



ЛЮСИ МОД

МОНТГОМЕРИ
LUCY MAUD MONTGOMERY



ЭНН
ИЗ ЗЕЛЁНЫХ
КРЫШ

ANNE OF GREEN GABLES

читаем в оригинале
с комментарием



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*Лексико-грамматический
комментарий
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Полный текст произведения снабжён подробным лексико-грамматическим комментарием с отсылками на правила в Грамматическом справочнике. В конце книги помещён англо-русский словарь, содержащий лексику из романа.

Издание предназначено для всех, кто учит английский язык и стремится читать книги в оригинале.

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CHAPTER I

MRS. RACHEL LYNDE IS SURPRISED

MRS. Rachel Lynde lived just where the Avonlea main road dipped down into a little hollow, fringed with alders and ladies' eardrops and traversed by a brook that had its source away back in the woods of the old Cuthbert place; it was reputed to be an intricate, headlong brook in its earlier course through those woods, with dark secrets of pool and cascade; but by the time it reached Lynde's Hollow it was a quiet, well-conducted little stream, **for**¹ not even a brook could run past Mrs. Rachel Lynde's door without due regard for decency and decorum; it probably was conscious that Mrs. Rachel was sitting at her window, keeping a sharp eye on everything that passed, from brooks and children up, and that if she noticed anything odd or out of place she would never rest until she had ferreted out the whys and wherefores thereof.

There are plenty of people in Avonlea and out of it, who can attend closely to their neighbor's business by dint of neglecting their own²; but Mrs. Rachel Lynde was one of those capable creatures who can manage their own concerns and those of other folks into the bargain. She was a notable housewife; her work was always done and well done; she "ran" the Sewing Circle,

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¹ В данном предложении *for* используется как союз, который означает «потому что» или «так как». Он вводит причину или объяснение того, что было сказано ранее.

² *Есть множество людей, как в Авонли, так и за его пределами, которые могут внимательно следить за делами своих соседей, за счёт того, что пренебрегают собственными.*

• **By dint of** — это фразеологическое выражение, означающее «посредством», «за счёт». Оно вводит способ, с помощью которого что-то делается. Это выражение часто используется в формальной и литературной речи.

• **«Neglecting»** — герундий, глагол с окончанием **-ing**, который используется после предлога **«by dint of»** для описания действия (пренебрегать).

Герундий часто используется после предлогов для обозначения действия.

• **«Their own»** — здесь **«own»** используется как местоимение, заменяющее существительное **«business»**, чтобы избежать повтора. Значение — «свои собственные дела».

³ • «**Ought to have been**» — это форма модального глагола *ought to* в сочетании с перфектным Present Perfect Continuous. Она указывает на действие, которое должно было происходить в прошлом, но не происходило (или, по крайней мере, это предполагалось). Об употреблении формы *ought* см. ГС 31

• «**Have been**» — указывает на длительное действие, которое должно было происходить в прошлом.

• «**Sowing**» — герундий, указывающий на действие (посев), которое должно было происходить в течение определённого времени.

⁴ В этом предложении используется Complex Object. Подробнее см. ГС 56

⁵ *За всю свою жизнь Мэтью Катберт никогда не славился тем, чтобы добровольно сообщать какую-либо информацию.*

• Конструкция **had never been known** — это форма прошедшего совершённого времени в пассивном залоге (Past Perfect Passive).

• **Past Perfect** (*had ... been*) используется, чтобы указать на действие, которое никогда не происхо-

• helped run the Sunday-school, and was the strongest prop of the Church Aid Society and Foreign Missions Auxiliary. Yet with all this Mrs. Rachel found abundant time to sit for hours at her kitchen window, knitting “cotton warp” quilts—she had knitted sixteen of them, as Avonlea housekeepers were wont to tell in awed voices—and keeping a sharp eye on the main road that crossed the hollow and wound up the steep red hill beyond. Since Avonlea occupied a little triangular peninsula jutting out into the Gulf of St. Lawrence with water on two sides of it, anybody who went out of it or into it had to pass over that hill road and so run the unseen gauntlet of Mrs. Rachel’s all-seeing eye.

• She was sitting there one afternoon in early June. The sun was coming in at the window warm and bright; the orchard on the slope below the house was in a bridal flush of pinky-white bloom, hummed over by a myriad of bees. Thomas Lynde—a meek little man whom Avonlea people called “Rachel Lynde’s husband”—was sowing his late turnip seed on the hill field beyond the barn; and Matthew Cuthbert ought to have been sowing his on the big red brook field away over by Green Gables³. Mrs. Rachel knew that he ought because she had heard him tell Peter Morrison⁴ the evening before in William J. Blair’s store over at Carmody that he meant to sow his turnip seed the next afternoon. Peter had asked him, of course, for Matthew Cuthbert had never been known to volunteer information about anything in his whole life⁵.

• And yet here was Matthew Cuthbert, at half-past three on the afternoon of a busy

day, placidly driving over the hollow and up the hill; moreover, he wore a white collar and his best suit of clothes, which was plain proof that he was going out of Avonlea; and he had the buggy and the sorrel mare, which betokened that he was going a considerable distance. Now, where was Matthew Cuthbert going and why was he going there?

Had it been any other man in Avonlea, Mrs. Rachel, deftly putting this and that together, might have given a pretty good guess as to both questions.⁶ But Matthew so rarely went from home that it must be something pressing and unusual which was taking him; he was the shyest man alive and hated to have to go among strangers or to any place where he might have to talk. Matthew, dressed up with a white collar and driving in a buggy, was something that didn't happen often. Mrs. Rachel, ponder as she might, could make nothing of it and her afternoon's enjoyment was spoiled.

"I'll just step over to Green Gables after tea and find out from Marilla where he's gone and why," the worthy woman finally concluded. "He doesn't generally go to town this time of year and he *never* visits; if he'd run out of turnip seed he wouldn't dress up and take the buggy to go for more;⁷ he wasn't driving fast enough to be going for a doctor. Yet something must have happened since last night to start him off. I'm clean puzzled, that's what, and I won't know a minute's peace of mind or conscience until I know what has taken Matthew Cuthbert out of Avonlea today."

Accordingly after tea Mrs. Rachel set out; she had not far to go; the big, rambling, orchard-embowered house where the

- дило на протяжении
- всей жизни Мэтью
- до определённого
- момента в про-
- шлом.
- **• Been known** — пас-
- сивная форма,
- показывающая,
- что кто-то другой
- никогда не воспри-
- нимал или не знал
- его таким.
- **• Глагол to volunteer**
- в данном кон-
- тексте означает
- «добровольно
- предоставить» или
- «сообщить» инфор-
- мацию.

⁶ *Если бы это был кто-то другой в Авонли, миссис Рейчел, ловко сопоставляя то и это, могла бы довольно точно ответить на оба вопроса.*

- **1. Had it been any other man in Avonlea**
- Это условная кон-
- струкция с инверсией.
- В обычном порядке
- слов она выглядела бы
- как «*If it had been any other man in Avonlea*».
- Здесь инверсия ис-
- пользуется для более
- формального или
- литературного стиля.
- Конструкция *had*
- *it been* (прошедшее
- совершённое время
- в условном наклоне-
- нии) указывает
- на нереальное условие
- в прошлом, то есть
- гипотетическую
- ситуацию, которая
- не произошла.
- **2. Might have given**
- **a pretty good guess as to both questions:**
- *Might have given* указы-
- вает на возможность
- в прошлом, которая

так и не реализовалась. Это означает, что в гипотетической ситуации миссис Рейчел могла бы сделать предположение.

As to both questions означает «относительно обоих вопросов», уточняя, что она могла бы ответить на оба.

⁷ Если бы у него закончились семена репы, он бы не стал наяряться и ехать за ними на экипаже.

Это условное предложение смешанного типа (Mixed Conditional), используется, когда условие относится к прошлому, а результат — к настоящему или общему времени.

Это подчеркивает, что даже при выполнении условия в прошлом, характерное поведение или результат остаётся неизменным в настоящем или общем контексте.

1. If he'd run out of turnip seed:

Здесь используется **Past Perfect** (*he had run out*), что указывает на условие в прошлом, которое могло произойти, но не произошло.

2. He wouldn't dress up and take the buggy to go for more:

Здесь используется **would + базовая форма глагола** (*wouldn't dress up and take*), что указывает на результат в настоящем или общем времени.

⁸ *Ruther* является фонетической вариацией слова *rather*, которое

Cuthberts lived was a scant quarter of a mile up the road from Lynde's Hollow. To be sure, the long lane made it a good deal further. Matthew Cuthbert's father, as shy and silent as his son after him, had got as far away as he possibly could from his fellow men without actually retreating into the woods when he founded his homestead. Green Gables was built at the furthest edge of his cleared land and there it was to this day, barely visible from the main road along which all the other Avonlea houses were so sociably situated. Mrs. Rachel Lynde did not call living in such a place *living* at all.

"It's just *staying*, that's what," she said as she stepped along the deep-rutted, grassy lane bordered with wild rose bushes. "It's no wonder Matthew and Marilla are both a little odd, living away back here by themselves. Trees aren't much company, though dear knows if they were there'd be enough of them. **I'd ruther look at people.**"⁸ To be sure, they seem contented enough; but then, I suppose, they're used to it. A body can get used to anything, even to being hanged, as the Irishman said."

With this Mrs. Rachel stepped out of the lane into the backyard of Green Gables. Very green and neat and precise was that yard, set about on one side with great patriarchal willows and the other with prim Lombardies. Not a stray stick nor stone was to be seen, for Mrs. Rachel would have seen it if there had been. Privately she was of the opinion that Marilla Cuthbert swept that yard over as often as she swept her house. **One could have eaten a meal off the ground without over-brimming the proverbial peck of dirt.**⁹

Mrs. Rachel rapped smartly at the kitchen door and stepped in when bidden to do so. The kitchen at Green Gables was a cheerful apartment—or would have been cheerful if it had not been so painfully clean as to give it something of the appearance of an unused parlor. Its windows looked east and west; through the west one, looking out on the back yard, came a flood of mellow June sunlight; but the east one, whence you got a glimpse of the bloom white cherry-trees in the left orchard and nodding, slender birches down in the hollow by the brook, was greened over by a tangle of vines. Here sat Marilla Cuthbert, when she sat at all, always slightly distrustful of sunshine, which seemed to her too dancing and irresponsible a thing for a world which was meant to be taken seriously; and here she sat now, knitting, and the table behind her was laid for supper.

Mrs. Rachel, before she had fairly closed the door, had taken a mental note of everything that was on that table. There were three plates laid, so that Marilla must be expecting some one home with Matthew to tea; but the dishes were everyday dishes and there was only crab-apple preserves and one kind of cake, so that the expected company could not be any particular company. Yet what of Matthew's white collar and the sorrel mare? Mrs. Rachel was getting fairly dizzy with this unusual mystery about quiet, unmysterious Green Gables.

“Good evening, Rachel,” Marilla said briskly. “This is a real fine evening, isn't it? Won't you sit down? How are all your folks?”

- отражает особенно-сти разговорной речи
- персонажей и местных акцент или диалект.
- **Would rather + глагол (без «to»)** применяется для выражения предпочтения одного действия над другим.

- ⁹ *Можно было бы поесть прямо с земли, не превышая пресловутой меры грязи, которую якобы каждый должен съесть за жизнь.*
- Конструкция *could have + V3* (третья форма глагола) используется для выражения возможности в прошлом, которая так и не была реализована. Здесь *one* означает «кто-то» или «любой человек», *a could have eaten* — «мог бы поесть».
- *Without* вводит отрицательное условие, показывающее, что действие могло быть выполнено, не превышая определённого предела.
- *Over-brimming* означает «переполнить» или «превысить». В данном случае имеется в виду превышение некой метафорической или допустимой нормы.
- *The proverbial peck of dirt* — это отсылка к пословице, согласно которой каждый человек за свою жизнь съедает *peck of dirt*. *Proverbial* подчёркивает, что это образное выра-

жение, хорошо известное в культуре.

¹⁰ Условное предложение в данном примере имеет сложную структуру и относится к **третьему типу условных предложений (Third Conditional)**, который используется для выражения нереальных или гипотетических ситуаций в прошлом, которые не произошли.

1. Основная часть (main clause):

«Might have been considered indicative of a sense of humor.»

Эта часть указывает на возможный результат в прошлом, который мог бы произойти при выполнении условия. Используется конструкция **might have + V3** (*might have been considered*), чтобы выразить возможность или вероятность, которая так и не реализовалась.

2. Условная часть (if-clause):

“If it had been ever so slightly developed.”

Это условная часть в форме **Past Perfect** (**had + V3**) (*had been developed*), которая используется для обозначения нереального или гипотетического условия в прошлом.

¹¹ Если бы Марилла сказала, что Мэттью поехал в Брайт-Ривер встречать кенгуру из Австралии, миссис Рейчел не могла бы быть более поражена. 1. If Marilla had said that Matthew had gone to Bright River to

: Something that for lack of any other
: name might be called friendship existed and
: always had existed between Marilla Cuthbert
: and Mrs. Rachel, in spite of—or perhaps
: because of—their dissimilarity.

: Marilla was a tall, thin woman, with
: angles and without curves; her dark hair
: showed some gray streaks and was always
: twisted up in a hard little knot behind with
: two wire hairpins stuck aggressively through
: it. She looked like a woman of narrow experience and rigid conscience, which she was;
: but there was a saving something about her
: mouth which, if it had been ever so slightly
: developed, might have been considered indicative of a sense of humor.¹⁰

: “We’re all pretty well,” said Mrs. Rachel.
: “I was kind of afraid *you* weren’t, though,
: when I saw Matthew starting off today.
: I thought maybe he was going to the doctor’s.”

: Marilla’s lips twitched understandingly.
: She had expected Mrs. Rachel up; she had
: known that the sight of Matthew jaunting
: off so unaccountably would be too much for
: her neighbor’s curiosity.

: “Oh, no, I’m quite well although I had a
: bad headache yesterday,” she said. “Matthew
: went to Bright River. We’re getting a little
: boy from an orphan asylum in Nova Scotia
: and he’s coming on the train tonight.”

: If Marilla had said that Matthew had
: gone to Bright River to meet a kangaroo
: from Australia Mrs. Rachel could not have
: been more astonished.¹¹ She was actually
: stricken dumb for five seconds. It was
: supposable that Marilla was making fun of
: her, but Mrs. Rachel was almost forced to
: suppose it.

“Are you in earnest, Marilla?” she demanded when voice returned to her.

“Yes, of course,” said Marilla, as if getting boys from orphan asylums in Nova Scotia were part of the usual spring work on any well-regulated Avonlea farm instead of being an unheard of innovation.

Mrs. Rachel felt that she had received a severe mental jolt. She thought in exclamation points. A boy! Marilla and Matthew Cuthbert of all people adopting a boy! From an orphan asylum! Well, the world was certainly turning upside down! She would be surprised at nothing after this! Nothing!

“What on earth put such a notion into your head?” she demanded disapprovingly.

This had been done without her advice being asked, and must perforce be disapproved.

“Well, we’ve been thinking about it for some time—all winter in fact,” returned Marilla. “Mrs. Alexander Spencer was up here one day before Christmas and she said she was going to get a little girl from the asylum over in Hopeton in the spring. Her cousin lives there and Mrs. Spencer has visited here and knows all about it. So Matthew and I have **talked it over**¹² **off and on**¹³ ever since. We thought we’d get a boy. Matthew is **getting up in years**¹⁴, you know—he’s sixty—and he isn’t so spry as he once was. His heart troubles him a good deal. And you know how desperate hard it’s got to be to get hired help. There’s never anybody to be had but those stupid, half-grown little French boys; and as soon as you do get one broke into your ways and taught something he’s up and off to the lobster canneries or the States. At first Matthew suggested getting a Home

• **meet a kangaroo from Australia:**

• Это условная часть предложения, построенная по третьему типу условных предложений (Third Conditional). Используются конструкция **Past Perfect (had said, had gone)**, чтобы выразить нереальное или гипотетическое условие в прошлом. **Had said** указывает на гипотетическое утверждение Мариллы, а **had gone** — на действие Мэтью, которое могло бы иметь место, если бы это утверждение было правдой.

• **2. Mrs. Rachel could not have been more astonished:**

• Это главная часть предложения, выражающая гипотетический результат в прошлом. Использование **could not have + V3 (been)** указывает на невозможность быть более поражённой при условии, что утверждение Мариллы было бы правдой. **More astonished** указывает на степень удивления, подчеркивая, что миссис Рейчел была бы крайне удивлена.

• ¹² Фразовый глагол, означающий тщательное обсуждение какого-либо вопроса или проблемы.

• ¹³ Устойчивое выражение, обозначающее нерегулярные,

периодические
действия.

¹⁴ Идиоматическое
выражение,
означающее, что
человек становится
старше.

¹⁵ *to speak one's mind* —
устойчивое выраже-
ние, означающее, что
человек открыто вы-
сказывает свои мысли
и чувства, не скрывая
их.

: boy. But I said 'no' flat to that. 'They may
: be all right—I'm not saying they're not—but
: no London street Arabs for me,' I said. 'Give
: me a native born at least. There'll be a risk,
: no matter who we get. But I'll feel easier
: in my mind and sleep sounder at nights if
: we get a born Canadian.' So in the end we
: decided to ask Mrs. Spencer to pick us out
: one when she went over to get her little girl.
: We heard last week she was going, so we
: sent her word by Richard Spencer's folks at
: Carmody to bring us a smart, likely boy of
: about ten or eleven. We decided that would
: be the best age—old enough to be of some
: use in doing chores right off and young
: enough to be trained up proper. We mean
: to give him a good home and schooling.
: We had a telegram from Mrs. Alexander
: Spencer today—the mail-man brought it from
: the station—saying they were coming on the
: five-thirty train tonight. So Matthew went
: to Bright River to meet him. Mrs. Spencer
: will drop him off there. Of course she goes
: on to White Sands station herself."

: Mrs. Rachel prided herself on always
: **speaking her mind**¹⁵; she proceeded to speak
: it now, having adjusted her mental attitude
: to this amazing piece of news.

: "Well, Marilla, I'll just tell you plain
: that I think you're doing a mighty foolish
: thing—a risky thing, that's what. You don't
: know what you're getting. You're bringing
: a strange child into your house and home
: and you don't know a single thing about
: him nor what his disposition is like nor
: what sort of parents he had nor how he's
: likely to turn out. Why, it was only last
: week I read in the paper how a man and
: his wife up west of the Island took a boy

out of an orphan asylum and he set fire to the house at night—set it *on purpose*, Marilla—and nearly burnt them to a crisp in their beds. And I know another case where an adopted boy used to suck the eggs—they couldn't break him of it. If you had asked my advice in the matter—which you didn't do, Marilla—I'd have said for mercy's sake not to think of such a thing, that's what.¹⁶

This Job's comforting seemed neither to offend nor to alarm Marilla.¹⁷ She knitted steadily on.

"I don't deny there's something in what you say, Rachel. I've had some qualms myself. But Matthew was terrible set on it. I could see that, so I gave in. It's so seldom Matthew sets his mind on anything that when he does I always feel it's my duty to give in. And as for the risk, there's risks in pretty near everything a body does in this world. There's risks in people's having children of their own if it comes to that—they don't always turn out well. And then Nova Scotia is right close to the Island. It isn't as if we were getting him from England or the States. He can't be much different from ourselves."

"Well, I hope it will turn out all right," said Mrs. Rachel in a tone that plainly indicated her painful doubts. "Only don't say I didn't warn you if he burns Green Gables down or puts strychnine in the well—I heard of a case over in New Brunswick where an orphan asylum child did that and the whole family died in fearful agonies. Only, it was a girl in that instance."

"Well, we're not getting a girl," said Marilla, as if poisoning wells were a purely

¹⁶ Это предложение относится к третьему типу условных предложений (Third Conditional), который используется для выражения гипотетических ситуаций в прошлом и их возможных результатов, которые не произошли. If + Past Perfect (if you had asked) → условная часть, would have + V3 (I'd have said) → главная часть, описывающая гипотетический результат.

¹⁷ Это утешение от Джоба казалось, ни не обижало, ни тревожило Мариллу. Neither применяется, когда необходимо сказать, что ни один из двух вариантов или действий не является истинным. Это часто переводится на русский как «ни... ни». В конструкции neither... nor... первое действие или состояние идет после neither, а второе — после nor. В данном предложении это выражение означает, что действие не вызывает ни одного из указанных эффектов.

¹⁸ Выражение *second to none* означает «непревзойденный» или «лучший в своем роде». Оно используется, чтобы подчеркнуть, что что-то или кто-то не уступает никому и не имеет равных.

: feminine accomplishment and not to be
: dreaded in the case of a boy. "I'd never
: dream of taking a girl to bring up. I wonder
: at Mrs. Alexander Spencer for doing it. But
: there, *she* wouldn't shrink from adopting
: a whole orphan asylum if she took it into
: her head."

: Mrs. Rachel would have liked to stay
: until Matthew came home with his imported
: orphan. But reflecting that it would be a
: good two hours at least before his arrival
: she concluded to go up the road to Robert
: Bell's and tell the news. It would certainly
: make a sensation **second to none**¹⁸, and
: Mrs. Rachel dearly loved to make a sensa-
: tion. So she took herself away, somewhat to
: Marilla's relief, for the latter felt her doubts
: and fears reviving under the influence of
: Mrs. Rachel's pessimism.

: "Well, of all things that ever were or will
: be!" ejaculated Mrs. Rachel when she was
: safely out in the lane. "It does really seem
: as if I must be dreaming. Well, I'm sorry
: for that poor young one and no mistake.
: Matthew and Marilla don't know anything
: about children and they'll expect him to be
: wiser and steadier than his own grandfather,
: if so be's he ever had a grandfather, which
: is doubtful. It seems uncanny to think of a
: child at Green Gables somehow; there's never
: been one there, for Matthew and Marilla were
: grown up when the new house was built—if
: they ever *were* children, which is hard to
: believe when one looks at them. I wouldn't
: be in that orphan's shoes for anything. My,
: but I pity him, that's what."

: So said Mrs. Rachel to the wild rose
: bushes out of the fulness of her heart; but
: if she could have seen the child who was

waiting patiently at the Bright River station
at that very moment her pity would have
been still deeper and more profound.

CHAPTER II

MATTHEW CUTHBERT IS SURPRISED

MATTHEW Cuthbert and the sorrel mare jogged comfortably over the eight miles to Bright River. It was a pretty road, running along between snug farmsteads, with now and again a bit of balsamy fir wood to drive through or a hollow where wild plums hung out their filmy bloom. The air was sweet with the breath of many apple orchards and the meadows sloped away in the distance to horizon mists of pearl and purple; while

“The little birds sang as if it were The one day of summer in all the year.”

Matthew enjoyed the drive after his own fashion, except during the moments when he met women and had to nod to them—for in Prince Edward island **you are supposed to nod to all and sundry you meet on the road whether you know them or not.**¹

Matthew dreaded all women except Marilla and Mrs. Rachel; he had an uncomfortable feeling that the mysterious creatures were secretly laughing at him. He may have been quite right in thinking so, for he was an odd-looking personage, with an ungainly figure and long iron-gray hair that touched his stooping shoulders, and a full, soft brown beard which he had worn ever since he was twenty. In fact, he had looked at twenty very much as he looked at sixty, lacking a little of the grayness.

2

¹ Ты должен кивать всем, кого встречаешь на дороге, независимо от того, знаешь ли ты их или нет.

Whether вводит альтернативное условие, означая «ли» или «независимо от того». Конструкция *whether ... or not* используется, чтобы явно указать на обе возможности («так это или нет»), подчеркивая, что действие выполняется в любом случае. Однако *or not* добавляется опционально: его можно опустить, если подразумеваются обе альтернативы, и это понятно из контекста.

² Если бы он посмотрел, он вряд ли бы не заметил напряжённую неподвижность и ожидание в её позе и выражении лица.

Это предложение представляет собой условное предложение третьего типа (**Third Conditional**), которое описывает гипотетическую ситуацию в прошлом и её возможный результат, который не произошёл.

1. Had he looked:

Это инверсия условного предложения третьего типа, где порядок слов изменён: «**Had he looked**» вместо «**If he had looked**».

Past Perfect (had looked) используется для выражения не-реального условия в прошлом (он не посмотрел).

2. He could hardly have failed to notice:

Главная часть предложения выражает гипотетический результат, который мог бы произойти, если бы условие было выполнено.

Could have + V3 (failed) используется для выражения возможности или вероятности в прошлом, а **hardly** усиливает отрицание, обозначая, что он почти наверняка заметил бы это.

³ В этом предложении используется **Complex Object**. Подробнее см. ГС 56

When he reached Bright River there was no sign of any train; he thought he was too early, so he tied his horse in the yard of the small Bright River hotel and went over to the station house. The long platform was almost deserted; the only living creature in sight being a girl who was sitting on a pile of shingles at the extreme end. Matthew, barely noting that it *was* a girl, sidled past her as quickly as possible without looking at her. **Had he looked he could hardly have failed to notice the tense rigidity and expectation of her attitude and expression.**² She was sitting there waiting for something or somebody and, since sitting and waiting was the only thing to do just then, she sat and waited with all her might and main.

Matthew encountered the stationmaster locking up the ticket office preparatory to going home for supper, and asked him if the five-thirty train would soon be along.

“The five-thirty train has been in and gone half an hour ago,” answered that brisk official. “But there was a passenger dropped off for you—a little girl. She’s sitting out there on the shingles. **I asked her to go into the ladies’ waiting room,**³ but she informed me gravely that she preferred to stay outside. ‘There was more scope for imagination,’ she said. She’s a case, I should say.”

“I’m not expecting a girl,” said Matthew blankly. “It’s a boy I’ve come for. He should be here. Mrs. Alexander Spencer was to bring him over from Nova Scotia for me.”

The stationmaster whistled.

“Guess there’s some mistake,” he said. “Mrs. Spencer came off the train with that girl and gave her into my charge. Said you and your sister were adopting her from an

orphan asylum and that you would be along for her presently. That's all I know about it—and I haven't got any more orphans concealed hereabouts.”

“I don't understand,” said Matthew helplessly, wishing that Marilla was at hand to cope with the situation.

“Well, you'd better question the girl,” said the station-master carelessly. “I **dare say**⁴ she'll be able to explain—she's got a tongue of her own, that's certain. Maybe they were out of boys of the brand you wanted.”

He walked jauntily away, being hungry, and the unfortunate Matthew was left to do that which was harder for him than bearding a lion in its den—walk up to a girl—a strange girl—an orphan girl—and demand of her why she wasn't a boy. Matthew groaned in spirit as he turned about and shuffled gently down the platform towards her.

She had been watching him ever since he had passed her and she had her eyes on him now. Matthew was not looking at her and would not have seen what she was really like if he had been, but an ordinary observer would have seen this: A child of about eleven, garbed in a very short, very tight, very ugly dress of yellowish-gray wincey. She wore a faded brown sailor hat and beneath the hat, extending down her back, were two braids of very thick, decidedly red hair. Her face was small, white and thin, also much freckled; her mouth was large and so were her eyes, which looked green in some lights and moods and gray in others.

So far, the ordinary observer; an extraordinary observer might have seen that the chin was very pointed and pronounced; that the big eyes were full of spirit and

⁴ Разговорное выражение, которое используется для предположения или высказывания мнения, часто в значении «думаю» или «полагаю»

: vivacity; that the mouth was sweet-lipped
 : and expressive; that the forehead was broad
 : and full; in short, our discerning extraor-
 : dinary observer might have concluded that
 : no commonplace soul inhabited the body of
 : this stray woman-child of whom shy Matthew
 : Cuthbert was so ludicrously afraid.

: Matthew, however, was spared the ordeal
 : of speaking first, for as soon as she con-
 : cluded that he was coming to her she stood
 : up, grasping with one thin brown hand the
 : handle of a shabby, old-fashioned carpet-bag;
 : the other she held out to him.

: "I suppose you are Mr. Matthew Cuthbert
 : of Green Gables?" she said in a peculiarly
 : clear, sweet voice. "I'm very glad to see you.
 : I was beginning to be afraid you weren't
 : coming for me and I was imagining all the
 : things that might have happened to prevent
 : you. I had **made up my mind**⁵ that if you
 : didn't come for me to-night I'd go down
 : the track to that big wild cherry-tree at the
 : bend, and climb up into it to stay all night.
 : I wouldn't be a bit afraid, and it would
 : be lovely to sleep in a wild cherry-tree all
 : white with bloom in the moonshine, **don't**
 : **you think**⁶? You could imagine you were
 : dwelling in marble halls, couldn't you? And
 : I was quite sure you would come for me in
 : the morning, if you didn't to-night."

: Matthew had taken the scrawny little
 : hand awkwardly in his; then and there he
 : decided what to do. He could not tell this
 : child with the glowing eyes that there had
 : been a mistake; he would take her home and
 : let Marilla do that. She couldn't be left at
 : Bright River anyhow, no matter what mis-
 : take had been made, so all questions and

⁵ *to make up one's mind* — это идиоматическое выражение, которое означает «принять решение» или «определиваться с выбором»

⁶ Тег-вопрос, который добавляется к утверждению, чтобы подтолкнуть собеседника к согласию или подтвердить свою мысль

explanations might as well be deferred until
he was safely back at Green Gables.

"I'm sorry I was late," he said shyly.
"Come along. The horse is over in the yard.
Give me your bag."

"Oh, I can carry it," the child responded
cheerfully. "It isn't heavy. I've got all my
worldly goods in it, but it isn't heavy. And
if it isn't carried in just a certain way the
handle pulls out—so I'd better keep it be-
cause I know the exact knack of it. It's an
extremely old carpet-bag. Oh, I'm very glad
you've come, even if it would have been nice
to sleep in a wild cherry-tree. We've got to
drive a long piece, haven't we? Mrs. Spencer
said it was eight miles. I'm glad because
I love driving. Oh, it seems so wonderful
that I'm going to live with you and belong
to you. I've never belonged to anybody—not
really. But the asylum was the worst. I've
only been in it four months, but that was
enough. I don't suppose you ever were an
orphan in an asylum, so you can't possibly
understand what it is like. It's worse than
anything you could imagine. Mrs. Spencer
said it was wicked of me to talk like that,
but I didn't mean to be wicked. It's so easy
to be wicked **without knowing**⁷ it, isn't it?
They were good, you know—the asylum
people. But there is so little scope for the
imagination in an asylum—only just in the
other orphans. It was pretty interesting to
imagine things about them—to imagine that
perhaps the girl who sat next to you was
really the daughter of a belted earl, who had
been stolen away from her parents in her
infancy by a cruel nurse who died before
she could confess. I used to lie awake at
nights and imagine things like that, because

⁷ Здесь используется
герундий (Present
Participle). Это форма
с окончанием *-ing*
(knowing), которая
обозначает действие,
происходящее одно-
временно с основным
действием, или дей-
ствие, которое про-
исходит в контексте.
Подробнее см. ГС 54

⁸ *Я правда люблю
воображать себя
пухленькой, с ямочками
на локтях.*

В утвердительном предложении вспомогательный глагол *do* может выступать усилителем. Используется он в эмоционально окрашенных предложениях и переводится как «на самом деле», «правда», «действительно», подробнее см. ГС 48

⁹ Разговорная сокращённая форма выражения «*don't know*». Она часто используется в неформальной устной речи для обозначения незнания или неопределённости.

¹⁰ Об употреблении грамматической формы будущего времени *shall* см. ГС 26

: I didn't have time in the day. I guess that's
: why I'm so thin—I *am* dreadful thin, ain't
: I? There isn't a pick on my bones. **I do**
: **love to imagine I'm nice and plump, with**
: **dimples in my elbows.**⁸

: With this Matthew's companion stopped
: talking, partly because she was out of breath
: and partly because they had reached the
: buggy. Not another word did she say until
: they had left the village and were driving
: down a steep little hill, the road part of
: which had been cut so deeply into the soft
: soil, that the banks, fringed with blooming
: wild cherry-trees and slim white birches,
: were several feet above their heads.

: The child put out her hand and broke off
: a branch of wild plum that brushed against
: the side of the buggy.

: "Isn't that beautiful? What did that tree,
: leaning out from the bank, all white and
: lacy, make you think of?" she asked.

: "Well now, I **dunno**⁹," said Matthew.

: "Why, a bride, of course—a bride all in
: white with a lovely misty veil. I've never
: seen one, but I can imagine what she would
: look like. I don't ever expect to be a bride
: myself. I'm so homely nobody will ever want
: to marry me—unless it might be a foreign
: missionary. I suppose a foreign missionary
: mightn't be very particular. **But I do hope**
: **that some day I shall have a white dress.**¹⁰
: That is my highest ideal of earthly bliss.
: I just love pretty clothes. And I've never
: had a pretty dress in my life that I can
: remember—but of course it's all the more
: to look forward to, isn't it? And then I can
: imagine that I'm dressed gorgeously. This
: morning when I left the asylum I felt so
: ashamed because I had to wear this hor-

rid old wincey dress. All the orphans had to wear them, you know. A merchant in Hopeton last winter donated three hundred yards of wincey to the asylum. Some people said it was because he couldn't sell it, but **I'd rather**¹¹ believe that it was out of the kindness of his heart, wouldn't you? When we got on the train I felt as if everybody must be looking at me and pitying me. But I just went to work and imagined that I had on the most beautiful pale blue silk dress—because when you *are* imagining you might as well imagine something worth while—and a big hat all flowers and noddling plumes, and a gold watch, and kid gloves and boots. I felt cheered up right away and I enjoyed my trip to the Island with all my might. I wasn't a bit sick coming over in the boat. Neither was Mrs. Spencer although she generally is. **She said she hadn't time to get sick, watching to see that I didn't fall overboard.**¹² She said she never saw the beat of me for prowling about. But if it kept her from being seasick it's a mercy I did prowl, isn't it? And I wanted to see everything that was to be seen on that boat, because I didn't know whether I'd ever have another opportunity. Oh, there are a lot more cherry-trees all in bloom! This Island is the bloomiest place. I just love it already, and I'm so glad I'm going to live here. I've always heard that Prince Edward Island was the prettiest place in the world, and I used to imagine I was living here, but I never really expected I would. It's delightful when your imaginations come true, isn't it? But those red roads are so funny. When we got into the train at Charlottetown and the red roads began to flash past I asked Mrs. Spen-

¹¹ Конструкция *would rather* часто используется для выражения предпочтений вежливо и гипотетически, особенно в разговорной речи. Например, «*I'd rather*» указывает на предпочтение в определённой ситуации.

¹² Она сказала, что у неё нет времени болеть, так как она следит за тем, чтобы я не упала за борт.

В предложении используется косвенная речь (reported speech), в которой передаётся содержание высказывания другого человека. Основные изменения при преобразовании прямой речи в косвенную:

- времена сдвигаются назад: если в прямой речи используется настоящее время, в косвенной речи оно становится прошедшим.
- согласование местоимений: местоимения меняются в зависимости от контекста (например, *I* становится *she*).

¹³ **Вы бы предпочли, чтобы я не говорила?**
Конструкция «*would you rather*» используется для выражения предпочтения или выбора. Она задаёт вопрос о том, что бы собеседник предпочёл в данной ситуации. После «*would rather*» используется форма прошедшего времени (Past Simple), хотя речь идёт о будущем или настоящем. Это условное наклонение, которое подчёркивает гипотетический или желательный характер ситуации. В данном случае «*I didn't talk*» означает «чтобы я не говорил», то есть собеседник спрашивает, предпочёл бы другой человек, чтобы говорящий молчал.

¹⁴ • **were willing** — составное глагольное сказуемое, состоящее из вспомогательного глагола «*were*» (прошедшая форма от «*be*») и прилагательного «*willing*» («готовый», «желающий»)

• **to do the talking** — инфинитивная фраза, выполняющая функцию дополнения к прилагательному «*willing*».

о **the talking** — существительное, образованное от глагола «*talk*» с помощью герундия «*talking*» («разговор»), подробнее см. ГС 54

¹⁵ Это разговорное выражение, которое

cer what made them red and she said she didn't know and for pity's sake not to ask her any more questions. She said I must have asked her a thousand already. I suppose I had, too, but how you going to find out about things if you don't ask questions? And what *does* make the roads red?"

"Well now, I dunno," said Matthew.

"Well, that is one of the things to find out sometime. Isn't it splendid to think of all the things there are to find out about? It just makes me feel glad to be alive—it's such an interesting world. It wouldn't be half so interesting if we know all about everything, would it? There'd be no scope for imagination then, would there? But am I talking too much? People are always telling me I do. **Would you rather I didn't talk?**¹³ If you say so I'll stop. I can *stop* when I make up my mind to it, although it's difficult."

Matthew, much to his own surprise, was enjoying himself. Like most quiet folks he liked talkative people when **they were willing to do the talking**¹⁴ themselves and did not expect him to keep up his end of it. But he had never expected to enjoy the society of a little girl. Women were bad enough in all conscience, but little girls were worse. He detested the way they had of sidling past him timidly, with sidewise glances, as if they expected him to gobble them up at a mouthful if they ventured to say a word. That was the Avonlea type of well-bred little girl. But this freckled witch was very different, and although he found it rather difficult for his slower intelligence to keep up with her brisk mental processes he thought that he "**kind of**"¹⁵ liked her chatter." So he said as shyly as usual:

“Oh, you can talk as much as you like. I don’t mind.”

“Oh, I’m so glad. I know you and I are going to get along together fine. It’s such a relief to talk when one wants to and not be told that children should be seen and not heard. I’ve had that said to me a million times if I have once. And people laugh at me because I use big words. But if you have big ideas you have to use big words to express them, haven’t you?”

“Well now, that seems reasonable,” said Matthew.

“Mrs. Spencer said that my tongue must be hung in the middle. But it isn’t—it’s firmly fastened at one end. Mrs. Spencer said your place was named Green Gables. I asked her all about it. And she said there were trees all around it. I was gladder than ever. I just love trees. And there weren’t any at all about the asylum, only a few poor **weeny-teeny**¹⁶ things out in front with little whitewashed cagey things about them. They just looked like orphans themselves, those trees did. It used to make me want to cry to look at them. I used to say to them, ‘Oh, you *poor* little things! If you were out in a great big woods with other trees all around you and little mosses and June bells growing over your roots and a brook not far away and birds singing in you branches, you could grow, couldn’t you? But you can’t where you are. I know just exactly how you feel, little trees.’ I felt sorry to leave them behind this morning. You do get so attached to things like that, don’t you? Is there a brook anywhere near Green Gables? I forgot to ask Mrs. Spencer that.”

используется для
смягчения утверж-
дения. Оно может
переводиться как «не-
много», «в некотором
роде», «как бы» или
«в какой-то степе-
ни». Оно ослабляет
значение следующего
за ним глагола, по-
казывая, что действие
или чувство было не
полностью, а частич-
но выражено.

¹⁶ Разговорное вы-
ражение, которое
используется для
подчёркивания
маленького размера
чего-либо.

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