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О-76

Остен, Джейн.

О-76 Гордость и предубеждение = *Pride and Prejudice*: читаем в оригинале с комментарием / Остен Джейн; лексико-грамм. комм. Е. В. Усмановой. — Москва : Издательство АСТ, 2024. — 544 с. — (Комментированное чтение на английском языке).

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Совершенствуйте свой английский язык вместе с «Гордостью и предубеждением» — одним из самых известных романов Джейн Остен, который откроет вам двери в изысканный и утончённый мир английского высшего общества начала XIX века, где каждое чаепитие — драматический спектакль, а каждая светская вечеринка — поле битвы. Здесь вы познакомитесь с Элизабет Беннет, девушкой, вызывающей беспокойство у всех приличных людей своим острым чувством юмора, и мистером Дарси, чьи комплименты больше похожи на оскорбления, а высокомерие столь же велико, сколь и состояние. Смогут ли герои пройти путь от взаимного презрения к пониманию и любви и доказать, что гордость и предубеждение — не лучшие советчики в сердечных делах?

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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: servants are to be in the house by the end
: of next week.”

: “What is his name?”

: “Bingley.”

: “Is he married or single?”

: “Oh! single, my dear, to be sure! A single
: man of large fortune; four or five thousand a
: year. What a fine thing for our girls!”

: “How so? how can it affect them?”

: “My dear Mr. Bennet,” replied his wife,
: “how can you be so tiresome! You must know
: that I am thinking of his marrying one of
: them.”

: “Is that his design in settling here?”

: “Design! nonsense, how can you talk so!
: But it is very likely that he *may* fall in love
: with one of them, and therefore you must
: visit him as soon as he comes.”

: “I see no occasion for that. You and the girls
: may go, or you may send them by themselves,
: which perhaps will be still better, for as you
: are as handsome as any of them, Mr. Bingley
: might like you the best of the party.”

: “My dear, you flatter me. I certainly
: *have* had my share of beauty, but I do
: not pretend to be anything extraordinary now.
: When a woman has five grown-up daughters,
: she **ought**² to give over thinking of her own
: beauty.”

: “In such cases, a woman has not often
: much beauty to think of.”

: “But, my dear, you must indeed go and
: see Mr. Bingley when he comes into the
: neighbourhood.”

: “It is more than I engage for, I assure you.”

: “But consider your daughters. Only think
: what an establishment it would be for one of
: them. Sir William and Lady Lucas are deter-
: mined to go, merely on that account, for in

² «Ought to» используется для выражения обязательства, долга или правильности действия. Он схож по значению с «*should*», но имеет немного более формальный оттенок. Об употреблении формы *ought* см. Грамматический справочник (далее ГС) 31

general, you know, they visit no newcomers. **Indeed you must go, for it will be impossible for us to visit him, if you do not³.**

“You are over scrupulous, surely. **I dare say⁴** Mr. Bingley will be very glad to see you; and I will send a few lines by you to assure him of my hearty consent to his marrying whichever he chooses of the girls; though I must throw in a good word for my little Lizzy.”

“I desire you will do no such thing. Lizzy is not a bit better than the others; and I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane, nor half so good-humoured as Lydia. But you are always giving *her* the preference.”

“They have none of them much to recommend them,” replied he; “they are all silly and ignorant like other girls; but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters.”

“**Mr. Bennet, how can you abuse your own children in such a way⁵** You take delight in vexing me. You have no compassion on my poor nerves.”

“You mistake me, my dear. I have a high respect for your nerves. They are my old friends. I have heard you mention them with consideration these twenty years at least.”

“Ah, you do not know what I suffer.”

“But I hope you will get over it, and live to see many young men of four thousand a year come into the neighbourhood.”

“It will be no use to us, if twenty such should come, since you will not visit them.”

“Depend upon it, my dear, that when there are twenty, I will visit them all.”

Mr. Bennet was so odd a mixture of quick parts, sarcastic humour, reserve, and caprice, that the experience of three-and-twenty years had been insufficient to make his wife understand his character. *Her* mind was less

³ Условное предложение первого типа (*First Conditional*): if + Present Simple, will + инфинитив.

Первый тип условных предложений используется для выражения реальных и возможных ситуаций в будущем, которые зависят от выполнения определенного условия, см. ГС 60.

⁴ Фраза «*I dare say*» используется в английском языке как вводное выражение, чтобы выразить предположение, мнение или уверенность в чем-то, что говорящий считает вероятным или правдоподобным. Фраза придаёт утверждению оттенок скромности и вежливости, делая его более мягким и приемлемым в разговоре.

⁵ Риторические вопросы используются для выражения эмоций, таких как удивление или возмущение, и не предполагают получения ответа. В данном случае миссис Беннет выражает свое недовольство тем, как ее муж отзывается о их дочерях. Инверсия в вопросе «*how can you abuse*» меняет обычный порядок слов (you can abuse) и усиливает акцент на «*how*», что делает вопрос более эмоциональным и выражает негодование миссис Беннет.

: difficult to develop. She was a woman of
: mean understanding, little information, and
: uncertain temper. When she was discontented,
: she fancied herself nervous. The business of
: her life was to get her daughters married;
: its solace was visiting and news.

Chapter 2

Mr. Bennet was among the earliest of those
who waited on Mr. Bingley. He had always
intended to visit him, **though to the last**
always assuring his wife that he should not
go¹; and till the evening after the visit was
paid she had no knowledge of it. It was then
disclosed in the following manner. Observing
his second daughter employed in trimming a
hat, he suddenly addressed her with,

“I hope Mr. Bingley will like it, Lizzy.”

“We are not in a way to know *what* Mr.
Bingley likes,” said her mother resentfully,
“since we are not to visit.”

“But you forget, mamma,” said Elizabeth,
“that we shall meet him at the assemblies,
and that Mrs. Long has promised to intro-
duce him.”

“I do not believe Mrs. Long will do any
such thing. She has two nieces of her own.
She is a selfish, hypocritical woman, and I
have no opinion of her.”

“No more have I,” said Mr. Bennet; “and
I am glad to find that you do not depend on
her serving you.”

Mrs. Bennet deigned not to make any reply;
but, unable to contain herself, began scolding
one of her daughters.

2

¹ Придаточное уступительное предложение; начинается с союзного слова «*though*» и выражает противоречие (уступку) по отношению к главному предложению: «*He had always intended to visit him*». Это показывает, что несмотря на уверенность мистера Беннета, его намерения были другими.

“Don’t keep coughing so, Kitty, **for heaven’s sake**!² Have a little compassion on my nerves. You tear them to pieces.”

“Kitty has no discretion in her coughs,” said her father; “she times them ill.”

“I do not cough for my own amusement,” replied Kitty fretfully. “When is your next ball to be, Lizzy?”

“To-morrow fortnight.”

“Aye, so it is,” cried her mother, “and Mrs. Long does not come back till the day before; so, it will be impossible for her to introduce him, for she will not know him herself.”

“Then, my dear, you may have the advantage of your friend, and introduce Mr. Bingley to *her*.”

“Impossible, Mr. Bennet, impossible, when I am not acquainted with him myself; how can you be so teasing?”

“I honour your circumspection. A fortnight’s acquaintance is certainly very little. One cannot know what a man really is by the end of a fortnight. **But if we do not venture somebody else will; and after all, Mrs. Long and her nieces must stand their chance; and, therefore, as she will think it an act of kindness, if you decline the office, I will take it on myself.**”³

The girls stared at their father. Mrs. Bennet said only, “Nonsense, nonsense!”

“What can be the meaning of that emphatic exclamation?” cried he. “Do you consider the forms of introduction, and the stress that is laid on them, as nonsense? I cannot quite agree with you *there*. What say you, Mary? for you are a young lady of deep reflection, I know, and read great books and make extracts.”

² Фраза «for heaven’s sake» — это идиоматическое выражение на английском языке, которое переводится как «ради Бога» или «ради всего святого» на русском. Это выражение используется для того, чтобы добавить эмоциональную окраску к просьбе или утверждению, подчеркивая раздражение, отчаяние или срочность.

³ В предложении можно выделить два условных предложения первого типа (First Conditional): if + Present Simple, will + инфинитив. Этот тип используется для выражения реальных ситуаций, которые могут произойти в будущем при выполнении определенного условия см. ГС 60.

⁴ Использование модального глагола «*may*» в английском языке указывает на разрешение или возможность. Структура «*as much as*»: Это выражение является примером сравнительной конструкции, где «*as*» повторяется перед сравниваемыми элементами (здесь «*much*» и «*you choose*»). «*Much*» в данном контексте употребляется для обозначения степени или интенсивности действия, а «*you choose*» указывает на степень выбора или предпочтения, которую имеет субъект. Это дает возможность пользователю самому определять уровень или интенсивность действия (в данном случае кашля).

⁵ Фраза «*I dare say*» используется в английском языке как вводное выражение, чтобы выразить предположение, мнение или уверенность в чем-то, что говорящий считает вероятным или правдоподобным. Фраза придаёт утверждению оттенок скромности и вежливости, делая его более мягким и приемлемым в разговоре.

: Mary wished to say something very sensible,
: but knew not how.

: “While Mary is adjusting her ideas,” he
: continued, “let us return to Mr. Bingley.”

: “I am sick of Mr. Bingley,” cried his wife.

: “I am sorry to hear *that*; but why did
: not you tell me so before? If I had known
: as much this morning, I certainly would not
: have called on him. It is very unlucky; but
: as I have actually paid the visit, we cannot
: escape the acquaintance now.”

: The astonishment of the ladies was just
: what he wished; that of Mrs. Bennet per-
: haps surpassing the rest; though when the
: first tumult of joy was over, she began to
: declare that it was what she had expected
: all the while.

: “How good it was in you, my dear Mr.
: Bennet! But I knew I should persuade you at
: last. I was sure you loved your girls too well
: to neglect such an acquaintance. Well, how
: pleased I am! and it is such a good joke, too,
: that you should have gone this morning, and
: never said a word about it till now.”

: “Now, Kitty, **you may cough as much as
: you choose**⁴,” said Mr. Bennet; and, as he
: spoke, he left the room, fatigued with the
: raptures of his wife.

: “What an excellent father you have, girls,”
: said she, when the door was shut. “I do not
: know how you will ever make him amends for
: his kindness; or me either, for that matter.
: At our time of life, it is not so pleasant,
: I can tell you, to be making new acquaintance
: every day; but for your sakes, we would do
: anything. Lydia, my love, though you *are* the
: youngest, **I dare say**⁵ Mr. Bingley will dance
: with you at the next ball.”

“Oh!” said Lydia stoutly, “I am not afraid; for though I *am the youngest*, I’m the tallest⁶.”

The rest of the evening was spent in conjecturing how soon he would return Mr. Bennet’s visit, and determining when they should ask him to dinner.

Chapter 3

Not all that Mrs. Bennet, however, with the assistance of her five daughters, could ask on the subject, was sufficient to draw from her husband any satisfactory description of Mr. Bingley. They attacked him in various ways; with barefaced questions, ingenious suppositions, and distant surmises; but he eluded the skill of them all; and they were at last obliged to accept the second-hand intelligence of their neighbour, Lady Lucas. Her report was highly favourable. Sir William had been delighted with him. He was quite young, wonderfully handsome, extremely agreeable, and, to crown the whole, he meant to be at the next assembly with a large party. Nothing could be more delightful! To be fond of dancing was a certain step towards falling in love; and very lively hopes of Mr. Bingley’s heart were entertained.

“If I can but see one of my daughters happily settled at Netherfield,”¹ said Mrs. Bennet to her husband, “and all the others equally well married, I shall have nothing to wish for.”

In a few days Mr. Bingley returned Mr. Bennet’s visit, and sat about ten minutes with him in his library. He had entertained hopes of being admitted to a sight of the young ladies, of whose beauty he had heard

⁶ Фраза «for though I am the youngest, I’m the tallest» является интересным примером уступительного придаточного предложения, которое используется для введения высказывания, контрастирующего с чем-то, что было упомянуто ранее.

3

¹ Эта фраза представляет собой пример условного предложения (Conditional clause) с использованием модального глагола «can» в сочетании со словом «but» в необычной роли, подчеркивающей желание или надежду. В данном контексте, слово «but» не используется в своем стандартном противопоставляющем значении (как «но»), а усиливает модальность высказывания, подчеркивая минимальное требование или условие, которое хотела бы увидеть исполненным миссис Беннет.

² Пассивный залог («*was dispatched*») подчеркивает, что действие было выполнено кем-то, не обязательно упоминаемым в предложении. Это делает фокус на самом действии отправки, а не на лице, отправившем приглашение.

³ Конструкция «*were to do*» в английском языке является интересным примером использования модального глагола в прошедшем времени для выражения планов, предназначений или обязательств, которые предполагались в прошлом.

: much; but he saw only the father. to d The
 : ladies were somewhat more fortunate, for they
 : had the advantage of ascertaining from an
 : upper window, that he wore a blue coat and
 : rode a black horse.

: **An invitation to dinner was soon after-**
 : **wards dispatched;**² and already had Mrs. Ben-
 : net planned the courses that **were to do**³
 : credit to her housekeeping, when an answer
 : arrived which deferred it all. Mr. Bingley was
 : obliged to be in town the following day, and
 : consequently unable to accept the honour of
 : their invitation, etc. Mrs. Bennet was quite
 : disconcerted. She could not imagine what
 : business he could have in town so soon after
 : his arrival in Hertfordshire; and she began
 : to fear that he might be always flying about
 : from one place to another, and never settled
 : at Netherfield as he ought to be. Lady Lucas
 : quieted her fears a little by starting the idea
 : of his being gone to London only to get a
 : large party for the ball; and a report soon
 : followed that Mr. Bingley was to bring twelve
 : ladies and seven gentlemen with him to the
 : assembly. The girls grieved over such a number
 : of ladies; but were comforted the day before
 : the ball by hearing, that instead of twelve, he
 : had brought only six with him from London,
 : his five sisters and a cousin. And when the
 : party entered the assembly room it consisted
 : of only five altogether; Mr. Bingley, his two
 : sisters, the husband of the eldest, and another
 : young man.

: Mr. Bingley was good-looking and gentle-
 : manlike; he had a pleasant countenance, and
 : easy, unaffected manners. His sisters were
 : fine women, with an air of decided fashion.
 : His brother-in-law, Mr. Hurst, merely looked
 : the gentleman; but his friend Mr. Darcy soon

drew the attention of the room by his fine, tall person, handsome features, noble mien, and the report which was in general circulation within five minutes after his entrance, of his having ten thousand a year. The gentlemen pronounced him to be a fine figure of a man, the ladies declared he was much handsomer than Mr. Bingley, and he was looked at with great admiration for about half the evening, till his manners gave a disgust which turned the tide of his popularity⁴; for he was discovered to be proud, to be above his company, and above being pleased; and not all his large estate in Derbyshire could then save him from having a most forbidding, disagreeable countenance, and being unworthy to be compared with his friend.

Mr. Bingley had soon made himself acquainted with all the principal people in the room; he was lively and unreserved, danced every dance, was angry that the ball closed so early, and talked of giving one himself at Netherfield. Such amiable qualities must speak for themselves. What a contrast between him and his friend! Mr. Darcy danced only once with Mrs. Hurst and once with Miss Bingley, declined being introduced to any other lady, and spent the rest of the evening in walking about the room, speaking occasionally to one of his own party. His character was decided. He was the proudest, most disagreeable man in the world, and everybody hoped that he would never come there again. Amongst the most violent against him was Mrs. Bennet, whose dislike of his general behaviour was sharpened into particular resentment by his having slighted one of her daughters.

⁴Это предложение заслуживает внимания из-за своего выразительного использования метафоры в фразе «*turned the tide of his popularity*». Фраза «*turn the tide*» буквально означает «повернуть течение» и обычно используется для описания изменения направления или динамики событий. В данном контексте, это означает резкое изменение в общественном отношении к мистеру Дарси. Первоначально он вызывал восхищение своим внешним видом и социальным статусом, но из-за своих манер его популярность резко упала.

⁵ Модальный глагол «*must*» выражает необходимость или сильное желание. Вспомогательный глагол «*have*» в значении «заставить кого-то» или «попросить кого-то» выполнить действие, где «*you*» — это объект, который должен выполнить действие. Инфинитив «*dance*» без частицы «*to*», обозначающий действие, которое должен выполнить объект. Вместе фраза «*I must have you dance*» означает «Я хочу, чтобы ты танцевал» или «Мне нужно, чтобы ты танцевал», выражая настоящее желание или необходимость говорящего видеть объект (*you*) выполняющим действие (*dance*).

⁶ «*Had better*» используется для выражения сильной рекомендации или совета. Она указывает на то, что определённое действие настоятельно рекомендуется или даже необходимо. Несмотря на использование прошедшего времени «*had*», значение конструкции относится к настоящему или будущему времени.

⁷ Усиленная вежливая форма просьбы, означающая «позволь(те) мне».

: Elizabeth Bennet had been obliged, by the
: scarcity of gentlemen, to sit down for two
: dances; and during part of that time, Mr.
: Darcy had been standing near enough for her
: to overhear a conversation between him and
: Mr. Bingley, who came from the dance for a
: few minutes, to press his friend to join it.

: “Come, Darcy,” said he, “**I must have you
: dance.**”⁵ I hate to see you standing about by
: yourself in this stupid manner. **You had much
: better dance.**”⁶

: “I certainly shall not. You know how I de-
: test it, unless I am particularly acquainted
: with my partner. At such an assembly as
: this, it would be insupportable. Your sisters
: are engaged, and there is not another woman
: in the room whom it would not be a punish-
: ment to me to stand up with.”

: “I would not be so fastidious as you are,”
: cried Bingley, “for a kingdom! Upon my hon-
: our, I never met with so many pleasant girls in
: my life as I have this evening; and there are
: several of them you see uncommonly pretty.”

: “*You* are dancing with the only handsome
: girl in the room,” said Mr. Darcy, looking at
: the eldest Miss Bennet.

: “Oh! she is the most beautiful creature
: I ever beheld! But there is one of her sisters
: sitting down just behind you, who is very
: pretty, and I dare say very agreeable. **Do let
: me**”⁷ ask my partner to introduce you.”

: “Which do you mean?” and turning round,
: he looked for a moment at Elizabeth, till
: catching her eye, he withdrew his own and
: coldly said, “She is tolerable; but not hand-
: some enough to tempt *me*; and I am in no
: humour at present to give consequence to
: young ladies who are slighted by other men.
: You had better return to your partner and

enjoy her smiles, for you are wasting your :
time with me.” :

Mr. Bingley followed his advice. Mr. Darcy :
walked off; and Elizabeth remained with no :
very cordial feelings towards him. She told :
the story, however, with great spirit among :
her friends; for she had a lively, playful :
disposition, which delighted in anything :
ridiculous. :

The evening altogether passed off pleasantly :
to the whole family. Mrs. Bennet had seen her :
eldest daughter much admired by the Nether- :
field party. Mr. Bingley had danced with her :
twice, and she had been distinguished by his :
sisters. Jane was as much gratified by this :
as her mother could be, though in a quieter :
way. Elizabeth felt Jane’s pleasure. Mary had :
heard herself mentioned to Miss Bingley as the :
most accomplished girl in the neighbourhood; :
and Catherine and Lydia had been fortunate :
enough to be never without partners, which :
was all that they had yet learnt to care for :
at a ball. They returned, therefore, in good :
spirits to Longbourn, the village where they :
lived, and of which they were the principal :
inhabitants. They found Mr. Bennet still up. :
With a book he was regardless of time; and :
on the present occasion he had a good deal :
of curiosity as to the event of an evening :
which had raised such splendid expectations. :
He had rather hoped that all his wife’s views :
on the stranger would be disappointed; but :
he soon found that he had a very different :
story to hear. :

“Oh, my dear Mr. Bennet,” as she entered :
the room, “we have had a most delightful :
evening, a most excellent ball. I wish you :
had been there. Jane was so admired, noth- :
ing could be like it. Everybody said how :

⁸ В этом тексте используется условное предложение третьего типа, которое относится к событиям в прошлом, которые не произошли, и их гипотетическим последствиям. Условная часть (придаточное предложение) начинается с «*If*» и использует *Past Perfect*: «*If he had had any compassion for me,*» — Здесь «*had had*» — это *Past Perfect*, показывающее действие, которое могло бы произойти в прошлом. Главная часть (результат) использует модальный глагол «*would*» + *Present Perfect*: «*he would not have danced half so much!*» — Здесь «*would not have danced*» — это сочетание модального глагола «*would*» и *Present Perfect*, показывающее результат гипотетического действия в прошлом.

well she looked; and Mr. Bingley thought her quite beautiful, and danced with her twice. Only think of *that*, my dear; he actually danced with her twice; and she was the only creature in the room that he asked a second time. First of all, he asked Miss Lucas. I was so vexed to see him stand up with her; but, however, he did not admire her at all; indeed, nobody can, you know; and he seemed quite struck with Jane as she was going down the dance. So he enquired who she was, and got introduced, and asked her for the two next. Then, the two third he danced with Miss King, and the two fourth with Maria Lucas, and the two fifth with Jane again, and the two sixth with Lizzy, and the *Boulanger*—”

“If he had had any compassion for me,” cried her husband impatiently, “he would not have danced half so much!”⁸ For God’s sake, say no more of his partners. Oh that he had sprained his ankle in the first dance!”

“Oh! my dear,” continued Mrs. Bennet, “I am quite delighted with him. He is so excessively handsome! and his sisters are charming women. I never in my life saw anything more elegant than their dresses. I dare say the lace upon Mrs. Hurst’s gown—”

Here she was interrupted again. Mr. Bennet protested against any description of finery. She was therefore obliged to seek another branch of the subject, and related, with much bitterness of spirit and some exaggeration, the shocking rudeness of Mr. Darcy.

“But I can assure you,” she added, “that Lizzy does not lose much by not suiting *his* fancy; for he is a most disagreeable, horrid man, not at all worth pleasing. So high and so conceited that there was

no enduring him! He walked here, and he :
 walked there, fancying himself so very great! :
 Not handsome enough to dance with! **I wish** :
you had been there, my dear, to have given :
him one of your set-downs.⁹ I quite detest :
 the man.”

Chapter 4

When Jane and Elizabeth were alone, the former, who had been cautious in her praise of Mr. Bingley before, expressed to her sister how very much she admired him.

“He is just what a young man **ought to be**¹,” said she, “sensible, good-humoured, lively; and I never saw such happy manners!—so much ease, with such perfect good breeding!”

“He is also handsome,” replied Elizabeth, “which a young man ought likewise to be, if he possibly can. His character is thereby complete.”

“I was very much flattered by his asking me to dance a second time. I did not expect such a compliment.”

“Did not you? *I* did for you. But that is one great difference between us. **Compliments always take you by surprise, and me never**². What could be more natural than his asking you again? He could not help seeing that you were about five times as pretty as every other woman in the room. No thanks to his gallantry for that. Well, he certainly is very agreeable, and I give you leave to like him. You have liked many a stupider person.”

“Dear Lizzy!”

“Oh! you are a great deal too apt, you know, to like people in general. You never

⁹ «*I wish*» используется для выражения сожаления о том, что что-то не произошло в прошлом; «*you had been there*» — это условное наклонение, использующее Past Perfect для указания на действие, которое не произошло в прошлом, но о котором говорящий жалеет. Это подчёркивает, что событие (присутствие собеседника) было возможным в прошлом, но не случилось; «*to have given him one of your set-downs*» — это инфинитивная конструкция, выражающая цель или намерение. Инфинитив «*to have given*» используется для описания гипотетического действия, которое могло бы произойти в прошлом. Здесь используется перфектный инфинитив (*to have given*), чтобы показать, что действие (сделать выговор) должно было произойти раньше другого действия (присутствие на мероприятии).

4

¹ «*Ought to*» используется для выражения обязательства, долга или правильности действия. Он схож по значению с «*should*», но имеет немного более формальный оттенок.

Об употреблении формы *ought* см. ГС 31

² Во второй части предложения опущены вспомогательные слова для сокращения и усиления эффекта противопоставления. Полная форма могла бы быть: «*Compliments always take you by surprise, and they never take me by surprise.*» Опущение этих слов делает фразу более краткой и выразительной, что подчеркивает контраст.

³ Конструкция «*is to*» используется для выражения планов или намерений, что кто-то собирается сделать что-то в будущем.

· see a fault in anybody. All the world are
· good and agreeable in your eyes. I never
· heard you speak ill of a human being in
· my life.”

· “I would wish not to be hasty in cen-
· suring any one; but I always speak what
· I think.”

· “I know you do; and it is *that* which makes
· the wonder. With *your* good sense, to be so
· honestly blind to the follies and nonsense
· of others! Affectation of candour is common
· enough;—one meets with it everywhere. But
· to be candid without ostentation or design—to
· take the good of everybody’s character and
· make it still better, and say nothing of the
· bad—belongs to you alone. And so, you like
· this man’s sisters, too, do you? Their manners
· are not equal to his.”

· “Certainly not; at first. But they are very
· pleasing women when you converse with them.
· Miss Bingley **is to**³ live with her brother, and
· keep his house; and I am much mistaken if
· we shall not find a very charming neighbour
· in her.”

· Elizabeth listened in silence, but was not
· convinced; their behaviour at the assembly
· had not been calculated to please in general;
· and with more quickness of observation and
· less pliancy of temper than her sister, and
· with a judgment too unassailed by any atten-
· tion to herself, she was very little disposed
· to approve them. They were in fact very
· fine ladies; not deficient in good humour
· when they were pleased, nor in the power
· of being agreeable where they chose it; but
· proud and conceited. They were rather hand-
· some, had been educated in one of the first
· private seminaries in town, had a fortune of
· twenty thousand pounds, were in the habit
