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УВАЖАЕМЫЕ ЧИТАТЕЛИ!

Предлагаемая вашему вниманию повесть «Странная история доктора Джекила и мистера Хайда» — это оригинальный английский текст, который может быть использован для дальнейшего изучения английского языка, английской литературы и культуры.

Может возникнуть вопрос, почему для владения языком необходимо читать книги в оригинале. Давайте попробуем на него ответить.

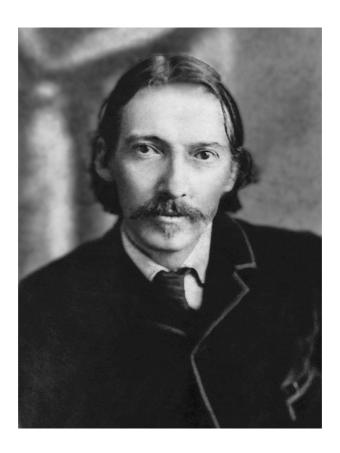
Прежде всего, чтение английской литературы в оригинале — это существенное подспорье тем, кто мечтает постичь все тонкости данного языка, пытается ощутить его красоту, услышать его мелодию. Оно позволяет читателю погрузиться в мир настоящих, аутентичных английских слов, идиоматических выражений, грамматических структур, другими словами, проникнуть в глубины истинного английского языка. Кроме того, человек, который много читает на английском языке, активизирует свое подсознание, незаметно записывающее и хранящее всю прочитанную информацию для последующего использования в нужный момент.

Повесть «Странная история доктора Джекила и мистера Хайда», написанная замечательным писателем Робертом Льюисом Стивенсоном, является достойным образцом английской литературы. Это захватывающее повествование о двойственности человеческой натуры, о добре и зле, живущих внутри каждого из нас, об опасности экспериментов, дающих волю темным силам и приводящих к необратимым последствиям, при которых зло обязательно берет верх над

добром. Эта «странная история» произошла с почтенным и всеми уважаемым доктором Джекилом, который, проводя эксперименты над собой в домашней лаборатории, с помощью инъекций определенных веществ научился вызывать свое второе «я», что в конце повести превратило его в настоящее чудовище — зловещего негодяя и убийцу мистера Хайла.

Безусловно, чтение оригинальных английских книг — дело непростое. Оно требует определенной подготовки и соответствующего уровня владения языком, как минимум уровня С1 по Общеевропейской шкале языковой компетенции (The Common European Framework of Reference for Language Learning, Teaching, Assessment, сокращенно СЕFR или СЕF), следовательно, по силам только продвинутым пользователям английского языка. Предлагаемое для чтения произведение содержит большое количество идиоматических выражений, с которыми вы, возможно, встретитесь впервые. Но ведь это прекрасно и весьма полезно, поскольку позволит вам обогатить словарный запас и поднимет вас на ступеньку выше во владении английским языком.

Дерзайте, дорогие друзья! Наслаждайтесь настоящим языком великих писателей! Эта книга, без сомнения, стоит вашего внимания!



Robert Louis Stevenson 1832–1898

Robert Louis Stevenson was born November 13, 1850 in Edinburgh, Scotland, the only son of respectable middle-class parents. Throughout his childhood, he suffered chronic health problems that confined him to bed.

In 1867, Stevenson entered Edinburgh University as a science student to follow his father's footsteps and become a civil engineer. However, Robert was at heart a romantic he spent much of his time studying French Literature and Scottish history. To understand the world in which Stevenson was raised, it is necessary to know that there were two Edinburghs; on the one

Robert Louis Stevenson 7

hand, there was the respectable, conventional, deeply religious New Town. On the other hand, there was a much more bohemian Edinburgh, with shady characters and underhanded dealings. These starkly different parts of town made a deep impression on Stevenson and strengthened his fascination with the duality of human nature, later providing the theme for *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

In the fall of 1873, Stevenson fell ill, his doctor ordered him to take a period of rest abroad. For the next six months, he went to the South of France and worked on essays. On his return to Edinburgh, slowly but surely, he earned a name for himself in journalism.

In May 1880 he married an American woman, Fanny Vandergrift Osbourne and went to San Francisco, USA but soon returned to England where he lived from 1880-1887, a period of time was marked by great literary achievement. Stevenson's first novel, *Treasure Island*, was published in 1883, followed by *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1886) and *Kidnapped* (1886). Stevenson's work was highly popular and he received great critical acclaim.

Upon his father's death in 1887, Stevenson chose to leave England and sailed for America, where he stayed for a year. In May 1888, he set sail for the South Seas. Stevenson grew so fond of the life of the South Seas that in December 1889 he bought an estate in Apia, Samoa, convinced that he could never again endure the harsh winters of his native Scotland or England. Apia was a perfect location because the climate was tropical but not wild; the people were friendly and hard-working.

Stevenson lived in Apia until his death in 1894. He wrote novellas, novels and short stories. Stevenson left a significant amount of work unfinished on which he had worked until the day of his death. On December 3, 1894 he felt a violent pain in his head and lost consciousness. Stevenson had suffered a brain hemorrhage and died a few hours later at the age of forty-four.

СПИСОК СОКРАЩЕНИЙ

Английские

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a — имя прилагательное adv — наречие n — имя существительное past — прошедшее время p.p. — причастие прошедшего времени pres.p. — причастие настоящего времени pl — множественное число v — глагол
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Русские

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архит. — архитектура
гл. — глагол
досл. — дословно
ед. ч. — единственное число
зд. — здесь
идиом. — идиома
л. — лицо
мед. — медицина
миф. — мифология
мн. ч. — множественное число
обыкн. — обыкновенно
особ. — особенно
превосх. ст. — превосходная степень
сравнительная степень
m. \partial. — так далее
т. е. — то есть
т. п. — тому подобное
франц. — французский
кому-л. — кому-либо; чего-л. — чего-либо; чему-л. — чему-либо
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CHAPTER I STORY OF THE DOOR

MR. UTTERSON the lawyer was a man of a rugged countenance, that was never lighted by a smile; cold, scanty and embarrassed in discourse; backward in sentiment; lean, long, dusty, dreary, vet somehow lovable. At friendly meetings, and when the wine was to his taste, something eminently human beaconed from his eye; something indeed which never found its way into his talk, but which spoke not only in these silent symbols of the after-dinner face, but more often and loudly in the acts of his life. He was austere with himself; drank gin when he was alone, to **mortify** a taste for vintages; and though he enjoyed the theatre, had not crossed the doors of one for twenty years. But he had an approved tolerance for others; sometimes wondering, almost with envy, at the high pressure of spirits involved in their misdeeds: and in any extremity **inclined** to help rather than to reprove.

lawyer зд. нотариус rugged countenance суровое лицо scanty зд. немногословный backward in sentiment сдержанный в выражении чувств lean сухопарый dusty пыльный dreary мрачный yet все же, все-таки eminently adv or eminent возвышенный; выдающийся, замечательный beacon светить austere строгий mortify подавлять (страсти, чувства и т. п.) vintage вино (обыкн. высшего качества) approved tolerance показная толерантность envy зависть misdeed злодеяние inclined склонный reprove порицать

I incline to Cain's heresy -Я склоняюсь к каиновой ереси quaintly adv or quaint странный, причудливый in this character зд. и поэтому down-going men опустившиеся люди chamber комната demeanour поведение; манера feat проявление большой ловкости, ловкость catholicity широта modest скромный and that was the lawyer's way - и так случилось с нашим нотариусом affection привязанность ivv плющ implied past or imply подразумевать aptness зд. достоинство hence следовательно bond узы distant kinsman дальний родственник it was a nut to crack - трудно было понять (идиом. tough nut to crack крепкий орешек)

"I incline to Cain's heresy," he used to say quaintly: "I let my brother go to the devil in his own way." In this character, it was frequently his fortune to be the last reputable acquaintance and the last good influence in the lives of down-going men. And to such as these, so long as they came about his chambers, he never marked a shade of change in his demeanour.

No doubt the **feat** was easy to Mr. Utterson; for he was undemonstrative at the best, and even his friendship seemed to be founded in a similar catholicity of good-nature. It is the mark of a modest man to accept his friendly circle ready-made from the hands of opportunity; and that was the lawyer's way. His friends were those of his own blood or those whom he had known the longest; his **affections**, like **ivy**, were the growth of time, they implied no aptness in the object. **Hence**, no doubt, the **bond** that united him to Mr. Richard Enfield, his distant kinsman, the well-known man about town. was a nut to crack for many, what these two could see in each other, or what subject they could find in common. It was reported by those who encountered them in their Sunday walks, that they said nothing, looked singularly dull, and would hail with obvious relief the appearance of a friend. For all that, the two men put the greatest store by these excursions, counted them the chief jewel of each week, and not only set aside occasions of pleasure, but even resisted the calls of business, that they might enjoy them uninterrupted.

It chanced on one of these rambles that their way led them down a bystreet in a busy quarter of London. The street was small and what is called quiet, but it drove a thriving trade on the week-days. inhabitants were all doing well, it seemed, and all emulously hoping to do better still, and laying out the surplus of their gains in coquetry; so that the shop fronts stood along that thoroughfare with an air of invitation, like rows of smiling saleswomen. Even on Sunday, when it **veiled** its more **florid charms** and lay comparatively empty of passage, encounter встретиться, наткнуться singularly dull необычайно скучный hail приветствовать for all that тем не менее put the greatest store придавать огромное значение counted them the chief jewel считали их главным украшением resist сопротивляться uninterrupted непрерываемый, непрерывный ramble прогулка drove a thriving trade IIIAa бойкая торговля emulously hoping ревниво надеясь surplus of their gains излишки выручки coquetry кокетство thoroughfare главная улица veil скрывать florid цветистый, напыщенный

charms чары