RUSSIAN
for Chessplayers
Hanon W. Russell
RUSSIAN
for Chessplayers

by
Hanon W. Russell

Thinkers' Press
Davenport, Iowa 52803
Table of Contents

Introduction .................................................. ii
How to Use This Book ................................. 1
Algebraic Notation ........................................ 2
Russian Alphabet .......................................... 3
Russian Chess Symbols ................................. 4
Nouns .......................................................... 6
Verbs .......................................................... 9
Word Order .................................................... 13
Sample Translations ....................................... 14
Vocabulary List ............................................. 25
Names Guide to Pronunciation ....................... 43
Colophon ...................................................... 49
Thinkers’ Press Literature ............................... 51
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Descriptive</th>
<th>English Algebraic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. P-K4</td>
<td>P-K4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. N-KB3</td>
<td>N-QR3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. B-N5</td>
<td>P-QR3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. B-R4</td>
<td>N-B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 0-0</td>
<td>NxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. P-Q4</td>
<td>P-QN4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. B-N3</td>
<td>P-Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. e4</td>
<td>e5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nf3</td>
<td>Nc6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bb5</td>
<td>a6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ba4</td>
<td>Nf6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 0-0</td>
<td>Nxe4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. d4</td>
<td>b5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Bb3</td>
<td>d5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Russian Alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>А a............. ah</td>
<td>Р р............... r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Б b............. b</td>
<td>С с............... s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>В v............. v</td>
<td>Т т............... t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Г g............. g</td>
<td>У у............... u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Д d............. d</td>
<td>Ф ф............... f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Е e............. (y)e</td>
<td>Х х............... kh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ж ж............. zh</td>
<td>Ц ц............... ts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>з з............. z</td>
<td>Ч ч............... ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>И и............. i(ee)</td>
<td>Ш ш............... sh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Й й............. (-y-)</td>
<td>Щ щ............... shch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>К к............. k</td>
<td>Ъ ъ............. (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Л л............. l</td>
<td>Бы............. y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>М м............. m</td>
<td>Бь............. (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Н н............. n</td>
<td>Э э............... eh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>О о............. o</td>
<td>Ю ю............... yu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>П п............. p</td>
<td>Я я............... yah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rook= R</td>
<td>Ладья - Л</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knight= N</td>
<td>Конь - К</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop= B</td>
<td>Слон - С</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen= Q</td>
<td>Ферзь - Ф</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King= K</td>
<td>Король - Кр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawn= P</td>
<td>Пешка - (п)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>English</strong></td>
<td><strong>Russian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bishop</td>
<td>слон</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gambit</td>
<td>гамбит</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer</td>
<td>ответ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blunder</td>
<td>ошибка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>game</td>
<td>партия</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rook</td>
<td>ладья</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:
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."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English (singular)</th>
<th>Russian (plural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>белые</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>черные</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to play</td>
<td>играть</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to continue</td>
<td>продолжать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to defend</td>
<td>защищать</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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. Кf3 Кf6 2. g3 g6 3. Cg2 Cg7 4. c4
c5 5. d4 cd 6. K:d4 0-0 7. Кc3 Кc6
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. Unziker. (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.”
Помимо этого хода встретилась жертва пешки 8... d6. Мне кажется, после 9. К:c6 bc 10. С:c6 Лb8 более активная позиция черных фигур не является достаточной компенсацией за отданную пешку.


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
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 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."
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.

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. Lad1, то 13... Ke6 14. Ce3 Lc8 с хорошей позицией.


6 Безусловно сильнее, чем стандартное 18. e4. 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. e4 могло последовать 18... e5 19. Фd2 C:d5 20. Ф:d5 (или 20. ed a5) 20... a5 21. Lad1 Lb6 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-(—)-(—)-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

19. Лад1 a5 20. Лf6 Лf7 21. e4 fe.

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

22. С:e4 Фh8 23. Фd2 К:e4 24. Л:e4 Лae8 25. Лd1 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. Нc3 Рd7 23. e5 Qb6 24. Bxc6 bc 25. ed, and Black does not (cannot) play 25... Рd8 due to an attack of (by) the Rook on e6.”
9 Черные упускают последний шанс организовать сопротивление: 28... С: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 Разрушаю оборону черных в центре, после чего белые без труда выигрывают.

29... Сf5 30. Ле3 dc 31. fe Ле6 32. Фc3 b6 33. Фc4 h5 34. Ф:a4 Лd7 35. Фc4 Фf8 36. Кf6+ Л:f6 37. ef Ф:f6 38. Лe8 Cd3 39. Фg8+ Kрh6 40. Фh8+ Ф:h8 41. Л:h8+ Kрg7 42. Лb8 Лa7 43. Л:b6 Л:a2 44. Ле7+ Kрh6 45. h4 Сc4 46. Лb7. 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.
11 Сицилианская защита
K. ХУЛАК О. РОМАНИШИН
Примечания Ю. Балашова

12 Другое продолжение — 11... K:d4 12. C:d4 Cc6 ходнее, но оно сулит меньше шансов получить контр игру.

12. Фf3.


12... Ph5 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-Klundt-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 Klundt-Kapengut, World

14... a5 15. Lad1.

(-) 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.

**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. Combinatorial move. Stronger
than what was played in the game
Tseshkovsky—Kapengut (Odessa, 1968).
15. Nde2.
15... b4 is met by 16. Ng3,
which is effective due to the Zwischenzug
16. Ng3. After 15... a4 16. Ng3
Qh5 17. Ba2 b4 18. ab K:b4 19.
Cbl counterattack works for Black,
and he is in for a tough battle.

15... b4 16. Kd5.

16 Better is 16. ab, although then
Black has a good game (16... Nxb4
or 16... ab 17. Nd5 K:e4 18. Fe1 Lce8).
16... K:e4 17. Fe1 ba!

17 Black is going in for complications.

20. K:c6?


21 Не спасало и 31. L:d4 из-за 31... Fg1+ и 32... b1=Ф.

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

Paragraph 20
Outside of the first word, “Romanishin”, 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... Qglch 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
### Алфавит Аа

**a** and, but

** aktivный** *adj.* active

**анализ** *n.* analysis

**анализировать** *v.* to analyze

**аналитик** *n.* analyst

**Английское начало** English Opening

**атака** *n.* attack

**атаковать** *v.* to attack

### Бб

**без** without

**беззащитный** *adj.* defenseless

**белопольный** *adj.* white-squared

**белье** *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
ряд 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
выживательный ход
waiting move
выиграть v. to win
выигрыш n. win
вынуждать v. to force
вынужденно ad. forcibly

gг
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

dд
давление n. pressure
dаже adv. even, quite
dалее adv. further
dва, две two
движение n. movement
dвойной удар double attack
dвойной шах double check
dебют n. opening
dебют Берда Bird's Opening
dебют Понциани Ponziani Opening
dебют Рети Réti's Opening
dебют слона Bishop's Opening
dебют трех коней Three Knight's Game
dебют четырех коней Four Knights' Game
dебют ферзевых пешек Queen's Pawn Game
действие *n.*
activity

dиагональ *n.*
diagonal

диаграмма *n.*
diagram

dля
for

dобиться *v.*
achieve, get

dолжен *adj.*
should, must

dоска *n.*
board

dостаточно *ad.*
sufficiently, enough

dругой *adj.*
another

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 Алексина
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

защитить *v.*
to defend

ждать *v.*
to wait

жертва *n.*
sacrifice

Е е
единственный ход
the only move

если
if

если...то...
if...then...

есть *v.*
(there) is

Ж ж

Ждать *v.*
to wait
защищаться v.
   to defend oneself

здесь
   here

зональный adj.
   zonal

И и
   и
   and
   и т.д.
   etc.

идей 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 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
лучше adv.
  better
лучший adj.
  better

М
манивер n.
  maneuver
мастер n.
  master
мат n.
  mate
материалный 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
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

O o  

обоюдоострый adj.  
double edged

обычно ad.  
usually

один adj.  
one

однако adv.  
however
окончание n. ordeal
он he, it
она she, it
ону 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
певерство п. championship
первый adj. first
перевес п. advantage
перевод п. transfer, shift
перспектива п. prospect
пешечный adj. pawn
пешечная цепь pawn chain
пешечный штурм pawn storm
пешка п. pawn
пешки п. pawns, pawn’s
план п. plan
плохо ad. badly
по переписке postal
победа п. win, victory
победитель п. winner
повторение п. repetition
поворачивать п. to repeat
под боем under attack
подобный adj. similar
позиционный adj. positional
позиция п. position
поле п. square
полезный adj. useful
положение п. position
пол-очка п. half-point
полуфинал п. semi-finals
получить п. to receive, obtain
получать п. to receive, obtain
попытка п. attempt
поражение п. loss, defeat
поскольку inasmuch as
после after
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
предвенно 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.
brake
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
Рр
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
dлинная 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
слаться v.
to resign
белые сдались
White resigned
черные сдались
Black resigned

cдвоенные пешки
doubled pawns

седьмой adj.
seventh

сейчас adv.
immediately

семь adj.
seven

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

сдвоенные пешки
Bishop’s

сомнительный adj.
doubtful

соперничество 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

Тт

tаблица n.
crosstable
так
so, thus
так как
since
также и
likewise, also
таким
in this way
тактика n.
tactic(s)
тактический adj.
tactical
tам adv.
there
tемп n.
tempo
теоретический adj.
thetical
теория n.
theory
теперь adv.
now
техника n.
technique
типичный adj.
typical
тихий ход
quiet move
тогда adv.
then
только adv.
only
тонкий adj.
precise, subtle
точно ad.
precisely
третий adj.
third
tреугольник n.
triangle
три adj.
three
tруд n.
difficulty
tрудно ad.
difficulty
tрудность n.
difficulty
tур n.
round
tяжелые фигуры
major pieces
У у
угроза n.
threat
угрожать v.
to threaten
удовлетворительный adj.
satisfactory
уже adv.
already
уравнение n.
equality
упрощение n.
simplification
усилие n.
strengthening
усиливать v.
to strengthen
усиливать 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.
fianchettto
фигура n.
piece

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

cентр $n.$
center

cентрализация $n.$
centralization

zugzwang $n.$
zugzwang

час $n.$
hour

часто $adv.$
often

часы $n.$
clock

чем
than

чемпион $n.$
champion

чемпионат $n.$
championship

чернолюбый $adj.$
black-squared

черные $n., adj.$
black

четвертый $adj.$
fourth

чтобы
so that, in order that

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

эндшпиль $n.$
endgame

эта
this, that

этот
this, that

это
this, that

эти
these, those
учёд  
study

Я
явно  
clearly
ясно  
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 chenko
Акопян   ah kohp YAN
Азамайпарашвили ahz my par ahsh VIL ee
Альбурт  ahl BOORT
Алексин   ahl YEKH in
Алексина  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
Ахчарумова 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian Name</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Борисенко-Белова</td>
<td>bar ih SEN ko-byel OH vah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ботвинник</td>
<td>baht VIN nik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Бонч-Осмоловский</td>
<td>BONCH-ohs mo LOFF ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Быховский</td>
<td>bih KHOFF ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Быкова</td>
<td>BIK uv ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Болеславский</td>
<td>boh lehs LAV ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Боголюбов</td>
<td>bah gahl YU boff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Богатырчук</td>
<td>bah gah tir CHUHK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ваганян</td>
<td>vah gahn YAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Васюков</td>
<td>vass yu KOFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ватников</td>
<td>vaht NIH koff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Владимиров</td>
<td>vla DEE mir off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Воротников</td>
<td>vo rot nih KOFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гавриков</td>
<td>GAHV rik off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гельфанд</td>
<td>GYEHL fahnd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Геллер</td>
<td>GYEL ler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Георгадзе</td>
<td>gyeh or GAHD zyeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гипписис</td>
<td>GIP sliss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Григорян</td>
<td>grig or YAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гуревич</td>
<td>goor YEVˈich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гургенидзе</td>
<td>GOOR gyen id zye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гаприндашвили</td>
<td>gah prin dahsh VIL ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гоглидзе</td>
<td>gohk LID zye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гуфельд</td>
<td>GOOF yeld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гулько</td>
<td>gool KAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гуриели</td>
<td>goor ih YEL ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Даутов</td>
<td>DAH oo toff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Двойриц</td>
<td>DVOR its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Дворецкий</td>
<td>dvor YETS ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Деев</td>
<td>DYEH yeff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Демина</td>
<td>DYE min ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Дlugи</td>
<td>DLOO ghee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian for Chessplayers</td>
<td>Page 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Донганк</td>
<td>dakh a YAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Долматов</td>
<td>dohl MAH toff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Дорфман</td>
<td>DORF mahn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Дуз-Хотимирский</td>
<td>DOOS-ko tim IHR ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Затуловская</td>
<td>zah too LOHV skah yah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Зайцев</td>
<td>ZIYT syev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Зайцева</td>
<td>ZIYT syev ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Зноско-Боровский</td>
<td>ZNOSS ko-bor OFF ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Иванов</td>
<td>ihv ahn OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Иванчук</td>
<td>ihv ahn CHUHK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ильин-Женевский</td>
<td>ihl YIN-zhyeh NYEV ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Иливицкий</td>
<td>ihl ih VIT ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Камский</td>
<td>KAHM ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кан</td>
<td>KAHN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Карпов</td>
<td>KAR poff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Каспаров</td>
<td>kass PAR off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Каспарян</td>
<td>kas par YAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Керес</td>
<td>KYER ees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Клован</td>
<td>KLO vahn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кобленц</td>
<td>KO blentz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Козловская</td>
<td>kahz LOHV skah ya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Коноплева</td>
<td>kahn op LYEV ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Константинопольский</td>
<td>kan stan tih no PAHL ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Котов</td>
<td>KO toff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кочиев</td>
<td>KO chi yeff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Козлов</td>
<td>kohz LOFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Корчной</td>
<td>karch NOY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Крыленко</td>
<td>krill YEN ko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Крылов</td>
<td>krill OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кудрин</td>
<td>KOOD rihn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кузмин</td>
<td>kooz MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Купрейчик</td>
<td>koop RAY chik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Лилиценталь  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
Миногина  mih NOG een ah
Михальчишин  mikh ahl CHIH shin
Мнааканян  mnats ah kahn YAHN
Москаленко  moss kah LYEN kah
Макогонов  mahkahg ON off
Микенас  mik YEH nass
Мураей  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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian for Chessplayers</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Полугаевский</td>
<td>pa loo gah YEV ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Потемкин</td>
<td>po TYEM kin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Псахис</td>
<td>PSAKHKH iss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Рагозин</td>
<td>rah GOHZ in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Разуваев</td>
<td>rah zoo VAH yeff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Раннику</td>
<td>RAN nih koo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Рашковский</td>
<td>rahsh KOFF ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Романишиш</td>
<td>ro mahn ISH in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Романовский</td>
<td>ro mahn OFF ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Рубцова</td>
<td>roob TSO va</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Савон</td>
<td>sah VOHN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Саулина</td>
<td>sah OON in ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Сахатова</td>
<td>sa HA tuh va</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Свешников</td>
<td>SVESH nih koff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Семенова</td>
<td>sem YEN uv ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Симагин</td>
<td>sih MAH ghin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ситникова</td>
<td>SIT nik uv ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Смагин</td>
<td>SMAH ghin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Скегина</td>
<td>SKYE ghin ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Смыслов</td>
<td>smiss LOFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Сокольский</td>
<td>sa KOHL ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Соколов</td>
<td>sa kah LOFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Софиева</td>
<td>SO fi yev ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Спасский</td>
<td>SPAH ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Стурва</td>
<td>stoor oo YAH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Сузтин</td>
<td>soo YEH tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Тайманов</td>
<td>ty MAHN off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Таль</td>
<td>TAHL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Тимошенко</td>
<td>tim o SHEN kah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Титоренко</td>
<td>tit o RYEN kah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Тукмаков</td>
<td>took mah KOFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Убияева</td>
<td>oo bih LAHV ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Фаталибекова</td>
<td>fah tahl ib YEH uv ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Фомина</td>
<td>fa mi NAH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Цейтлин</td>
<td>TSIYT lin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Халифман</td>
<td>khal if MAHN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Харитонов</td>
<td>khar it OH noff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хасин</td>
<td>KHAH sin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Холмов</td>
<td>khohl MOFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Цешковский</td>
<td>tsesh KOV ski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чибурданидзе</td>
<td>chih bur da NID ze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чехова-Костина</td>
<td>CHEK uv a-KOHS teen ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чернин</td>
<td>cher NIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чигорин</td>
<td>chih GOR in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Шамкович</td>
<td>sham KO vich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Шифферс</td>
<td>SHIF fers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Эльвест</td>
<td>EL vyest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Эйнгорн</td>
<td>EYN gorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Эпштейн</td>
<td>ep SHTAYN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Эстрин</td>
<td>ES trin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Юдасин</td>
<td>yu DAH sin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Юртаев</td>
<td>yur TAH yeff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Юферов</td>
<td>YU fir off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Юсупов</td>
<td>yu SOO poff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Яковия</td>
<td>yah ko VIH yah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colophon

*Russian for Chessplayers* was set in Times Roman and Cyrillic Times by *typefaces, inc.* Davenport, Iowa.

typesetting: Denise Spies and Bob Long
layout and design: Bill Morey and Bob Long
proofreading: Tom Tucker, Bob Long, Emanuel Sztein and Hanon Russell
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.

ISBN 0-938650-44-0