



РУСИСТИКА И СОВРЕМЕННОСТЬ

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ШЛЯХИ УСВІДОМЛЕННЯ ІНОЕТНІЧНОЇ ДУХОВНОСТІ: ЛІТЕРАТУРНІ НАРИСИ М. П. СЕМЕНОВА

Статтю присвячено сприйняттю інонаціональної ментальності, зокрема, дагестанців. Показано, як інтерпретує М.П. Семенов етноруховність. Зроблено спробу пояснити причини впливу на "поверхове" уявлення про "малих народців", на дещо переключену "національну адаптацію".

Ключові слова: інонаціональне сприйняття, дагестанський фольклор, етнокультурна духовність, зміщення акцентів, М. П. Семенов.

УДК 821.161.1:7.03(495) Л.Толстой

M. Dimasi, E. Charatsidis

Contemporary greek translations of works by L. N. Tolstoy. Views regarding the author and his works

In the present paper we have attempted to classify and introduce the most well-known contemporary publications of the works by L.N. Tolstoy that have been translated in greek as well as those that have been selected for the teaching of literature in the greek educational system. Moreover publication houses and translators have been recorded with reference to the themes of the works that have been translated. Views and critical comments have been reported regarding the author's literary works as a whole as well as specific pieces of his work.

Keywords: Russian literature in Greece, L. Tolstoy, translation, bibliography.

Contemporary translations

A. Literature

1. Prose

a.1. Long novel

1. Captive in Caucasus: KORONTZIS publications

2. Resurrection:

— translated by Adreas Saradopoulos, ZAHAROPOULOS BROS publications

- KORONTZIS publications
- translated by Dimitris Hanos, DAMIANOS publications
- translated by Gerasimos Kiriakatos, GOVOSTIS publications, 1993
- 3. Anna Karenina
 - translated by Giannis Koughtsoglou, Damianos publications
 - Anna Karenina I, II, III, IV: translated by Koralia Makri, GOVOSTIS publications 1990
 - translated by Mimi Denisi an adaptation for the theatre: a drama in two acts, KASTANIOTIS publications, 1994
 - (2 volumes) translated by Andreas Sarantopoulos, ZAHAROPOULOS BROS publications
 - Anna Karenina I: translated by Andreas Saradopoulos, ZAHAROPOULOS Bros publications, 1993
 - Anna Karenina I: translated by Fontas Kondilis , PATAKIS publications , 2005
 - Anna Karenina II: translated by Fontas Kondilis , PATAKIS publications 2005
 - Anna Karenina Vol. A', B': translated by Niki Papanikolaou, DeAgostini publications, 2005. We note here that the specific publication is included in a series of publications titled Romantic literature. The way this work has been characterized and the fact that it has been included in the specific series of publications are possibly part of the attempt to make it an easier choice for the wider regarding public.
- 4. What do people live on?: translated by Grigoris Kondilis MAISTROS publications, 2004
- 5. This is how love dies: translated by Aggela Roidou, ROES publications
- 6. Croycher's sonata: translated by Koralia Makri, KORONTZIS publications 1991
- 7. The sonata of Croycher — Hadji- Murat: translated by Andreas Saradopoulos, ZAHAROPOULOS BROS publications, 1991
- 8. Hadji — Murat: translated by Koralia Makri, GOVOSTIS publications,
- 9. Katia: translated by Rena Moumouri , PRINTA publications
- 10. The Cossacks: DOUDOUMIS publications
- 11. War and Peace (2 Volumes): translated by Litsa Alagialoglou — Papadaki DAMIANOS publications
 - War and Peace (4 Volumes): IN THE PRESS: ZAHAROPOULOS BROS publications
 - War and Peace (?+b+c): translated by Stathis Proteos CACTUS publications
 - War and Peace I, II, III, IV: translated by Koralia Makri, GOVOSTIS publications

— War and Peace I, II, III, IV: translated by Fondas Kondilis, PATAKIS publications, 2001

12. Croycher's sonata: translated by Konstantinos Xyloparkiotis, GOVOSTIS publications

13. Fiodor Kuzmich: translated by Koralia Makri, IRIDANOS publications

14. Family Happiness: translated by Koralia Makri, GOVOSTIS publications

a2. Short Stories — Novels

1. Polikouska: it was published and translated by Koralia Makri, Koroutzis publications, 1979

2. Anthology of Russian classic prose I (An anthology of short stories) Maxim Gorki/Anton Chekhov/Ivan Bunin/Leon Tolstoy/Ivan Turgeneu: translated by Lambros Petsinis, Gnosi publications, 1985

3. Master and Slave:

— translated by Koralia Makri, KORONTZIS publications, 1989

4. Evil Polikouska — Father Sergios — Family happiness — The death of Ivan Ilic: Translated by Andreas Saradopoulos, ZAHAROPOULOS BROS publications, 1989

5. The story of a horse and other short stories: translated by Andreas Sarantopoulos, ZAHAROPOULOS BROS publications, 1993

6. Years of Childhood — Years of Adolescence: translated by Vasilis Dinopoulos, HESTIA publications, 1995

7. Katia — The death of Ivan Ilic : translated by Eugenia Zikou, KASTANIOTIS publications, 1996

8. The little soul (Anton Chekhov) — After the dance (Leon Tolstoy): translated by Vasilis Dinopoulos, PATAKIS publications, 1998

9. Father Sergios The Hermit that has never become a Saint: translated by Antonis Eleftheriadis, CHRISI PENNA publications, 2000

— Father Sergios: KORONTZIS Publications

10. Father Sergio's — Satan Novels: translated by Sakis Stavrou, DAMIANOS publications,

— Satan: KORONTZIS publications

11. Albert — Lucerne Two novels about music: translated by Stavroula Argiropoulou, ROES publications 2001

12. Master and Slave: translated by Andreas Nertos, GRaphes publications 2002

13. How much land a man needs: translated by Giannis Zevros, MAISTROS publications, 2003

14. Novels and short stories I 1851 — 1863: translated by a Group of translators, ROES publications, 2005

15. Aliosa the cooking pot: translated by Maria Tsantsanoglou, published by the Educational Books Publishing Organization (O.E.?.?), 2005

16. Novels and short stories II, translated by a group of translators, ROES publications, 2006

2. Children's Literature

1. For the children, AKADIMOS publications, 1978

2. The grouchy goat: translated by Giannis Ritsos, Kedros publications, 1984 (A collection of Twenty Russian folk tales with animals as protagonists and amusing, clever educational content, freely rendered in Greek by G. Ritsos)

3. Short stories, Legends and Fairy Tales: translated by Petros Anteos, Oceanida publications, 1996

Contents: Leo Tostloy's magic green stick/Grandfather and Grandchild/Godsend/ The three thieves/How the muzhik divided the geese/ the tree snake/The fair judge/What Uncle-Semion told us that has happened to him in the forest/The hare and the hedgehog/The head and tale of the snake/The old horse/The faithful dog and others

4. Little Filipok: translated by Maria Aggelidou, PAPADOPOULOS Publications, 2001

5. Tolstoy Fables and short stories: AGHYRA publications (for children of pre-school age)

6. The little angel and the hare and 24 Christmas stories:/Selective: Leo Tolstoy/Bruno Hehler/Jeraldin Helschner: translated by Aggeliki Passia, PATAKIS publications 2003

7. Master and slave: PARATIRITIS publication (CHILDREN'S LITERATURE). In the specific publication it is considered to belong to Children's Literature.

3. Adolescence Literature

Stories: translated by Fontas Kondilis, KASTANIOTIS publications, 1987

4. Theatre

1. The power of darkness (In six actions): translated by Alexis Solomos, DODONI publications 1990

2. The living corpse or the atonement in twelve pictures: translated by Alexis Solomos, DODONI publications, 1990

3. Anna Karenina: translated by Mimi Denisi, an adaption for the theatre: a drama in two actions, KASTANIOTIS publications 1994

5. Essays — Studies

1. What is art 3rd publication: translated by Vasilis Tomanas, PRINTA publications, 1994

2. The Gospel: translated by Stavros Economidis, Kibeli publications, 1999
3. Why people make use of drugs: translated by Giannis Stringos, KASTANIOTIS publications, 1999
4. A confession: translated by Mattheos Reloudos, PRINTA publications, 2000
5. Why? : translated by Heleni Bakopoulou, Gavriilidis publications, 2001
6. My Religion: translated by Gianna Louka, DAMIANOS publications
7. What is Religion and what is the essence of Religion and Ethics — The law of love and the law of violence: translated by Mattheos Veloudos — Nikos Stasinopoulos, PRINTA publications, 2003

In the school books used for the teaching of literature in primary and secondary education in Greece for the last five years and in the books will be taught for the first time in the academic year 2006–2007 works of Tolstoy are included as follows:

— In the book of the 1st grade of High school: Anthology of texts of Modern Greek Literature there is the text: Grandfather and Grandchild, short stories, legends and fairytales, translated by P. Andeos, Okeanida publications

— In the book: Modern European literature which is taught as an elective in the second grade of Lyceum: Aliosa the cooking pot by Maria Tsantsanoglou.

— In the suggested for reading literary works the following works of Tolstoy are included: L. Tolstoy/War and Peace (4 volumes), Anna Karenina (4 volumes)

Views and criticism regarding the author and his work

It is remarkable that all criticism regarding Tolstoy diachronically focuses mainly on his biography and secondly on his literary work. At best views and comments are recorded regarding specific pieces of writing but once again focusing on the respective period of time in his life.

Studying the work of Sonja Ilinskaja in which the results of longterm scientific studies are recorded regarding the translations of literary works of Russian writers in Greece in the 19th Century we have come across the first translations of works by Tolstoy [5: 90]. It is characteristic that on one hand there are works of Tolstoy that have not only been published repeatedly since that time but also have been among the primary choices of Greek readership and on the other hand, there are works that have been marginalized. For example "The state of darkness or caught by the nail — the bird is lost (journal Parnassos)1885 translated by Agathoklis Konstantinidis and the school of Giasnaja Poliana B.Gavriilidis publications translated by Vl. G. Skovdelis 1889. For the second one we can note here that it is distributed

republished with the same particulars and that the readers can obtain it at the bookstore Megas Lavirinthos (Great Labyrinth).

In the press of his time Tolstoy is recorded as one of the three most distinguished Russian novelists and gradually he is recognized as the greatest of all: *Tolstoy is today the tsar of philosophy. And the first literary criticism: The impressive inspirations of his, his admirable artistic virtues of his wonderful epics, his beneficial philanthropy through which he offers all his riches to the poor...* [5: 67].

From the numerous bibliographical reports of Ilinskja's work we note the important statement the writer made which has perhaps influenced the course the publications of the writer's translated works in the greek language have followed: *Yesterday count Tolstoy, being tired of receiving letters from people requesting his permission to publish translate his works or play them in theatre, announced to the press that once and for all he gives his permission to everyone* [3: 3].

Regarding the expression of more recent views we note that those are found in the special editions of literary periodicals about the Russian writer, in the Russian literature written by Greek writers and most importantly in the covering notes of the publications.

Kazantzakis refers to Tolstoy and his work not only in the History of Russian Literature but also in Traveling in Russia. He considers Tolstoy along with the Dostojevsky as the greatest representative of the russian soul and during the last decades of his life as the represent of the human race the supreme consciousness that is awake over a world that is falling apart for two reasons: his anguished seeking to give a universal answer to the big questions of our times and his great power to give a supreme artistic form to his anguish [6: 201]. The text then goes on to record in a very eloquent an almost epic way the writer's life comparing it with a thorough time journal of his works. The historic present tense Kazantzakis uses shows the tension and the significance of the actions have for the writer himself. Among the biographical references there are extracts of literary criticism. *The writer in some magic artistic way instills a breath of life in his heroes. We are able to distinguish all the little details... We see the bodies first and then gradually we see that everybody creates its soul in its own image* [6: 206]. *Tolstoy is the main hero in his works, he confesses and with strict psychological acuteness analyses the internal and external disorders.* Kazantzakis analyzes thoroughly the choices of people Tolstoy made and his narrative techniques seeking in his deeper causes the reflection of his personal experiences. He ends up saying: *This is how the greatest writer, the "Elephant of the Russian land" died* [6: 212].

In a passage in the periodical New Hestia of 1978 the following are noted: *...Tolstoy's works consist a true vault of the lively Russian people's*

language [12: 1284]. It is characteristic that this comment is the only reference to the literary aspect of Tolstoy's work while the rest of the many-paged edition referred to the events of that time, to Tolstoy's actions and reactions.

In an article of hers in the periodical *Diavazo*, issue 200 which was dedicated to Leo Tolstoy, Mitsi Adrioti writes about his book *War and Peace*: *...It is the greatest epic novel of all time... in this novel "the writer fell in love with the concept of the man" as he himself admits. And really in the pages of the book one can see more than a hundred individuals passing through who the writer analyzes thoroughly reaching the very depth of their souls* [2: 10–15]. In this article the writer focuses on the presentation of elements of structure and plot of the novel and then she goes on to trace the writer's projected ideas. She also does not neglect to explore the writer's interesting biography.

Closer to the literary criticism is the presentation of Tolstoy in the work of Mitsos Alexadropoulos: *Five Russian Classics*. The writer dedicates 108 pages to Tolstoy and in these pages he analyzes the writer's works without of course omitting the long biographical references.

He includes conclusions other scholars drew regarding Tolstoy: *...he had the ability to be transmuted to the people he created* [1: 323] *...to conceive "the mystical function of their living mentality"* [1: 337]. *Compared to himself, the people in his novels are like leaves and fruit on the tree* [1: 325]. *The cross-checking tracing of truth is one of Tolstoy's artistic rules* [1: 345]. *We will see in his Trilogy a few of the main characteristics of his mature art — a crude style that weaves a new type of unsophisticated poetry with powerful images deep psychological analysis of people, a multidimensional introduction of the material, a lobbying, like the landscape of Caucasus, structure of the work of writing... in the writing his work a very important role is played by certain critical events-outstanding moments in the development of both the plot and the people's personalities that "suddenly" reveal a new aspect of life. We will come across numerous such outstanding moments while reading his works. They may not always be important historical events or monumental scenes... but they are definitely crucial occurrences that prevail* [1: 334–335]. There are extended references to the novel *War and Peace*. Among other things he notes that the people are shaped in action while the depictions are sensationalized in motion. *He neither spends time to depict the moving figures of the story nor shows interest in retrospections that will offer the historical background. The picture is completed with the observation of action. This technique is based on the conception that the man is constantly mounded, the man is a fluid, tireless body... The idea of the man's rebirth prevails in the writer's art and imbues his technique... The purpose of his work of art is to make the man*

love altered life [1: 369] In the short story "The death of Ivan Ilich" it is widely admitted that Tolstoy gave one of the most characteristic example of him combined with his skill to organize his material [1: 422]. Resurrection is considered to be the gospel, the code that unites all particular stories [1: 428], one of Tolstoy's strongest realistic works [1: 426]. This work of his shows the measure of his passion to criticize of his satirical technique that characterizes all his works of prose of the last years and his theatrical plays. Tolstoy's satire is another innovation. His fierce, sarcastic, subversive tone consists not only a disagreement to his general teaching attitude but also something completely unique in Russian literature: *He is being satirical without being witty or without having a good time. As a rule he doesn't create a sense of comicality with the word play, the exaggeration, the farce, the well-known satirical ways* [1: 426].

As it has been mentioned before, in other studies regarding literature Tolstoy's biography is the centre of gravity while his works merely mentioned with reference to the chronological moment-coincidence of their creation [9: 121-124].

Elements regarding the critical viewing of his work besides the expressed every time view about his universal acceptance and recognition as the most important Russian writer we have also spotted in the short notes on the back covers of the published works of his or the ones that propagandize the future readers.

In the text that introduces the novel "Resurrection" of Govostis publications we can read:

...It is in many aspects the amazing exact portrait of the spiritual entity of L. Tolstoy. It provides rich and reliable material to all those who would like to get to know the limitless moral and religious struggle of one of the greatest thinking minds of the second half of the 19th century. The outcome of the writer's thoughts and experiences is concentrated in the pages of this book.

In the short text that is the summary of the book "This is how love dies" it is noted that: *...From the very first moment that love is born until the very end Tolstoy depicts in a very vivid way the passions of the soul that ground to the shallow waters of every day routine.*

"The confession" is accompanied by a text-description and a title: Criticism. It is characterized as a sensational autobiographical testimony of a familiar and recognizable to many people crisis in an autobiographical level. *The work of Tolstoy is the sensational chronicle of a moral and intellectual transformation, the manifesto of a religious revolution.*

For the book "Novels and short stories (1853-1865)" the publishing house considers significant qualities the liveliness of narration and style. Those qualities are secured because Tolstoy *used psychological analysis long before*

science used it. He writes about what happens around him as well as inside him seeking with great zeal the truth and the purpose of the human existence.

"Years of childhood-Years of adolescence". It is a literary piece of work Tolstoy wrote when he was young. It proves the amazing ability a great writer has to return to his past to take a clear fresh look at it.

Along with the work "War and Peace" of Patakis publications a passage about its critical analysis is announced. It is mentioned that the work has been characterized as the "modern Iliad". *The way which Tolstoy combines the personal attempt with the historical event, the narration of the people's experience with the recounting of collective events led some critics to observe that "War and Peace" more likely resembles a combination of Iliad and Ennead [4: 7].*

In the text it is recorded that: *"In this way Tolstoy offers a different view about what man is: a route, a spiral path, a journey on the successive phases of which are not simply different but they very often represent the absolute denial of the previous phases" [8: 234].*

Criticism accompanies the work "What is art" of PRINTA publications. In an extensive passage the work is analyzed and Tolstoy's views are recorded. *The prevailing issue is not the different definition the writer gives to art but the different meaning he himself gives to the essential emotions art is expected to transmit.*

Tolstoy is unhelpfully not only a great humanist -writer but also a daring challenger of commonly acceptable values. The reader of this book will discover the passion and the numerous emotions springing from the quill of this daring disputer and denier of the prevailing values of the Russian feudal system and Russian despotism [11: 35].

Dispersed views regarding the literary value of Tolstoy's specific works we found in the covering texts and the biographical notes that complete the introduction of literary works in a school book used in the teaching of literature.

In such books Tolstoy is characterized as a great Russian thinker and writer that outlines with simplicity the theme of his narration: "The grandfather and the grandchild", in this narrative the writer uses a very simple plot in order to convey the message: love and consideration for the people of the third age [13: 43].

In the biographical note about Tolstoy that follows the two extracts of his work "War and Peace" which are included in the school book Anthology of texts of Modern Greek Literature of the Grade B' of the Lyceum Tolstoy is referred to as not only the greatest Russian novelist but also one of the most important novelists in universal literature. It is also mentioned that tended to study moral, social and religious issues... *He widened the borders*

of realism using the method of psychological analysis in specific. He touches upon the depths of his heroes' hearts and depicts monumental epic scenes. As for his work, extracts of which are cited in the above mentioned school book, it is noted that it is about the grand epic of the Russian people against Napoleon [14: 47].

In the book Modern European Literature which is used for the effective course of the grade B' of Lyceum, there is, perhaps the most thorough and well — grounded literary criticism which is not focused on Tolstoy's biography but on elements regarding the text that is cited: "Alisa the cooking pot". It is mentioned that the writer depicts a character that embodies fully a quality. The function of the narrative time it records hardly any elements of development or change. In this way it is epitomized in the featured particularity of a human being, it is condensed and gives the impression that it is a single episode. It is all about a technique that is considered ideal for the plot of a short story. The narrative choices result to the organic binding of the anemic plot with theme. The depiction in a peculiar way of the extreme deprivation as happiness is the outcome of Tolstoy's method.

Tolstoy's work has consisted and continues to consist point of reference of numerous research papers within the curriculum of the Department of language, Literature and Civilization of the Countries around the Black Sea of Democretus University of Thrace. More specifically we mention a dissertation that was written in 2004 which submits a specific educational proposal in the field of Literature teaching: *The teaching of literature in Secondary Education: A project regarding the teaching of the novel "War and Peace"* [10]. The specific literary work has been selected because it offers the opportunity to be used in interdisciplinary projects because it concerns the history, pop culture and ethnographic viewing of the country in the specific period of time. It can also contribute significantly in the familiarization of Greek students with the Russian civilization.

1. *Adriotti M.* A multidimensional Writer // DIAVAZO. — 1988. — issue 200.
2. *Alexandropoulos M.* Five Classics. — Athens. — 2006.
3. *Anonymou.* Literary Possession // Akropolis. — № 3. — 1891.
4. *Gialketsis Th.* BIBLIOTHIKI — 13/7/2001.
5. *Ilinskaja S.* Russian Literature in Greece, 19th Century. — Athens. — 2006.
6. *Kazantzakis N.* History of Russian Literature. — Athens. — 2001.
7. *Kazantzakis N.* Travelling in Russia. — Athens. — 2000.
8. *Kundera M.* "Betrayed Wills". — 1995.
9. *Vorning A.* Signalings: An introduction in Universal Literature from Renaissance until Today. — Athens. — 1993.
10. *Raptopoulou E.* The teaching of Literature in Secondary Education: A project regarding the teaching of the novel "War and Peace". — Komotini. — 2004.
11. *Siakantaris G.* BIBLIOTHIKI. 04/02/2005.

12. *Tsarlabas-Kaklamani B. Leon Nicolajevich Tolstoy* // New Hestia. — 1978. -issue 104, -issue 1230.
13. *Anthology of texts of Modern Greek Literature, Grade A' of High school.*
14. *Modern Greek Literature of the Grade B' of the Lyceum.*

М. Димаси, Э. Харатсидис

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ГРЕЧЕСКИЕ ПЕРЕВОДЫ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ Л. Н. ТОЛСТОГО

В статье представлено описание современных изданий произведений Л. Н. Толстого, переведённых на греческий язык, указаны те из них, которые нашли своё место в школьных учебниках по литературе. Помимо этого, нами представлен тематический каталог переводов произведений Л. Н. Толстого и издательств, осуществивших их издание. В статье имеются также некоторые замечания критиков о творчестве писателя.

Ключевые слова: русская литература в Греции, перевод, Л. Толстой, библиография.

М. Дімасі, Е. Харатсідіс

СУЧАСНІ ГРЕЦЬКІ ПЕРЕКЛАДИ ТВОРІВ Л.М.ТОЛСТОГО

У статті описано сучасні видання творів Л. М. Толстого, перекладених на грецьку мову, вказано на ті з них, що знайшли своє місце у шкільних підручниках літератури. Крім того, подано тематичний каталог перекладів творів Л. М. Толстого і видавництва, що їх видали. У статті містяться також деякі зауваження критиків про творчість письменника.

Ключові слова: російська література в Греції, переклад, Л. Толстой, бібліографія.