

THOMAS HARDY



DESPERATE REMEDIES

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УЧЕБНАЯ СЕРИЯ ДЛЯ НАЧАЛЬНОГО ЧТЕНИЯ

ТОМАС ХАРДИ

ОТЧАЯННЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

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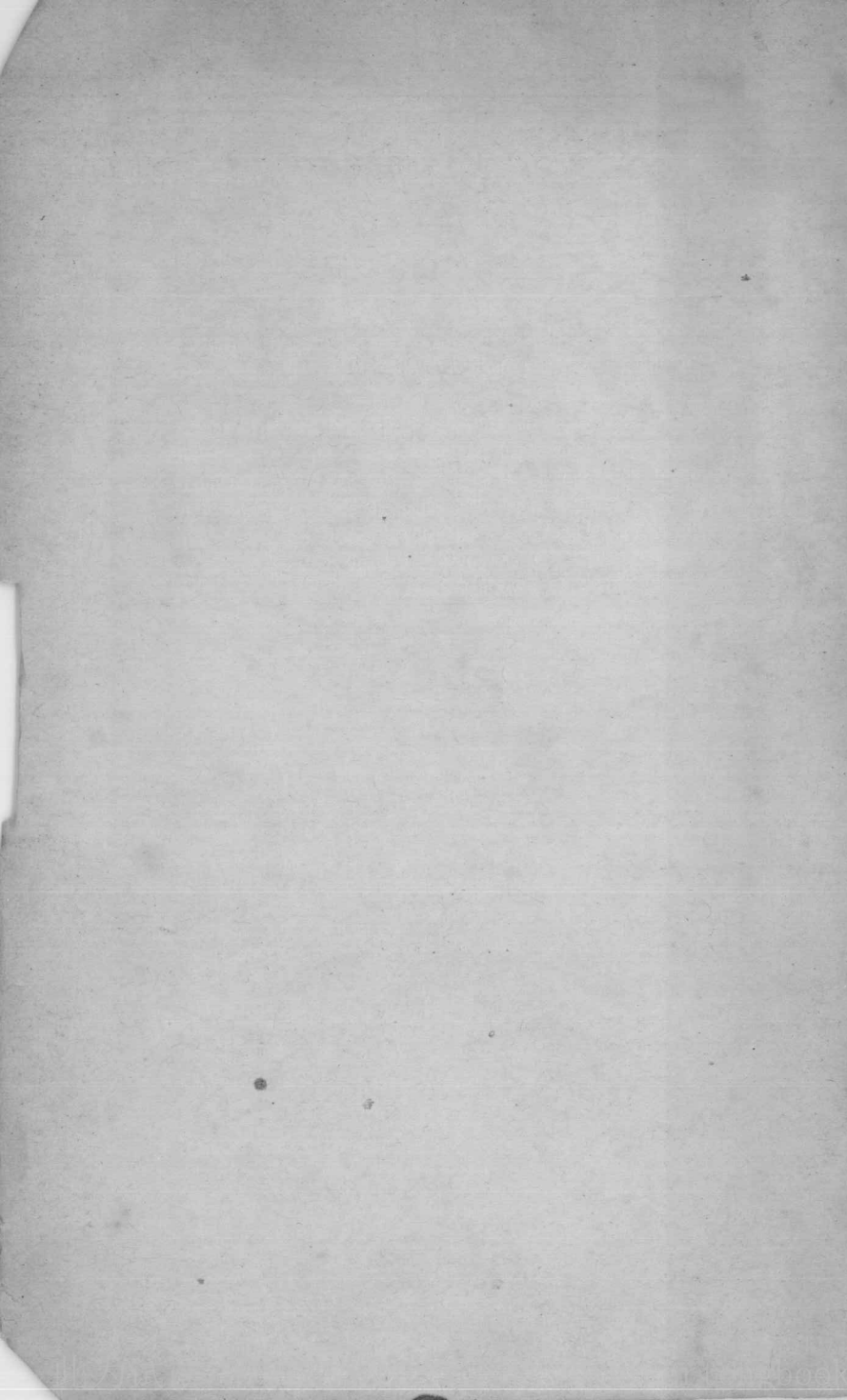
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ОТ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВА

Роман «Отчаянные средства» является одним из первых романов английского писателя Томаса Харди (1840—1928).

В настоящем издании роман значительно сокращен и адаптирован. Книга снабжена словарем и постраничным комментарием на русском языке с объяснением реалий, наиболее трудных выражений и идиомов. Издание рассчитано на студентов 3—4 семестров неязыковых вузов и лиц, самостоятельно изучающих английский язык.



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I

THE EVENTS OF THIRTY YEARS

1. DECEMBER AND JANUARY, 1835-36

In the above-mentioned¹ year, 1835, the first most important event was a Christmas visit. Ambrose Graye, a young architect who had just begun the practice of his profession² in the town of Hocbridge went to London to spend the Christmas Holidays with a friend who lived in Bloomsbury.³

Graye was handsome, frank, and gentle.

While in London⁴ he became acquainted with a retired officer in the Navy named Bradleigh, who, with his wife and daughter, lived in a street not far from Russel Square.⁵

The captain's daughter was about nineteen or twenty, and her name was Cytherea. It seemed to Graye that she was the most beautiful girl he had ever seen. He loved her at first sight.⁶

He saw her and her parents two or three times on the first week of his arrival in London, and as many times⁷ the week following. His passion for Cytherea grew stronger day by day. She did not positively encourage him, but tacitly let him be near her.⁸ Her parents liked young Graye.

¹ above-mentioned — вышеупомянутый

² who had just begun the practice of his profession — который только что начал работать по своей специальности

³ Bloomsbury ['blu:mzbəri] — один из центральных районов Лондона. Здесь расположен Британский музей.

⁴ while in London — when he was in London — во время пребывания в Лондоне. Эллиптическое придаточное предложение времени.

⁵ Russel Square — площадь в Лондоне

⁶ at first sight — с первого взгляда

⁷ as many times — столько же раз

⁸ let him be near her — позволяла ему быть возле себя. С глаголом let в значении «разрешать, позволять» инфинитив употребляется без частицы to. См. стр. 22: Don't let the difficulty trouble your mind so. — Пусть эти трудности не беспокоят тебя так.

The second week of January had come, and it was necessary for the young architect to leave town.¹

He had to speak. It was evening. He led Cytherea into a little conservatory, and there among the evergreens, by the light of a few tiny lamps, revealing the freshness and beauty of the leaves, he made the declaration of a love² as fresh and beautiful as they.

'My love—my darling, be my wife!'

She seemed like one just awakened.³ 'Ah—we must part now!' she said in a voice of anguish.⁴ 'I will write to you.'⁴ She loosened her hand⁵ and rushed away.

In a wild fever⁶ Graye went home and waited for the next morning. Who can express his misery and wonder when he received a note with these words:—

'Good-bye; good-bye for ever. Something divides us. Forgive me—I could not tell you before, your love was so sweet! Forget me!'

That very day daughter and parents⁷ left London to pay off a promised visit⁸ to a relative in a western county.

Soon Graye left his friend's house too. From time to time⁹ his friend answered the inquiries Graye made about

¹ it was necessary for the young architect to leave town — молодому архитектору было необходимо уехать из города.оборот, состоящий из предлога for + существительное или местоимение + инфинитив, выполняет функцию одного члена предложения, в данном случае сложного подлежащего. Такой оборот переводится на русский язык при помощи инфинитива или придаточного предложения.

² he made the declaration of a love — он признался в любви

³ She seemed like one just awakened. — Казалось, что она только сейчас очнулась (вернулась к действительности).

⁴ I will write to you. — Я напишу вам. Глагол will, употребленный с первым лицом, имеет модальное значение и выражает волю, обещание, намерение совершить действие. См. то же стр. 27 ... believe me, I will — ...поверь мне, я это сделаю.

⁵ she loosened her hand — эд. она вырвала (высвободила) руку

⁶ in a wild fever — в безумном волнении

⁷ Перед словами daughter и parents артикль отсутствует, так же как и в ряде подобных сочетаний. См. стр. 13: brother and sister looked at the scenery with children's eyes — брат и сестра как дети смотрели на пейзаж. Наречие very, определяющее существительное day, переводится на русский язык «тот, тот самый».

⁸ to pay off a promised visit — нанести обещанный визит; to pay a visit — посетить, навестить

⁹ from time to time — время от времени

Cytherea in his letters. Once he wrote to Graye that he believed there had been same flirtation between Cytherea and her cousin, an officer who had left for India. Then in some time he wrote that Cytherea's mother had unexpectedly inherited a large fortune and estates in the west of England and the family had left the small house in Bloomsbury for ever.

2. FROM 1843 TO 1861

Eight years later, feeling lonely and depressed—a man without relatives, with many acquaintances but no friends—Ambrose Graye met a young lady of a different kind, good-natured and fairly rich. He married her but after the loss of Cytherea he could not feel deep love for any other woman. Under the long sense of disappointment¹ his character became worse and he often felt moody and depressed.

In the year 1861 his wife died, leaving him a widower with two children. The elder, a son named Owen, then seventeen,² was taken from school, and began to study the profession of architect in his father's office. The younger child, a daughter, was sixteen. Her christian name³ was Cytherea, and it is easy to understand why.

3. OCTOBER THE TWELFTH, 1863

We pass over two years in order to reach the next important event of these persons' lives. The scene is still the Grapes'⁴ native town of Hocbridge.

The clock-face in the low church tower was showing half past two. The doors of the Town Hall opposite the church were open, and those persons who had already come to listen to the much talked-of reading from Shakespeare⁵ watched the entrance of the new-comers.

¹ under the long sense of disappointment — в результате постоянного чувства разочарования

² then seventeen — в то время в возрасте 17 лет

³ christian name — имя (в отличие от фамилии)

⁴ the Grapes — имя собственное употребляется во множественном числе с определенным артиклем, когда оно обозначает членов одной и той же семьи или всю семью, носящую данную фамилию

⁵ to listen to the much talked-of reading from Shakespeare — чтобы послушать чтение произведений Шекспира, тем более, что об этом

Among these later ones came an exceptional young girl,¹ who looked like a bright red flower in a field of brown stubble. She wore an elegant dark jacket, lavender dress, hat with grey ribbons and grey gloves. She lightly walked in, glanced around, and sat down in a chair pointed out to her.

The young girl was Cytherea Graye; her age was now about eighteen. Her face was exceptionally attractive, her figure almost faultless. But the most attractive feature of hers² was the gracefulness of her movements.

Listening to the reader on the platform Cytherea looked out of the window and saw with some interest the upper part of a neighbouring church spire. It was now in the course of completion³ and her father was the architect to the work. Round the conical stonework rose a cage of scaffolding against the blue sky and upon this stood five men—four in the white clothes of masons, the fifth in the ordinary dark suit of a gentleman. He was the architect, Mr. Graye. He had been giving directions as it seemed, and retiring as far as the narrow footway allowed,⁴ stood perfectly still. It was quite clear to Cytherea that he was lost in reflection.⁵

'Why does he stand like that?' the young lady thought. She moved uneasily. 'I wish he would come down,'⁶ she whispered. 'It is so dangerous to be absent-minded up there.'

много говорили. Характерное для английского языка использование словосочетания в функции атрибута.

¹ among these later ones came an exceptional young girl — среди последних была молодая девушка необыкновенной внешности. Обратный порядок слов наблюдается в предложениях, начинающихся с обстоятельственных слов, чаще всего с обстоятельства места, когда подлежащее выражено существительным, а сказуемое — переходным глаголом.

² but the most attractive feature of hers — но самой привлекательной ее чертой (двойной родительный падеж)

³ in the course of completion — в стадии завершения

⁴ and retiring as far as the narrow footway allowed — и отойдя, насколько это позволял узкий проход

⁵ he was lost in reflection — он задумался

⁶ I wish he would come down — мне хотелось бы, чтобы он спустился вниз. В дополнительных придаточных предложениях, зависящих от глагола to wish, употребляется форма Subjunctive II для выражения пожелания об изменении существующего положения вещей. В Subjunctive II глагол to be имеет одну форму were для всех лиц ед и мн. числа. Но иногда в разговорной речи вместо were употребляется was. См. стр. 63: I wish... the lightning wasn't so bright. — Мне хотелось бы, чтобы молния не была такой яркой.

When she had murmured the words her father indecisively took hold of ¹ one of the scaffold-poles, as if to test its strength, then let it go² and stepped back. In stepping,³ his foot slipped. The next moment he fell, immediately disappearing downwards.

Cytherea sprang to her feet. Her lips parted and she gasped for breath.⁴ She could utter no sound.⁵ One by one the people about her turned their heads and inquiry and alarm appeared on their faces at the sight of⁶ the poor child. A moment longer, and she fell to the floor.

The next thing Cytherea remembered was⁷ that her brother and some other man carried her to the steps of their own house. They entered the door through which another and sadder burden had been carried but a few instants before.

4. OCTOBER THE NINETEENTH

The funeral had taken place. Depressed, yet resolved in his manner, Owen Graye sat before his father's desk, examining different papers. The carefully examined letters, bills and other documents proved:—

First, that their father's income had been very small, and that his own and his wife's property had been sunk and lost⁸ in unwise loans to dishonest men.

Second, that finding his mistake he had tried to regain his money by some speculation but had failed and lost the rest of his money.

Third, that these failures had left him burdened with debts.

¹ to take hold of (on) — схватить

² to let go — отпустить

³ in stepping — эд. отступая (делая шаг назад). Герундий.

⁴ Her lips parted and she gasped for breath. — Губы ее раскрылись, у нее перехватило дыхание.

⁵ She could utter no sound. — She could not utter a sound. — Она не могла произнести ни звука. Употребление отрицания по делает предложение более выразительным.

⁶ at the sight of — при виде

⁷ the next thing Cytherea remembered was... — следующее, о чем помнила Сизерия.... Thing — своеобразное слово-заменитель; оно переводится по-разному, а иногда вообще опускается при переводе.

⁸ his own and his wife's property had been sunk and lost — невыгодно поместил и потерял свое собственное состояние и состояние своей жены

Fourth, that his wife's death had awakened in him a keen sense of his duty by his children.¹ He had then made up his mind to reinstate at least a portion of his former fortune.

Cytherea was often near her brother during these examinations. Once she remarked sadly—

‘Poor papa failed to fulfil his good intentions for want of time, didn't he, Owen?’² And there was an excuse for his past, though he never spoke about it. I remember once mamma said that an excellent woman was papa's ruin, because he could not forget her after he had lost her. I wonder where she is now, Owen?’

‘Never mind her,’³ she was not our mother,’ said Owen putting the papers back in the drawers.

5. FROM OCTOBER THE NINETEENTH TO JULY THE NINTH

Thus Ambrose Graye's good intentions were left unfulfilled, and heavy bills⁴ came in immediately after the funeral.

‘What will become of us now?’ thought Owen.

He held a consultation⁵ with his sister about their future course,⁶ and after some doubts he wrote to a man—a Mr. Gradfield,⁷ who was in practice⁸ in Budmouth, a seaport town in the south of England, and who could help him to find some employment.

The answer from Mr. Gradfield stated that he wanted some young man in his office—for a short time only—to trace drawings. The wages were very small. Still Owen decided to go.

¹ by his children — по отношению к своим детям

² Poor papa failed to fulfil his good intentions for want of time, didn't he, Owen? — Бедный папа не выполнил своих добрых намерений из-за недостатка времени, неправда ли, Оуэн? Разделительный вопрос. Глагол to fail с последующим инфинитивом выражает отрицание и теряет свое основное значение.

³ never mind her — эд. не думай о ней

⁴ heavy bills — счета на большие суммы

⁵ to hold a consultation — советоваться, совещаться

⁶ future course — дальнейший план действий

⁷ a Mr. Gradfield — некий м-р Грэдфилд. Неопределенный артикль перед именем собственным означает «некий, какой-то». См. стр. 28: a certain Miss Aldclyffe — какую-то мисс Олдклиф.

⁸ who was in practice — эд. вел строительные работы

‘It is a beginning,’ he said, ‘I will go.’

Cytherea’s decision about her future was already made up too. She had been carefully educated and on that her plan was based. She would go to Budmouth together with her brother and there she would immediately advertise for a situation as governess.¹

II

THE EVENTS OF A FORTNIGHT

1. THE NINTH OF JULY

The day of their departure was one of the hottest days of the summer. The sun shone brightly upon the red and yellow flowers in the fields.

Both brother and sister looked at the scenery with children’s eyes, and their wonder and delight became even greater when they caught sight of² the sea. Glimpses of the sea now became more and more frequent till the train finally drew up beside the platform³ at Budmouth.

The same day Owen called on Mr. Gradfield, and Cytherea wrote and sent off the following advertisement:—

‘A YOUNG LADY is desirous of meeting with an engagement as governess or companion.⁴ She is competent to teach⁵ English, French, and Music. Satisfactory references.—Address, C. G., Post-Office, Budmouth.’⁶

¹ she would immediately advertise for a situation as governess — она немедленно даст объявление в газету, чтобы получить место гувернантки. Would употреблено здесь для выражения будущего в отношении прошедшего. Перед словом governess отсутствует артикль. Обычно перед словом, обозначающим должность или занятие, артикль после as не употребляется.

² to catch sight (of) — увидеть, заметить что-л.

³ drew up beside the platform — остановился у платформы

⁴ A young lady is desirous of meeting with an engagement as governess or companion. — Молодая девушка желает получить место гувернантки или компаньонки.

⁵ she is competent to teach ... — она может (имеет право) обучать. ...

⁶ Порядок написания адреса по-английски отличается от принятого по-русски.

2. JULY THE ELEVENTH

Next Monday Owen Graye went to Mr. Gradfield's office to begin his work there, and his sister was left in their lodgings alone for the first time.

Cytherea's interest to know how her brother had been received at Mr. Gradfield's¹ was so great that when he came home in the evening she began to ask him questions almost before they sat down to table.

'Well, Owen, how has it been to-day? Do you think you will like Mr. Gradfield?'

'O yes. But he has not been there to-day; I have only had the head draughtsman with me.'

'What sort of a man is he?'

'I think he is a very nice fellow indeed. There is no nonsense in him. He has read a lot, and has a sharp appreciation of what's good in books and art.³ In fact his knowledge is greater than most professional men's.'

'It can rarely be found in an architect, for of all professional men they are, as a rule, the most professional.'

'Yes; perhaps they are. This man is rather of a melancholy turn of mind,⁴ I think.'

'Has he a family?' she asked, after a while, pouring out some more tea.

'No, he is not married. There was a conversation about women in the office, and I heard him say⁵ that he wished his

¹ Слова office, house, shop, restaurant часто опускаются после существительных в притяжательном падеже в предложных оборотах, выражающих обстоятельство места. См. стр. 71. I have come to Miss Aldclyffe's — я приехала в дом мисс Олдклиф.

² What sort of a man is he? — Что он за человек?

³ has a sharp appreciation of what's good in books and art — является тонким ценителем всего хорошего в книгах и искусстве

⁴ this man is rather of a melancholy turn of mind — этот человек несколько меланхолического склада ума

⁵ I heard him say — я слышал, как он сказал. Здесь инфинитив является частью сложного дополнения в объектном инфинитивном обороте; сочетание в целом местоимения в объектном падеже или существительного в общем падеже с инфинитивом является сложным дополнением, которое переводится на русский язык дополнительным придаточным предложением. Инфинитив после таких глаголов, как to see, to watch, to observe, to notice, to hear, to feel и др. употребляется без частицы to.

wife to be girlish and artless, a child among pleasures, and a woman among pains.'

'Did he say that? What a musing creature he must be,'¹ said Cytherea.

3. FROM THE TWELFTH TO THE FIFTEENTH OF JULY

The next evening they spoke on the same subject.

'His name is Springrove,' said Owen, in reply to her. 'He is a real artist, but a man of peasant origin, it seems. I think he is the son of a farmer or something of the kind.'²

'Well, he is none the worse for that,'³ I suppose. How old is he?'

'He is about six-and-twenty.'⁴

'Ah, I see...'⁵ What is he like,'⁶ Owen?'

'Well, he is of the middle height; he has dark hair, almost a Grecian nose, regular teeth, and an intellectual face.'

'Is he handsome?'

'Rather. But he is untidy in his waistcoat, and neckties, and hair.'

'How vexing!'⁷

'He likes reading very much—knows Shakespeare very well. Indeed he is a poet himself in a small way.'⁸

'How interesting!' she said. 'I have never known a poet.'

'And you don't know him,' said Owen dryly. 'Have you received any answer to your advertisement?' he asked.

'Ah—no!' she said in a tone of disappointment.

Another day passed away. On Thursday she learnt more of the head draughtsman. He and Graye had become very friendly, and he showed her brother some of his poems which had appeared in the poets' corner of a magazine from time to

¹ what a musing creature he must be — эд. какой же он, должно быть, мечтательный

² or something of the kind — или что-то вроде этого

³ he is none the worse for that — он от этого ничуть не хуже

⁴ six-and-twenty=twenty-six. См. стр. 29: five-and-thirty=thirty-five.

⁵ Глагол to see часто употребляется в значении «понимать».

⁶ what is he like? — как он выглядит?

⁷ How vexing! — Какая досада!

⁸ in a small way — до некоторой степени

time. Owen showed them to Cytherea who immediately began to read them carefully and to think them very beautiful.

On Friday her brother told her that Springrove was going to leave¹ Mr. Gradfield's in two weeks to push his fortunes² in London.

A feeling of sadness shot through Cytherea's heart.³ She did not know why, but she was saddened by Owen's news.

4. JULY THE TWENTY-FIRST

On Thursday morning an excursion by steamboat to Lulstead Cove was announced at Budmouth. The weather was lovely, and Owen and Cytherea started at six o'clock.

They had reached the Cove and had walked landward⁴ for nearly an hour, when Graye remembered that two or three miles yet further inland from this spot was an interesting mediæval ruin. He decided to see it, and parted from Cytherea who was left to wait for him at the place where they parted.

When the time of their return to the boat came she strained her eyes to see, if possible, some sign of Owen's return. But nothing was visible except the brilliant, still landscape.

Soon the distant bell from the boat was heard, warning the passengers to embark. When the last bell of the steamer rang Cytherea started off to the boat in a fever of distress.⁵ All the people went aboard⁶ but Cytherea lingered till the very last.⁷

'Well, miss,' said the captain, 'I am sorry to tell you our time's up.⁸ Who are you looking for, miss?'

'My brother—he has walked a short distance inland; he must be here directly. Could you wait for him⁹—just a minute?'

¹ To be going + инфинитив означает «собираться сделать что-л.».

² to push his fortunes — зд. добиваться успеха

³ shot through Cytherea's heart — пронзило сердце Сизерии

⁴ walked landward — шли, удаляясь от берега

⁵ in a fever of distress — в состоянии лихорадочного волнения

⁶ went aboard — поднялись на палубу

⁷ lingered till the very last — медлила до самой последней минуты

⁸ our time's up — наше время истекло

⁹ could you wait for him — не могли бы вы подождать его. Сослательное наклонение.