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Gogol the government inspector pdf. Gogol the government inspector sparknotes. Nikolai gogol the government inspector summary. The government inspector by nikolai gogol characters. Gogol the government inspector summary. Themes in the government inspector by nikolai gogol. The government inspector gogol analysis.

The corrupt officials of a small Russian city, led by the mayor, react with terror to the news that an incognito inspector (Revizor) will soon be arriving in their city to investigate them. The frantic swirl to cover their considerable misdeeds is interrupted by the report that a suspicious person arrived two weeks ago by St. Petersburg and is to Locanda. That person, however, is not an inspector — Khlestakov, a Foppish official with a fervent imagination. After learning that Khlestakov was charging his considerable account of the hotel to the crown, the mayor and his crooked retinue are immediately certain that this upper class twit is the feared inspector. For quite some time, Khlestakov doesn't even realize that he was mistaken for someone else. Meanwhile, he enjoys deference and moves as a guest in the home of the Terrified Mayor the officials. He also requires and receives massive "loans" of the mayor and all the collaborators of him. Flirting also scandalously with the wife of the mayor and the Daughter. The inspector, also known as the general inspector (Russian: А́кадеми́ческий инспектор, REVIZOR, literally: "Inspector"), is a satirical comedy from Russian and Ukrainian playwright and novelist Nikolai Gogol. Originally published in 1836, the game was revised for an 1842 edition. On the basis of an anecdote presumably told to Pushkin's gogol, it is a comedy of errors, satire, human avidness, stupidity, and vast political corruption of imperial Russia. According to D.S. Mirsky, the game "is not only supreme in character and dialogue - it is one of the few Russian games built with infallible art from the beginning to the end. The great originality of his plan consisted of the lack of each interest and sympathetic characters. This latter feature was deeply affected by Gogol's enemies, and how... Satire. The game has gained immensely from it. There is no wrong word or intonation from beginning to end, and the comic tension is of a quality that Gogol also has not always had in his orders called". The dream scenes play, often mirroring each other in the infinite vertigo of self-deception around the main character, Khlestakov, who personifies the irresponsibility, mental lightness, absence of measure. "It is full of meaningless and meaningless motion incarnated in fermentation, on a placidly ambitious inferiority base" (D.S. Mirsky). The publication of the game has led to a great clamor. It took the personal intervention of Tsar Nicholas I to have the game staged, with Mikhail Shchepkin taking the role of the mayor. Price \$ 19.95, \$ 18.35. Publisher: Les Prairies. Publication Date: 27 November 2020. Pages: 110. Size: 5.83 x 8.27 x 0.26 inches | 0.34 pounds. English language type: Paperback. EAN / UPC: 743669. Millions of Nikolai Gogol (1809-1852) Won the fame as a writer of stories, and in 1836, his satirical comedy "The government inspector" has created such a fury. That Gogol left Russia to settle in Rome, in the car exile - imposed. Religious mania in him last years has contributed to the premature death of him in Moscow. Favorite books of the sonata (9 books) for the television drama with the same name, see the general inspector (film). Nikolai Gogol satirical game. This article needs additional quotations for verification. Please help improve this item by adding quotes to reliable sources. Material without source can be disputed and sources removed. Find: "The Inspector" | A. A. A. A. A. A. Books | Scholar | JStor (November 2012) (More information on how and when removing this message model) The Inspector | Government of the first Edition | Written by Nikolai Gogol | Date: May 1836 | Place: Premiere | D. Alexanderinsky Theater, St. Petersburg, Russia | original GERUSSIAN RECOMEDY. The general inspector, also known as the general inspector (Russian: А́кадеми́ческий инспектор, REVIZOR, literally: "Inspector"), is a one-act play from Dramatista and Russian-Ukrainian novelist, Nikolai Gogol. [1] Originally posted in 1836, the game was revised for a 1842 edition. Based on an anecdote told to Pushkin, [2] The game is a comedy of errors, satirizing human avidness, the Stupidity and wide political corruption of imperial Russia. The dreamlike scenes of the game, often chiding each other, vortex in the infinite vertigo of self-deception around the main character, Khlestakov, who personifies irresponsibility, light mentality and lack of measure. "It is full of motion without meaningful meaning and fermentation incarnate, on a foundation of placidly ambitious inferiority" (D. S. Mirsky). The publication of the game has led to a great protective in the reactionary printing. He took the personal intervention of Tsar Nicholas I to get the game staged, with Mikhail Shchepkin in the role of the mayor. According to D.S. Mirsky, the government inspector "is not only supreme in character and dialogue - it is one of the few Russian games built with art not working since the beginning of the end. The great originality of his plan consisted of the absence of all love interest and sympathetic characters. The latter feature was affected by Gogol's enemies, and as satire the game has gained immensely from it. There is no wrong word or an intentional from the beginning of the end, and the comic tension is of a quality that Gogol has not always had to Beck and call." [3] In 2014, the game was classified by Telegraph as one of the 15 most ever written. [4] Background of his career, Gogol was better known for the stories of him, who earned him the admiration of the Russian literary circle, including Alexander Pushkin. After establishing a reputation, Gogol started working on different games. His first attempt to write a satirical game on imperial bureaucracy in 1832 was abandoned by the fear of failure. In 1835, he sought inspiration for a new satirical game from Pushkin. [2] Let me a favor; Send me some argument, comedy or not, but an authentically Russian anecdote. My hand is itched to write a comedy... give me a topic and I will eliminate a comedy in five acts. A promise, more fun than hell. For God's sake, do it. My mind and body are both hungry. " Letter from Gogol to Pushkin, on October 7, 1835. Pushkin had a historical background and once mistaken for a government inspector in 1833. His notes have alluded to an anecdote distinctly similar to what it would become the basic elements of the history for the government's inspector. Krispin arrives in the town at a fair. "is taken for [illegible].... the governor is a fool honest. Krispin Woos the daughter. - A «Pushkin, complete work collected, volume 8, book 1. Summary Plot: A stamp depicting "The Government Inspector", from the souvenir sheet of Russia dedicated to the 200th anniversary of Nikolai Gogol, 2009. The corrupt officials of one Small Russian city, led by the mayor, react with panic to the news that an incognito inspector (the incognito) will soon be arriving in their city to investigate them. The burst of activity to cover their remarkable misdeeds is interrupted by the report that a suspicious person had arrived two days previously from St. Petersburg and stay at the Locanda. That person, however, is not an inspector; Khlestakov, a fugitive civil servant with a wild imagination. Having learned that Khlestakov loaded his considerable Bill Hotel alla Corona, the mayor and his crooked cronies are immediately certain that this upper class twit is the feared. For quite some time, however, Khlestakov doesn't even realize that he was wrong somebody else. Meanwhile, he enjoys the terrified deference of officials and moves as a guest in the Mayor's house. She also requires and receives massive "loans" from the mayor and to all him associated with him. He also flirted in a scandalous way with the wife and daughter. Sick and tired of ridiculous requests from the mayor of tangents, Jewish merchants and old believers of the city arrive, begging Khlestakov to have fired him from the place of him. Stunned to the raptor's corruption of the Mayor, Khlestakov states that he deserves to be exiled in chains in Siberia. Then, though, he takes "loans" by the merchant, promising to respect their request. Terrified that he is now annulled, the mayor begs with Khlestakov not to have him arrested, just to find out that the latter was engaged to his daughter. At that point Khlestakov announces that he is coming back to St. Petersburg, after having been convinced by his waif Osip. It is too dangerous to continue the most farce. After Khlestakov and Osip departure on a bus driven by faster horses in the village, the mayor's friends all come to congratulate him. Of course he now has the upper hand, he convenes the merchants, which boasts of his daughter's engagement and swearing to squeeze them for every money that he can. However, Postmaster suddenly comes bringing a intercepted letter that reveals a true Khlestakov identity and the opinion of him baffled of all. The mayor, after years of Bamboozling Banter governors and shaking the criminals of all kinds, is furious to have been humiliated this. He screams at him, stating that they, not himself, are to blame. The famous phrase of fourth broken wall is pronounced by the mayor to the public: "? Because laugh on laughs of yourself". While the Companies continue to discuss, a message comes from the real Government Inspector, which is asking to see the mayor immediately. The interpretation of Meyerhold in 1926, the expressionistic of Vsevolod Meyerhold comedy "provided this game his real surreal, dreamy essence after a century to simply reduce photographic realism". [5] Erast Garin played Khlestakov as "mysterious infernal character capable of continually changing the appearance of him". [6] Leonid Grossman Remember that Khlestakov of Garin was "a Hoffmann's story, slender, dressed in black with a rigid polite gait, strange glasses, a hat left old old style, a carpet and a stick, apparently Tormented by some private viewing". Meyerhold wrote about the game: "The most surprising thing about the general inspector is that even if it contains all the elements of... Play Written before it, was built based on various dramatic premises established, there can be no doubt at least for me who, far from being the culmination of a tradition, is the beginning of a new one. Although gogol employs a number of known devices in the game, we realize that its treatment of They are new... The question of the nature of Gogol's comedy which allows me to define not so much 'comedy of the absurd', but rather as 'comedy of the absurd situation.' [7] In the final of the production of Meyerhold, the actors have been replaced with dolls, a device that Andrej Belyj, compared to the race" of the double ax of Crete that chops the heads", but a completely justified shot in this case, as a farce, Grotesca Grossa is more subtle thin." [8] Other tape adaptations The movies based on The Government Inspector include: Eine Stadt Staat Kopf, or a city upside down (1932), a German film directed by Gustaf Gründgens Revizor (1933), a film directed by Martin Repubblica Fria, interpreted by Vlasta Burian the general inspector. A Hollywood musical comedy with Danny Kaye. The film is only a likeness passing with the original game. The version of Kaye sets the history of the Napoleon Empire, instead of Russia, and the main character presented to be the surrogate general inspector is not a Young government bureaucrat, but an illiterate down-and-out, short travel show of a gypsy to avoid greedy and deceptive. This destroys mostly the Foundation of Gogol's work changing the relationship between the false general inspector and the members of the city's upper class. This film there was no critical success nor Box Office. Afsar (1950), a musical comedy of Bollywood directed by Chehan Asand (1952), Urss, directed by Vladimir Petrov. Ammaldar ("The Government Inspector") (1953), A Marathi Film Directed by P. L. Deshpande, located in the state of Maharashtra in India. Tamu Agung ("The Exalted Guest") (1955), an Indonesian film directed by USMAR Ismail, is a loose adaptation of Gogol's game. The story is located in a small town on the island of Java, shortly after the independence of the nation. Although not strictly a musical like its Hollywood counterpart, there are several musical numbers in the film. Reward years (Roating years) (1962), an Italian film directed by Luigi Zampa, played by Nino Manfredi. In the film, history is transposed into a small city in Southern Italy during the years of fascism. Inspector of Calzonin (1974), a direct and co-written Mexican film from Alfonso Arau, using the characters of the political comic strip / writer. Revisors (1975), a straight Finnish adaptation. Incognito from St. Petersburg (1977), [9] A Russian film by Leonid Gaidai de Boezemvriend ("The Bosom Friend") (1982), a musical comedy that is not a lot of adaptation of Gogol's work, but a remake of the general inspector. A traveling dentist in the Netherlands occupied by French is taken for a French tax inspector. Revizor (1996), a Russian version with Nikita Mikhalkov who plays the mayor. Television in 1958 the British sitcom appeared as Khlestakov in a live BBC television version (which survives). The PBS Wishbone series adapted history for an episode. Theater Anton Antonovich, played by Fyodor Paramonov, has many reasons to be worried about a visit aside the general inspector (Maly Theater (Moscow), 1905. F. Dor Dostoevskij played Postmaster in a charity performance whose proceeds will go to the Society for aid to needy writers and scholars in April 1860. [10] inspecting Carol (1991) by American Playwright Daniel J. Sullivan is a loose adaptation in which a man comes alive for a role in a carol Christmas in a small theater is exchanged for an informant for the National Arts in 2005, the Chichester Festival Theater produced a new version of the game translated by Alistair Beaton. The UN (2005) inspector of David Farr is a "freely adapted" version written for the National Theater of London called, which has transposed the action in a modern Soviet Republic. Farr's adaptation was translated into French by rebel de Carles and was performed in France in 2008. [11] In 2006, Greene shoots theater [12] for formed an Ensemble style adaptation at the Edinburgh festival fringe. Directed by Steph Gunry (Norwegian and kirton), used physical theater, mime and Chorus of work that supported the physical comedy. The application of the Comedy style of the art has completed the grotesque and the Sharp of Satire. In 2008, Jeffrey Hatcher adapted the game for a summer race at Minneapolis Guthrie Theater. A slightly magazine version of that adaptation played at The Milwaukee Repertory Theater in September 2009. In 2011, the young Teatro Vic London presented a new version adapted by Harrewer, directed by Richard Jones, with Julian Barratt, Doon Mackichan and Kyle Soller. In 2011 the Teatro della Città di Stockholm staged the game in an adaptation set in the 1930s Soviets. In 2011 the Abbey Theater, Dublin performed a Roddy Doyle adaptation. In 2012 the Residenz theater in Monaco performed a by Herbert Fritsch in 2016 at the Theater Yermolov in Moscow there was a production of Sergei Zimlyansky speechless. The show was advertised as a comedy, in which music, costumes, dance and movement of the del Tell the story in the absence of words. The game was also resumed by the Birmingham Repertory Theater in 2016 directed by Roxana Silbert. And took a tour of New Wolsey Theater, West Yorkshire Playhouse, Theater Royal Stratford East, Nottingham Playhouse, Liverpool Everyman and Sheffield Crucible. This production was named for Laurence Olivier Award in the Outstanding Achievement in Affiliate Theater at the 2017 ceremony. quote] Opera der Revisor (1907), by Karel Weis (s.); Probably an operetta. The general inspector (1928) of Eugene (Jeno) Závod; Revised version first carried out on 11 June 1971 by the Westcoast Opera Company in Los Angeles. The auditor (1940), from Amilcare Zanella; debuted in Trieste der Revisor (1957). The first time at Schlosstheater Schwetzingen at the Schwetzingen Festival Doluzi auditor (1965), from Kreä... Mir Frébec Chlestakows Wiederkehr (2008), from Giselher Klebe; The first time at the Landestheater Detmold the inspector (2011), music by John Musto, on Mark Campbell's booklet, together in 1930 in time at Wolfrat. Music music in the background (1926) from the Russian Mikhail composer Jewish Gnessin. Dance Canadian Dance Company Kidd Pivot produced and on tour with a theater-dance show Revisor based on the history of Gogol (2019). [13] See also the following games use a dramaturgical structure similar to the general Captain Carl Zuckmayer by Károly Penick (1931) The visit of Friedrich Dürrenmatt (1956) References ^ "Nikolaj Gogol". Encyclopædia Britannica. Extract 31 December 2010. ^ to B Ehre, Milton (1980). Notes for the Nikolay Gogol Theater. Chicago Press University. ISBN 0-226-30066-8. ^ D. S. Mirsky. A history of Russian literature. Northwestern University Press, 1999. ISBN 0-8101-1679-0. P. 161. (Public Domain). ^ "Best games of all time". The daily telegraph. 2014/04/28. ISSN 0307-1235. Recovered 2020-04-14. ^ Karlinsky, Simon. Anton Chekhov is life and thought. Northwestern University Press, 1997. ISBN 0-8101-1460-7. P. 370. ^ Listengarten, Julia. 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Revizor (1952) to IMDb Revizor (1996) to IMDb extracted from " " index.php?title = "The Inspector" & oldid = 1035971938 "