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## **KEY=GOGOL - PATRICK GARZA**

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## **THE NOSE (ANNOTATED WITH BIOGRAPHY)**

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**Golgotha Press** *"The Nose" is a satirical short story by Nikolai Gogol. Written between 1835 and 1836, it tells of a St. Petersburg official whose nose leaves his face and develops a life of its own. Dmitri Shostakovich's opera The Nose, first performed in 1930, is based on this story. A short film based on the story was made by Alexandre Alexeieff and Claire Parker in 1963 and used pinscreen animation.*

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## **THE NOSE AND OTHER STORIES**

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**Russian Library** *The tales collected in The Nose and Other Stories are among the greatest achievements of world literature. They showcase Nikolai Gogol's vivid, haunting imagination: an encounter with evil in a darkened church, a downtrodden clerk who dreams only of a new overcoat, a nose that falls off a face and reappears around town on its own.*

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## **THE NOSE**

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**Lindhardt og Ringhof** *"A most extraordinary thing happened in St. Petersburg on the twenty-fifth of March." The opening lines of "The Nose", one of Gogol's best-known stories, and quite possibly the most absurd, are just as promising as any of his works. The simple yet extraordinary plot follows the story of the civil servant Major Kovalyov who wakes up one morning to discover his nose has left his face and is living a life of its own. Strange as it may seem, the nose has even surpassed him by attaining a higher rank! The*

*story is a brilliant portrayal of the preoccupation with social rank in Imperial Russia, a biting satire of the bureaucrats' pursuit of higher position within the Table of Ranks. A masterful combination of brilliant words, witty imagination, and unparalleled humor, it remains one of the most striking stories of all times. It is believed to have influenced masterpieces of world literature, including Dostoevsky's "The Double," Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde", and Kafka's "Metamorphosis". Nikolai Gogol (1809-1852) was a Ukrainian-born Russian humorist, novelist, and dramatist whose work played a crucial role in the direction of Russian literature. He was considered to be one of the leading figures of Russian realism. His novel "Dead Souls", a satire of the political corruption in the Russian Empire, is viewed by many literary historians as the first great Russian novel. Among his contributions to Russian and world literature are the surrealistic and grotesque "The Nose" and "The Mantle", the satirical "The Government Inspector/The Inspector General", the historical novel "Taras Bulba", the comedy "Marriage", the humorous short stories "Diary of a Madman" and "The Tale of How Ivan Ivanovich Quarreled with Ivan Nikiforovich". His works have influenced generations of readers and still continue to impress with their subtle psychologism and matchless style.*

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## **THE NOSE AND OTHER STORIES**

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**Columbia University Press** *Nikolai Gogol's novel Dead Souls and play The Government Inspector revolutionized Russian literature and continue to entertain generations of readers around the world. Yet Gogol's peculiar genius comes through most powerfully in his short stories. By turns—or at once—funny, terrifying, and profound, the tales collected in The Nose and Other Stories are among the greatest achievements of world literature. These stories showcase Gogol's vivid, haunting imagination: an encounter with evil in a darkened church, a downtrodden clerk who dreams only of a new overcoat, a nose that falls off a face and reappears around town on its own, outranking its former owner. Written between 1831 and 1842, they span the colorful setting of rural Ukraine to the unforgiving urban landscape of St. Petersburg to the ancient labyrinth of Rome. Yet they share Gogol's characteristic obsessions—city crowds, bureaucratic hierarchy and irrationality, the devil in disguise—and a constant undercurrent of the absurd. Susanne Fusso's translations pay careful attention to the strangeness and wonder of Gogol's style, preserving the inimitable humor and oddity of his language. The Nose and Other Stories reveals why Russian writers from Dostoevsky to Nabokov have returned to Gogol as the cornerstone of their unparalleled literary tradition.*

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## **THE NOSE**

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**Good Press** *"The Nose" by Nikolai Gogol. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we*

issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

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## THE CREATION OF NIKOLAI GOGOL

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**Harvard University Press** Nikolai Gogol, Russia's greatest comic writer, is a literary enigma. His masterworks--"The Nose," "The Overcoat," "The Inspector General," "Dead Souls"--have attracted contradictory labels over the years, even as the originality of his achievement continues to defy exact explanation. Donald Fanger's superb new book begins by considering why this should be so, and goes on to survey what Gogol created, step by step: an extraordinary body of writing, a model for the writer in Russian society, a textual identity that eclipses his scanty biography, and a kind of fiction unique in its time. Drawing on a wealth of contemporary sources, as well as on everything Gogol wrote, including journal articles, letters, drafts, and variants, Fanger explains Gogol's eccentric genius and makes clear how it opened the way to the great age of Russian fiction. The method is an innovative mixture of literary history and literary sociology with textual criticism and structural interrogation. What emerges is not only a framework for understanding Gogol's writing as a whole, but fresh and original interpretation of individual works. A concluding section, "The Surviving Presence," probes the fundamental nature of Gogol's creation to explain its astonishing vitality. In the process a major contribution is made to our understanding of comedy, irony, and satire, and ultimately to the theory of fiction itself.

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## GOGOL'S "THE NOSE".

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### "THE NOSE"

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## A STYLISTIC AND CRITICAL COMPANION TO NIKOLAI GOGOL'S STORY

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

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## THE NOSE

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### A SATIRICAL SHORT STORY

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**CreateSpace** A Top 100 Satirical Short Story. *The Nose* by Nikolai Gogol. "The Nose" is a satirical short story by Nikolai Gogol. Written between 1835 and 1836, it tells of a St. Petersburg official whose nose leaves his face and develops a life of its own. Critics note that the story's title in Russian "Nos" is the reverse of the Russian word for "dream" "Son". As the unreliable narrator himself notes, the story "contains much that is highly implausible", while an earlier version of the story ended with Kovalyov waking and realizing that the story was indeed a dream. Without the awakening, however, the story becomes a precursor of magical realism, as an unreal element is woven into a realistic narration. Peace also notes that some critics have interpreted the story as referring to a castration complex: the removal of Kovalyov's nose (and its developing a mind of its own) threaten both his chances of acquiring a position of power and of being a success with women. In Russia, a version has appeared which substituted "... " for the word "nos" so that the reader would be inclined to interpret it as "khui", the Russian taboo word for penis. It can be said that Kovalyov equates the loss of his nose with castration, emasculation, and impotence to a certain degree. At the end the story drifts away and it appears Gogol is talking directly to the reader. It is never explained why the Nose fell off in the first place, why it could talk, nor why it found itself reattached. By doing this, Gogol was playing on the assumptions of readers, who may happily seek absurd stories, but at the same time still having the desire for a normal explanation. Part one On the 25th of March, the barber Ivan Yakovlevich finds a nose in his bread during breakfast. With horror he recognizes this nose as that of one of his regular customers, Collegiate Assessor Kovalyov (known as 'Major Kovalyov'). He tries to get rid of it by throwing it in the Neva River, but he is caught by a police officer. Part Two At the onset of "The Nose," Major Kovalyov awakens to discover that his nose is missing, leaving a smooth, flat patch of skin in its place. His nose is already pretending to be a human. He finds and confronts it in the Kazan Cathedral, but from its clothing it is apparent that the nose has acquired a higher rank in the civil service than he and refuses to return to his face. Kovalyov visits the newspaper office to place an ad about the loss of his nose, but is refused. Kovalyov returns to his flat, where the police officer who caught Ivan finds him and returns the nose (which he caught at a coach station, trying to flee the city). Kovalyov's joy is cut short when he finds that he is unable to re-attach the nose, even with the help of the doctor. The next day, Kovalyov writes a letter to Madam Podtochina Grigorievna, a woman who wants him to marry her daughter, and accuses her of stealing his nose; he believes that she has placed a curse on him for his fickleness toward her daughter. He writes to ask her to undo the spell, but she misinterprets the letter as a proposal to her daughter. Her reply convinces him that she is innocent. In the city, rumours of the nose's activities have spread, and crowds gather in search of it. But unlikely, he figured out the nose might be one of a magical giraffe. Part three On the 7th of April, Kovalyov wakes up

*with his nose reattached. He is carefully shaved by the barber and happily promenades about the city to show off his nose.*

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## **THE NOSE**

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*Gogol's short story 'The Nose' tells the tale of a man named Kovalyov who wakes up one morning without his nose. Normally Kovalyov loves to flirt, prides himself on his rank and title, and thinks very highly of his physical appearance. Without his nose, he struggles with low self-esteem and shame.*

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## **LEARN RUSSIAN WITH SHORT STORIES**

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### **THE NOSE: INTERLINEAR RUSSIAN TO ENGLISH**

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*Best way to learn Russian by reading Do you want to learn Russian with real Russian Literature? It's easy with Russian and interlinear English. 160+ pages with every word translated literally and in English idiom so you can keep on reading and learn a lot of new words at the same time. The only Russian reader with literal word-for-word translation and idiomatic explanation where necessary. This book contains short stories from classic Russian author Nikolai Gogol. We have added an interlinear translation to the Russian text. This means that the meaning of every Russian word is immediately accessible, which in turn will make it much easier for you to expand your Russian vocabulary fast. This is a unique method enabling you to read Russian from the start. How to learn Russian fast and easy Use the HypLern method to learn to read Russian with ease and expand your vocabulary fast. Re-read the texts to learn the high frequency words. Then mark and learn the more difficult words until you master those by re-reading their paragraphs. The repetition and the association of the story will help you memorize the words. N.B. Be sure to use compact spacing in your Kindle settings for this book. This is a multi-line interlinear book, so otherwise lines might overflow and if the kindle version doesn't work well for you feel free to reach out for a PDF version that you can import on your Kindle device. Also, audio is available as well, just contact us! Finally, we have a HypLern Reader App on Amazon that integrates reading with word practice, for more learning options.*

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## **AND THE EARTH WILL SIT ON THE MOON**

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### **ESSENTIAL STORIES**

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**Pushkin Collection** *Fresh, stylish new translations of Gogol's greatest short stories collected in a beautiful edition Admired by writers from Nabokov to Bulgakov to George Saunders, Gogol is considered one of the more enigmatic of the Russian greats. He only wrote one novel, Dead Souls, and destroyed much of his later work, so his stories constitute his major output. In this collection, beautifully*

and skilfully translated by Oliver Ready, Gogol's three greatest St Petersburg stories - 'The Nose', 'The Overcoat' and 'The Diary of a Madman' - are presented alongside three masterworks set in the Ukrainian and Russian provinces, demonstrating the breadth of Gogol's work. Gogol's extraordinary work is characterised by his idiosyncratic and often very funny sensibility, and these stories offer us his unique, original and marvellously skewed perspective on the world.

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## THE NOSE

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### BY NIKOLAI GOGOL - ILLUSTRATED

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*How is this book unique? Font adjustments & biography included Unabridged (100% Original content) Illustrated About The Nose by Nikolai Gogol 'The Nose' is considered one of Nikolai Gogol's most famous works, a bizarre story about a man's 'nose' that embodies the wizardry of his work. The Nose is universally hailed as one of Gogol's classics. The Nose is a satirical story by Nikolai Gogol. Written between 1835 and 1836, it tells of a St. Petersburg official whose nose leaves his face and develops a life of its own. After disappearing from the Deputy Inspector's face, his nose shows up around town before returning to its proper place. Barber Ivan Yakovlevich finds a nose in his bread during breakfast. With horror he recognizes this nose as that of one of his regular customers, collegiate assessor Kovalyov. He tries to get rid of it by throwing it in the Neva River, but he is caught by a police officer. Dmitri Shostakovich's opera 'The Nose' first performed in 1930, is based on this story. A film based on this story was made by Alexandre Alexeieff and Claire Parker in 1963 and used pinscreen animation.*

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### THE NOSE ANNOTATED

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*"The Nose" is an 1836 short story by Ukrainian-Russian dramatist and pioneer of Russian literary surrealism Nikolai Gogol. Written during a stint in St. Petersburg, the story follows a government official, Collegiate Assessor Kovalyov (colloquially known as "Major Kovalyov"), whose nose detaches itself from his face and escapes. The story was first published in an experimental literary magazine The Contemporary, which was owned by the Russian poet Alexander Pushkin. Literary scholars and historians have speculated that Gogol chose the nose as the plot's central device because he was anxious about his own nose, which was unusually shaped. The author frequently referred to it comically in his correspondences. One of Russia's first modern absurdist stories, "The Nose" is now ubiquitous in St. Petersburg."The Nose" contains three parts. In the first, Ivan Yakovlevich, a barber, wakes up on the morning of March 25 and goes to the kitchen to eat breakfast with his wife. To his delight, his wife has made a loaf of bread. He cuts the loaf in half and discovers a nose buried within. He immediately recognizes that the nose belongs to one of his steadiest customers, Major Kovalyov. Ivan's wife tells him to get rid of the nose, so he swaddles it in cloth and walks outside, where he prepares to throw it off a*

bridge. Just as he is about to toss it into the Neva River, a police officer stops him and reprimands him for looking suspicious. Ivan tries to bribe him into keeping quiet, but only incenses his anger. The second part concerns Major Kovalyov. It begins when he wakes up and realizes that his nose is gone. He gets a mirror and stares at his reflection; where his nose once was, there is now just a smooth area of skin. Major Kovalyov makes his way to the police station, where he intends to report his missing nose to the police chief. En route, he catches sight of his nose, which has cleverly disguised itself as an important government official. He runs after his nose, which clearly has no desire to return to his face and takes flight into the Great Gostiny Dvor bazaar. Once there, Major Kovalyov becomes enamored of a beautiful girl. The nose takes advantage of the distraction to escape. Kovalyov tries to reach the police chief but to no avail. He resorts to visiting the local newspaper to buy an advertisement for his lost nose. The newspaper refuses his request. He then finds a police detective, who scoffs at his dilemma and refuses to assist. Defeated, Major Kovalyov goes home to his flat. There, the same police officer that stopped Ivan from throwing the nose into the river is waiting. He returns the nose, which was arrested while trying to leave town. At first elated, Major Kovalyov is disheartened to see that the nose cannot easily be reattached, even by a doctor. The following day, he writes to Madame Alexandra Podtochina Grigorievna, a woman who is courting him on behalf of her daughter. He alleges that she caused the problem of the detached nose by putting a curse on him because he refused her daughter. He asks her to remove the curse. When she reads the letter, she is befuddled and simply pleads once again for him to marry her daughter. Her confusion convinces Major Kovalyov that the woman is innocent. Meanwhile, news of the runaway nose spreads through the city, drawing many large search parties. Part 3 takes place on April 7, about two weeks after the beginning of the story. Major Kovalyov wakes up and finds that his nose has been perfectly reattached. He gets a haircut from the barber and then spends his day flirting with women and going on a gleeful shopping spree. The Nose ends in this manner, without any clear moral or existential point. In doing this, Gogol draws attention to the absurdity that lies at the core of modern life.

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### **THE NOSE-ORIGINAL EDITION(ANNOTATED)**

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**Independently Published** "The Nose" is a satirical short story by Nikolai Gogol written during his time living in St. Petersburg. During this time, Gogol's works were primarily focused on surrealism and the grotesque, with a romantic twist.

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### **THE NOSE-ORIGINAL EDITION(ANNOTATED)**

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"The Nose" is a satirical short story by Nikolai Gogol written during his time living in St. Petersburg. During this time, Gogol's works were primarily focused on surrealism and the grotesque, with a romantic twist.

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## THE MANTLE AND OTHER STORIES

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**Library of Alexandria** *As a novel-writer and a dramatist, Gogol appears to me to deserve a minute study, and if the knowledge of Russian were more widely spread, he could not fail to obtain in Europe a reputation equal to that of the best English humorists. A delicate and close observer, quick to detect the absurd, bold in exposing, but inclined to push his fun too far, Gogol is in the first place a very lively satirist. He is merciless towards fools and rascals, but he has only one weapon at his disposal—irony. This is a weapon which is too severe to use against the merely absurd, and on the other hand it is not sharp enough for the punishment of crime; and it is against crime that Gogol too often uses it. His comic vein is always too near the farcical, and his mirth is hardly contagious. If sometimes he makes his reader laugh, he still leaves in his mind a feeling of bitterness and indignation; his satires do not avenge society, they only make it angry. As a painter of manners, Gogol excels in familiar scenes. He is akin to Teniers and Callot. We feel as though we had seen and lived with his characters, for he shows us their eccentricities, their nervous habits, their slightest gestures. One lisps, another mispronounces his words, and a third hisses because he has lost a front tooth. Unfortunately Gogol is so absorbed in this minute study of details that he too often forgets to subordinate them to the main action of the story. To tell the truth, there is no ordered plan in his works, and—a strange trait in an author who sets up as a realist—he takes no care to preserve an atmosphere of probability. His most carefully painted scenes are clumsily connected—they begin and end abruptly; often the author's great carelessness in construction destroys, as though wantonly, the illusion produced by the truth of his descriptions and the naturalness of his conversations.*

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## THE NOSE (ANNOTATED)

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**Independently Published** *"The Nose" is a satirical short story Nikolai Gogol. Written between 1835 and 1836, it tells of a St. Petersburg official whose nose leaves his face and develops a life of its own.*

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## AND THE EARTH WILL SIT ON THE MOON

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## ESSENTIAL STORIES

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**Pushkin Collection** *Fresh, stylish new translations of Gogol's greatest short stories collected in a beautiful edition Admired by writers from Nabokov to Bulgakov to George Saunders, Gogol is considered one of the more enigmatic of the Russian greats. He only wrote one novel, Dead Souls, and destroyed much of his later work, so his stories constitute his major output. In this collection, beautifully and skilfully translated by Oliver Ready, Gogol's three greatest St Petersburg stories - 'The Nose', 'The Overcoat' and 'The Diary of a*

*Madman' - are presented alongside three masterworks set in the Ukrainian and Russian provinces, demonstrating the breadth of Gogol's work. Gogol's extraordinary work is characterised by his idiosyncratic and often very funny sensibility, and these stories offer us his unique, original and marvellously skewed perspective on the world.*

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## **THE NOSE ILLUSTRATED**

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*"The Nose" is a satirical short story by Nikolai Gogol written during his time living in St. Petersburg. During this time, Gogol's works were primarily focused on the grotesque and absurd, with a romantic twist.*

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## **OLFACTORY IMAGES AND CREATION OF MEANING IN GOGOL'S "THE NOSE" AND RUSHDIE'S MIDNIGHT'S CHILDREN**

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*In my thesis I argue that Gogol's "The Nose" and Rushdie's Midnight's Children are texts in which both authors are acutely aware of the fact that they write within a larger discursive framework, supported and developed by the privileged and ruling class of both societies. These grand narratives are in fact selected interpretations of reality, which circulate in the public sphere, designating the desired 'readings' of various sociocultural phenomena. By means of reiteration and enforcement through governmental powers, the privileged narratives produce and inscribe meaning onto objects and events, turning them into icons with very specific and restricted signification. In this way, truth and meaning are under control of select individuals and interest groups. I propose that Gogol in "The Nose" and Rushdie in Midnight's Children use nasal discourse to discern the manipulative process of ideological intervention, which selectively labels specific discourse and interpretation as the truth, and imposes it upon the life and history of the governed community. To utilize the olfactory in a manner challenging the dominant narratives, the authors construct nasal images as essentially ambiguous. In this way they point out to the fluid and unstable nature of reality. In the world of their fiction, reality does not have a singular meaning; every sign is open to interpretation, producing a new meaning, depending on the circumstances of the interpretative act. The nose itself is chosen for this symbolic function for two reasons: the physiognomic tradition of reading faces nests moral ambiguity in the nose, and scent is the most ambiguous of sensory stimuli. Chapter I focuses on the structural role of the olfactory, in Chapters III and IV I discuss how Rushdie and Gogol employ and adapt physiognomic theory to constitute the olfactory as*

ambiguous images. In Chapters V and VI show that both authors install the olfactory-introduced ambiguity into the very foundations of their texts.

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## THE NOSE

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### LARGE PRINT

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**Independently Published** *The Nose* by Nikolai Gogol "The Nose" is a satirical short story by Nikolai Gogol. Written between 1835 and 1836, it tells of a St. Petersburg official whose nose leaves his face and develops a life of its own.

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## THE OVERCOAT ; ATHE NOSE

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### THE BEST SHORT STORIES OF GOGOL'

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## THE NOSE

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**Createspace Independent Publishing Platform** "The Nose" is a satirical short story by Nikolai Gogol written during his time living in St. Petersburg. During this time, Gogol's works were primarily focused on surrealism and the grotesque, with a romantic twist. Written between 1835 and 1836, "The Nose" tells the story of a St. Petersburg official whose nose leaves his face and develops a life of its own.

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## THE NOSE

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## THE NOSE

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**Createspace Independent Publishing Platform** "The Nose" is a satirical short story by Nikolai Gogol. Written between 1835 and

1836, it tells of a St. Petersburg official whose nose leaves his face and develops a life of its own. We are delighted to publish this classic book as part of our extensive Classic Library collection. Many of the books in our collection have been out of print for decades, and therefore have not been accessible to the general public. The aim of our publishing program is to facilitate rapid access to this vast reservoir of literature, and our view is that this is a significant literary work, which deserves to be brought back into print after many decades. The contents of the vast majority of titles in the Classic Library have been scanned from the original works. To ensure a high quality product, each title has been meticulously hand curated by our staff. Our philosophy has been guided by a desire to provide the reader with a book that is as close as possible to ownership of the original work. We hope that you will enjoy this wonderful classic work, and that for you it becomes an enriching experience.

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### **THE NOSE (ENGLISH EDITION)**

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"The Nose" is a satirical short story by Nikolai Gogol written during his time living in St. Petersburg. During this time, Gogol's works were primarily focused on surrealism and the grotesque, with a romantic twist. Written between 1835 and 1836, "The Nose" tells the story of a St. Petersburg official whose nose leaves his face and develops a life of its own. "The Nose" was originally published in *The Contemporary*, a literary journal owned by Alexander Pushkin. The use of a nose as the main source of conflict in the story could have been due to Gogol's own experience with an oddly shaped nose, which was often the subject of self-deprecating jokes in letters. The use of iconic landmarks in the story, as well as the sheer absurdity of the story, has made "The Nose" an important part of St. Petersburg's literary tradition.

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### **A STUDY GUIDE FOR NIKOLAI VAIL'EVITCH GOGOL'S "THE NOSE"**

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**Gale, Cengage Learning** A Study Guide for Nikolai Vail'evitch Gogol's "The Nose," excerpted from Gale's acclaimed *Short Stories for Students*. This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; author biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust *Short Stories for Students* for all of your research needs.

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### **THE NOSE**

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### **BILINGUAL EDITION (ENGLISH - RUSSIAN)**

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**Createspace Independent Publishing Platform** Instead of memorizing vocabulary words, work your way through an actual well-

written novel. Even novices can follow along as each individual English paragraph is paired with the corresponding Russian paragraph. It won't be an easy project, but you'll learn a lot

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## "THE NOSE"

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### A STYLISTIC AND CRITICAL COMPANION TO NIKOLAI GOGOL'S STORY

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

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### THE COMPLETE TALES OF NIKOLAI GOGOL, VOLUME 1

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**University of Chicago Press** *A collection of short stories portrays life in rural Russia and satirizes Russian society*

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## THE NOSE

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### EASYREAD COMFORT EDITION

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**ReadHowYouWant.com** *The Nose' is a hilarious short story which even the author enjoyed writing. The story starts when a barber finds a nose in a roll that belongs to a client. The novel takes funny twists when the client comes to know about the missing nose and starts its search. Chaos results while the book follows one man's quest to get back his nose. Humorous ...*

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## PETERSBURG TALES

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**Alma Books** *Written in the 1830s and early 1840s, these comic stories tackle life behind the cold and elegant facade of the Imperial capital from the viewpoints of various characters, such as a collegiate assessor who one day finds that his nose has detached itself from his face and risen the ranks to become a state councillor ('The Nose'), a painter and a lieutenant whose romantic pursuits meet with contrasting degrees of success ('Nevsky Prospect') and a lowly civil servant whose existence desperately unravels when he loses his prized new coat ('The Overcoat'). Also including the 'Diary of Madman', these Petersburg Tales paint a critical yet hilarious portrait*

*of a city riddled with pomposity and self-importance, masterfully juxtaposing nineteenth-century realism with madcap surrealism, and combining absurdist farce with biting satire.*

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## **THE NOSE**

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### **BILINGUAL EDITION (ENGLISH - FRENCH)**

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**Createspace Independent Publishing Platform** *Instead of memorizing vocabulary words, work your way through an actual well-written novel. Even novices can follow along as each individual English paragraph is paired with the corresponding French paragraph. It won't be an easy project, but you'll learn a lot*

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### **A STUDY GUIDE FOR NIKOLAI VAIL'EVITCH GOGOL'S "THE NOSE"**

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*A Study Guide for Nikolai Vail'evitch Gogol's "The Nose," excerpted from Gale's acclaimed Short Stories for Students. This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; author biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust Short Stories for Students for all of your research needs.*

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### **GOGOL'S "NOSE"**

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### **A STUDY IN LITERARY RHINOPLASTY**

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### **GOGOL'S 'THE NOSE.'**

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### **NIKOLAI GOGOL**

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**New Directions Publishing** *Nikolai Gogol was the most idiosyncratic of the great Russian novelists of the 19th century and lived a tragically short life which was as chaotic as the lives of the characters he created. This biography begins with Gogol's death and ends with his birth, an inverted structure typical of both Gogol and Nabokov. The biographer proceeds to establish the relationship between Gogol and his novels, especially with regard to "nose-consciousness", a peculiar feature of Russian life and letters, which finds its apotheosis in Gogol's own life and prose. There are more expressions and proverbs concerning the nose in Russian than in any other language in the world. Nabokov's style in this biography is comic, but as always leads to serious issues—in this case, an appreciation of the distinctive "sense of the physical" inherent in Gogol's work. Nabokov describes how Gogol's life and literature mingled, and*

*explains the structure and style of Gogol's prose in terms of the novelist's life.*

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