

RUSSIAN POETRY READER

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND
VOCABULARY, BY

A. E. SEMEONOFF

AND

H. J. W. TILLYARD

LONDON

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK : E. P. DUTTON & CO.

1917

This book is a gift from
LITTERAE

www.litterae.travel.blog

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.

CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| PREFACE - - - - - | v |
| INTRODUCTION - - - - - | ix |
| PUSHKIN: | |
| 1. Изъ „Цыганы“ (Song from “ The Gipsies ”) | 1 |
| 2. Зимній вечеръ (A Winter Evening) | 1 |
| 3. Осень (Autumn) - - - - | 3 |
| 4. Зимняя доро́га (A Winter Road) | 3 |
| 5. Туча (The Cloud) - - - - | 4 |
| 6. Памятникъ (The Monument) - - - - | 5 |
| LÉRMONTOV: | |
| 7. Ангелъ (The Angel) - - - - | 6 |
| 8. Па́русъ (The Sail) - - - - | 7 |
| 9. Моли́тва (The Prayer) - - - - | 7 |
| 10. Каза́чья колыбѣльная пѣсня (Cossack Cradle-Song) - - - - | 8 |
| 11. Выхожу́ одинъ я на доро́гу (I go out alone upon the road) - - - - | 9 |
| 12. Тучи (Clouds) - - - - | 10 |
| KRYLÓV: | |
| 13. Стрекоза́ и муравей (The Dragon-Fly and the Ant) - - - - | 11 |
| 14. Мышь и кры́са (The Mouse and the Rat) - - - - | 12 |
| 15. Волкъ и лиси́ца (The Wolf and the Fox) - - - - | 12 |
| KOLTSÓV: | |
| 16. Урожа́й (Harvest) - - - - | 14 |

НЕКРА́СОВ:

PAGE

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|
| 17. Шко́льникъ (The Schoolboy) | - | - | - | 18 |
| 18. Простѣ́ (Farewell) | - | - | - | 20 |
| 19. Внима́я ўжаса́мъ война́ (When I think of the horrors of war . . .) | - | - | - | 20 |
| 20. Тишина́ (Quiet) | - | - | - | 21 |
| 21. Укажи́ мнѣ́ такую́ оби́тель (Show me that abode . . .) | - | - | - | 22 |
| 22. Крестья́нскія дѣ́ти (Peasant Children) | - | - | - | 23 |

NADSON:

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|----|
| 23. Другъ мой, братъ мой (My friend, my brother . . .) | - | - | - | - | 25 |
| 24. Ма́ть (Mother) | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| 25. За́ря лѣ́ннѣво догора́етъ (The sunset slowly fades . . .) | - | - | - | - | 27 |
| 26. Жизньъ (Life) | - | - | - | - | 28 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| NOTES | - | - | - | - | - | 30 |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|----|

| | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| VOCABULARY | - | - | - | - | - | 58 |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|

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 Derjávín, 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 «Урожаѣи» (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 Англия, 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 the | dreāry, | dreāry | moōrland ! | Ō the | bārren, |
bārren | shore ! ”

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

Въ́ ту́ма | нѣ́ мо́ | ря́ го́ | лу́бомъ́ |

Чтѡ́ и́ | щѣ́тъ онѣ́ | въ́ стра́нѣ́ | да́лѣ́ | кой́,

Чтѡ́ ки́ | ну́ль онѣ́ | въ́ кра́ю | ро́дномъ́ | ?

(LÉRMONTOV.)

Trochaic.

Пти́чка | бо́жі́ | я́ не́ | зна́еть́ |

Ни́ за́ | бо́ты́ | ни́ тру́ | да́.

(PUSHKIN.)

Anapæstic.

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

И́з му́ | чи́ли всѣ́хъ | на́съ въ́ по́слѣ́ | днѣ́ дні́ |

(NADSON.)

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

RHYME.

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 «она» rhymes with «удручена» 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 «си́лой» and «ми́лый» 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 дремлетъ; 5
 Солнце красное взойдётъ—
 Птичка гласу Бѣга внемлетъ,
 Встрепенётся и поётъ.
 За весной, красой природы,
 Лѣто знойное пройдётъ— 10
 И туманъ, и непогоды
 Осень поздняя несётъ:
 Людямъ скучно, людямъ горе;
 Птичка въ дальнія страны,
 Въ тёплый край, за сине море, 15
 Улетаетъ до весны.

2. ЗЫМНІЙ ВЕЧЕРЪ.

Бúря мглою небо крóетъ
Вѣхри снѣжныя крутя:
То какъ звѣрь она́ завóетъ,
То заплачетъ, какъ дитя́,

То по кровлѣ обветшалой 5
Вдругъ соломою зашумѣть,
То какъ пѣтухъ запоздалой
Къ намъ въ окошко застучѣть.

Наша вѣтхая лачужка
И печальна, и темна. 10
Что же ты, моя старушка,
Приумолкла у окна?
Или бѣда завываньемъ
Ты, мой другъ, утомлена,
Или дремлешь подъ жужжаньемъ 15
Своего веретена?

Выпьемъ, добрая подружка
Бѣдной юности моей,
Выпьемъ съ горя; гдѣ же кружка?
Сѣрцу будетъ веселѣй. 20
Спой мнѣ пѣсню какъ синица
Тихо за моремъ жила;
Спой мнѣ пѣсню, какъ дѣвица
За водою поутру шла.

Бѣда мглою небо кроетъ 25
Вихри снѣжные крутя:
То какъ звѣрь она завоетъ,
То заплачетъ какъ дитя.
Выпьемъ, добрая подружка
Бѣдной юности моей, 30
Выпьемъ съ горя; гдѣ же кружка?
Сѣрцу будетъ веселѣй.

3. ОСЕНЬ.

Октябрь ужъ наступилъ; ужъ роща отряхаетъ
 Послѣдніе листы съ нагихъ своихъ вѣтвей;
 Дохнулъ осенній хладъ; дорога промерзаетъ;
 Журча ещё, бѣжитъ за мельницу ручей,
 Но прудъ уже застылъ; соседъ 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 отдалённые сѣдой зимы угрозы.

4. ЗИМНЯЯ ДОРОГА.

Сквозъ волнистые туманы
 Пробирается луна;
 На печальныхъ поляны
 Лѣтъ печально свѣтъ она.

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

Что-то слышится родное
Въ дѳлгихъ пѣсняхъ ямщикá: 10
То разгѳлье удалѳе,
То сердѳчная тоскá. . . .

Ни огня, ни чѳрной хáты . . .
Глушь и снѣгъ . . . На встрѣчу мнѣ
Только вѣрсты полосáты 15
Попадаются однѣ.

5. ТУЧА.

Послѣдняя тѳча разсѣянной бѳри!
Однá ты несѣшься по ясной лазѳри,
Однá ты навѳдишь унылую тѣнь,
Однá ты печáлишь ликѳующій дѣнь.

Ты нѳбо недáвно кругѳмъ облегáла, 5
И мѳлнiя грѳзно тебá обвивáла;
И ты издавáла тайнственный грѳмъ,
И áлчную зѣмлю поила дождѣмъ.

Довѳльно, сокрѳйся! Порá миновáлась,
Землá освѣжилась и бѳря промчáлась, 10
И вѣтеръ, ласкáя листѳчки древѣсь,
Тебá съ успокоенныхъ гѳнить небѣсь

6. ПАМЯТНИКЪ.

Elegi monumentum.

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

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

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

И долго буду тѣмъ любезенъ я народу,
 Что чувства добрыя я лирой пробуждалъ,
 Что въ мой жестокий вѣкъ возславилъ 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 полѹночи ангелъ летѣлъ
И тихую пѣсню онъ пѣлъ;
И мѣсяцъ, и звѣзды, и тѹчи толпой
Внимали той пѣсни святой.

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

Онъ дѹшу младѹю въ объятіяхъ нёсъ
Для міра печали и слёзъ, 10
И звукъ его пѣсни въ душѣ молодой
Остался безъ словъ, но живѹй.

И долго на свѣтѣ томилась она,
Желаніемъ чѹднымъ полна,
И звуковъ небесъ замѣнить не могли 15
Ей скѹчныя пѣсни земли.

8. ПАРУСЪ.

Бѣлѣть парусъ одинокій
 Въ туманѣ моря голубомъ . . .
 Что ищетъ онъ въ странѣ далёкой?
 Что кинулъ онъ въ краю родномъ?

Играютъ волны; вѣтеръ свищетъ 5
 И мачта гнѣтся и скрипитъ . . .
 Увы! онъ счастья не ищетъ!
 И не отъ счастья бѣжитъ!

Подъ нимъ струя свѣтлѣй лазури,
 Надъ нимъ лучъ солнца золотой; 10
 А онъ, мятѣжный, проситъ бури,
 Какъ будто въ буряхъ 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 жи́выхъ,
 И ды́шетъ непонѣ́тная
 Свята́я преле́сть въ нихъ.

Съ ду́ши какъ бре́мя скѣ́тится,
 Сомнѣ́ніе дале́ко— 10
 И вѣ́рится, и пла́чется,
 И такъ легко́, легко́ . . .

10 КАЗАЧЬЯ КОЛЫБѢЛЬНАЯ ПѢСНЯ.

- Спи, младенецъ мой прекрасный,
 Баюшки-баю.
 Тѣхо смѣтрить мѣсяцъ ясный
 Въ колыбѣль твою.
 Стану сказывать я сказки, 5
 Пѣсенку спою;
 Ты жъ дремли, закрывши глаза,
 Баюшки-баю.
- По камнямъ струится Тѣрекъ,
 Плещеть мутный валъ; 10
 Злой чеченъ ползѣтъ на берегъ,
 Точить свой кинжалъ.
 Но отецъ твой—старый воинъ,
 Закаленъ въ бою.
 Спи, малютокъ, будь спокоенъ, 15
 Баюшки-баю.
- Самъ узнаешь—будетъ время—
 Бранное житье;
 Смѣло вдѣнешъ ногу въ стремя
 И возьмешь ружье. 20
 Я сѣдельце боевое
 Шелкомъ разошью . . .
 Спи, дитя мое родное,
 Баюшки-баю.
- Богатырь ты будешь съ виду 25
 И казакъ душой.
 Провожать тебя я выйду—
 Ты махнешъ рукой . . .

Скóлько горькихъ слёзъ укра́дкой
 Я въ ту ночь пролью! . . . 30
 Спи, мой а́нгель, тѣхо, сла́дко,
 Баюшки-баю.

Стáну я тоско́й томи́ться,
 Безутѣ́шно жда́ть;
 Стáну цѣ́лый день моли́ться 35
 По ночáмъ гада́ть;
 Стáну думáть, что скучáешь
 Ты въ чужо́мъ краю . . .
 Спи жъ, пока́ забо́тъ не зна́ешь,
 Баюшки-баю. 40

Дамъ тебѣ́ я на доро́гу
 Образо́къ свято́й;
 Ты его́, моля́ся Бо́гу,
 Ставь передъ собо́й,
 Да, гото́вясь въ бо́й опа́сный, 45
 По́мни мать свою́ . . .
 Спи, младе́нецъ мой прекра́сный,
 Баюшки-баю.

11. ВЫХОЖУ́ ОДИ́НЪ Я НА ДОРО́ГУ.

Выхожу́ оди́нъ я на доро́гу:
 Сквозь тумáнь кремни́стый путьъ блестя́тъ;
 Ночь тихá, пусты́ня внѣмлетъ Бо́гу,
 И звѣзда́ съ звѣздо́ю говори́тъ.
 Въ небеса́хъ торже́ственно и чу́дно! 5
 Спитъ земля́ въ сѣяньѣ́ голу́бомъ . . .
 Что же мнѣ́ такъ бо́льно и такъ тру́дно:
 Жду ль чѣго? жалѣ́ю ли о чѣмъ?

Ужъ не ждú отъ жízни ничегó я,
 И не жаль мнѣ прóшлаго ничúть; 10
 Я ищú свободы и покóя;
 Я бъ хотѣлъ забыться и заснúть . . .
 Но не тѣмъ холóднымъ сномъ могíлы—
 Я бъ желáлъ навѣки такъ заснúть,
 Чтобъ въ груди дремáли жízни сíлы, 15
 Чтобъ, дышá, вздымáлась тíхо грудь,
 Чтобъ всю нóчь, весь день мой слухъ лелѣя,
 Про любóвь мнѣ слáдкій гóлосъ пѣлъ;
 Надо мно́й чтобъ, вѣчно зеленѣя,
 Тѣмный дубъ склоня́лся и шумѣлъ. 20

12. ТУ́ЧИ.

Тúчки небéсныя, вѣчшыя стрáнники!
 Стéпью лазúрною, цѣпью жемчúжною
 Мчíteсь вы, бúдто какъ я же, изгнáнники
 Съ мíлаго сѣвера въ стóрону ю́жную.

Ктó же васъ гóнить: судьбы ли рѣшénие? 5
 Зáвисть ли тáйная? злóба ль откры́тая?
 Или на васъ тяготíть преступлénие?
 Или друзéй клеветá ядовíтая?

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

А. Крыловъ

13. СТРЕКОЗА́ И МУРАВЕ́Й.

Попрыгунья-Стрекоза́
Лѣто красное пропѣла,
Огляну́ться не успѣла,
Какъ зимá катитъ въ глаза́.
Помертвѣло чисто поле; 5
Нѣтъ ужъ дней тѣхъ свѣтлыхъ бо́лѣ,
Какъ подъ кажды́мъ ей листько́мъ
Быль гото́въ и столъ и домъ.
Всё прошло́: съ зимой холо́дной
Нужда́, голо́дь 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 мѣлый!
Дай ты мнѣ собраться съ силой
И до вѣшнихъ то́лько дней
Прокорми́ и обогрѣй!“
— Ку́мушка, мнѣ странно́ это: 20
Да раба́тала 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 отдохнѣть 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 досыта
 И добрый ворошокъ припрятавши въ запасъ,
 Подъ стогомъ прилегла вздремнѣть 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 поживѣться,

Меня такъ гóлодь и морить;

Собáки злы, пастúхъ не спить,

Пришлó хотъ удавѣться!“

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

Да не извóлишь ли сѣнцá? Вотъ цѣлый стогъ:

Я кúму услужить готóва.—

А кúму не сѣнцá — хотѣлось бы мяснóго,

Да про запáсъ Лисá ни слóва,

И сѣрый рýцарь мой, 15

Облáсканъ пó уши кумóй,

Пошёлъ безъ úжина домóй.

А. Кольцовъ

16. УРОЖАЙ.

I.

| | |
|--|----|
| Краснымъ по́лымемъ Заря вспыхнула, По лицу́ земли Туманъ стелится; Разгорѣлся день | 5 |
| Огнёмъ со́лнечнымъ, Подобралъ туманъ Выше тѣмъ 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, бу́рею,
Огнѣмъ-мо́лніей,
Дуго́й-ра́дугой;
Ополчи́лася— 25
И расши́рилась,
И уда́рила,
И проли́лася
Слезойи́ крупно́ю—
Проливны́мъ дождѣмъ 30
На земну́ю грудь,
На широкую.

II.

И съ горы́ небѣсъ
Гляди́тъ со́лнышко;
Напи́лась воды 35
Земля́ до́сыта.
На поля́, сады́,
На зелёные
Люди́ сѣльскіе
Не насмо́трятся; 40
Люди́ сѣльскіе
Бо́жьей ми́лости
Ждали́ съ трѣпетомъ
И моли́твою.
Заодно́ съ весно́й 45
Пробужда́ются
Ихъ за́вѣтныя
Думы́ ми́рныя.
Дума́ пѣрвая:
Хлѣ́бъ изъ за́крома 50

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Насыпáть въ мѣшки, | |
| Убирáть возы. | |
| А вторáя ихъ | |
| Была думушка: | |
| Изъ селá гужомъ | 55 |
| Въ пору выѣхать. | |
| Третью думушку | |
| Какъ задумали,— | |
| Богу-Господу | |
| Помоли́лися, | 60 |
| Чѣмъ-свѣтъ по полю | |
| Всѣ разѣѣхались, | |
| И пошли гулять | |
| Другъ за дру́жкою, | |
| Горстью по́лною | 65 |
| Хлѣбъ раски́дывать, | |
| И дава́и паха́ть | |
| Землю плу́гами, | |
| Да криво́й сохо́й | |
| Перепа́хивать, | 70 |
| Бороны зубьёмъ | |
| Порасчѣсывать . . . | |

III.

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Посмотрю пойду́, | |
| Полобу́юся: | |
| Что послáлъ Госпо́дь | 75 |
| За труды́ людя́мъ? | |
| Вы́ше поя́са | |
| Рожь зерни́стая | |
| Дре́мить ко́лосомъ | |
| Почти до́ земли; | 80 |

Сло́вно Бо́жій гость,
 На всѣ стóроны
 Дню весёлому
 Улыба́ется;
 Вто́рокъ по ней
 85
 Плыве́тъ-лосни́тся,
 Золо́той волно́й
 Разбѣга́ется. . . .

IV.

Лю́ди се́мьями
 Приня́лись жать,
 90
 Коси́ть по́дъ корень
 Рожь вы́сокую.
 Въ ко́пны ча́стыя
 Снопы́ сло́жены;
 Отъ возо́въ всю ночь
 95
 Скрипи́тъ му́зыка.
 На гумна́хъ вездѣ,
 Какъ князья́, скирды́
 Широко́ сидѣть,
 Подня́въ го́ловы. 100

V.

Ви́дитъ солнышко—
 Жатва ко́нчена:
 Холоди́й оно
 Пошлó къ о́сени;
 Но жарка́ свѣча́
 105
 Поселя́нина
 Предъ ико́ною
 Бо́жьей Ма́тери!

Н. Некрасовъ

17. ШКОЛЬНИКЪ.

— Ну, пошёлъ же, ра́ди Бо́га! —
Не́бо, ёльникъ и песо́къ —
Не весёлая доро́га . . .
— Эй! садись ко мнѣ, дружо́къ! —

Но́ги бо́сы, грязно тѣло 5
И едва́ прикр́ята грудь . . .
Не стыди́ся! что за дѣ́ло?
Э́то мно́гихъ сла́вныхъ путь.

Ви́жу я въ котóмкѣ кни́жку.
Такъ учи́ться ты идёшь . . . 10
Зна́ю: ба́тька на сыни́шку
Изде́ржалъ послѣ́дній грошъ.

Зна́ю, ста́рая дьячи́ха
Отдала́ четверта́чѣкъ,
Что проѣ́зжая купчи́ха 15
Подари́ла на чаё́къ.

Или, мѡжетъ, ты дворѡвый
Изъ отпу́щенныхъ ! . . . Ну что-жъ !
Слѹчай тѡже ужъ не нѡвый —
Не робѣй, не пропадѣшь ! . . . 20

Скѡро ты узнаѣешь въ шкѡлѣ
Какъ архангелъскій мужикъ
По своѣй и Бѡжьей вѡлѣ
Сталъ разу́мень и вели́къ.

Не безъ дѡбрыхъ душъ на свѣтѣ — 25
Кто нибѹдь свезѣтъ въ Москвѹ,
Бѹдешь въ университетѣ —
Сонъ свершится на явѹ !

Тутъ ужъ поприще широко:
Знай рабѡтай да не трусь . . . 30
Вотъ за что тебѣ глубоко
Я люблю, родная Русь !

Не бездѡрна та природа,
Не погѣбъ ещё тотъ край,
Что выводитъ изъ народа 35
Стѡлько слѡвныхъ то-и-знай —

Стѡлько дѡбрыхъ, благородныхъ,
Сильныхъ любящей душой,
Посреди пустыхъ, холѡдныхъ
И напыщенныхъ собѡй ! . . . 40

18. ПРОСТІЙ.

Прості! Не помни дней паденья,
 Тоскі, унынья, озлобленья —
 Не помни бурь, не помни слёзъ,
 Не помни рѣвности 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,
 Миѣ жаль не друга, не жены,
 Миѣ 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
 Оди я въ мірѣ подсмотрѣлъ
 Святѣя, искреннія слёзы —
 То слёзы 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 но Русь тверда,
 Надъ нею со́лнце міра блещеть. . . .
 О, Русь! ты такова́ всегда:
 Какъ сѣльно бѹря ни тревожитъ
 Вершіны вѣковыхъ древесъ, 5
 Она ни до́лу не по́ложитъ,
 Ни да́же раскача́тъ не мо́жетъ
 До ко́рня заповѣдный лѣсъ.
 Не угада́тъ, что́ знамену́етъ
 Твоя нѣмая тишина́. 10
 Но се́рдце вѣщее лику́етъ
 И умиля́ется до дна. . . .
 Подъ не́бомъ не родны́мъ блужда́я,
 Но къ сѣ́веру стремясь душо́й,
 Люби́лъ я, сторо́на родна́я, 15
 Вообража́ть тебя́ тако́й:
 Тиха́, какъ со́нная, нару́жно,
 Внутрі́ жива́ и горяча́,
 Неутомі́мо, бо́дро, дру́жно
 Ты вся рабо́таешь съ плеча́ — 20
 Къ добру́ разу́мное стремле́нье
 Животвори́тъ твои́хъ дѣте́й;
 Въ права́ вступа́етъ просвѣще́нье,
 Уходи́тъ мракъ . . . круго́мъ свѣтлѣ́й,
 И бы́стро ца́рство молодое 25
 Шага́етъ по пу́ти добра́,
 Какъ въ дни Вели́каго Петра́. . . .

Да сбѹдется! . . .

Поги́бни зло́е!

Пуска́й не уста́етъ сѣя́ть

Намъ со́лнце пра́вды повсемѣ́стно, 30
 Пусть на рабо́тающихъ че́стно
 Нисхо́дитъ Бо́жья благода́ть
 Да бу́детъ трудъ ихъ споръ и стро́ень,
 Да тѣ́ломъ здравъ, душо́й поко́ень,
 Его́ до цѣ́ли доведётъ 35
 И па́харь, и поётъ, и во́инъ,
 И морепла́ватель, и Тотъ
 Засту́пникъ и Глава́ наро́дный,
 Предъ Ко́имъ ча́стные труды,
 Какъ мелководные пруды 40
 Передъ Нево́ю многово́дной. . . .

21. УКАЖИ МНѢ ТАКУЮ ОБИТЕЛЬ.

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

Сто́нетъ онъ по поля́мъ и доро́гамъ, 5
 Подъ телѣ́гой ноче́я въ степи́;
 Сто́нетъ онъ по тю́рьма́мъ и остро́гамъ,
 Въ рудни́кахъ на желѣ́зной цѣ́пи.

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

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

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

22. КРЕСТЬЯНСКІЯ ДѢТИ.

Однажды въ студенную зѣмнюю пору
 Я изъ лѣсу вышелъ; былъ сильный морозъ.
 Гляжy—поднимается медленно въ гору
 Лошадка, везущая хворосту возъ.
 И шествуя важно, въ спокойствіи чинномъ 5
 Лошадку ведётъ подъ-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 погляжy! 10
 Откуда дровишки? — „Изъ лѣсу, вѣстимо;
 Отецъ, слышишь, рубить, а я отвожy.“
 (Въ лѣсу раздавался топоръ дровосѣка)
 — А что, у отца-то большая семья? —
 „Семья-то большая, да два человека 15
 Всего 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 подъ-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 живой, настоящій,
И дровни, и хворость, и пѣгоньскій конь,
И снѣгъ, до окошекъ деревни лежащій,
И зимаго солнца холодный огонь, —
Всё, всё настоящее русское было, 30
Съ клеймомъ нелюдимою, мертвящей зимы,
Что русской душѣ такъ мучительно мило,
Что русскія мысли вселяетъ 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 Вааль,
И вернется на зѣмлю любовь.

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

О мой другъ! Не мечтá этотъ свѣтлый приходъ,
Не пустая надежда она:
Оглянись—зло вокругъ черезчуръ ужъ гнететъ,
Ночь вокругъ черезчуръ ужъ темна! 20
Мѣрь 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 семьёй,
 По тѣмнымъ угламъ я наплакался вволю,
 Извѣдавъ всю тяжесть подачки людской.
 Меня окружало довольство . . . лишёній 5
 Не зналъ я, зато и любви я не зналъ,
 И въ тихія ночи отрадныхъ молений
 Никто надъ кроваткой моею не шепталъ.
 Я росъ одиноко, я росъ позабытымъ,
 Пугливымъ ребёнкомъ,—угрюмый, больной, 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 шептать,
 И дѣтскія слёзы, безвинныя слёзы, 15
 Съ рѣсницъ моихъ тихо крылами свѣвать! . . .

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

Изъ рѣкъ его рыбокъ съ цвѣтной чешуею,
 Изъ тѣмныхъ садовъ—ароматныхъ плодовъ?
 Споѣшь ли ты райскія пѣсни мнѣ снова,
 Разскажешь ли снова, какъ въ блѣскѣ лучей
 И въ синихъ струяхъ оиміама святого, 35
 Тамъ носятся тѣни безгрѣшныхъ людей?
 Какъ ангелы въ полночь на зѣмлю слетаютъ
 И бродятъ вокругъ поселеній людскихъ,
 И чистыя слёзы молитвъ собираютъ
 И нѣжутъ жемчужныя нити изъ нихъ? . . . 40
 Сегодня, родная, я стою награды,
 Сегодня . . . о какъ ненавижу я ихъ,—
 Опять они сердце моё безъ пощады
 Измучили злобой упрековъ своихъ . . .
 Скорѣй—же, скорѣй . . . “ 45

И подъ тихія ласки

Обвѣянь блаженствомъ нахлынувшихъ грѣзъ,
 Я сладко смыкалъ утомлённые глазки,
 Прильнувши къ подушкѣ, намѣкнувшей отъ слёзъ.

25. ЗАРЯ ЛѢННІВО ДОГОРАЕТЪ.

Заря лѣннѣво догораетъ
 На небѣ алой поло́сой;
 Село беззвучно засыпаетъ
 Въ сіяныи нѣчи голубой;
 И только пѣсня, замирая, 5
 Въ уснувшемъ вѣздухѣ звучитъ,
 Да ручеёкъ, струей играя,
 Съ журчаньемъ по лѣсу бѣжитъ . . .
 Какая ночь! какъ великаны,
 Деревья сонныя стоятъ 10

И изумрудныя поляны
 Въ глубóкой мглѣ безмóлвно спять . . .
 Въ капризныхъ, странныхъ очертáньяхъ
 Несúтся тучки въ небесахъ;
 Свѣтъ съ тьмой въ роскошныхъ сочетáньяхъ 15
 Лежить на листьѣ и стволáхъ . . .
 Съ отрадой жáдной грудь вдыхáетъ
 Въ себя прохладныя струи,
 И снóва въ сёрдцѣ закипáетъ
 Желáнье счáстья и любви . . . 20

26. ЖИЗНЬ.

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

Какóй нестрóйный гуль и какъ пестрá картíна! 5
 Здѣсь—поцѣлуй любви, а тамъ ударъ пожéмъ;
 Здѣсь пагло прозвенѣлъ бубѣнчикъ аркели́на,
 А тамъ идётъ прорóкъ, согбѣнный подъ крестóмъ.

Гдѣ солнце, тамъ и тѣнь! Гдѣ слёзы и моли́твы,
 Тамъ и голодный стонъ мятёжной нищеты, 10
 Вчера здѣсь былъ разгáръ кровопролитной б́итвы,
 А завтра—расцвѣтутъ душистые цвѣты.

Вотъ чóдный перль въ грязи, растóптанный толпо́ю,
 А вотъ—душистый плодъ, подтóченный червёмъ;
 Сейчасъ ты былъ геро́й, гордящийся собо́ю, 15
 Теперь—ты блѣдный трусь, подавленный стыдо́мъ!

Вотъ жизнь, вотъ этотъ сфинксъ ! законъ ея—мгновенье

И нѣтъ среди́ людей такого мудреца,
Кто-бъ могъ сказа́ть толпѣ—куда́ ея дви́женье,
Кто могъ бы улови́ть черты ея лица. 20

То вся она́—печа́ль, то вся она́—прима́нка,
То всё въ ней—блескъ и свѣтъ, то всё—позо́ръ и
тьма́;

Жизнь—это серафимъ и пьяная вакханка,
Жизнь—это океа́нь и тѣсная тюрьма́.

NOTES

PUSHKIN

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

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

1. Бóжія, poss. adj. of Богъ. Here in its proper sense; but also (1) merely expletive, кáждый бóжій день, "every blessed day"; (2) бóжій человѣкъ, "a simpleton."

2-4. Заботы, труда, гнѣзда *gen.* in *neg.* sentence.

3. Хлопотливо, "fussily, with care," from хлопóты, *f. plur.*, "care, trouble." Свивáтъ *ipf.*, свить *pf.*, properly, "to roll up," here "to build."

5. Дóлгу, short form used attributively in poetry.

Дрёмлетъ, from дремáтъ, "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. Внёмлетъ, *pres.* of внимáтъ, *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* (похо́же, "like," is another) even when taken from soft adj.—*e.g.*, горя́чъ, а, горя́чо, горя́чй, from горя́чий, "hot"; but here синь, сѣня, сѣни.

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."

Зашумѣ́тъ, *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?"

Пріумъ, *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. Спою, *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. Ужъ, 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. Отъѣзжія: 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. Озимъ, *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.”
 Вёрсты, *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. — Anapæstic 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.”
 Пойть *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 сокрыться = скрѣться, *pf.* of скрывать.

11. Дре́вѣсь, poet. *gen. pl.* of д(е)рево.
 12. Успо́к., *p.p.p.* of успоко́ить, *pf.* of успоко́ивать, "to quiet."
 Гóнить, *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."

Воздвѣгъ, *past* of —двѣг-нуть, *pf.* of —гáть. Нер. from не; рука, "hand"; творѣть, "to create."

2. Заростѣтъ, from зарастѣ, "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. Вознѣсся, *past* of воз-нести-сь, *pf.* of —носіть-ся. Главóю, poet. (Slavonic) for головóю, "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) вѣтхій, нѣвыйъ 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 i t i : s.
9. "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. *Introd.*, 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)."
- Страшійся, *ipf., pf. y—*, "to fear," *c. gen.*
- Трѣбуя and пріёмля, *gerunds* of трѣбовать and принимáть (in prose, принима́я). Оспáривать, *ipf.*, оспóрить, *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.* по́лночь, "across the midnight sky."
3. "The moon and the stars and the clouds in their throng" (*instr.*).
Звѣзды, *nom. plur.* of звѣзда. For modified ѣ, *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 по́лный; *masc.* по́лонъ; *neut.* по́лно, *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?"
Кину́ть, *pf.* of кидáть. Краю́, *loc.* of край (*cf.* на краю́, "on the edge").
6. "The mast bends and creaks."
Ма́чта, Teutonic word (*cf.* Eng. and German "Mast").
Гнётся, from гну́ться, *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 созвѣчье (=—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."
Скати́ться, *pf.* of скáтываться. 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. Спою *fut.* from *pf.* с-пѣть, "to sing."
9. Дремлі *imperat.* of дремáть: observe л is kept, as in *pres.* Закр., *gerund past* of *pf.* закрыть, "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.* вдѣвáть, "to thrust in."
- 21-22. "I will embroider with silk (thy) warrior-saddle"—*i.e.*, the rich hangings attached to the leather seat.
25. Богатырь, "a hero, paladin, champion."
Съ вѣду, *gen.* of вѣдъ (special form in adverbial phrase), "aspect, appearance."
- 27-30. Выйду—махнёшь—пролюю, *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 утѣшнѣть, *pf.* of утѣшáть, "to comfort."
35. Цѣлый 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. Краю, *loc.* of край, "land"; in prose also "edge," as in на краю.
39. Пока, here "as long as"; also used for "until." Cf. "Я не пойду спать пока не кончу," "I won't go to bed till I've finished."
41. На, "for."

42. Образокъ, *dim.* of образъ, *plur.* образа, "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. Готóвьясь, *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. Внѣмлетъ, *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. Ищѹ. 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." Зеленѣя, *gerund* of зеленѣть, "to be green." Склоняться *ipf.*, склониться *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 облака́ are “fair-weather clouds” (*sing.* тўч-а, —ка, and облако).
- 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.”
Сторона́ = страна́ 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 попры́гать, “to leap”; so шалу́нья, “mad-cap,” from шали́ть, “to play pranks.” Compounds formed of two nouns in apposition are common in Russian: *e.g.*, Ма́тушка-Во́лга, “Mother Volga.”
2. Кра́сное = (1) red, (2) radiant, fair (poetical and popular; in prose, краси́вый). *Cf.* Pushkin, “Ballad of Tsar Saltan,” зра́вствуй, кра́сная дѣ́вица, “Hail, beauteous maid.” So here.
Пропѣ́ла (*pf.*), the verb пѣ́ть becomes transitive by addition of *prep.* про, “Had sung through, etc.”
4. Каті́ть въ глаза́, “comes on apace” (lit. “rolls into your eyes”). So зима́ каті́ть на дво́рь with same meaning (lit. “rolls into the yard”—*i.e.*, “up to your very door”).

Каті́ть 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 (каті́ть) for a definite or particular act.

Members of this series are: ході́ть (*indefinite*—Fr. *marcher*) я хожу́, “I go” (habitually); и́дти (*definite*—Fr. *aller*) я иду́, “I am going” (at some stated time). Ё́здить—ѣ́хать: —я ѣ́ду, “I am going” (not on foot). Катáться—каті́ться used of “motion for the sake of motion”—*e.g.*, катáться верхомъ, “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. Пойдётъ, *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 (*p.p.p.* of удручить, *pf.* of удручать), "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.* собраться съ дѣхомъ, "to summon up courage").
18. Вѣснихъ, adj. of весна, "spring."
19. Про—, aspectival: lit. "feed through" (*pf.*). Обогрѣтъ *pf.*, обогрѣвать *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 рѳлов-у, *acc.* from —á; *nom. pl.* рѳловы; other cases regular. So вода, "water"; рука, "hand"; душа, "soul"; земля, "earth"; сторонá, "side"; среда, "Wednesday"; and about forty others. Another class changes the accent only in *nom. plur.*—*e.g.*, доска, "board"; *acc.* —ý, *nom. pl.* дѳски. These also number about forty. A few like цѣна, "price," may take either accent in *acc. sing.*
27. А here = "Ah." Безъ души, "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 танцѳвать (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. Попáлась, "Has got caught." Лъву, *dat.* of advantage.
5. "My light," term of endearment.
6. Въ отвѣтъ, "in answer"; frequent in New Testament Luke iv., 12—Исусъ сказалъ ему въ отвѣтъ.
7. After —и in reflex. verbs —ся, not съ, is used.
Попустóму, 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]."
Лъву, *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. Лисá = 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; сытъ, á, о, ы, "full, sated."
2. "And having hidden away a good pile as store" (lit. "into store").
При., *gerund past pf.* of (при)прýтать.
3. Прилегла́, *past. pf.* from прилечь.
Вздремну́тъ, *pf.* of —дремать.
Въ вечернiй часъ, "at the evening hour": *adj.* of time usually end in —нiй (soft decl.), *e.g.*, лѣтнiй, "summer"; позднiй, "late."

5. Въ гости, *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 —влѣться, *c. 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." Хотѣ, "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." Извѣлишь (*cringing*), "Won't you deign to (eat some) hay?" (*partitive gen.*). Извѣлитъ, *pf.*, is used by servants, etc., of or to their superiors—*e.g.*, графиня извѣлитъ почивать, "The countess is pleased to be reposeing."
Извѣлитъ, though *pf.*, has no specific future sense in such stereotyped uses as that just quoted. There is an *ipf.* Со-извѣлять, *pf.* —извѣлитъ, with similar meaning. Colloquially извѣльте is used for our "please"—*e.g.*, позвѣльте мнѣ книгу, "May I (have) the book?" Answer: Извѣльте, "Please (take it)," or "Here it is!"
14. "But her gossip (wanted) no hay; he would have liked something meaty." Мяснѣго, *partitive gen.* of мяснѣй, *adj.* of мясо, "meat."
15. "But of her store not a word from Mistress Fox"—understand не сказала.
16. "My grey knight." Рыцарь, from German *Ritter*.
17. "Flattered over (head and) ears by his gossip." Обл., *p.p.p.* from (об)ласкать, "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 потерѣть.
По уши, observe accent. До ушей, "up to the ears," is also used (*sing.* уxo). Кумѣй, *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: $\underline{\text{ }} \underline{\text{ }} \text{—} \underline{\text{ }} \underline{\text{ }} \underline{\text{ }}$. 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. По́лымемъ, *instr.* of по́лымя = 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.* проливать́ся, *pf.* проли́ться, "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. Напíться, *pf.* of напивáться, "to drink your fill" (*cf.* наку́шаться above, No. 15, line 1).
36. Дб́сыта, "to repletion."
37. На after насмóтятся (line 40).
40. Насмóтрѣ́ться, *pf.* of насмáтриваться, "to gaze your fill."
43. Мíлости, *gen.* after ждáли. 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, "rope": hence "in a line," "in file."
56. Пору, *acc.* of порá, "time." Въ сáмую 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 дрѹгомъ.
64. Lit. "with a full handful," горсть, *fem.*
66. Давáй пахáть, a kind of historic imperative. A man would say, „давáй пахáть“ (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. Зубѣ, 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 по́яса, lit. "Higher than the belt."
79. Дре́млетъ ко́лосомъ, lit. "slumbers [*i.e.*, "grows thick"] with ears"; from дремáть; *pres.* usually дре́млю, дре́млетъ, but the above form occurs in this special sense, which also appears in the participial adj. дре́мучий (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. Приня́лись: —ся for —сь, as often in poetry. Принима́ться, *ipf.*, приня́ться, *pf.*, "to undertake, set yourself to." But simple verb = "to accept."
93. Ча́стѣя, "frequent" of *place*—*i.e.*, near together. The sheaves are piled in shocks or stooks, which are carted off as soon as possible.

94. Сложены, *p.p.p.* of сложить, *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. Жатва, from жать, "to reap," is the actual process of harvest. Кóнчена, *fem. p.p.p.* of кóнчить, *pf.* of кончатъ.
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. Божья Матерь and Богородица are usual titles for the Virgin Mary (Gk. Μητήρ 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; learning 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.

Пошёлъ 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. мно́гие*). Here, as the *possessive genitive* is required, the whole phrase goes into the *genitive plural*.
11. Батька=батьюшка, "father." Грошъ=Germ. *Groschen*, "penny."
13. Дьячѣха, wife of дьячѣкъ, who combines duties of precentor, 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 который. Проѣзжая, *participial adjective* from проѣзжать, "to travel through"; the regular *pres. participle* is проѣзжающий. 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."
Дворовый, 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 трѹсѣтъ, "to falter, play the coward."
31. "That is why I love thee deeply [adverb], my native Russia."
34. Поги́бъ, *past ind.* of погѣбнуть, "to go to ruin," погѣбла, 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.

Простѣ, "farewell," or "forgive."

1. ПѢМНИ, *imperat.* of пѢМНѢТЬ. 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 вѣрѣтъ we have вѣр-Ь, —ЬТЕ; from писѣтъ, пиш-И, —ИТЕ.

Дней, бурь, слѣзъ, угрозъ (lines 1-4) all *gen. plur.* after negative.

5. Дни, *acc. plur.*, governed by благослові, "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. Внимѣя, *gerund pres.* of внимѣтъ, "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.
- Ўжасамъ, *dat.* after вн. (*cf.* No. 1, line 7).

3. Мнѣ жалѣ не, lit. "To me there is pity not of . . ."—*i.e.*, "I do not pity."
13. То слёзы, "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 могучі́й from мочь, "mighty." Дре-мучі́й from дрема́ть, "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. Ну, 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 былъ 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 этому очень радъ.
- 11, 12. "In every remote little town at the entrances of law courts and public offices" (палата)—*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.
- Вешной мн., *instr.* of time. "In the spring-time of much water." Залив́ать, *ipf.*, зали́ть, *pf.*, "to flood."
15. Lit. "As with a great national struggle has our land filled herself."
20. "Or obeying [повинов́аться *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 таба́къ, "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. Шуба, 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")=очень, here merely strengthens грозень, short form of грозный, "wrathful, stern."
Иванъ 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 моремъ, "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.

Вѣстимо, "of course."

13. Лѣсу, irreg. loc. like въ саду, на берегу, never with any other prepos. Раздавался, "resounded," *ipf.* from раздаваться; *pf.* раздаться, *pret.* раздался, —далась, —лось, —лись.

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 зовутъ?

18. Власомъ, *predic. instr.* of Власъ = Blasius, or Blaise (Pascal had this name).

19. Кой=который or какой. Годикъ *dimin.* of годъ, "year." Popular for сколько вамъ лѣтъ? "How old are you?"

Шестой, "My sixth year has passed"—i.e., "I am over six." *Ipf.* миновать, *pf.* минути.

20. (To the horse.) "'Gee, slow-coach,' shouted the mite in a bass voice."

21. "Jerked it by the bridle and strode on quicker."

Рвануть, *pf.* "to pull."

За-шагалъ, *pf.* За— often denotes the beginning of an action, as за-пѣтъ, *pf.*, "to begin to sing, strike up" (*cf.* No. 25, line 19).

23. Уморительно, "killingly"—i.e., ridiculously; so у смѣшно, "killingly funny."

27. "The sleigh, the faggots, the piebald [*dim.* of пѣгій] 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." Мертвѣя́щій, " deadening."

Вселя́ть *ipf.*; вселѣ́тъ *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 мой̑ | бра́тъ мой̑ | уста́ | лы́й стра́да | ю́щій бра́тъ,
Кто́-бу́ ты̑ | не бы́лъ | не па́ | да́й ду́шой̑.

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."

Омы́той, *p.p.p.* of омы́тъ, *pf.* of омыва́тъ.

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

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

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

Согбе́нный or согну́тый, *p.p.p.* of согига́тъ, *ipf.*; согну́тъ, *pf.*, " to bow, bend."

11. Scan.—Въ мѣрѣ прійде̑тъ | онѧ въ сил̑ | ѣ, etc.

12. Съ яркимъ свѣ̑тъ | то̑чемъ счас̑ | -тъя въ ру̑кахъ |

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).

Мертвѣ̑щій, *pres. p.a.* from мертви̑тъ, rarer *ipf.* of у—, for usual умер̑щвля̑тъ, "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. Мнѣ̑ пало, "fell to my lot."

2. Взѣ̑тый, *p.p.p.* of взятъ, "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 шептѧ̑лъ.

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 шумѣ̑тъ] dress!"

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

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

- 29-32. Моты́лькóвъ, *gen. pl.* of моты́лѣкъ = ба́бочка, "butterfly." This and ры́бокъ and пло́дóвъ are *partitive gen.* English "some." Его́, *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. Θυρίαμα.

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."

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

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

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").
Заря́ 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."
Ipof. 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." Соґѡ, see No. 23, line 10.
10. "There is also the hungry groan of rebellious poverty."
14. Подто́ченный, *p.p.p.* of (под)точíть, "to gnaw (under)."
16. Подáвленный, *p.p.p.* of подавíть, *pf.* of подавля́ть, "to crush, weigh down."

VOCABULARY

(See NOTES)

A

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

Б

багрѣць, purple colour
 бась, base
 ба́тька, ба́тя, daddy
 ба́юшки-баю, hush-by baby
 безви́нный, innocent, guiltless
 безгрѣ́шный, sinless
 безда́рный (-ренъ, -рна, -рно),
 not talented
 безпло́дный, futile
 безутѣ́шно, inconsolably
 беззавѣ́тный, devoted
 беззвѣ́чно, soundless
 безконѣ́чный, endless
 безкрѣ́стный, without a cross
 безмо́лвно, silently
 безпросвѣ́тный, without a
 glimmer of light
 безу́мный, mad
 безъ, without
 бе́регъ, shore, bank
 бѣ́тва, combat
 благодáтная, benevolent

благодáть (*f.*), benevolence
 благоро́дный, noble
 благословля́ть (*ipf.*), благо-
 слови́ть (*pf.*), to bless, to
 thank
 блаже́нство, blessedness
 блѣ́скъ, 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
 Бо́жій (*adj.*), of God
 бо́й, fight, battle
 бо́ль, бо́льше, more (*comp.* of
 много)
 бо́льно, painfully (*pop.*), very,
 much
 большо́й, big
 болѣ́зненно, painfully
 больно́й, ill, sick
 бо́рзая, swift, quick
 борьба́, struggle
 босо́й (босъ, бо́сы), bare-
 footed
 бра́нный, warlike
 братъ, brother
 бре́мя, burden (*fig.* weight)
 броди́ть, to wander

бубѣнчикъ, little bell
будить, to awaken (*trans.*)
будто (*adv.*), as if
будь!, be!
буйный вѣтеръ, raging wind
буря, storm
быстро, 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
валъ, wave, billow
вбѣжавши, *p. ger.* of вбѣ-
жать, to run into
вволю, at will, at pleasure
вдругъ, suddenly
вдыхать (*ipf.*), вдохнуть (*pf.*),
to breathe
вдѣвать, вдѣть (*pf.* вдѣну), to
put in, draw in
вездѣ, everywhere
везущій (*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.*), вѣсенній (*adj.*),
spring
вздремнуть, to take a nap
вздыматься, to raise

взять (*pf.* возьму), to take;
братъ (*ipf.* беру)
видъ, appearance; съ виду, by
appearance
вижу, I see, of видѣть, to see
вихрь (*m.*), whirlwind
внимать (*ipf.*), внять (*perf.*), to
listen
внукъ, grandchild
внутри, inside
вода, water
воздвигать (*ipf.*), воздвигнуть
(*pf.*), to raise, erect, rear
воздухъ, air
возноситься (*ipf.*), вознестись
(*pf.*), to rise, mount
возславить, to glorify
возъ, cart-load
война, war
воинъ, warrior
вкругъ, round about
волкъ, wolf
волна, wave, billow
волнистый, wavy
воля, will, freedom
воображать (*ipf.*), вообразить
(*pf.*), to imagine
ворошокъ (*dim.* of ворохъ),
pile
вотъ, that is
вражда, enmity
время, time
всегда, always
всего, all together
вселять (*ipf.*), вселить (*pf.*),
to inspire
вскружить голову, 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

| | |
|---|---|
| всходить (<i>ipf.</i>), взойти (<i>pf.</i>), to rise (of the sun) | гляжу (see глядѣть) |
| всякій, всякъ, each, every | гнать (гоню, гонишь), to chase, drive away |
| всѣ, all, everything | гнесті (гнету), to press |
| вспыхивать (<i>ipf.</i>), вспыхнуть (<i>pf.</i>), to flash | гнѣть, pressure, weight |
| второй, second | гну́ться, to bend oneself |
| вчера, yesterday | гнѣздо, nest |
| вы, you | говорить, to speak |
| выводить (<i>ipf.</i>), вывести (<i>pf.</i>), to bring out | го́ди́къ (<i>dim.</i> годъ), year |
| выпить (<i>pf.</i> of пить), to drink | го́рный, mountainous |
| выходить, выйти (<i>pf.</i>), to go out | городі́шко, small town |
| выше, higher | горя́чій (горячь, а, о), hot, (<i>fig.</i> -ardent) |
| выезжать (<i>ipf.</i>), выѣхать (<i>pf.</i>), to go out (not on foot) | голо́ва, гла́ва, head |
| въ, in | голо́дъ, hunger; голо́дный, hungry |
| вѣдь, you know | го́лость, voice |
| вѣковѣй, secular | голубѣй, light blue |
| вѣкъ, century, days | гора́, mountain |
| вѣнецъ, crown | го́рдый, proud |
| вѣрить, по- (<i>pf.</i>), to believe | гордя́щійся, proud |
| вѣрно, truly | го́ре, grief, woe |
| вѣстимо (<i>prop.</i>), certainly | го́рсть (<i>f.</i>), handful |
| вѣтвь (<i>f.</i>), twig, branch | го́рькій, bitter |
| вѣтерѣкъ (<i>dim.</i>), see вѣтеръ | гос́ть (<i>m.</i>), guest, visitor; идти́ въ го́сти, to go visiting |
| вѣтеръ, wind | гото́влясь, getting ready |
| вѣтка, twig | гото́въ, гото́вый, ready |
| вѣчный, eternal; вѣчно, for ever and ever | гробъ, tomb, coffin |
| вѣщій, prophetic, predicting | громъ, thunder |
| | грошъ, farthing |
| | грѣзы, dreams |
| Г | гремѣть, to rattle |
| гадать, угадать (<i>pf.</i>), to divine, try to guess the future | гро́зенъ, гро́зный, stern, severe |
| гдѣ, where | грудь (<i>f.</i>), breast, chest |
| гдѣ-то, somewhere | грусть, grief, sadness |
| герой, hero | грязный (грязенъ, зна́, зно, зны), dirty |
| глазки (<i>pl. dim.</i>), eyes; глазъ, глаза́ | грязь (<i>f.</i>), dirt |
| гласъ, го́лосъ, voice | гу́жь, rope |
| глубо́кій, глѹ́бже, deeper, deeper; глѹбоко́, deeply | гуля́ть, to walk |
| глупе́ць, fool | гуль, tumbling, drone |
| глухо́й (see Notes), dull, obscure | гумно́, thrashing-floor |
| глу́шь (<i>f.</i>), dull place | |
| глядѣть, по- (<i>pf.</i>), to look | Д |
| | да, yes, and (sometimes) |
| | дава́й (see Notes) |

дава́ть (даю́), дать (*pf.*), дамъ,
 дашь, дать, дадимъ, дадите,
 дадутъ, to give
 далеко́, far
 да́льний, far (*adj.*)
 даръ, gift
 два́, two
 движе́нiе, *be*, movement
 дворо́вый, belonging to the
 house of a nobleman
 день, day
 ди́кий, wild
 дитя́, child
 дно, bottom
 для, for
 до (*gen.*), till
 добро́, good
 до́брый, good, kind
 доводи́ть (*ipf.*), довести (*pf.*), to
 lead up to
 дово́льно, enough
 дово́льство, wealth
 догора́ть, -рѣ́тъ (*pf.*), to burn
 out
 до́ждь (*m.*), rain
 доко́ль, till
 до́лгий, long
 до́лго, a long time
 долговѣ́чный, everlasting
 доли́на, valley
 до́лу, down
 доми́шко, small miserable
 house
 домъ, дома́ (*pl.*), house; дома́,
 at home; домо́й, home (*adv.*)
 доро́га, road, way
 доро́гой, dear
 досы́та, till satisfied
 доходи́ть (*ipf.*), дойти (*pf.*), to
 come to, to go as far as
 древе́са, древе́сь (*g. pl.*), trees
 дрема́ть (дремлю́, лешь), to
 slumber, to doze
 дреми́ть (see Notes)
 дрови́шки (*dim.*), дрова́ (*pl.*),
 fuel
 дровни́ (*pl.*), peasant's sledge
 дровосѣ́къ, woodcutter

дрожа́ть, to tremble
 другъ, дружо́къ (*dim.*), дру-
 зья́ (*pl.*), friend
 дру́жно, amicably, unani-
 mously
 дубра́ва, grove of leafy trees
 дубъ, oak
 ду́ма, thought
 ду́мать, to think
 ду́мушка (*dim.*), see ду́ма
 духо́вно, spiritually
 духъ, spirit
 душа́, soul
 души́стый, fragrant
 ду́шно, stifling
 дымъ, smoke
 дыха́нье, breath
 дыша́ть, по- (*pf.*), to breathe;
 дохну́ть (*pf.*), to blow
 дя́чиха, sexton's wife
 дѣ́вица, maiden
 дѣ́ло, occupation, business
 дѣ́ти (*pl. of дитя́*), children
 дѣ́тскiй (*adj.*), children's
 дѣ́тство, childhood

E

его, his
 едва́, scarcely
 ей, to her
 е́льникъ, fir-grove
 есть, is, there is
 ещё, still, yet

Ж

жа́дный, eager, greedy
 жалъ, жа́лко, it is a pity
 жалѣ́ть, to pity
 жа́ркий, hot
 жа́тва, reaping
 жать, to reap
 жда́ть, to wait
 жемчу́жный (*adj.*), pearled
 жена́, wife
 жела́ние, 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 (*pf.*), to muse, be sad
законъ, law
закалёнъ (закалить), въ бою, hardened, used to war
закипать, -пѣть (*pf.*), to begin to boil
закромъ, corn-bin
закрывши (закрывать), 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
зарастать (*ipf.*), зарасті (*pf.*), to be overgrown

зарыться (*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

II

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, казацкий (*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
 клеймó, stamp, mark
 книга, книжка (*dim.*), book
 князь, prince
 когда, when
 когти (*pl.*), коготь (*sing.*), claw
 коимъ = которыми, который, which
 кой (пор. of который), which
 колокольчикъ, bell
 колось, ear of corn
 колыбель, cradle

колыбельная пѣсня, lullaby
 колъ (пор.), if
 конченъ, а, о, finished
 конь (*m.*), steed
 копна, 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
 крути (*pr. ger. of крутить*), to twirl, whirl
 крыло, крылья (*pl.*), wing
 крыса, rat
 крыть, по- (*pf.*), to cover
 кто, who; кто-нибудь, somebody
 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, welcomely
 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 (*ipf.*), по-
 (*perf.*), to fly
 ли, if, whether; ли . . . ли, either
 . . . or, whether . . . or
 ликовать (-ую, -ешь), to re-
 joice
 ликующій, rejoicing
 ли́ра, lyre
 лиса́, лиси́ца, fox
 листьва́, foliage
 листьочекъ (*dim.*), leaf
 листь, листься (*pl.*), leaf
 лить (лью́, льёшь), to pour
 лице́мѣрный, hypocritical
 лицо́, face
 лишё́нiе, privation, want
 лосни́ться, to be glossy, be
 sleek
 лоша́дка, little horse
 луна́, moon
 лугъ, meadow
 лу́чшiй, best
 лучъ, ray, beam
 лѣ́ннiво, lazily
 лѣсь, forest
 лѣ́то, summer
 любезе́нь, любезный́, dear,
 amiable
 любо́вь (*f.*), love
 любящій (*pr. part.* of любить),
 to love
 люди́ (*pl.* of челове́къ), people
 людско́й, human

M

ма́ль, small
 ма́льчикъ, boy
 малю́тка, the little one

малю́точка (*dim.*), little one
 ма́ть, mother
 маха́ть, махну́ть (*pf.*), to wave
 ма́чта, mast
 мгла́, mist
 мгнове́нье, moment
 ме́дленно, slowly
 мелководный́, shallow
 ме́льница, mill
 ме́ртвая, dead, slow coach
 мертвящій, deadening
 мечта́, dream
 мечъ, sword
 ми́гъ, wink, twinkling of an eye
 ми́лость (*f.*), grace, favour
 ми́лый, dear
 ми́мо, past, by
 миновать́ся, to pass, to be over
 мину́та, minute, moment
 миновать (*ipf.*), мину́ть (*pf.*),
 to pass over
 ми́рный, peaceful
 ми́ръ, peace
 ми́ръ, world
 младе́нецъ, baby, infant
 младо́й (молодой), young
 многово́дный, abounding in
 water
 мно́го (*adv.*), мно́гие (*pl. adj.*),
 much, many
 мнѣ́ (*dat.* of я), to me
 моги́ла, tomb
 могъ, могли́ (*past* of мочь), to
 be able
 мой, my
 молва́, rumour
 моле́нiе, praying
 моли́тва, prayer
 моли́ться, to pray
 мо́лнiя, lightning
 мо́льба, prayer, entreating
 мо́ре, sea
 морепла́ватель, seaman
 мо́ри́ть, to starve
 моро́зъ, frost
 мотыле́къ, butterfly
 мра́къ, darkness, obscurity
 мудре́цъ, sage, wise man

мужі́къ, peasant
 мужичо́къ, little man
 му́зыка, music
 му́ка, му́ки (*pl.*), the torments
 муравá, green grass
 муравéй, ant
 му́тный, not clear, turbid
 мучи́тельно, 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
 называ́ть (*ipf.*), назва́ть (*pf.*), to name, call
 наизусть, by heart
 наку́шавшись (*p. ger.*), наку́шаться, to eat one's fill
 намóкший (*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, apparently
 наскúчива́ть, наскúчить (*pf.*), to bore, to become irksome
 насмотрѣ́ться, to admire sufficiently
 наставáть (*ipf.*), настáть (*pf.*) (*настану*), to come, approach
 насто́ящій, real
 наступáть (*ipf.*), наступи́ть (*pf.*), to step, to come, to begin
 насыпа́ть, to fill up
 нахлы́нувший, *p.p. of нахлынуть pf.*, to rush in, to invade
 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, disobedient
 непоня́тная, incomprehensible
 непритво́рный, sincere
 нерукотво́рный, not made with human hands
 несмѣ́лый, shy
 нестро́йный, dissonant, discordant
 не́сь, нести́, понести́ (*pf.*), to carry
 неужели́, неужли́, indeed?
 неутомі́мо, indefatigably, untiringly
 ни, neither, nor, either, or
 ни́ва, cornfield
 нигдѣ́, nowhere
 низа́ть жемчу́жные ни́ти, to thread pearls
 никто́, nobody

| | |
|--|---|
| психодѣть (<i>ipf.</i>), низойти (<i>pf.</i>), to descend on | одинъ, одна, одно, one |
| ничего, nothing | однажды, once |
| ничтожный, null, nothing (<i>adj.</i>) | однотонный (<i>adj.</i>), in unison |
| никуда, not at all | одѣтый, clad, dressed |
| нищета, misery, poverty | озимь (<i>f.</i>), see Notes |
| но, but | озлобленье, anger, irritation |
| новый, new | океанъ, ocean |
| нога, foot, leg | окношко (<i>dim.</i>), window |
| ноготокъ (see Notes), little nail | окружать, окружить (<i>pf.</i>), to surround |
| носиться (<i>ipf.</i>), нестись (<i>pf.</i>), to move quickly | Октябрь, October |
| ночной (<i>adj.</i>), of night | омытый (<i>part. p.</i> омыть), to wash all over |
| ночью (<i>pr. ger.</i> of ночевать), to pass the night | онъ, he; она, she; оно, it; они, they |
| ночь (<i>f.</i>), night | опасный, dangerous |
| ну!, come!, eh!, ah! | ополчаться (<i>ipf.</i>), ополчиться (<i>pf.</i>), to arm |
| нужда, want, need | освѣжаться (<i>ipf.</i>), освѣжиться (<i>pf.</i>), to be freshened |
| нынѣ, now | осенний, autumn (<i>adj.</i>) |
| нѣжный, tender | осень (<i>f.</i>), autumn |
| нѣмой, dumb | оспаривать, to dispute, con- trovert |
| нѣтъ, no, there is not | оставаться, остаться (<i>pf.</i>), to remain |

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 |
| обвѣянь (<i>p.p.p.</i> of обвѣять, <i>pf.</i>), to waft | отдаленный, distant, remote |
| обѣда, 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- ска́ть), 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; объятія (<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 | отъѣзжее поле (see Notes), field for hunting |
| огонь (<i>m.</i>), fire, flame | охота, hunting, hunt |
| одинокъ, lonely | очарованье, enchantment |
| | очертанія, outlines, contours |
| | очи (око, <i>sing.</i>), eyes (poet) |

П

па́даты, to fall
 па́дшій (*part.*), fallen
 паде́нье, fall
 па́лата, chamber, court of justice
 па́мятникъ, monument
 па́рийще (*magn.*), big lad
 па́русь, sail
 пасть (*pf.*), выпада́ть на до́лю, to fall to the lot of
 па́харь, ploughman
 паха́ть, to plough
 пе́рвый, first
 передъ, before
 пережива́ть (*ipf.*), пережи́ть (*pf.*), to survive
 перепáхивать, to plough again
 переполни́ться (*pf.*), -ня́ться (*ipf.*), to overflow
 пе́рль, pearl
 песо́къ, sand
 пёстрый, many-coloured
 Пе́тръ, Peter
 печа́лить, to sadden, afflict
 печа́ль (*f.*), sorrow
 печа́льный, sad
 пи́ть, поёть, poet
 пла́кать, за- (*pf.*), to weep
 плаку́чий, weeping
 пла́тье, dress
 плечо́, shoulder
 пло́дъ, fruit
 плугъ, plough
 плы́ть, to sail, swim
 пляса́ть (*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
 подарѣ́ть (*see дарѣть*), to present
 пода́чка, gift, sop

подби́рать (*ipf.*), подобра́ть (*pf.*), to take up
 подлу́нный, sublunar
 подни́мать (*ipf.*), -ся; подни́ть (*pf.*), to raise
 подобны́й, alike, similar
 подро́жка (*dim. of подруга, fem.*), companion, friend
 посмотре́ть, to observe
 подто́ченный, gnawed, nibbled
 поду́шка, pillow
 подъ, under
 подъѣ́здъ, street door, house entrance
 по-дѣ́тски (*adv.*), like a child
 поживѣ́ться, to take advantage of, pick up
 позабы́тый, forgotten
 по́здний, late (*adj.*)
 позор́ный столбъ, pillory
 позоръ, disgrace, dishonour
 по́йти (*see идти*)
 по́ить, на- (*pf.*), to give to drink, water
 поко́й, rest
 поко́йный, peaceful
 по́ле, field
 по́лзаты, по́лзти, to creep, crawl
 по́лный, full
 полномо́вла́стно, absolutely
 по́лночь (*f.*), midnight
 положи́ть (*pf. of класть*), to put
 поло́са, stripe, band
 поло́сатый, striped (*see Notes*)
 полушубо́къ, short fur coat
 по́лымя, пла́мя, flame
 полюбова́ться (*pf. of любоваться*), to admire
 по́ляна, glade
 помертвѣ́ть, to fade
 по́мнить, to remember
 помолѣ́ться (*pf. of моли́ться*), to pray
 понахму́риться, to frown
 пони́кать (*ipf.*), пони́кнутъ (*pf.*), to sink, droop

| | |
|--|--|
| попа́сться, to be caught | прино́сить (<i>ipf.</i>), прине́сти (<i>pf.</i>), to bring |
| по-пля́сать (see пля-) | припрѣ́тывать, to hide |
| попрѣ́ще, career, course | приро́да, nature |
| попусто́му, vainly | прихо́дь, coming, arrival |
| попры́гунья, leaper, dancer | прихотли́вый, whimsical, capricious |
| пора́, time | прихо́ть (<i>f.</i>), caprice, whim |
| пору́ганный (<i>part. p.</i> пору́- га́ть), to dishonour, defame | прѣ́мля, accepting |
| поселе́ние, abode | прѣ́йти, to arrive, come to |
| поселя́нинъ, villager | прѣ́молкнуть, to become silent |
| послу́шный, obedient | прѣ́ятный, agreeable |
| послѣ́дний, last | про, about |
| посмотрѣ́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to have a look; смотре́ть (<i>ipf.</i>) | проби́раться, to make one's way through |
| поспѣ́шать, -ши́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to make all possible speed | пробужда́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), -ся; пробу- ди́ть (<i>pf.</i>), -ся, to awaken (fig. to rouse, stir up) |
| посреди́, among | прово́жать, -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 слѣ́зы, 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 |
| поѣ́тъ, poet | промча́ться, to pass rapidly |
| по́ясъ, 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 | прости́ть, to forgive; прости́, farewell |
| преле́сть, charm, beauty | просыпа́ться (<i>ipf.</i>), просну́ться (<i>pl.</i>), to wake, awake |
| преступле́ние, crime | прохла́дный, cool |
| призра́чный, fantastical | проѣ́зжий, passer-by, traveller |
| призыва́ть (<i>ipf.</i>), призва́ть (<i>pf.</i>), to call upon | прошлы́, past |
| прикла́дываться (<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
 пѣгонькій (*adj. dim.*), pied (horse)
 пѣсня, song
 пѣть (пою, поёшь), to sing;
 спѣть (*pf.*)

P

работать, 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
 разби́гаться, to disperse
 развитой, developed
 разгаръ, the highest degree of heat
 разгораться (*ipf.*), разгорѣ́ться (*pf.*), to begin to flame
 разгу́лье, revelry
 раздаваться (*ipf.*), разда́ться (*pf.*), to be distributed, sound
 рассказывать (*ipf.*), расска́зывать (*pf.*), to relate
 разсе́янный, dispersed
 разу́мный, wise
 разѣ́хаться, to go in different directions
 рай, paradise; ра́йскіи (*adj.*)
 раскachaть, to shake (asunder)
 раски́дывать, to throw, scatter
 расти́, росъ (*past*), to grow

расто́птаный (*p. part.* of растопта́ть), to tread down, crush
 расцвѣ́татъ (*ipf.*), расцвѣ́стѣи (*pf.*), to bloom, open (of flowers)
 расшива́ть (*ipf.*), расши́ть (*pf.*), разошьё, to embroider
 расши́риться (*ipf.*), расши́риться (*pf.*), to enlarge, expand
 рвану́ть, to pull
 ребёнокъ, child
 ре́вность, jealousy
 робѣ́ть, to be shy, shrink
 роди́на, native country, birth-place
 роди́мой, native, own by birth
 роско́шный, luxurious, magnificent
 ро́жь (*f.*), rye
 ро́щя, grove
 руби́ть, to hew, chop
 рудни́къ, mine
 ружьё, gun, musket
 рука́, hand, arm
 рукави́цы, mittens
 ру́сскіи, Russian
 Русь, Russia
 ручеё́къ (*dim.*), stream
 руче́й, brook, stream
 ры́бка (*dim.* of рыба), fish
 ры́царь, knight
 рѣ́дкій, rare (*adj.*)
 рѣ́звость (*f.*), merriment
 рѣ́ка, river
 рѣ́сницы, eyelashes
 рѣ́шеніе, sentence, decision

C

сади́ться, to sit down
 са́дъ, garden
 са́мый, same, self
 самъ, oneself
 сапо́ги, boots
 сбыв́ться, to be accomplished
 свезти́, to convey

| | |
|--|--|
| свершѣть (<i>ipf.</i>), -шійть (<i>pf.</i>), <i>reflex.</i> , to be fulfilled | скѣлько, how much, many |
| свивѣть (<i>ipf.</i>), свѣтъ (<i>pf.</i>), to twist, to nest | скѣрбный, sorrowful |
| свистѣть (свищѣ, тѣшь), to whistle | скѣрбь (<i>f.</i>), sorrow |
| свобѣда, freedom | скѣро, скѣрѣй, quickly |
| свобѣдный, free | скрипѣть, to creak |
| свой, my, thy, etc., own | скучѣть, to feel lonely |
| свѣвѣть, свѣять (<i>pf.</i>), to blow off | скучно, lonely |
| свѣжій, fresh | скучный, dull |
| свѣтіло, star, radiance | слѣва, glory |
| свѣтлый, bright | слѣвень, famous, glorious |
| свѣтитъ, to light, shine, give a light | слѣвный, famous, glorious |
| свѣточъ, torch, light | славѣне (<i>pl.</i>), славѣніиъ (<i>sing.</i>), Slav |
| свѣтъ, light, world | слѣдній, sweet |
| свѣча, candle | слѣдно, delightfully, sweetly |
| святѣй, holy | слезѣ, tear |
| себѣ (<i>acc.</i>), self, selves (<i>reflex.</i> <i>pron.</i>) | слѣвно, as if |
| сегодня, to-day | слѣво, word |
| сейчѣсъ, just now | слѣжены, put together |
| селѣ, village | слѣчай, occasion, circumstance, chance |
| селѣскій, rural | слухъ, rumour, hearing, ear |
| семѣя, family | слѣшать, to hear |
| серафимъ, seraph | слѣтрѣть, to look |
| сердѣчный (see Notes), of my heart | слѣкѣть (<i>ipf.</i>), сомкнѣть (<i>pf.</i>), to shut, close |
| сердце, heart | слѣло, fearlessly |
| серебристый, silvery | слѣшавъ, having mixed |
| сидѣть, to sit | слѣшнѣй, funny, ridiculous |
| сила, strength | слѣва, again |
| сильный, strong | слѣпъ, sheaf |
| синица, tomtit | слѣгъ, snow |
| синій, blue | слѣжный, snow (<i>adj.</i>) |
| сіяніе, ѣе, shining | слѣбака, dog |
| сіять, to shine | слѣбѣрѣть (<i>ipf.</i>), слѣбѣрѣсь (<i>pf.</i>), to rally, gather (strength) |
| сказѣть, to say | слѣбѣй (<i>instr.</i> of себѣ), oneself |
| скѣзка, fairy-tale | слѣбственнѣй, own |
| скѣзывать, to tell | слѣбѣннѣй, bent |
| скѣтывѣться (<i>ipf.</i>), скѣтітьсѣ (<i>pf.</i>), to roll off | слѣзвѣче, harmony, rhyme |
| скѣзѣ, through | слѣзавѣть (<i>ipf.</i>), слѣзѣть (<i>pf.</i>), to create |
| скѣрдъ, corn-stack | слѣкрѣсь (<i>imper.</i> of скѣрѣтьсѣ), to hide oneself |
| склонѣться (<i>ipf.</i>), склонѣітьсѣ (<i>pf.</i>), to bend, bow | слѣлнѣчнѣй, sun (<i>adj.</i>) |
| | слѣлнице, sun |
| | слѣлѣма, straw |

| | |
|---|---|
| сомнѣніе, <i>ye</i> , 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>) | стыдиться, to be ashamed |
| сосѣдъ, neighbour | стыдъ, shame |
| соха, sort of plough | судъ, court |
| сочетаніе, combination, blending | судьба, fate |
| спать (сплю, спишь), to sleep | суетливый, bustling, restless |
| спокойный, calm | сущій, existing |
| спокойствіе, calmness, repose | сфинксъ, sphinx |
| спорый, productive, successful | счастье, happiness |
| среди, among | съ, with, from |
| среди, amidst | сынншка, (little) son |
| сѣвить, to put upright | сѣверъ, north |
| стараться (<i>ipf.</i>), по- (<i>pf.</i>), to try | сѣдлыце (<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, ешья), to extend | |
| стогъ, stack | Т |
| стоить, to deserve, cost | тайнственный, secret, mysterious |
| столпъ, column, pillar | тайный, secret |
| столъ, 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 |
| страдающіи, 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 | терновый вѣнецъ, crown of thorns |
| стремленье, effort | тихий, quiet |
| стрѣмя, stirrup | тишина, stillness, quiet, silence |
| стройный, harmonious | тлѣніе (<i>ye</i>), corruption, rot |
| струиться, to be poured forth, to ripple | |

то . . . то, now . . . then
 то-и-знай (*adv. phrase*), con-
 stantly
 толпа, crowd
 только, 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
 третій, 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
 увѣ! alas!
 увяданье, withering, fading
 угадать, to guess

уголъ, 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
 уздцы (*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
 урожаѣ, 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
 утѣшать (*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
 часъ, 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
 четвертачѣкъ, quarter rouble
 чеченъ (see Notes)
 чешуя, scale

чинный, sedate
 чистый, clean, clear, open
 что?, what?, how, that
 чтобы, чтобъ, that, in order that
 чтожъ, well then!
 чувство, feeling
 чудный, wonderful, beautiful
 чуждый, unknown to
 чужбѣ, strange
 чуткій, sensitive, delicate, tact-
 ful
 чѣмъ-свѣтъ, at the dawn

Ш

шагáть, to stride
 шагъ, step
 шелкъ, silk
 шептáть, to whisper
 шествуя (*pr. ger.*), шествовать,
 to march, walk gravely
 шестой, sixth
 широкій, wide
 школа, school
 школьникъ, schoolboy
 шла, шёлъ, шли (*p. t.* of идти),
 to go; пойти (*pf.*)
 шорохъ, rustling
 шторы, 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
 яркій, bright
 ясный, bright, clear

PRINTED BY
BILLING AND SONS, LIMITED,
GUILDFORD, ENGLAND

RUSSIAN TEXTS for SCHOOL USE

- (1) **MOO-MOO AND A VILLAGE DOCTOR.** By TOUR-GENIEFF. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by A. RAFFI.
- (2) **THE CHAMELEON AND OTHER TALES.** By CHEKHOV. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by P. SELVER.

Others in preparation.

MODERN RUSSIAN POETRY. Selected and Translated, with an Introduction, by P. SELVER.

A selection of forty-four poems by eminent Russian authors, the Russian texts (accented) on the left-hand pages with English verse-translations by the editor *en regard*.

Apart from its value as *belles lettres*, this anthology will serve a useful educational purpose, as the translations are, in most cases, fairly literal.

RUSSIAN FOLK-TALES. Translated from the Russian by LEONARD A. MAGNUS, LL.B. With Introduction, Notes, and Glossary. 8vo, cloth, decorated with a Russian Art Design.

"Russia is particularly rich in legends, folklore, and popular tales, and the literature of this kind which it possesses is particularly worth reading, not only as a matter of study, but also for delight. It is better and more human folklore than most of our more Western matter, possibly because it is less barbarous. It does not take its rise from Scandinavian mythology, but from a gentle Nature-worship. This volume is a good one, and worth consideration as an authentic fragment of Russian literature."—*The Times*.

THE TALE OF THE ARMAMENT OF IGOR (A.D. 1185):
A Russian Historical Epic. Edited and translated by LEONARD A. MAGNUS, LL.B. Small 8vo, cloth gilt.

A RUSSIAN ANTHOLOGY IN ENGLISH. Selected and Edited by C. E. BECHHOFFER. With an Introduction. Cr. 8vo, cloth.

A very comprehensive and representative collection of literary gems, translated into English (some for the first time).

FIVE RUSSIAN PLAYS, with one from the Ukrainian. Translated from the originals (two by Evreinov, one by Von Vizin, two by Chekhov, one by Lesya Ukrainka) by C. E. BECHHOFFER.

TOLSTOI FOR THE YOUNG. Select Tales of Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Mrs. R. S. TOWNSEND; with coloured plates by a Russian artist, MICHEL SEVIER.

LONDON :

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO., LTD.

NEW BOOKS ON THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

RUSSIAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. By J. H. FREESE,
M.A. (Cantab.). 520 pp.

ENGLISH-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY. By the same.

RUSSIAN MANUAL FOR SELF-TUITION (Grammar;
Exercises; Extracts with interlinear translation; Vocabularies).
By J. H. FREESE, M.A.

HOW TO LEARN RUSSIAN. By H. RIOLA. Eighth
Edition.

KEY TO ABOVE.

IVANOFF'S RUSSIAN GRAMMAR. Sixteenth Edition.

RUSSIAN READER, with Vocabulary. By H. RIOLA.
Second Edition.

LINE-UPON-LINE RUSSIAN READER. By Colonel
A. W. JAMIESON.

**MANUAL OF RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL CORRESPON-
DENCE.** By MARK SIEFF.

NOTES ON THE RUSSIAN VERB. By S. G. STAFFORD.

RUSSIAN COMPOSITION: Anecdotes, Fables, Passages
from English Standard Authors, etc.; with Vocabulary to each
passage and Grammatical Notes. By J. SOLOMONOFF. Part I.,
Elementary; II., Intermediate; III., Advanced.

RUSSIAN ACCIDENCE IN TABLES. By MARK SIEFF.

RUSSIAN COPY BOOK. 16 pp., with ruled pages opposite.

**SERBIAN-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-SERBIAN DIC-
TIONARY.** By LOUIS CAHEN.

LONDON :

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO., LTD.