

Rasul Gamzatov

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Daghestan is home to more than 30 distinct peoples. Each has their own language yet they share a surprisingly homogeneous culture that has both withstood and absorbed centuries of external influences. A fascinating account of change and adaptation in the villages of this area.

Since the early eighteenth century, following Peter the Great's policy of forced westernization, translation in Russia has been a very visible and much-discussed practice.

Generally perceived as an important service to the state and the nation, translation was also viewed as a high art, leading many Russian poets and writers to engage in literary translation in a serious and sustained manner. As a result, translations were generally regarded as an integral part of an author's oeuvre and of Russian literature as a whole.

This volume brings together Russian writings on translation from the mid-18th century until today and presents them in chronological order, providing valuable insights into the theory and practice of translation in Russia.

Authored by some of Russia's leading writers, such as Aleksandr Pushkin, Fedor Dostoevskii, Lev Tolstoi, Maksim Gorkii, and Anna Akhmatova, many of these texts are translated into English for the first time. They are accompanied by extensive annotation and biographical sketches of the authors, and reveal Russian translation discourse to be a sophisticated and often politicized exploration of Russian national identity, as well as the nature of the modern subject. *Russian Writers on Translation* fills a persistent gap in the literature on alternative translation traditions, highlighting the vibrant and intense culture of translation on Europe's 'periphery'. Viewed in a broad cultural context, the selected texts reflect a nuanced understanding of the Russian response to world literature and highlight the attempts of Russian writers to promote Russia as an all-inclusive cultural model.

An enchanting collection of the very best of Russian poetry, edited by acclaimed translator

Robert Chandler together with poets Boris Dralyuk and Irina Mashinski. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, poetry's pre-eminence in Russia was unchallenged, with Pushkin and his contemporaries ushering in the 'Golden Age' of Russian literature. Prose briefly gained the high ground in the second half of the nineteenth century, but poetry again became dominant in the 'Silver Age' (the early twentieth century), when belief in reason and progress yielded once more to a more magical view of the world.

During the Soviet era, poetry became a dangerous, subversive activity; nevertheless, poets such as Osip Mandelstam and Anna Akhmatova continued to defy the censors. This anthology traces Russian poetry from its Golden Age to the modern era, including work by several great poets - Georgy Ivanov and Varlam Shalamov among them - in captivating modern translations by Robert Chandler and others. The volume also includes a general introduction, chronology and individual introductions to each poet. Robert Chandler is an acclaimed poet and translator. His many translations from Russian include works by Aleksandr Pushkin, Nikolay Leskov, Vasily Grossman and Andrey Platonov, while his anthologies of Russian Short Stories from Pushkin to Buida and Russian Magic Tales are both published in Penguin Classics. Irina Mashinski is a bilingual poet and co-founder of the StoSvet literary project. Her most recent collection is 2013's *Ophelia i masterok* [*Ophelia and the Trowel*]. Boris Dralyuk is a Lecturer in Russian at the University of St Andrews and translator of many books from Russian, including, most recently, Isaac Babel's *Red Cavalry* (2014).

Essays on phonology, morphology and syntax
Bibliography of Art and Architecture in the Islamic World (2 vol. set)

Islam in the Putin Era

Dagestan

Discoveries in Poetry and History

The First Fifty Years

In 1956 Khrushchev stunned Communists by reciting a litany of Stalin's abuses. His bid to rejuvenate the Party opened the door to upheaval, as Soviet citizens asked where the system had gone astray. Kathleen Smith contends that the year's brief thaw set in motion a cycle of reform and retrenchment that

would recur until the Soviet Union's collapse.

Papers presented at the Second World Conference of World Association for Studies in Literatures in English, held at Nagpur in January 2004.

This book is an investigation into the grammar of Mehweb (Dargwa, East Caucasian also known as Nakh-Daghestanian) based on several years of team fieldwork. Mehweb is spoken in one village community in Daghestan, Russia, with a population of some 800 people. In many ways, Mehweb is a typical East Caucasian language: it has a rich inventory of consonants; an extensive system of spatial forms in nouns and converbs and volitional forms in verbs; pervasive gender-number agreement; and ergative alignment in case marking and in gender agreement. It is also a typical language of the Dargwa branch, with symmetrical verb inflection in the imperfective and perfective paradigm and extensive use of spatial encoding for experiencers. Although Mehweb is clearly close to the northern varieties of Dargwa, it has been long isolated from the main body of Dargwa varieties by speakers of Avar and Lak. As a result of both independent internal evolution and contact with its neighbours, Mehweb developed some deviant properties, including accusatively aligned egophoric agreement, a split in the feminine class, and the typologically rare grammatical categories of verificative and apprehensive. But most importantly, Mehweb is where our friends live.

Strict Wildness

Soviet War Songs in the Context of Russian Culture

Lost to the State

Mediating the 'Other'

Russian Writers on Translation National Union Catalog

"Yiddish-speaking groups of Communists played a visible role in many countries, most notably in the Soviet Union, United States, Poland, France, Canada, Argentina and Uruguay. The sacrificial role of the Red Army, and the Soviet Union as a whole, reinforced the Left movement in the post-Holocaust Jewish world. Apart from card-carrying devotees, such groups attracted numerous sympathisers, including the artist Marc Chagall and the writer Sholem Asch. But the suppression of Yiddish culture in the Soviet Union radically changed the climate in Jewish leftwing circles. Former Communists and sympathisers turned away, while the attention of Yiddish commentators in the West turned to the conditions for Jewish cultural and religious life in the Soviet Union and Poland, Jewish emigration and the situation in the Middle East. Ideological confrontations between Communist Yiddish literati in the Soviet Union, United States, Canada, Poland, France and Israel are in the centre of Gennady Estraiikh's pioneering study *Yiddish in the Cold War*. This ground-breaking book recreates the intellectual environments of the Moscow literary journal *Sovetish Heymland* (the author was its managing editor in 1988-91), the New York newspaper *Morgn-Frayhayt* and the Warsaw newspaper *Folks-Shtime*."

Pavel Krasheninnikov (born 1964) is a prominent Russian politician, state official, and professor of law. He studied at Sverdlovsk School of Law and then did graduate work there. He subsequently taught at the Ural State Law University. In the 1990s he served as an expert on legislation for the Supreme Soviet and worked in senior posts in various state authorities, including as head of Russia's Ministry of Justice under Boris Yeltsin. He spent a decade as rector of the Russian School of Private Law in Moscow. At present Krasheninnikov is a deputy in the State Duma, and for 18 years he has led the Duma's legislative committee. Krasheninnikov took part in the drawing up of a new Civil Code and other major legislation in modern Russia. He has played an active role in drafting and introducing legal reforms. He is responsible for over 150 publications in the field of private and public law, as well as legal theory and history. Krasheninnikov has authored a series of works in which he has traced the emergence and development of law as a key system for regulating interpersonal and social relations and as one of the sources of authority. His book *The 12 Apostles of Law* first saw publication in Russia in 2016 and is dedicated to the great legal minds who, through their scholarship and legislative activity, changed Russia's law, government, and society over two centuries. For over thirty years Krasheninnikov has studied the lives and work of the men depicted in this book, and he was fortunate to personally work with four of them.

This addition to the highly successful *Contemporary Cultures* series covers the period from period 1953, with the death of Stalin, to the present day. Both 'Russian' and 'Culture' are defined broadly. 'Russian' refers to the Soviet Union until 1991 and the Russian Federation after 1991. Given the diversity of the Federation in its ethnic composition and regional characteristics,

questions of national, regional, and ethnic identity are given special attention. There is also coverage of Russian-speaking immigrant communities. 'Culture' embraces all aspects of culture and lifestyle, high and popular, artistic and material: art, fashion, literature, music, cooking, transport, politics and economics, film, crime – all, and much else, are covered, in order to give a full picture of the Russian way of life and experience throughout the extraordinary changes undergone since the middle of the twentieth century. The *Encyclopedia of Contemporary Russian Culture* is an unbeatable resource on recent and contemporary Russian culture and history for students, teachers and researchers across the disciplines. Apart from academic libraries, the book will also be a valuable acquisition for public libraries. Entries include cross-references and the larger ones carry short bibliographies. There is a full index.

Journeys Without a Map

Moscow 1956

Yiddish in the Cold War

The Grammar of Knowledge

Encyclopedia of Contemporary Russian Culture

Voices of Friends

In this rich historical study, Maurice Friedberg recounts the impact of translation on the Russian literary process. In tracing the explosion of literary translation in nineteenth-century Russia, Friedberg determines that it introduced new issues of cultural, aesthetic, and political values. Beginning with Pushkin in the early nineteenth century, Friedberg traces the history of translation throughout the lives of Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and, more recently, Pasternak. His analysis includes two translators who became Russia's leading literary figures: Zhukovsky, whose renditions of German poetry became famous, and Vvedensky, who introduced Charles Dickens to Russia. In the twentieth century, Friedberg points to Pasternak's *Faust* to show how apolitical authors welcomed free translation, which offered them an alternative to the original writing from which they had been banned by Soviet authorities. By introducing Western literary works, Russian translators provided new models for Russian literature. Friedberg discusses the usual battles fought between partisans of literalism and of free translation, the influence of Stalinist Soviet government on literary translation, and the political implications of aesthetic clashes. He also considers the impetus of translated Western fiction, poetry, and drama as remaining links to Western civilization during the decades of Russia's isolation from the West. Friedberg argues that literary translation had a profound effect on Russia by helping to erode the Soviet Union's isolation, which ultimately came to an end with

the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.

This book provides cutting-edge insights on contemporary geopolitical toponymic policy and practice in post-Soviet countries. It examines the political features of place naming as a reflection of contemporary political discourse. With multidisciplinary insights from leading scholars, chapters explore a range of topics drawing on critical political toponymy and traditional methods. Contributions examine how the toponymic system can act as a symbol of national identity, the regional geopolitics of toponymy, and geopolitical patterns in contemporary renaming. The historical roots of toponymic decolonization are analyzed, as well as indigenous toponymy and politics, and toponymic aspects of people's daily lives. The book explores a wide range of processes in the post-Soviet realm, including power, identity, economy, social order, and how political power is changing/transforming. It considers how these processes are distributed through various geopolitical and political-economic technologies. Offering empirically rich research from a variety of regions to give insights beyond "Western" perspectives, this book is the first to provide an in-depth exploration of post-Soviet place naming. It will appeal to students and researchers in human geography, politics, sociology, Eastern European studies, onomastics and cultural studies.

The literary debut of a promising young Russian author from an unknown country, a tale of politics and religion colliding

*Encountering Toponymic Geopolitics
The Mountain and the Wall*

*The 12 Apostles of Russian Law
Place Names as a Political Instrument
in the Post-Soviet States*

Lawyers who changed law, state and society

A Writer's Life

Contemporary Russia is often viewed as a centralised regime based in Moscow, with dependent provinces, made subservient by Putin's policies limiting regional autonomy. This book, however, demonstrates that beyond this largely political view, by looking at Russia's regions more in cultural and social terms, a quite different picture emerges, of a Russia rich in variety, with different regional identities, cultures, traditions and memories. The book explores how identities are formed and rethought in contemporary Russia, and outlines the nature of particular regional identities, from Siberia and the Urals to southern Russia, from the Russian heartland to the non-Russian republics.

This is the first thorough description of the Nakh-Daghestanian language Hinuq. Hinuq has about 600

speakers living primarily in a single village in the Caucasus mountains in southern Russia (Daghestan). During several fieldwork trips, the author collected an extensive corpus of texts. Based on the data, Forker provides a comprehensive analysis of Hinuq grammar with reference to other Nakh-Daghestanian languages, to Caucasian studies and to typological and general linguistic topics.

Childhood held a special place in Soviet society: seen as the key to a better future, children were imagined as the only privileged class. Therefore, the rapid emergence in post-Soviet Russia of the vast numbers of vulnerable 'social orphans', or children who have living relatives but grow up in residential care institutions, caught the public by surprise, leading to discussions of the role and place of childhood in the new society. Based on an in-depth study the author explores dissonance between new post-Soviet forms of family and economy, and lingering Soviet attitudes, revealing social orphans as an embodiment of a long-standing power struggle between the state and the family. The author uncovers parallels between (post-) Soviet and Western practices in child welfare and attitudes towards 'bad' mothers, and proposes a new way of interpreting kinship where the state is an integral member.

The National Union Catalogs, 1963-

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An Anthology

New World Review

A Jigit without his Horse

Image and Reality

"There is no possibility of entering the world of Yiddish, its literature and culture, without understanding what the shtetl was, how it functioned, and what tensions charged its existence. Whether idealized or denigrated, evaluated as the site of memory or mined for historical data, scrutinized as a socio-economic phenomenon or explored as the mythopoetics of a rich literature, the shtetl was the heart of Eastern European Jewry. The papers published in this volume - most of them presented at the second Mendel Friedman International Conference on Yiddish organized by the Oxford European Humanities Research Centre and the Oxford Institute for Yiddish Studies (July 1999) - re-examines the structure, organization and function of numerous small market towns that shaped the world of Yiddish. The different perspectives from which these studies view the shtetl trenchantly re-evaluate common preconceptions, misconceptions and assumptions, and offer new insights that are challenging as they are informative."

This volume presents a unique study of war songs created during and after World War II, known in Russia as the "Great Patriotic War". The most popular war songs, such as "Katyusha", "The Sacred War", "Dark Night", "My Moscow", "In the Dugout", "Victory Day", provide illuminating insights into the musical culture of the former Soviet Union and modern Russia. In the year of the 70th anniversary of

victory in the war, the book studies the cultural heritage of famous war songs from a new perspective, exploring the historical background of their creation and analysing their lyrics as part of Russian cultural heritage. The book also discusses the modifications required when translating the songs from Russian to English. It concludes with a description an educational project studying war songs at Moscow schools run under the auspices of UNESCO.

This book explores the expression of information source, inferences, assumptions, probability and possibility, and gradations of doubt and beliefs across a wide range of languages in different cultural settings. Like others in the series it will interest both linguists and linguistically-minded anthropologists.

Russia's Muslim Heartlands

South

Jews, Muslims and Mass Media

Translations from Kommunist

The Power of the Provinces

Award-winning author Marion Molteno takes us on a magical journey of discovery into the life of a writer and her readers. From book events in small English towns to huge literary festivals in India and Pakistan, from the mountains of Tajikistan to remote parts of Africa, she traces the roots of the fictional worlds she has so brilliantly created in her novels. Weaving through these vignettes are reflections on the creative process, her own and anyone's — her own journey as a writer, what fiction does for us, and the vital relationship between writers and readers. With an ability to find significance in the ordinary and the extraordinary alike, she describes encounters with the people and cultures that have inspired her, and rediscovers at every turn what connects us to others, from next door or around the world. Compelling, written with great pace, and full of insights into different cultures. And what a brave book it is — laying bare levels of feeling and reflection that, though beautifully written, still feel quite raw.

Moscow has the largest Muslim population of any city in Europe. In 2015, some 2 million Muslim Muscovites celebrated the opening of the continent's biggest mosque. One quarter of the Soviet population was ethnically Muslim, and today their grandchildren, living in the lands between Bukhara, Kazan and the Caucasus, once again have access to their historical traditions. But they also suffer the effects of civil war, mass migration and political instability. At the highest levels, Islam has been swept up into Russia's broader search for identity, as the old question of eastern versus western

takes on new force. Dominic Rubin has spent the last three years interviewing Muslims across Russia, from Sufi shaykhs in Dagestan, new Muslim artists on the Volga and professionals in Kyrgyzstan to guest-workers commuting between Russia and Uzbekistan and Kremlin-sponsored muftis hammering out a new Russian Muslim ideology in Moscow. He discovers their family histories, their faith journeys and their hopes and fears, caught between roles as traditionalist allies in the new Eurasian Russia and as potential traitors in Moscow's war on terror. This story of Islam adapting in a paradoxical landscape, against all odds, brings alive the human reality behind the headlines.

Dagestan is technically part of Russia, but it has a culture all its own. Readers discover the unique culture of Dagestan and how it differs from Russia. Essential information about religion in the region and the history and political structure of this part of the world is coupled with fun facts about holidays, the arts, and food. Easy-to-follow recipes are included to bring what readers have learned into the kitchen and into family time. Full-color photographs and maps add an engaging visual component to this fun learning experience.

A Cultural History

A Cross-Linguistic Typology

Russia's Regional Identities

Poetic Aroma

Soviet Poets

Soviet Literature

Includes entries for maps and atlases.

Following the tradition and style of the acclaimed Index Islamicus, the editors have created this new Bibliography of Art and Architecture in the Islamic World. The editors have surveyed and annotated a wide range of books and articles from collected volumes and journals published in all European languages (except Turkish) between 1906 and 2011. This comprehensive bibliography is an indispensable tool for everyone involved in the study of material culture in Muslim societies.

I am excited and in fact feel provoked, as the book has manifested, that the author had successfully gone through the mysterious "cultural immersion". Upon leading a full life in Uzbekistan and accomplished the mastery of both the Russian and Uzbek languages he was well disposed to manoeuvre the heritage tunnel spinning his head with the multitude of values unbeknown to him. His exploits through the rustic country, rugged mountains and infinite horizon of forest would match with deeper emotion in circumventing the cultural network, passing through the cal de sac of unexplained attributes and reaching the thoughts of real life assurance that have wired him to be "one of us". The subtle and essential values inculcated drove his adrenalin towards the congregation of

behaviour, thereby providing an immense source of motivation to be part of the living culture of the country. This is thus a classic case in the study of any melting pot from any continent, whereby mere coexistence would miss out the rich and deep cultural experience.- Dr Yahya Mat Hassan , an academia and a pollster.

The Mehweb language

Rasul Gamzatov

A Grammar of Hinuq

Family Discontinuity, Social Orphanhood and Residential Care in the Russian Far East

Migrant Voices in Literatures in English

The Shtetl

A reviewer once called Peter Viereck's thought "not common sense but inspired, electric common sense." This volume of Viereck's selected essays on poetry and on history, written between 1938 through 2004, exemplifies this quality. Its main theme is suggested in Viereck's coined phrase "strict wildness," which suggests a balance between restraint (which by itself is staid and rigid) and passion (which by itself is incoherent). Frost called free verse tennis without the net. Viereck calls dead mechanical form "net without the tennis." Strict wildness, then, is spontaneity of feeling within strict organic form. The book explores questions of modernism and poetic craft with respect to American poetry. It discusses the controversy over Ezra Pound's politics and its relation to his poetics, as well as the nearly forgotten poet Vachel Lindsay. Viereck offers more general views on poetics, including the fruitful tensions between form and content, and the impact of modern technology on poetic expression. He also discusses history and politics, and contains essays on McCarthyism, the Cold War, political conformity of the Left and Right, and discusses issues of historiography and culture that define Viereck's highly individual, often critical brand of conservatism. In treating representative trends and figures in conservative thought, Viereck insists on clear awareness of what exists to conserve, what ought to be conserved, and why it should be conserved. In their range and originality, the writings brought together in *Strict Wildness* constitute an ideal introduction to Peter Viereck's literary and political thought and how they come together. It will be of interest to literary scholars, intellectual historians, and social scientists. The introduction allows the reader to grasp a clear sense of the context and background of Viereck's works.

This text looks at the ways in which Jews, Muslims and the conflict between them has been covered in the modern media. Both Jews and Muslims generally receive a 'bad press'. This book will try to reveal why. The media have clearly played a pro-active role in the Middle East conflict, the coverage of which is obscured by the contrasting images of Jew and Muslim in western thought.

the unknown in her once out cried to peek out of her shell, and made her write *All of Abir Zaki's* proceeds from this book will be donated to the UNICEF.

Tradition and Survival

Literary Translation in Russia

The Silenced Spring

A Cumulative Author List Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by Other American Libraries

A JIGIT WITHOUT HIS HORSE