

Anna Karenina

The official movie tie-in to the major motion picture starring Keira Knightly, Jude Law, Emily Watson, and Aaron Johnson, directed by Joe Wright. This ebook edition also includes the screenplay by Tom Stoppard. Leo Tolstoy's classic story of doomed love is one of the most admired novels in world literature. Generations of readers have been enthralled by his magnificent heroine, the unhappily married Anna Karenina, and her tragic affair with dashing Count Vronsky. In their world frivolous liaisons are commonplace, but Anna and Vronsky's consuming passion makes them a target for scorn and leads to Anna's increasing isolation. The heartbreaking trajectory of their relationship contrasts sharply with the colorful swirl of friends and family members who surround them, especially the newlyweds Kitty and Levin, who forge a touching bond as they struggle to make a life together. Anna Karenina is a masterpiece not only because of the unforgettable woman at its core and the stark drama of her fate, but also because it explores and illuminates the deepest questions about how to live a fulfilled life. Translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude

Anna Karenina (Russian: "???? ?????????"; Russian pronunciation: [ʌnʌ kʌrʲɛnʲɪnʌ])[1] is a novel by the Russian writer Leo Tolstoy, published in serial installments from 1873 to 1877 in the periodical *The Russian Messenger*. Tolstoy clashed with editor Mikhail Katkov over political issues that arose in the final installment (Tolstoy's unpopular views of volunteers going to Serbia); therefore, the novel's first complete appearance was in book form in 1878. Widely regarded as a pinnacle in realist fiction, Tolstoy considered *Anna Karenina* his first true novel, when he came to consider *War and Peace* to be more than a novel. Fyodor Dostoyevsky declared it to be "flawless as a work of art". His opinion was shared by Vladimir Nabokov, who especially admired "the flawless magic of Tolstoy's style", and by William Faulkner, who described the novel as "the best ever written".[2] The novel is currently enjoying popularity, as demonstrated by a recent poll of 125 contemporary authors by J. Peder Zane, published in 2007 in "The Top Ten" in *Time*, which declared that *Anna Karenina* is the "greatest novel ever written"

Leo Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina* was first published in serial instalments from 1873 to 1877 in the periodical *The Russian Messenger*. A canvas exploring a diverse array of themes—matrimony, politics, philosophy, altruism, adultery, religion and death, it is a masterpiece in realist fiction. *Anna Karenina*, a married aristocrat and socialite from St. Petersburg, falls in love with Count Vronsky, a suave military officer. Hemmed in by the laws of the Russian Orthodox Church, Anna is indecisive and anxious about leaving her husband and starting a new life with Vronsky. A social outcast, Anna is a voracious reader and detests fakery that she feels her husband epitomises. Unfortunately, with her growing suspicion of Vronsky's fidelity, her affair brings her more misery than joy. Eventually, her paranoia leads her to taking her own life. 'Flawless as a work of art' is how Fyodor Dostoyevsky described *Anna Karenina*.

Der Roman »Anna Karenina« entstand in den Jahren 1873 bis 1878 in der Epoche des russischen Realismus und gilt als eines von Tolstois bedeutendsten Werken. Das Buch wurde 1877/78 veröffentlicht und handelt von Ehe und Moral in der adligen russischen Gesellschaft des 19. Jahrhunderts. Das achteilige Romanepos verwebt die Geschichten dreier adliger Familien: des Fürsten Stepan Oblonski und seiner Frau Darja Oblonskaja, genannt Dolly, ihrer jüngeren Schwester Jekatarina Schtscherbazkaja, genannt Kitty, und des Gutsbesitzers Ljewin, sowie vor allem Anna Kareninas, der Schwester des Fürsten, die mit dem Staatsbeamten Alexej Karenin verheiratet ist. Annas Liebesaffäre mit dem Grafen Alexej Wronskij führt schließlich zum Bruch der Ehe und ihrem Selbstmord. Die scheiternde Beziehung der Karenins auf der einen und die Entwicklung der Ehe Kittys mit Ljewin auf der anderen Seite bilden die Handlungsschwerpunkte. Die Oblonski-Geschichte ergänzt und kontrastiert die beiden Haupthandlungen. Über die Frage, ob es sich bei *Anna Karenina* um einen typisch Tolstoischen Doppelroman oder um ein dreisträngiges Werk handelt, gibt es in der Literaturwissenschaft unterschiedliche Ansichten. [Wikipedia]

Life lessons from Russian Literature As Viv Groskop knows from personal experience, everything that has ever happened to a person has already happened in the Russian classics: from not being sure what to do with your life (*Anna Karenina*), to being hopelessly in love with someone who doesn't love you back (Turgenev's *A Month in the Country*), or being socially anxious about your appearance (all of Chekhov's work). In *The Anna Karenina Fix*, Groskop mines these and other works, as well as the lives of their celebrated creators and her own experiences as a student of Russian, to answer the question "How should you live your life?" or at least be less miserable. This is a charming and fiercely intelligent book, a love letter to Russian literature.

The beautiful, intelligent *Anna Karenina* arrives in Moscow to counsel her sister-in-law, Dolly, whose husband, Stiva, has been cheating on her. Anna arrives on the same train as the military officer Count Alexey Vronsky, who falls in love with her, even though he is courting someone else and she is married and has a child. When Alexey and Anna begin a romantic relationship, Anna is rejected from society. Leo Tolstoy's *Anna Karenina*, a novel of adultery and social politics, reveals the changing Russian culture of the 1870s. It was first published in book form in 1878 in Russia. This is an unabridged version of the English translation by Constance Garnett, published in 1901.

In this invigorating new assessment of *Anna Karenina*, Gary Saul Morson overturns traditional interpretations of the classic novel and shows why readers have misunderstood Tolstoy's characters and intentions. Morson argues that Tolstoy's ideas are far more radical than has been thought: his masterpiece challenges deeply held conceptions of romantic love, the process of social reform, modernization, and the nature of good and evil. By investigating the ethical, philosophical, and social issues with which Tolstoy grappled, Morson finds in *Anna Karenina* powerful connections with the concerns of today. He proposes that Tolstoy's effort to see the world more wisely can deeply inform our own search for wisdom in the present day. The book offers brilliant analyses of Anna, Karenin, Dolly, Levin, and other characters, with a particularly subtle portrait of Anna's extremism and self-deception. Morson probes Tolstoy's important insights (evil is often the result of negligence; goodness derives from small, everyday deeds) and completes the volume with an

irresistible, original list of One Hundred and Sixty-Three Tolstoyan Conclusions.

Advocates a broad revision of the academic study of literature, proposing an adaptive, text-specific approach and using Anna Karenina to illustrate this method.

Anna Karenina is one of the most nuanced characters in world literature and we return to her, and the novel she propels, again and again. Remarkably, there has not yet been an examination of Leo Tolstoy specifically through the lens of this novel. Critic and professor Bob Blaisdell unravels Tolstoy's family, literary, and day-to-day life during the period that he conceived, drafted, abandoned, and revised Anna Karenina. In the process, we see where Tolstoy's life and his art intersect in obvious and unobvious ways. Readers often assume that Tolstoy, a nobleman-turned-mystic would write himself into the principled Levin. But in truth, it is within Anna that the consciousness and energy flows with the same depth and complexities as Tolstoy. Her fateful suicide is the road that Tolstoy nearly traveled himself. At once a nuanced biography and portrait of the last decades of the Russian empire and artful literary examination, *Creating Anna Karenina* will enthrall the thousands of readers whose lives have become deeper and clearer after experiencing this hallmark of world literature.

Anna Karenina es, junto con la monumental Guerra y paz, una de las obras clave Lev Tolstoi, en la que vemos todas las señas de identidad del gran realismo ruso: fina crítica social y multitud de personajes con una profundidad psicológica asombrosa. Las desventuras de Anna Karenina y su afán por integrarse en una sociedad hipócrita que la margina por adúltera, pero perdona los desmanes de su amante, nos hacen reflexionar sobre la invisibilización de la mujer a la par que nos ofrecen un fresco monumental de la Rusia decimonónica y todas sus contradicciones. Together with the monumental *War and Peace*, Anna Karenina is one of Leo Tolstoy's most important works and a classic of Russian realism. It contains all the hallmarks of that genre, from pointed social critique to psychologically complex characters. Anna Karenina's misadventures and eagerness to integrate into a hypocritical society that condemns her for adultery, but pardons her lover's excesses, offer a portrait of nineteenth-century Russia in all its contradictions. It also encourages us to reflect on the way women are invisibilized in society.

An adaptation of the famous novel about the tragic love affair between Count Vronsky and the unhappily married Anna. Anna, the young and beautiful wife of a powerful older man, risks more than she can imagine when she runs away with the dashing Count Vronsky, in 1870s Russia.

Includes photographs, a 10,000-word section on Tolstoy's life and works, with a longer chapter on Anna Karenina, anecdotes, critical perspectives, adaptations, and spin-offs Considered to be Leo Tolstoy's most personal novel, this resonant story scrutinizes fundamental moral and theological questions through the impassioned and tragic story of its eponymous heroine. Desperately pursuing a good, "moral" life, standing for honesty and sincerity, Anna experiences passion that drives her to adultery, flying in the face of the Russian bourgeoisie. In the background of Anna's tale, the aristocrat Konstantin Levin is struggling to reconcile reason with passion, espousing a Christian anarchism that Tolstoy himself believed in. Championed by Dostoevsky and Nabokov, this masterpiece of Russian literature displays a poignant realism and innovative lyricism that makes it one of the most perfect, enduring novels of all time.

Knapp reads "Anna Karenina" with other texts, including ones that strongly influenced Tolstoy, to illuminate his understanding of the interconnectedness of human lives.

"Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way," writes Tolstoy in his literary masterpiece Anna Karenina. Commonly regarded as one of the greatest realist novels ever written, Tolstoy himself saw it as his first true novel. The novel was not well received by critics when first published, but Tolstoy's fellow Russian greats all considered it a great work of art. A close reading of this classic novel that explores the subtle psychology in Tolstoy's characterisation.

At its simplest, Anna Karenina is a love story. It is a portrait of a beautiful and intelligent woman whose passionate love for a handsome officer sweeps aside all other ties - to her marriage and to the network of relationships and moral values that bind the society around her. The love affair of Anna and Vronsky is played out alongside the developing romance of Kitty and Levin, and in the character of Levin, closely based on Tolstoy himself, the search for happiness takes on a deeper philosophical significance. One of the greatest novels ever written, Anna Karenina combines penetrating psychological insight with an encyclopedic depiction of Russian life in the 1870s. The novel takes us from high society St Petersburg to the threshing fields on Levin's estate, with unforgettable scenes at a Moscow ballroom, the skating rink, a race course, a railway station. It creates an intricate labyrinth of connections that is profoundly satisfying, and deeply moving. Rosamund Bartlett's new translation conveys Tolstoy's precision of meaning and emotional accuracy in an English version that is highly readable and stylistically faithful. Like her acclaimed biography of Tolstoy, it is vivid, nuanced, and compelling.

"Anna Karenina" is the tragic story of Countess Anna Karenina, a married noblewoman and socialite, and her affair with the affluent Count Vronsky. The novel explores a diverse range of topics throughout its approximately one thousand pages. Some of these topics include an evaluation of the feudal system that existed in Russia at the time—politics, not only in the Russian government but also at the level of the individual characters and families, religion, morality, gender and social class. Leo Tolstoy (1828–1910) was a Russian writer who is regarded as one of the greatest authors of all time. Born to an aristocratic Russian family in 1828, he is best known for the novels *War and Peace* (1869) and *Anna Karenina* (1877), often cited as pinnacles of realist fiction. Aylmer Maude (1858–1938) and Louise Maude (1855–1939) were English translators of Leo Tolstoy's works, and Aylmer Maude also wrote his friend Tolstoy's biography. After living many years in Russia the Maudes spent the rest of their life in England translating Tolstoy's writing and promoting public interest in his work. Aylmer Maude was also involved in a number of early 20th century progressive and idealistic causes.

"Keluarga bahagia mirip satu dengan lainnya, keluarga tak bahagia tidak bahagia dengan jalannya sendiri-sendiri." Novel Anna Karenina adalah kisah tentang tiga keluarga, salah satunya keluarga Karenin. Anna, istri Karenin, menyeleweng dengan seorang opsir muda yang mengaguminya, Aleksei Vronskii, dan akhirnya memutuskan tali perkawinan. Bagi Anna, penyelewengan itu merupakan petaka yang tak dapat ditolak dengan segudang alasan. Salah satunya, di mata Anna, Karenin hanyalah sepotong boneka tanpa jiwa dan harga diri meskipun dia seorang pejabat tinggi. "Dia itu bukan laki-laki, bukan manusia, tapi boneka!... Dia

itu bukan manusia, tapi mesin kementerian," kata Anna tentang suaminya.

"I've always loved you, and when you love someone, you love the whole person, just as he or she is, and not as you would like them to be." "All the girls in the world were divided into two classes: one class included all the girls in the world except her, and they had all the usual human feelings and were very ordinary girls; while the other class -herself alone- had no weaknesses and was superior to all humanity." "But I'm glad you'll see me as I am. Above all, I wouldn't want people to think that I want to prove anything. I don't want to prove anything, I just want to live; to cause no evil to anyone but myself. I have that right, haven't I?" "He soon felt that the fulfillment of his desires gave him only one grain of the mountain of happiness he had expected. This fulfillment showed him the eternal error men make in imagining that their happiness depends on the realization of their desires." "I'm like a starving man who has been given food. Maybe he's cold, and his clothes are torn, and he's ashamed, but he's not unhappy." "He went down trying not to look long at her, as though she were the sun, but he saw her, as one sees the sun, without looking." "Doctoring her seemed to her as absurd as putting together the pieces of a broken vase. Her heart was broken. Why would they try to cure her with pills and powders?" When she went into Kitty's little room, a pretty, pink little room, full of knick-knacks in vieux saxe, as fresh, and pink, and white, and gay as Kitty herself had been two months ago, Dolly remembered how they had decorated the room the year before together, with what love and gaiety. Her heart turned cold when she saw Kitty sitting on a low chair near the door, her eyes fixed immovably on a corner of the rug. Kitty glanced at her sister, and the cold, rather ill-tempered expression of her face did not change. "I'm just going now, and I shall have to keep in and you won't be able to come to see me," said Dolly, sitting down beside her. "I want to talk to you." "What about?" Kitty asked swiftly, lifting her head in dismay. "What should it be, but your trouble?" "I have no trouble." "Nonsense, Kitty. Do you suppose I could help knowing? I know all about it. And believe me, it's of so little consequence.... We've all been through it." Kitty did not speak, and her face had a stern expression. "He's not worth your grieving over him," pursued Darya Alexandrovna, coming straight to the point. "No, because he has treated me with contempt," said Kitty, in a breaking voice. "Don't talk of it! Please, don't talk of it!" "But who can have told you so? No one has said that. I'm certain he was in love with you, and would still be in love with you, if it hadn't..." "Oh, the most awful thing of all for me is this sympathizing!" shrieked Kitty, suddenly flying into a passion. She turned round on her chair, flushed crimson, and rapidly moving her fingers, pinched the clasp of her belt first with one hand and then with the other. Dolly knew this trick her sister had of clenching her hands when she was much excited; she knew, too, that in moments of excitement Kitty was capable of forgetting herself and saying a great deal too much, and Dolly would have soothed her, but it was too late.

Anna Karenina Pan Macmillan

EVERY ACTION HAS A CONSEQUENCE Bec Shepherd is a scientist struggling to lead a good life Ritchie, her brother, is a TV star with skeletons in his closet Alex wants a family if he could only meet the right woman . . . One man has the information to destroy them all

Introduces different articles of clothing using characters, places, and events from Leo Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina."

Anna Karenina is the tragic story of a married aristocrat/socialite and her affair with the affluent Count Vronsky. The story starts when she arrives in the midst of a family broken up by her brother's unbridled womanizing--something that prefigures her own later situation, though she would experience less tolerance by others.

Tolstoy's Anna Karenina is considered by many to be one of the greatest novels ever written. This study of its morally ambiguous protagonist, Anna, discusses Tolstoy's troubled relation to the feminine in terms of the fantasies, hopes, and fears that she represents. In *Reflecting on Anna Karenina*, first published in 1989, Mary Evans presents an original, feminist reading of Anna's life and times for both students and the general audience. She argues that Anna is the embodiment of all those female characteristics that so captivated Tolstoy, and which he felt so compelled to punish in his writing. Evans indicates how author and central character are locked in a contradiction which can only be resolved in the novel by Anna's death, but which in real life must be overcome by women's assertion of their moral and sexual autonomy.

Anna Karenina is generally considered Tolstoy's best book, and by some, the greatest novel ever written. Anna, miserable in her loveless marriage, does the barely thinkable and succumbs to her desires for another.

Anna Karenina is epic in every way. If you are struggling to remember key characters, plots or settings, BookCaps can help! This comprehensive companion to Tolstoy's novel includes chapter summaries for the 200+ chapters, informative snapshots of all major and secondary characters (with first name pronunciation to help with complicated Russian names), and historical context about the novel. This edition also includes the full text of the novel. Get ready for the movie by revisiting this timeless classic! BookCap Study Guides do not contain text from the actual book, and are not meant to be purchased as alternatives to reading the book.

"The novel's first words threaten to dissolve all "happy families" into a sea of uninteresting sameness, while unhappy families are unique, intriguing, even romantic. But if the opening line is a universal truth, it is also a challenge Tolstoy sets himself: to shine light on the damnable tragedy that gives unhappiness its luster, and commend the unsung glories of an ordinary life." -From Sean Johnson's Introduction. Anna Karenina is the wife of a prestigious official, a devoted mother, and one of the handsomest ladies in the high society of St. Petersburg, Russia. She seems to have it all, but when she meets the dashing handsome Count Vronsky, she makes fateful choices that will bring misery to everyone around her. This novel is brought to vivid life by the classic translation of Constance Garnett. This Canon Classic is an exciting drama that shows us both the consequences of human sin and what true love looks like when the flames of passion die"--

This textual analysis of Anna Karenina deals with the formal, psychoanalytic and ideological devices and discourses of Tolstoy's novel, attempting to prove that a so-called monological text is a heteroglossia in which the silences speak as loudly as the voices. The must-have Pevear and Volokhonsky translation of one of the greatest Russian novels ever written Described by William Faulkner as the best novel ever written and by Fyodor Dostoevsky as "flawless," Anna Karenina tells of the doomed love affair between the sensuous and rebellious Anna and the dashing officer, Count Vronsky. Tragedy unfolds as Anna rejects her passionless marriage and thereby exposes herself to the hypocrisies of society. Set against a vast and richly textured canvas of nineteenth-century Russia, the novel's seven major characters create a dynamic imbalance, playing out the contrasts of city and country life and all the variations on love and family happiness. While previous versions have softened the robust and sometimes shocking qualities of Tolstoy's writing, Pevear and Volokhonsky have produced a translation true to his powerful voice. This authoritative edition, which received the PEN Translation Prize and was an Oprah Book Club™ selection, also includes an illuminating introduction and explanatory notes. Beautiful, vigorous, and eminently readable, this Anna Karenina will be the

definitive text for fans of the film and generations to come. This Penguin Classics Deluxe Edition also features French flaps and deckle-edged paper. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

This is a dual-language book with the Russian text on the left side, and the English text on the right side of each spread. The texts are precisely synchronized. This is the second half of Anna Karenina (parts 5-8). Search for the first half (parts 1-4) by ISBN 978-0-9567749-3-4. See more details about this and other books on Russian Novels in Russian and English page on Facebook. Thomas Mann says that ANNA KARENINA is the greatest novel of society in world literature. This intriguing and provoking story of broken marital relations also presents in great detail Russian manners and customs under the old regime. The story is as real as life itself. More than a century has passed since Tolstoy's masterpiece appeared and shook Russian society by its unsparing attack of social hypocrisy. The every increasing popularity of ANNA KARENINA bears witness to the impact that this novel continues to make on us and the way we view the world. "Its theme – the simple one of the wife, the husband, and the lover – is treated with a marvelous perception." —HELLEN REX KELLER

When criticized about the lack of architecture in Anna Karenina, connecting the themes of Levin and Anna Karenina, Tolstoj disagreed: "The arches of the vault are brought together in such a way that it is even impossible to notice where the keystone is." This book explores the architecture, attempting to trace the pattern of the invisible pillars that support the 'arches' on both side of the 'vault', leading to the discovery of the 'keystone' which Tolstoj tried so hard to keep invisible.

Mandelker's revisionist analysis begins with the contention that Anna Karenina rejects the textual conventions of realism and the stereo-typical representation of women, especially in Victorian English fiction. In Anna Karenina, Tolstoy uses the theme of art and visual representation to articulate an aesthetics freed from gender bias and class discrimination.

'Wonderfully entertaining, hilarious. Contains the distilled wisdom of some of the greatest writers who ever lived' Allison Pearson, Sunday Telegraph What should I do with my life? What if my love is not returned? Why do bad things happen? The answers to some of life's biggest questions are found not in trite self-help manuals but in the tough-love lessons explored in Russian literature. Here, Viv Groskop delves into the novels of history's deepest thinkers to discover enduring truths about how we should live. Whether you're new to the Russian classics or returning to old favourites, The Anna Karenina Fix will help salve your heartache by exploring the torments of a host of famous and infamous literary heroes and heroines. Think of it like this: they have suffered so that you don't have to . . . 'Enchanting. Groskop falls in love with the literature, her impressive knowledge of which she conveys with a charmingly breezy tone' Observer 'A beguiling tasting menu of some of the finest reading experiences of my life. Witty, likeable, and lighthearted, Viv Groskop invites us to embrace the work of these august Russian dead souls as belonging to us all' Lionel Shriver

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