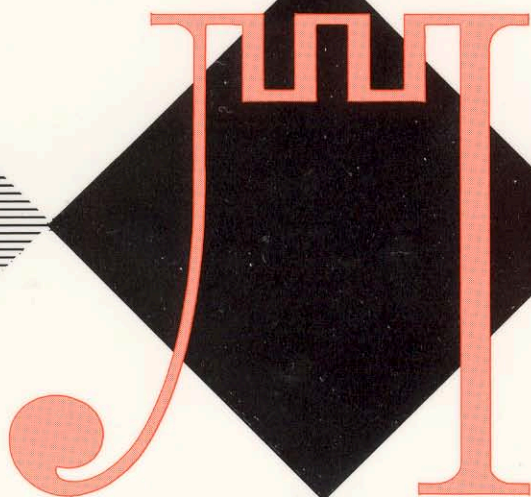


# RUSSIAN for Chessplayers

*Hanon W. Russell*



\*&!?"R'?!&\*  
REFERENCE



# RUSSIAN for Chessplayers

by  
Hanon W. Russell

Thinkers' Press  
Davenport, Iowa 52803

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Bob Long, Editor in Chief  
Thinkers' Press  
1026 Arlington Court  
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# Introduction

In my years of translating chess literature, many of my chess friends have remarked how nice it would be if they could read Russian so that they too could have access to the mighty outpouring of theoretical articles and annotated games which is regularly published in the Soviet Union. Certainly they had no problem coping with the algebraic notation. But there was always that certain something lacking when only the moves of the game or the moves of the opening article were available.

I hope this book will help change that. It is designed to aid and assist the chessplayer in getting more out of a Russian chess text than simply the moves. And that is the only person for whom it is designed—the chessplayer, not a Russian literature critic, not a grammarian. As a matter of fact, the Russian scholar and purist will probably be repulsed by some of the methods and shortcuts advocated in this book. However, when the conscientious chessplayer finishes applying himself or herself to learning the principles and techniques presented here, he or she should be much closer in the attempt to unravel that mysterious language of Botvinnik, Tal and Spassky.

This is the second edition, revised and expanded. This is possible due to the steady public interest in both the subject matter in general and this work in particular. I would like to express my thanks to Emanuel Sztein for his assistance and valuable insight in the preparation of this second edition.

Now, sit down, sharpen your pencil, and prepare to broaden your horizons, for after you have put in about as much work as you would normally need to master a few opening variations, you will find that you will have an entire new source of chess literature and ideas at your disposal.

Hanon W. Russell  
Milford, CT  
August 1991

## **How To Use This Book**

It is assumed that as the chessplayer begins his reading of this book, nothing is known of the Russian language. The following method of study is of course purely a subjective approach, but I think that if followed, will yield the desired results. Naturally, if any one way of study works best for you, use it. Otherwise I would suggest the following pattern:

First, the subject matter from cover to cover should be lightly perused. Then, intense, serious attention should be given to the subject matter as the student goes through the three sections on Nouns, Verbs and Word Order. Some time should then be spent glancing through the vocabulary section, trying to “get the feel” of the written word in Russian. At that point, the three chapters mentioned above should be reviewed again. The student may then be ready for the Sample Translations.

The sample translation section will give the student some idea of how to go about putting their newfound knowledge to use. By guiding students through several typical Russian chess texts, it is hoped that they will be able to discern some method in the author’s madness and then strike out on their own, grappling with those Russian texts with which they truly want to become familiar.

One final note: the use of gender pronouns (e.g., “he” instead of “she”) is of no importance, except when specifically required by Russian grammatical construction.

# Algebraic Notation

Lest there be some among the chessplaying throng who are still unfamiliar with *Algebraic Notation*, a short explanation of it is in order.

*Algebraic Notation* is a much simpler, easier and more direct method of recording chess moves than *English Descriptive Notation*. It is characterized by the following:

1. Moves are always recorded from White's side of the board.
2. Each square has but one designation. Thus White's QB3, which, in *English Descriptive* is known as both QB3 (from White's side) and QB6 (from Black's side) is known as c3 in *Algebraic Notation*, regardless from which side you are recording.
3. Each file, starting from White's far left (Queen Rook) file is given a letter, starting "a", ending "h".
4. Each rank, beginning with White's first rank, is given a number, starting with "1" and ending with "8".
5. The square bears the designation of the intersecting file and rank and retains that designation whether recorded from the White side or the Black side.
6. The symbol for a pawn, "P" in *English Descriptive*, is omitted in *Algebraic Notation*. The designation of the square alone, with no symbol at all for any piece, is given.
7. Captures are indicated by either "x" or ":". It should be noted that in many modern chess texts the use of a captures symbol has been omitted.

## *English Descriptive*

1. P-K4      P-K4
2. N-KB3    N-QR3
3. B-N5      P-QR3
4. B-R4      N-B3
5. O-O       NxP
6. P-Q4      P-QN4
7. B-N3      P-Q4

## *English Algebraic*

1. e4          e5
2. Nf3        Nc6
3. Bb5        a6
4. Ba4        Nf6
5. O-O        Nxe4
6. d4          b5
7. Bb3        d5



# Russian Alphabet

## Transliteration

## Transliteration

А а ..... ah

Б б ..... b

В в ..... v

Г г ..... g

Д д ..... d

Е е ..... (y)e

Ж ж ..... zh

З з ..... z

И и ..... i(ee)

Й й ..... (-y-)

К к ..... k

Л л ..... l

М м ..... m

Н н ..... n

О о ..... o

П п ..... p

Р р ..... r

С с ..... s

Т т ..... t

У у ..... u

Ф ф ..... f

Х х ..... kh

Ц ц ..... ts

Ч ч ..... ch

Ш ш ..... sh

Щ щ ..... shch

Ъ ъ ..... (l)

Ы ы ..... y

Ь ь ..... (l)

Э э ..... eh

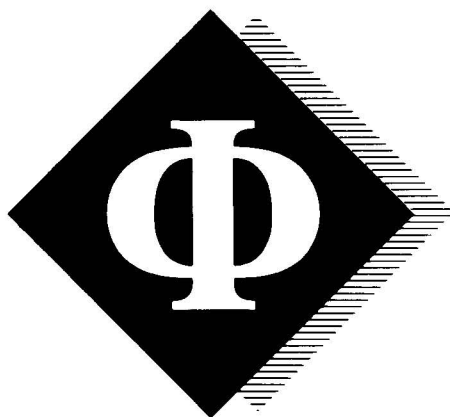
Ю ю ..... yu

Я я ..... yah

(l) These letters, while an integral part of the spelling of any word in which they appear, exist for pronunciation purposes only, and have no English equivalent. They are of little importance to the chessplayer learning to read Russian here.

## Russian Chess Symbols

English	Russian
Rook= R . . . . .	Ладья - Л
Knight= N . . . . .	Конь - К
Bishop= B . . . . .	Слон - С
Queen= Q . . . . .	Ферзь - Ф
King= K . . . . .	Король - Кр
Pawn= P . . . . .	Пешка - (п)



**Nouns**

**Verbs**

**Word Order**

**Sample Translations**



## Nouns

A noun is a person, place or thing. As in English, Russian nouns occur in the singular and the plural. While the singular Russian noun can end in almost any letter of the alphabet, a plural noun usually will end in either **-ы** or **-и**. This does not mean that every noun that ends in this manner is necessarily a plural noun. However, if the noun in question does end in this manner, and a plural would make the most sense, chances are that is what it is. Thus, the vocabulary list shows us that **пешка** means “pawn”. If you saw the word **пешки**, what do you think it might mean? You would not be incorrect if you said “pawns”. Let us examine a few more examples from the vocabulary list.

Singular		Plural	
English	Russian	English	Russian
bishop	слон	bishops	слоны
gambit	гамбит	gambits*	гамбиты
answer	ответ	answers	ответы
blunder	ошибка	blunders	ошибки
game	партия	games	партии
rook	ладья	rooks	ладьи

In each example, the Russian singular ends in a variety of letters. However every Russian plural ends in either **-ы** or **-и**. Before leaving plurals, it should be noted that there are few Russian nouns which end in **-о** in the singular but **-а** in the plural. Thus:



Singular		Plural	
English	Russian	English	Russian
advantage	преимущество	advantages	преимущества
(the) exchange	качество	(two) exchanges	качества

Unlike most nouns in English, Russian nouns are given a gender. That is to say, a Russian noun is either masculine, feminine or neuter. Believe it or not, for the purposes of this book, it will make no difference whether the student knows which noun is masculine, feminine or neuter. Russian nouns will appear in a text with a variety of endings, depending on their use in the sentence. If there is an adjective modifying this noun, the ending of the adjective will be very close to, if not exactly the same as, the noun it is modifying. All this means is that the reader will be making a quick check for similarity in endings and then match or connect those words to make some sense out of it. Admittedly, this is close to a complete butchering of the complex noun/gender/ending structure in the Russian language, but frankly the reader will be able to know just as well what is meant most of the time, even if the reader does not have the slightest inkling of genders, declensions, etc.

In Russian, as in English, a word which describes, or somehow characterizes a noun, is called an adjective. In Russian, an adjective must agree with a noun in “case, number and gender.” This means, for example, if the noun is the subject of the sentence and is plural, the adjective will have to be in the “subject” form and the “plural” form. Now that you know this, forget it. As stated above, you will be able to get through the annotations without any of this refined knowledge, just by comparing endings and word order and structure. More on that later, though. Suffice it to say that if the adjective fits the noun, that is, if their meaning together makes good sense, chances are they belong together. It is as simple as that. Sure there will be occasional problems, but most of the time, you will do just fine with this method.

There exist in English words which are known as “articles.” The word “the” is an article, a “definite article.” The word “a” (or “an”) is an “indefinite article.” Their function is to help define more clearly what kind of a noun we have. So, in English we have “a bishop” and “the bishop.” In Russian, articles, definite and indefinite, do not exist. As you will soon discover, the insertion of “a” or “the” into an English translation will come fairly easily, since in most cases it makes reasonable sense to say it only in one way fluently in English. So while “a bishop” and “the bishop” are both rendered by the Russian word **слон**, its usage will dictate how it finally comes out in English.

By the way, in English, “White” and “Black” are both singular expressions. Thus, we say “White has a won game” and not “Whites have a won game.” In Russian, the words for “White” and “Black” are in a plural form. You will see that verbs will take a plural form when they refer to “White” and “Black”. So, in Russian, one would read literally “Whites are lost”, but of course rendered into English, “White is lost.”

English (singular)

**Russian (plural)**

White

белые

Black

черные



## Verbs

A verb is a word which expresses action performed by or to a noun, or describes the state of a noun. For example, the verb “to play” is in its basic (infinitive) form. It clearly expresses an action performed in the sentence “Black is playing (plays) well.” (**Черные играют хорошо**). This kind of “action verb” is easily understood.

The other kind of verb expresses a state-of-being. The most notable state-of-being verb is the verb “to be”. The use of this verb in Russian shall be treated later in this section.

For the purposes of this book, we shall cover the recognition of the infinitive form, present tense, and past tense forms of Russian verbs. Familiarity with these three forms should allow the chessplayer to proceed in a fairly smooth manner understanding a basic Russian chess text.

The infinitive form of a verb in English is most easily recognized by the word “to” directly preceding the basic verb. So, “to win”, “to lose”, “to play” and “to continue” are all infinitives. The Russian infinitive has only one word. Thus, “to play” (actually two separate words in English) is only one word, **играть**, in Russian. The distinctive feature of the Russian infinitive is its ending, which is, most of the time, **-ть**.

### Infinitive

English	Russian
to play	играть
to continue	продолжать
to defend	защищать

## The Verb “to be”

There are a few comments which are in order regarding the use of the Russian verb “to be,” **быть**. This verb does not appear, for all practical purposes, at all in the **present tense**. Thus, a sentence such as “The position is bad” is rendered into Russian simply as **Положение плохо**. Occasionally a dash is inserted, but this has no real bearing on the outcome. Thus, the previous sentence could also appear **Положение – плохо**.

The verb “to be” follows the aforementioned patterns for the formation of the **past tense**.

(he) was:	был
(they) were:	были

This concludes the section on verbs. At this point it is suggested that the chessplayer briefly review both sections on nouns and verbs before proceeding to word order and the sample translations. The chessplayer has at his disposal now the basic grammar principles for translating Russian chess texts. Though these principles fall far short of the normal way Russian grammar is presented and studied, they should be more than adequate for the chessplayer’s purpose, not to mention the much greater ease of learning and assimilation.



## Word Order

Before proceeding to guide the chessplayer through several trial translations, a brief section on word order should be included. In general terms, Russian word order is not that different from English word order. Normally, the subject or that word or phrase which is being primarily stressed appears at the beginning of the sentence.

For example, let us say that we come across the Russian equivalent of the phrase “Also good is 13 a3.” This might be rendered as, **И хорошо 13 а3**. However, as the English-speaking chessplayer recognizes the ever-so-slight change in emphasis when the English sentence is rewritten “13 a3 is also good” so the same slight shift is imparted to the meaning when the Russian sentence is changed: **И 13 а3 хорошо**.

In the given example, word order presented virtually no problem. The purpose of presenting it to the chessplayer was so that the transpositional possibilities a Russian sentence might have are known. Actually, nothing less than first-hand experience in coping with an actual text will provide the chessplayer with the insight necessary to distinguish shades of meaning and stress.

# Sample Translations

It is time for the chessplayer to try to apply what has been learned. Two games shall be presented in their entirety in the Russian. They are taken from the June, 1969 issue of «Шахматы в СССР». The paragraphs that are translated have been numbered for easy reference. Pains have been taken at every instance to present the translation technique in what might be best described as a “stream-of-consciousness” method. In this way it is hoped that the reader will be able to take full advantage of being in effect, a co-translator.

## TEXT № 1

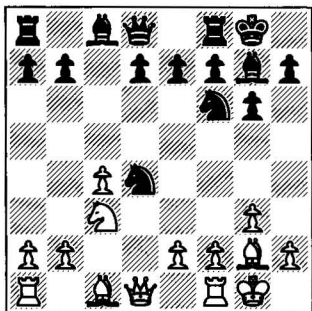
Английское начало

**В. ГОРТ**

**В. УНЦИКЕР**

1 Примечания А. Лейна

1. Kf3 Kf6 2. g3 g6 3. Cg2 Cg7 4. c4 c5 5. d4 cd 6. K:d4 0-0 7. Kc3 Kc6 8. 0-0 K:d4.

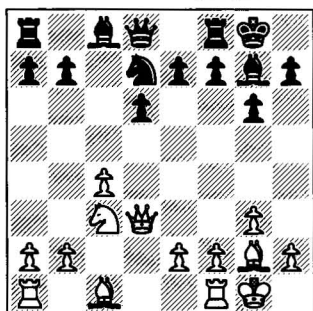


### Paragraph 1

The translation of the heading is relatively simple. The first line is translated verbatim in the vocabulary “English Opening.” The second line contains the names of the players. Note that instead of an “h,” the Russians use a “g.” So the transliterated name “Gort” is actually “Hort.” His opponent is V. Unzicker. (Actually, it is W. Unzicker, but the German “W” is pronounced as an English “V,” and so it appears in the transliterated Russian). The first word of the third line is also obtainable directly from the vocabulary. Annotations. The next word, “A. Leina,” is the name of the annotator. So we would properly have “Annotations by A. Lein.”

2 Помимо этого хода встречалась жертва пешки 8... d6. Мне кажется, после 9. К:с6 bc 10. С:с6 Лb8 более активная позиция черных фигур не является достаточной компенсацией за отданную пешку.

9. Ф:d4 d6 10. Фd3 Kd7.



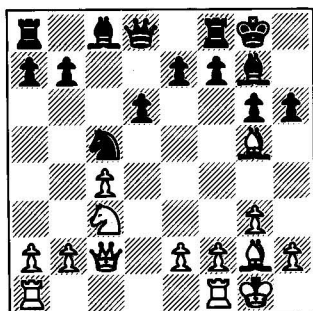
## Paragraph 2

The first word of the first line is not in the vocabulary, so we move on. The next three words seem to have words very similar to them located in the vocabulary. The first one is close to a word given to mean "this" or "that." The second is very close to the word meaning "move," while the third is close to that word meaning "to be encountered." Let us move right on to the next two words to see if we can construct a complete phrase. The first word in the second line means "sacrifice" and we find the next word to mean "pawns" or "of pawn." So, literally we have "this-move-encounter-sacrifice-pawn(s)." In what order would these words make the most sense? "This move encounters a sacrifice of a pawn" makes no sense here. But "(The) sacrifice (of a) pawn (has also) been encountered (on) this move" does. Note that you have to sprinkle your translation throughout with definite and indefinite articles, "the" and "a." Another sentence begins in this second line, and continues until the end of the paragraph. Except for the first word of this sentence and the second to last word in the last line, almost every other word appears in some form in the vocabulary. (The reader is advised

to verify this by looking up each word in the vocabulary. In this way he shall gradually build his vocabulary and have to rely less on flipping back to find the words.) In literal form we have “(-)-it seems-after...more-active-position-black-piece-not-(-)-sufficient-compensation-(-)-pawn.” The reader can easily transform this into “It seems after 9. Nxc6 bc 10. Bxc6 Rb8, the more active position of the Black pieces is not sufficient compensation (for) the pawn.”

3 Пользуясь неудачной позицией белого ферзя, черные с темпом переводят коня на c5. Другой возможный план—10... a6, стремясь подготовить b7-b5.

11. Фc2 Kc5 12. Cg5 h6?



### Paragraph 3

It seems as if the first two words in this paragraph are not in the vocabulary, but the next one, “position” is. Proceeding from there, we can find every other word. The sentence ends in the middle of the third line. From the words we have found, we have “...position-white-Queen-Black-with-tempo-transfer-Knight-on-c5” With these words it is not difficult to conceive of the sentence of being something like “(Due to) the position of the White Queen, Black (can) transfer his Knight to c5 with tempo.” Please note that the words in parentheses do not necessarily represent an accurate



translation of the missing words, but they are just reasonable guesses to make our translation complete. In this case the gist of the Russian text is fairly accurately conveyed, even though the words in parentheses are in fact not accurate translations of those words we could not locate in the vocabulary. The next three words of the next sentence are easily located, while the remaining two words are not. So we have “another-possible-plan-(–)-(–)”. We would guess that it would be “Another possible plan is 10... a6, —, —, b7-b5”. Being a chessplayer, you have realized that a6 is a preparation for b5. Again you have grasped the basic meaning in the Russian sentence.

**4** Не только ослабляет позицию короля, но в будущем позволяет белым выиграть темп путем Фc2—d2 с нападением на пешку h6.

#### **Paragraph 4**

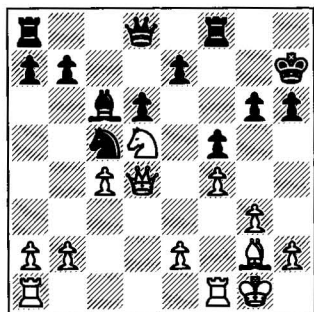
A check through the vocabulary shows that only the third and fourth words in the second line here are not in the vocabulary. In order, the words read out “not-only-weaken-position-king-but-in-(–)-(–)-white-win-tempo-via-...-with-attack-on-pawn-...” or “This not only weakens the position of the King, but (–) White to win a tempo via Qc2-d2 with an attack on the h6 pawn.” Hopefully this is getting easier for you. Yes, looking each and every word up in the vocabulary is quite time consuming, especially when you are not familiar with the alphabet, but the more you do it, the easier it will become.

5 Более логичным представляется 12... Cd7, и если 13. Лад1, то 13... Ке6 14. Се3 Лс8 с хорошей позицией.

13. Се3 Cf5 14. Фd2 Kph7 15. Cd4 C:d4 16. Ф:d4 Cd7 17. Kd5 Cc6 18. f4!

6 Безусловно сильнее, чем стандартное 18. е4. Во-первых, сделанным ходом не ослабляется поле d4, во-вторых, не запирается слон g2, и, наконец, черным приходится считаться с угрозой f4-f5. На 18. е4 могло последовать 18... е5 19. Фd2 C:d5 20. Ф:d5 (или 20. ed a5) 20... a5 21. Лад1 Ла6 с неплохой игрой у черных.

18... f5.



### Paragraph 5

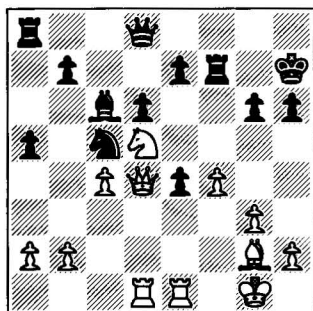
In this paragraph again, there is only one word that does not appear in the special vocabulary at the end of the book. This is the word at the end of the first line. The translated product would probably be close to "More logical (is) 12... Bd7 and if 13. Rad1, then 13... Ne6 14. Be3 Rc8 with a good position." Note by the way, how the translation of the phrase "if...then..." is given in the vocabulary.

### Paragraph 6

After looking up each word in this paragraph, we find we are not so lucky as we previously have been, for there are many words in this paragraph that are not listed. In literal form, this is the list you should have come up with: "(-)stronger-(than)-standard-...(-)-(-)move-not-weaken-square-...and-(-)-Black-(-)-(-)-with-threat-...on-(-)-follow-or-with-good-game-(-)-Black. However, even when we only link the words we found with the moves that are interspersed in the text, we come up with something like "Stronger than 18. e4. The move does not weaken the square d4, (-) the Bishop at g2 and (-) Black (-) the threat f4-f5. On 18. e4 (-) follow 18... e5 19. Qd2 Bxd5 20. Qxd5 (or 20. ed a5) 20... a5 21. Rad1 Ra6 with a good game (for) Black." Except for the part relating to the Bishop, most of this long paragraph

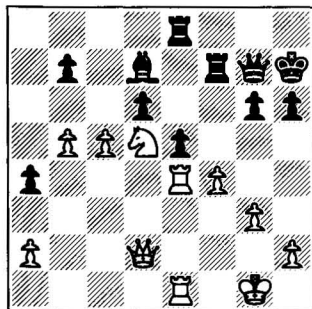
7 Черные не без оснований отказались от 18... C:d5 ввиду 19. cd с явным перевесом у белых. Ничего не обещало 19. C:d5 Фb6, а 19. Ф:d5 Фb6 20. Фd4 e5 приводило даже к преимуществу черных.

19. Лад1 а5 20. Лfe1 Лf7 21. e4 fe.



8 Не помогало 21... e6 22. Кc3 Лd7 23. e5 Фb6 24. C:c6 bc 25. ed, и черные не успевают сыграть 25... Лад8 из-за удара ладьей на e6.

22. C:e4 Фh8 23. Фd2 К:e4 24. Л:e4 Лае8 25. Лde1 Фg7 26. b3 a4 27. b4 e5 28. b5 Cd7?



has been deciphered. Not bad for someone who did not even know the Russian alphabet at all a while back!

### Paragraph 7

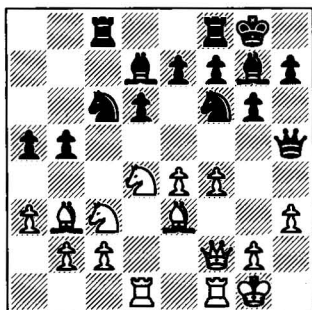
Another longish paragraph, but this time only three strange words, the word at the end of the first line, at the end of the third line and at the end of the fifth line. In literal form we have “Black-not-without-basis-(—) ...in view of-...with-clear-advantage-White-nothing-not-(—)...(—) even-advantage-Black. This is easily pieced together to read “Black, not without basis (“reason” might be a better synonym to use) (—) 18... Bxd5 in view of 19. cd with a clear advantage for White. Nothing (—) 19. Bxd5 Qb6 and 19. Qxd5 Qb6 20. Qd4 e5 (—) is even to Black’s advantage.”

### Paragraph 8

The second word in the first line and the fourth word in the third line are the culprits this time. Otherwise this also easily converts into English: “Not (—) 21... e6 22. Nc3 Rd7 23. e5 Qb6 24. Bxc6 bc 25. ed, and Black does not (cannot) play 25... Rad8 due to an attack of (by) the Rook on e6.”

9 Черные упускают последний шанс организовать сопротивление: 28... C:d5 29. cd (если 29. Ф:d5, то 29... Лd7) 29... Лfe7 30. Л:a4 e4, и, несмотря на лишнюю пешку, выигрыш далеко не прост.

29. c5!



10 Разрушая оборону черных в центре, после чего белые без труда выигрывают.

29... Cf5 30. Ле3 dc 31. fe Ле6 32. Фc3 b6 33. Фc4 h5 34. Ф:a4 Лd7 35. Фc4 Фf8 36. Kf6+ Л:f6 37. ef Ф:f6 38. Ле8 Cd3 39. Фg8+ Kph6 40. Фh8+ Ф:h8 41. Л:h8+ Kpg7 42. Лb8 Ла7 43. Л:b6 Л:a2 44. Ле7+ Kph6 45. h4 Cc4 46. Лbb7. Черные сдались.

## Paragraph 9

In this paragraph, except for the second word in the first line and the second word in the second line, along with the second word in the last line, we can find all the words in the vocabulary and this presents us with more than enough words to get a complete thought. In translation, the sentence as we put it together, is: "Black's last chance is 28... Bxd5 29. cd (if 29. Qxd5 then 29... Rd7) 29... Rfe7 30. Rxa4 e4, and in spite of an extra pawn, the win is not simple." This translation is not accurate insofar as an actual translation of all the existing words in Russian are present in this sentence, but using this "selective vocabulary" method, we again have obtained a fully reasonable translation, suitable for our purposes.

## Paragraph 10

The last paragraph in this first game is the only one not to contain any moves. Just straight Russian text. How do we fare? It turns out that except for the first two words, we have the rest of the words: "(---)(---)Black-in-center-after-which-White-without-difficulty-win" or "(---) Black's center, after which White wins. A chessplayer relating this sentence to the game sees that White's last move has destroyed Black's center, and this is the idea that is missing from our translation as pieced together from our vocabulary.

## TEXT № 2

### 11 Сицилианская защита

**К. ХУЛАК      О. РОМАНИШИН**

Примечания Ю. Балашова

**1. e4 c5 2. Kf3 Kc6 3. d4 cd 4.  
K:d4 g6 5. Kc3 Cg7 6. Ce3 Kf6 7.  
Cc4 Фa5 8. 0-0 d6 9. h3 0-0 10.  
Cb3 Cd7 11. f4 Лас8.**

### 12 Другое продолжение – 11...

K:d4 12. C:d4 Cc6 надежнее, но оно сулит меньше шансов получить контригру.

### 12. Ф3.

**13 В партии Клундт–Капенгут (командное первенство мира среди студентов, 1968 г.) план с ходом 11... Лас8 белым удалось поставить под сомнение: 12. Kf3 Фh5 13. Фе1 b5 14. a3 a5 15. Лd1 a4 16. Ca2 b4 17. Kd5 ba 18. K:f6+ C:f6 19. Лd5. Черные оказались в трудной позиции.**

**12... Фh5 13. Фf2 b5 14. a3.**

### Paragraph 11

As in the heading to the first text, this paragraph presents no problems. “Sicilian Defense, K. Khulak-O. Romanishin, Annotations by Yu. Balashov.”

### Paragraph 12

In this paragraph, the only word that is not to be found in the vocabulary is the second word in the third line. Otherwise, this should present little difficulty. “Another continuation 11... Nxd4 12 Bxd4 Bc6, is safer, but it (–) less chances to obtain counterplay.”

### Paragraph 13

Except for the last part of the fourth and first part of the fifth sentence, this paragraph is straightforward. In literal form we have “in-game-Kluntt-Kapengut-team-championship-world-(–)-(–), 1968-plan-with-move-...-White-(–)-(–)-(–)-doubt:...Black-(–)-in-difficult-position.” For the first time in these thirteen paragraphs, we have, it seems, problems with the translation. We can easily take the translation as far as “In the game Kluntt-Kapengut, World

(—) Team Championship, 1968, the plan (connected) with the move 11... Rac8, ..." after which things get a little hazy. Before the next series of moves, we have the words "white" and "doubt". However, if we quickly skip to the end, we find that "Black (—) (has) a difficult position" so White must have "put this plan in doubt" or something equivalent. Yes, this time we had to do more than the normal amount of extrapolating from those words which were found in the vocabulary, but it was not an insurmountable task. And the final meaning we came up with was close enough to the Russian to be sufficient for our purposes.

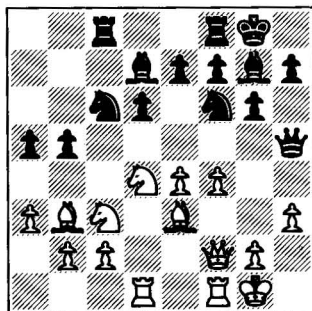
14 В случае 14. Kd:b5 K:e4 15.

K:e4 Ф:b5 у черных хорошая игра (Бирн—Штейн, Сараево, 1967 г.).

14... a5 15. Лад1.

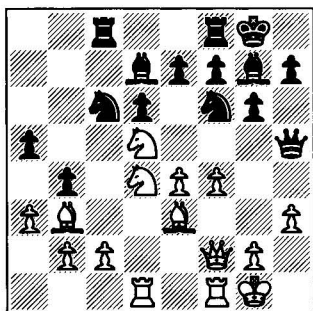
#### Paragraph 14

This paragraph is easy to translate: "On 14. Ndx b5 Nxe4 15. Nxe4 Qxb5, Black (has) a good game (Byrne-Stein, Sarajevo, 1967)."



15 Сомнительный ход. Сильнее было сыграно в партии Цешковский—Капенгут (Одесса, 1968 г.) 15. Kde2. Теперь ничего не дает белым 15... b4 из-за промежуточного 16. Kg3 После 15... a4 16. Kg3 Фh4 17. Ca2 b4 18. ab K:b4 19. Cb1 контратака черных отражается, а силы их разобщены.

15... b4 16. Kd5.



16 Лучше 16. ab, хотя и тогда у черных хорошая игра (16... K:b4 или 16... ab 17. Kd5 K:e4 18. Фe1 Лce8).

16... K:e4 17. Фe1 ba!

17 Черные смело идут навстречу осложнениям.

18. K:c6 C:c6 19. K:e7+ Kph8  
20. K:c6?

## Paragraph 15

Everything in this paragraph goes smoothly until the last two lines, where, quite frankly, we simply do not have enough words to make heads or tails of the meaning. For the first time in these translations, it seems that the chessplayer would be really stumped. We would have, “A doubtful move. In the game Tseshkovsky-Kapengut (Odessa, 1968) (White) played stronger, 15. Nde2. Now, White (—) (has) nothing in 15... b4 due to the zwischenzug 16. Ng3. After 15... a4 16. Ng3 Qh5 17. Ba2 b4 18. ab Nxb4 19. Bb1, Black’s counterattack...” after which the Russian text lapses into confusion for the untrained chessplayer. Let’s accept this small setback and move on. This will be covered in the conclusion to this section.

## Paragraph 16

Very straightforward. “Better is 16. ab, although then Black (has) a good game (16... Nxb4 or 16... ab 17. Nd5 Nxe4 18. Qe1 Rce8).”

## Paragraph 17

Though we do not have the middle three words in this sentence, the first and last are enough for us to guess that the text is saying something like “Black (is going in for) complications?”

18 Здесь в распоряжении белых был ход 20. К:c8, который давал хорошие шансы на ничью. Черные вынуждены ответить 20... Л:c8, так как плохо 20... ab из-за 21. Ке7 Сс3 22. Cd4+.

19 После 21. ba Сс3 22. Cd4+ С:d4 23. Л:d4 Фc5 24. Фе3 Кg3 25. Lfd1 Kf5 26. Фf2 К:d4 27. Ф:d4+ Кpg8 партия, вероятно, закончилась бы вничью.

20... Л:c6 21. Cd5 Л:c2 22. С:e4 Ле2 23. Фg3 Ле8 24. Л:d6 ab.

20 Романишин четко проводит заключительную часть сражения. При 24... Л:e4 25. Лd8+ Cf8 26. Cf2 исход борьбы был бы не так ясен.

25. Lfd1 Л:e4 26. Лd8+ Cf8 27. Cd4+ Л:d4 28. Фc3 Л:g2+ 29. Кp:g2 Фе2+ 30. Кpg3 Ф:d1 31. Ф:b2.

21 Не спасало и 31. Л:d4 из-за 31... Фg1+ и 32... b1=Ф.

31... Фg1+ 32. Кpf3 Фf1+ 33. Кpg3 Ф:f4+ 34. Кpg2 Фg5+ 35. Кpf3 Ф:d8.  
Белые сдались.

### Paragraph 18

This is a longish paragraph, but one which releases its mysteries to the astute chessplayer and the vocabulary: "Here (–) White (had) the move 20. Nxc8, which (gave) good chances for a draw. Black is forced to reply 20... Rxc8, since bad is 20... ab due to 21. Ne7 Bc3 22. Bd4ch."

### Paragraph 19

Again, no great problems: "After 21. ba Bc3 22. Bd4ch Bxd4 23. Rxd4 Qc5 24. Qe3 Ng3 25. Rfd1 Nf5 26. Qf2 Nxd4 27. Qxd4ch Kg8 and the game (–) ended (would end) in a draw."

### Paragraph 20

Outside of the first word, "Romani-shin", who is playing Black, the rest is fairly unintelligible, until the fourth and fifth lines, "(–) the struggle would not be so clear." Again, there is not much to go on for untangling the first part of this paragraph.

### Paragraph 21

"Not (–) 31. Rxd4 due to 31... Qg1ch and 32... b1=Q."

## Conclusion

The chessplayer has just been helped through twenty-one paragraphs of translation of a typical Russian chess text. The chessplayer should note that except for the difficulties encountered in paragraphs thirteen, fifteen, and twenty, the gist, if not the actual meaning of each paragraph was arrived at. Hopefully, by the time that the chessplayer got to the paragraphs of the second game, fewer words had to be looked up in the vocabulary. You will find that regular systematic application of what you have learned thus far will become easier and easier the more you use it.





# Vocabulary List

The vocabulary list compiled here is specifically for the chessplayer. It contains many specialized chess terms which have other meanings in regular Russian usage, but we are not concerned with these other meanings. Just the meaning as it relates to chess is given. Some words which, for obvious reasons, are not strictly related to their use in chess texts and have fairly general usage have been given, but the chessplayer should be aware that at times an English synonym may have to be substituted to put the phrase into fluent English.

The chessplayer who truly wants to attempt to unravel all the Russian chess texts should obtain a regular Russian dictionary. Using this book as a base, with a little practice, the chessplayer should become quite proficient in handling basic Russian chess texts. For the purpose of convenience, starting on the first page of the vocabulary, and then every other page, we have placed the complete Russian alphabet to make it easier and faster to look up words in an

unfamiliar alphabet.

Please note that many adjectives and adverbs are given purely in their adverbial form, with the adverb translation. They are noted by the abbreviation "ad.". To find out what they would be as adjectives, simply drop the adverbial ending, and make it an adjective in English. For example, you find the word that means "weakly". The adjective form in English would be "weak". The word "weak" is not given in the vocabulary list, though if the Russian word is obviously being used as an adjective, this is the form you would use. Also note that adverbs, when they stand alone, many times at the beginning of the sentence, can be translated with the words "it is" in front of them. Thus the word for "weak," if appearing at the beginning of a sentence, could, in some cases, be translated as "It (or this) is weak". Again, this particular form is omitted due to space considerations, but the chessplayer must be aware of this possibility.

The following abbreviations are used:

ad. — adjective/adverb (see above for explanation)

adj. — adjective

adv. — adverb

n. — noun (note that no genders are ever given)

v. — verb

а	б	в	г	д	е	ж	з	и	й	к	л	м	н	о	п
р	с	т	у	ф	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю	я

## А а

а and, but

активный *adj.*  
active

анализ *n.*  
analysis

анализировать *v.*  
to analyze

аналитик *n.*  
analyst

Английское начало  
English Opening

атака *n.*  
attack

атаковать *v.*  
to attack

## Б б

без without

беззащитный *adj.*  
defenseless

белопольный *adj.*  
white-squared

белые *n., adj.*  
white

белых  
white's, of white

бесполезный *adj.*  
useless

блокада *n.*  
blockade

блокированная пешка  
blockaded pawn

более  
more

борьба *n.*  
fight, struggle

брать *v.*  
to take, to capture

Будапештский гамбит  
Budapest Gambit

будет *v.*  
(he, she, it) is

будут *v.*  
(they) are

был *v.*  
(he, it) was

была *v.*  
(she, it) was

было *v.*  
(it) was

были *v.*  
(they) were

быстро *adv.*  
quickly

быть *v.*  
to be

## В в

в случае  
in case of, on

важный *adj.*  
important

вариант *n.*  
variation

ввиду  
in view of

Венгерская партия  
Hungarian Defense

Венская партия  
Vienna Game

вертикаль *n.*  
file

вероятно *adv.*  
probably

весьма *adv.*  
extremely

вечный шах  
perpetual check

взять *v.*  
to capture

видно *ad.*  
obviously

вилка *n.*  
fork

вместо  
instead of

внимание *n.*  
attention

возможность *n.*  
possibility

возможно *ad.*  
possibly

восемь  
eight

восьмой *adj.*  
eighth

время *n.*  
time

вряд ли *adv.*  
hardly

все  
all

всего  
of all

вскрытый шах  
discovered check

встреча *n.*  
meeting, game

встречаться *v.*  
to meet, play

второй *adj.*  
second

выбор *n.*  
choice

вывод *n.*  
conclusion

выгодно *ad.*  
advantageously

выжидательный ход  
waiting move

а	б	в	г	д	е	ж	з	и	й	к	л	м	н	о	п
р	с	т	у	ф	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю	я

выиграть *v.*  
to win

выигрыш *n.*  
win

вынуждать *v.*  
to force

вынужденно *ad.*  
forcibly

**Г г**

гамбит *n.*  
gambit

гамбит Стаунтона  
Staunton Gambit

гамбит Фрома  
From's Gambit

гамбит Эванса  
Evans Gambit

гамбитный *adj.*  
gambit

Голландская защита  
Dutch Defense

горизонталь *n.*  
rank

гроссмейстер *n.*  
grandmaster

**Д д**

давление *n.*  
pressure

даже *adv.*  
even, quite

далее *adv.*  
further

два, две  
two

движение *n.*  
movement

двойной удар  
double attack

двойной шах  
double check

дебют *n.*  
opening

дебют Берда  
Bird's Opening

дебют Понциани  
Ponziani Opening

дебют Рети  
Réti's Opening

дебют слона  
Bishop's Opening

дебют трех коней  
Three Knight's Game

дебют четырех коней  
Four Knights' Game

дебют ферзевых пешек  
Queen's Pawn Game

действие *n.*  
activity

диагональ *n.*  
diagonal

диаграмма *n.*  
diagram

для  
for

добиться *v.*  
achieve, get

должен *adj.*  
should, must

доска *n.*  
board

достаточно *ad.*  
sufficiently, enough

другой *adj.*  
another

## Е е

единственный ход  
the only move

если  
if

если...то...  
if...then...

есть *v.*  
(there) is

## Ж ж

ждать *v.*  
to wait

жертва *n.*  
sacrifice

## З з

задача *n.*  
problem

закончить *v.*  
to finish, end

зал *n.*  
hall

замысел *n.*  
intention

записанный ход  
sealed move

захватывать *v.*  
to seize

захватывать инициативу  
to seize the initiative

защита *n.*  
defense

защита Алехина  
Alekhin Defense

защита Грюнфельда  
Gruenfeld Defense

защита двух коней  
Two Knights Defense

защита Каро-Канн  
Caro-Kann Defense

защита Нимцовича  
Nimzo-Indian Defense

защита Уфимцева  
Pirc Defense

защита Филидора  
Philidor's Defense

защищать *v.*  
to defend

а	б	в	г	д	е	ж	з	и	й	к	л	м	н	о	п
р	с	т	у	ф	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю	я

защищаться *v.*  
to defend oneself

здесь  
here

зональный *adj.*  
zonal

## И и

и  
and

и т.д.  
etc.

идея *n.*  
idea

избегать *v.*  
to avoid

избежать *v.*  
to avoid

известный *adj.*  
well-known

игра *n.*  
play, game

играть *v.*  
to play

из-за  
due to, because of

изолированная пешка  
isolated pawn

изучать *v.*  
to study

или  
or

индийская защита  
(Old) Indian Defense

инициатива *n.*  
(the) initiative

интересный *adj.*  
interesting

испанская партия  
Ruy Lopez

использовать *v.*  
to take advantage of

итальянская партия  
Giuoco Piano, Italian Game

их  
their

## К к

каждый *adj.*  
each

кажется *v.*  
it seems

как  
as, like

каталонское начало  
Catalan Opening

качество *n.*  
the exchange

классический *adj.*  
classical

команда *n.*  
team

когда *adv.*  
when

комбинация *n.*  
combination

компенсация *n.*  
compensation

коневой эндшпиль  
knight ending

контратака *n.*  
counterattack

контригра *n.*  
counterplay

контроль *n.*  
control

контроль времени  
time control

контроль над ...  
control over ...

кончать *v.*  
to finish, to end

конь *n.*  
knight

коня  
knight's, of the Knight

королевский *adj.*  
King, King's

королевский гамбит  
King's Gambit

королевский фланг  
Kingside

король *n.*  
King

который *adj.*  
which, what

красивый *adj.*  
pretty

критический *adj.*  
critical

кроме (того) *adv.*  
except, beside

круг *n.*  
circle

## Л л

ладьи *n.*  
rooks

ладья *n.*  
rook

латышский гамбит  
Latvian Gambit

легкие фигуры  
minor pieces

легко *ad.*  
easily

линия *n.*  
line

лишний *adj.*  
extra

ловушка *n.*  
trap

логично *ad.*  
logically

а	б	в	г	д	е	ж	з	и	й	к	л	м	н	о	п
р	с	т	у	ф	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю	я

лучше *adv.*  
better

лучший *adj.*  
better

## М м

маневр *n.*  
maneuver

мастер *n.*  
master

мат *n.*  
mate

материальный *adj.*  
material

матовая сеть  
mating net

матч *n.*  
match, game

между  
between

международный *adj.*  
international

межзональный *adj.*  
interzonal

менее  
less

меньше  
less

место *n.*  
place

миттельшпиль *n.*  
middlegame

мир *n.*  
world

мнение *n.*  
opinion

много *adv.*  
much, many

мог *v.*  
was able, could

могло *v.*  
was able, could

может *v.*  
is able, can

может быть  
perhaps

можно *ad.*  
possible

мой *adj.*  
my

## Н н

на  
in, on

на...следует  
on...there follows



надежно *ad.*  
safely

надо  
necessary

наиболее  
most

нападение *n.*  
attack, offensive

например  
for example

находить *v.*  
to find

не  
not, no

небольшой *adj.*  
small, little

невыгодно *ad.*  
not good, disadvantageous

недооценивать *v.*  
to underestimate

незащищенный *adj.*  
undefended

незнакомый *adj.*  
unfamiliar

некоторый *adj.*  
several

нельзя  
(it is) impossible

немедленно *ad.*  
immediately

неправильный *adj.*  
incorrect

необходимо  
(it is) necessary

неплохо *ad.*  
good, not bad

несмотря на  
in spite of

несомненно *adv.*  
undoubtedly

неудачный *adj.*  
unsuccessful

неясно *ad.*  
unclear

ничего  
nothing

ничейная позиция  
drawn position

ничья *n.*  
draw

новинка *n.*  
innovation

новоиндийская защита  
Queen's Indian Defense

новый *adj.*  
new

нужно  
(it is) necessary

## О о

обоюдоострый *adj.*  
double edged

обычно *ad.*  
usually

один *adj.*  
one

однако *adv.*  
however

а	б	в	г	д	е	ж	з	и	й	к	л	м	н	о	п
р	с	т	у	ф	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю	я

окончание *n.*  
endgame

он  
he, it

она  
she, it

оно  
it

они  
they

опасно *ad.*  
dangerously

оппозиция *n.*  
the opposition

оригинальный *adj.*  
original

ослаблять *v.*  
to weaken

осложнение *n.*  
complication

основной *adj.*  
basic

острый *adj.*  
sharp

ответ *n.*  
reply, answer

отвечать *v.*  
to answer, reply

открытый *adj.*  
open

отложен *adj.*  
adjourned

отступить *v.*  
to withdraw, retreat

отступление *n.*  
withdrawal, retreat

оценка *n.*  
evaluation

очевидно *ad.*  
obviously

очень *adv.*  
very

очко *n.*  
point

ошибка *n.*  
error, blunder

ошибочный *adj.*  
erroneous, mistaken

## П п

партия *n.*  
game

пассивный *adj.*  
passive

пат *n.*  
stalemate

первенство *n.*  
championship

первый *adj.*  
first

перевес *n.*  
advantage

перевод *n.*  
transfer, shift

перспектива *n.*  
prospect

пешечный *adj.*  
pawn

пешечная цепь  
pawn chain

пешечный штурм  
pawn storm

пешка *n.*  
pawn

пешки *n.*  
pawns, pawn's

план *n.*  
plan

плохо *ad.*  
badly

по переписке  
postal

победа *n.*  
win, victory

победитель *n.*  
winner

повторение *n.*  
repetition

повторять *v.*  
to repeat

под боем  
under attack

подобный *adj.*  
similar

позиционный *adj.*  
positional

позиция *n.*  
position

поле *n.*  
square

полезный *adj.*  
useful

положение *n.*  
position

пол-очка *n.*  
half-point

полуфинал *n.*  
semi-finals

получить *v.*  
to receive, obtain

получать *v.*  
to receive, obtain

попытка *n.*  
attempt

поражение *n.*  
loss, defeat

поскольку  
inasmuch as

после  
after

а	б	в	г	д	е	ж	з	и	й	к	л	м	н	о	п
р	с	т	у	ф	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю	я

последний *adj.*  
next, following, last

последовать *v.*  
to follow

посредством  
via

потеря *n.*  
loss

потому  
because

почему  
why

поэтому  
therefore

правильно *ad.*  
correctly

практика *n.*  
practice, play

практический *adj.*  
practical

предпочтительнее *adj.*  
preferable

преждевременно *ad.*  
prematurely

преимущество *n.*  
advantage

пример *n.*  
example

примерно *ad.*  
approximately

примечание *n.*  
note, annotation

присуждение *n.*  
adjudication

продвижение *n.*  
advance

продолжать *v.*  
to continue

продолжение *n.*  
continuation

проигранный *adj.*  
lost

проиграть *v.*  
to lose

проигрыш *n.*  
loss

промежуточный ход  
zwischenzug

прорыв *n.*  
break

просмотреть *v.*  
to overlook

просто *ad.*  
simply

пространство *n.*  
space

против  
against

противник *n.*  
opponent

проходная пешка  
passed pawn

проще *adj.*  
simpler

пункт *n.*  
point, square

пускать *v.*  
to allow

пустить *n.*  
to allow

путем  
via

пятый *adj.*  
fifth

пять *adj.*  
five

## Р р

равенство *n.*  
equality

равно *ad.*  
equally

развитие *n.*  
development

развить *v.*  
to develop

размен *n.*  
exchange

разменять *v.*  
to exchange

разноцветные слоны  
Bishops of opposite color

рекомендовать *v.*  
to recommend

решать *v.*  
to decide, to solve

решающий *adj.*  
decisive

решение *n.*  
decision, solution

рискованно *ad.*  
riskily

рокировать *v.*  
to castle

рокировка *n.*  
castling

длинная рокировка  
castling long, Q-side castling

короткая рокировка  
castling short, K-side castling

русская партия  
Petrov's (Russian) Defense

## С с

с  
with, from

связанный *adj.*  
pinned

связка *n.*  
pin

сдаться *v.*  
to resign

белые сдались  
White resigned

а	б	в	г	д	е	ж	з	и	й	к	л	м	н	о	п
р	с	т	у	ф	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю	я

черные сдались  
Black resigned

сдвоенные пешки  
doubled pawns

седьмой *adj.*  
seventh

сейчас *adv.*  
immediately

семь *adj.*  
seven

сильнейший *adj.*  
strongest, very strong

сильно *ad.*  
strongly

сицилианская защита  
Sicilian Defense

слабо *ad.*  
weakly

слабость *n.*  
weakness

славянская защита  
Slav Defense

следовало *v.*  
should have

следующий *adj.*  
next, following

слишком поздно  
too late

сложный *adj.*  
complicated

слон *n.*  
Bishop

слона *n.*  
Bishop's

сомнительный *adj.*  
doubtful

соревнование *n.*  
competition

сразу *adv.*  
immediately

стандартный *adj.*  
standard

староиндийская защита  
King's Indian Defense

староиндийское начало  
King's Indian Attack

стратегия *n.*  
strategy

стремиться *v.*  
to try, to strive

счет *n.*  
score

сыграть *v.*  
to play

**Т т**

таблица *n.*  
crosstable

так	тонкий <i>adj.</i>
so, thus	precise, subtle
так как	точно <i>ad.</i>
since	precisely
также и	третий <i>adj.</i>
likewise, also	third
таким	треугольник <i>n.</i>
in this way	triangulation
тактика <i>n.</i>	три <i>adj.</i>
tactic(s)	three
тактический <i>adj.</i>	труд <i>n.</i>
tactical	difficulty
там <i>adv.</i>	трудно <i>ad.</i>
there	difficulty
темп <i>n.</i>	трудность <i>n.</i>
tempo	difficulty
теоретический <i>adj.</i>	тур <i>n.</i>
theoretical	round
теория <i>n.</i>	тяжелые фигуры
theory	major pieces
теперь <i>adv.</i>	<b>У у</b>
now	угроза <i>n.</i>
техника <i>n.</i>	threat
technique	угрожать <i>v.</i>
типичный <i>adj.</i>	to threaten
typical	удовлетворительный <i>adj.</i>
тихий ход	satisfactory
quiet move	уже <i>adv.</i>
тогда <i>adv.</i>	already
then	уравнение <i>n.</i>
только <i>adv.</i>	equality
only	

а	б	в	г	д	е	ж	з	и	й	к	л	м	н	о	п
р	с	т	у	ф	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю	я

упрощение *n.*  
simplification

усиление *n.*  
strengthening

усиливать *v.*  
to strengthen

усложнить *v.*  
to complicate

успех *n.*  
success

участник *n.*  
participant

## Ф ф

ферзевый *adj.*  
queen, queen's

ферзевый гамбит  
Queen's Gambit

ферзевый фланг  
Queenside

ферзь *n.*  
Queen

ферзя  
queen's, of the queen

фианкетто *n.*  
fianchetto

фигура *n.*  
piece

фланг *n.*  
side, flank

флажок *n.*  
flag

форсировать *v.*  
to force

французская защита  
French Defense

## Х х

ход *n.*  
move

ходить *v.*  
to move

ходы *n.*  
moves

хорошо *ad.*  
good, well

хотя *adv.*  
although

худший *adj.*  
worse

хуже *adv.*  
worse

## Ц ц

цвет *n.*  
color



цейтнот *n.*  
time pressure

цель *n.*  
goal, purpose

центр *n.*  
center

централизация *n.*  
centralization

цугцванг *n.*  
zugzwang

## Ч ч

час *n.*  
hour

часто *adv.*  
often

часы *n.*  
clock

чем  
than

чемпион *n.*  
champion

чемпионат *n.*  
championship

чернопольный *adj.*  
black-squared

черные *n., adj.*  
black

четвертый *adj.*  
fourth

четыре *adj.*  
four

чтобы  
so that, in order that

## Ш ш

шанс *n.*  
chance

шах *n.*  
check

шахматист *n.*  
chessplayer

шахматный *adj.*  
chess

шахматы *n.*  
chess

шестой *adj.*  
sixth

шесть  
six

шотландская партия  
Scotch Game

шотландский гамбит  
Scotch Gambit

## Э э

эндшпиль *n.*  
endgame

эта  
this, that

этот  
this, that

это  
this, that

эти  
these, those

а	б	в	г	д	е	ж	з	и	й	к	л	м	н	о	п
р	с	т	у	ф	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю	я

этюд *n.*  
study

**Я я**

явно *ad.*  
clearly

ясно *ad.*  
clearly

## **Names Pronunciation Guide**

Below is the first known English pronunciation guide for the names of Russian/Soviet chess players. The stress, or accent of the chess players' name is given in capital letters.

Авербах	ah vyer BAKH
Аверкин	ah VYER kin
Агапов	ah GAHP off
Агейченко	ah GUY chenکو
Акопян	ah kohp YAN
Азмаипарашвили	ahz my par ahsh VIL ee
Альбурт	ahl BOORT
Алехин	ahl YEKH in
Алехина	ahl YEKH een a
Алапин	ah LAHP in
Алаторцев	ahl AH tort syev
Александрия	ah leks AHN dree ya
Аникаев	ah ni KAH yeff
Антошин	ahn TOH shin
Арансон	ahr an SON
Арахимуя	ah rakh IM ee ya
Ахшарумова	ahkh shahr OOM uv a
Архипов	ar KHIP off
Багиров	bah GEER off
Балашов	bahl a SHOFF
Белявский	bel YAHV ski
Бронштейн	bron SHTAYN
Билунова	bil oo NO va
Бутнориц	boot NOR its
Бондаренко	bahn dah REN kah
Бондаревский	bahn dah REV ski

Борисенко-Белова	bar ih SEN ko-byel OH vah
Ботвинник	baht VIN nik
Бонч-Осмоловский	BONCH-ohs mo LOFF ski
Быховский	bih KHOFF ski
Быкова	BIK uv ah
Болеславский	boh lehs LAV ski
Боголюбов	bah gahl YU boff
Богатырчук	bah gah tir CHUHK
Ваганян	vah gahn YAN
Васюков	vass yu KOFF
Ватников	vaht NIH koff
Владимиров	vla DEE mir off
Воротников	vo rot nih KOFF
Гавриков	GAHV rik off
Гельфанд	GYEHL fahnd
Геллер	GYEL ler
Георгадзе	gyeh or GAHD zyeH
Гипслис	GIP sliss
Григорян	grig or YAN
Гуревич	goor YEV"ich
Гургенидзе	GOOR gyen id zye
Гаприндашвили	gah prin dahsh VIL ee
Гоглидзе	gohk LID zye
Гуфельд	GOOF yeld
Гулько	gool KAW
Гуриели	goor ih YEL ee
Даутов	DAH oo toff
Двойриц	DVOR its
Дворецкий	dvor YETS ki
Деев	DYEH yeff
Демина	DYE min ah
Длуги	DLOO ghee

Дохойн	dakh a YAN
Долматов	dohl MAH toff
Дорфман	DORF mahn
Дуз-Хотимирский	DOOS-ko tim IHR ski
Затуловская	zah too LOHV skah yah
Зайцев	ZIYT syev
Зайцева	ZIYT syev ah
Зноско-Боровский	ZNOSS ko-bor OFF ski
Иванов	ihv ahn OFF
Иванчук	ihv ahn CHUHK
Ильин-Женевский	ihl YIN-zhyeh NYEV ski
Иливицкий	ihl ih VIT ski
Камский	KAHM ski
Кан	KAHN
Карпов	KAR poff
Каспаров	kass PAR off
Каспарян	kas par YAN
Керес	KYER ees
Клован	KLO vahn
Кобленц	KO blentz
Козловская	kahz LOHV skah ya
Коноплева	kahn op LYEV ah
Константинопольский	kan stan tih no PAHL ski
Котов	KO toff
Кочиев	KO chi yeff
Козлов	kohz LOFF
Корчной	karch NOY
Крыленко	krill YEN ko
Крылов	krill OFF
Кудрин	KOOD rihn
Кузмин	kooz MIN
Купрейчик	koop RAY chik

Лернер	LER nar
Лпутян	lpoot YAN
Лутиков	LOOT ih koff
Лейн	LANE
Лемачко	lim ACH kah
Левенфиш	liv in FISH
Левитина	lye VIH teen ah
Лилиенталь	lil ee yen TAHL
Либерзон	lib er ZOHN
Литинская-Шуль	li TIN ska ya-SHUL
Лутиков	LYOOT ih koff
Макарычев	mah KAR ih cheff
Маланюк	mahl an YOOK
Матвеева	maht VYE yev ah
Миногоина	mih NOG een ah
Михальчишин	mikh ahl CHIH shin
Мнацаканян	mnats ah kahn YAHN
Москаленко	moss kah LYEN kah
Макогонов	mah kahg ON off
Микенас	mik YEH nass
Мурей	myoo RYE
Наумкин	nah OOM kin
Неверов	nye VYER off
Новиков	NO vihk off
Ней	NYAY
Новотельнов	noh vot YEL noff
Оснос	OS nahs
Палатник	pah LAT nik
Петров	pyet ROFF
Петросян	pyit roh SYAN
Платонов	plaht O noff

Полугаевский	pa loo gah YEV ski
Потемкин	po TYEM kin
Псахис	PSAHKH iss
Рагозин	rah GOHZ in
Разуваев	rah zoo VAH yeff
Раннику	RAN nih koo
Рашковский	rahsh KOFF ski
Романишин	ro mahn ISH in
Романовский	ro mahn OFF ski
Рубцова	roob TSO va
Савон	sah VOHN
Саунина	sah OON in ah
Сахатова	sa HA tuh va
Свешников	SVESH nih koff
Семенова	sem YEN uv ah
Симагин	sih MAH ghin
Ситникова	SIT nik uv ah
Смагин	SMAH ghin
Скегина	SKYE ghin ah
Смыслов	smiss LOFF
Сокольский	sa KOHL ski
Соколов	sa kah LOFF
Софиева	SO fi yev ah
Спасский	SPAH ski
Стуруа	stoor oo YAH
Суэтин	soo YEH tin
Тайманов	ty MAHN off
Таль	TAHL
Тимошенко	tim o SHEN kah
Титоренко	tit o RYEN kah
Тукмаков	took mah KOFF
Убилава	oo bih LAHV ah

Фаталибекова	fah tahl ib YEKH uv ah
Фомина	fa mi NAH
Цейтлин	TSIYT lin
Халифман	khal if MAHN
Харитонов	khar it OH noff
Хасин	KHAH sin
Холмов	khohl MOFF
Цешковский	tsesh KOV ski
Чибурданидзе	chih bur da NID ze
Чехова-Костина	CHEK uv a-KOHS teen ah
Чернин	cher NIN
Чигорин	chih GOR in
Шамкович	sham KO vich
Шифферс	SHIF fers
Эльвест	EL vvest
Эйнгорн	EYN gorn
Эпштейн	ep SHTAYN.
Эстрин	ES trin
Юдасин	yu DAH sin
Юртаев	yur TAH yeff
Юферов	YU fir off
Юсупов	yu SOO poff
Яковия	yah ko VIH yah



## Colophon

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## RUSSIAN FOR CHESSPLAYERS

Nearly 20 years have passed since the introduction of Hanon Russell's *A Chessplayer's Guide to Russian*. In print again with a revised and expanded format, this edition has twice as much vocabulary in the dictionary, is completely typeset in Cyrillic and English, and for the first time, a pronunciation guide of all the popular Russian chess players is included. Now you can be sure of yourself before getting caught in a tongue twister or putting the accent in the wrong place.

The Soviet Union has consistently produced the strongest chess grandmasters in the world. After working through this guide you will be better able to read the extensive Russian chess literature which exists in books and magazines today.

Mr. Russell has been translating Russian chess literature for four decades, has a master's rating, collects chess memorabilia, and practices law in Connecticut. He also wrote *Correspondence Chess*, published by Thinkers' Press.