CHAPTER 7

QUOTATION 1

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| “I wonder now, sir, whether I believed at all in the firmness of the foundations of the new life I was attempting to construct for myself in New York. Certainly I *wanted* to believe; at least I wanted not to disbelieve with such an intensity that I prevented myself as much as was possible from making the obvious connection between the crumbling of the world around me and the impending destruction of my personal American dream.” | “Adesso mi domando, signore, se credessi davvero alla solidità dei fondamenti della nuova vita che stavo cercando di costruirmi a New York. Di sicuro *volevo* crederci; o quanto meno non volevo non crederci, con una tale intensità da impedirmi di fare l’ovvia connessione tra il frantumarsi del mondo intorno a me e l’incombente distruzione del mio sogno americano.” | Italian language translates the word *foundations* with the word *fondamenti*, modifying an important meaning: *foundations* literary refers to the foundation of a construction, while *fondamenti* refers to the base rules one has to respect for a particular result. The use of a complement of advantage in the English quotation and the corresponding Italian enclitic particle give a different importance to Changez’s inner being. Another difference is the verb *disbelieve* that is translated in Italian with the use of a double negation. Finally the Italian version doesn’t report the expression *as much as was possible* that connotes Changez’s ambiguity in noticing the connection: it’s not so clear if he doesn’t succeed or if he doesn’t want. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation provides an example of Changez’s attachment to his secure American life. Themes of different culture’s meeting and of survey of identity. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez’s wonders about the real attachment to his American life. The contrast between the adverbs *certainly* and *at least* conveys the idea of Changez’s confusion and insecurity. The word *foundations* has a different meaning in respect of the key-word *fundamentals* always used in the novel: it conveys an idea of stability that is not implied in the idea of fundamentals, in that foundation refers to the human being while fundamental only to his social role. The expressions *not to disbelieve* and *non volevo non crederci* testify well Changez’s insecurity and inner confusion. Finally, he attributes to the historical events his American dream’s fail, as it is conveyed by the word *connection* that connects the cause to the effect. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The overall effect is that the English quotation seems to focus more on Changez’s introspection and on his confusion, while the Italian translation does not render well this. Moreover one effect of the translation is the loss of possible meanings that English language can convey using some terms instead of others. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “I reasons that these stories were mostly untrue; the few with some basis in fact were almost certainly exaggerated; and besides, those rare cases of abuse that regrettably did transpire were unlikely ever to affect me because such things invariably happened, in America as in all countries, to the hapless poor, not to Princeton graduates earning eighty thousand dollars a year. Thus clad in my armor of denial I was able to focus - with continuing and noteworthy success - on my job.” | “Quelle storie erano perlopiù false, mi dicevo; se anche avevano qualche fondamento, di certo venivano gonfiate; inoltre era improbabile che quei rari casi di violenza arrivassero a toccare me, perché negli Stati Uniti, come in qualunque altro paese, cose come quelle accadevano ai poveri indifesi, non ai laureati di Princeton con uno stipendio di ottantamila dollari l’anno. Così, protetto dalla mia armatura di negazione ero libero di concentrarmi – con costante e clamoroso successo – sul lavoro.” | Despite both the quotation have a similar structure, the English one seems to have a more simple syntax and seems to give to the reader information more directly. An interesting difference is the different preposition referred to the armor of denial made by Changez: *in* conveys the idea that Changez closes himself within him; *dalla* suggests that Changez uses an instrument to protect himself. |
| **Reason for choice:**  It is an example of Changez’s will of disbelieve to stories that mine American’s multiculturalism and integration. Themes of different cultures’ meeting and collision, of prejudges, of integralism and of different social classes’ meeting. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez tries as much as he can to disbelieve to the stories he hears about racism against other Muslims and to create explanations to the ones he cannot refuse. This research it is explicated with his attachment to his American life and with his will of belonging to an integralist system. Moreover he reasons that such abuse inevitably happened refers only to poor people, and that he couldn’t be attacked thanks to his elevated position in society. This egoistic thought is well connoted with a climax of the adverbs *mostly*, *certainly*, *invariably*, and now Changez admits, conscious of that, he had tried to build around himself an armor. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The overall effect of the English quotation is that Changez tries to convince himself that the stories he hears aren’t true, concentrating on himself and not focusing on the journal’s news; in the Italian quotation it seems that he tries to create possible explanation to justify this news. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “The economy’s an animal,” Jim continued. “It evolves. First it needed muscle. Now all the blood it could spare was rushing to its brain. That’s where I wanted to be. In finance. In the coordination business. And that’s where *you* are. You’re blood brought from some part of the body that the species doesn’t need any more. The tailbone. Like me. We came from places that were wasting away.” | “L’economia è un animale, -continuò Jim. – Si evolve. Prima ha bisogno dei muscoli. Poi tutto il sangue che rimane può affluire al cervello. Era lì che io volevo essere. Nella finanza. Nella central di controllo. E ora ci sei anche tu. Tu sei li sangue che affluisce da una parte del corpo di cui la specie non ha più bisogno. La coda. Come me. Noi veniamo da luoghi ormai superflui.” | English quotation seems to connote better the idea of the evolution. Indeed it uses past simple as well as the –ing form, suggesting an idea of movement and so of evolution. The Italian quotation indifferently uses present. Moreover, in the Italian version the conjunction *anche* makes Changez secondary to Jim, while in the English one they are both n the same level. Finally, the verb *were wasting away* is translated in Italian with the adjective *superflui*, with a variation of meaning: indeed, in the Italian quotation the process of degrading of these places seems to be done yet and irreversible, while in the English one there is a possibility to change it. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation provides an example of similarity between Jim and Changez and of the power of finance. | |
| **Analysis**: The colloquial register used by Jim and conveyed by the English language with the short form (for example *you’re*) gives the idea of the close relationship between Changez and Jim. It seems that only Jim understands Changez and that he feels himself particularly closer to him. Indeed he says to Changez that they both have experienced the difficult of belonging to a poor and not considered reality, dreaming wealth and more possibilities. Considering the metaphor used by Jim, they both come from *the tailbone*, and finance is the way to demonstrate their value and their strength, the thing that gives to them big possibilities. The metaphor indeed is very interesting because suggests well the ideas of the systematic character and of the power of finance. The first is conveyed by the semantic field of the animal’s anatomy; the second by the words *animal*, isolated by the rest of Jim’s speech, *muscle* and *brain*, that suggests the idea of a big strength used rationally. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The total effect of the English quotation is that Jim is very close to Changez, because he feels they both have worked strongly to come to light from disappearing realities. In the Italian one Jim seems to be detached from Changez and his speech seems to be more only a motivational one than a true comprehension. | |

QUOTATION 4

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “But I remained aware of the embers glowing within me, and that day I found it difficult to concentrate on the pursuit - at which I was normally so capable - of fundamentals.” | “Ma continuavo a sentire le braci che mi bruciavano dentro, e contrariamente al solito quel giorno ebbi difficoltà a concentrarmi sui fondamenti.” | English quotation and Italian one are quite similar in syntax. However there are two differences: the first concerns the order of the sentence, the second the choice of words. Indeed the Italian quotation anticipates the expression *contrariamente al solito*, while in the English one the expression *at which I was normally so capable* comes after. In the Italian quotation it is given more importance to the extraordinary of the event than to the event itself. Moreover, the Italian quotation translates the expression pursuit on fundamental with the only word *fondamentali*, excluding the possible other meanings except for the financial one. |
| **Reason for choice:**  It is an example of Changez’s introspection. | |
| **Analysis**:  The use of images recalling fire connotes well Changez’s anger. The quotation refers to the previous dispute between Changez and a racist American. He feels his angry outburst has gone but something remained and makes him not concentrated: he doesn’t succeed in his aim of focus on fundamentals. It is interesting to notice moreover that the word *pursuit* has two possible meanings referred to *fundamentals*: the one is that Changez is normally trying to focus on his job fundamentals; the second is that Changez is researching fundamentals not only at his work but in generally. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The overall effect is that the English quotation focuses more on Changez’s confusion at the period, highlighting his research of fundamentals to follow. The Italian version instead gives more importance to the fact that Changez is troubled in some manner so he does not succeed in his normal behaviors. | |

QUOTATION 5

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “I felt at once both *satiated* and *ashamed*. My satiation was understandable to me; my shame was more confusing. Perhaps, by taking on the persona of another, I had diminished myself in my own eyes” | “Mi sentivo nello stesso tempo *sazio* e *pieno di* *vergogna*. La sazietà era comprensibile, la vergogna più disorientante. Forse, assumendo l’identità di un altro, mi ero rimpicciolito davanti ai miei occhi” | The English quotation is characterized by a repetition of the possessive pronoun *my*, absent in the Italian version, that is a sign of Changez’s interiority. The Italian version gives more importance to Changez’s shame, with the expression *pieno di vergogna*. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation provides an example of Change’s research of his identity and of his submission to Erica (and so to America). | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez assumes the identity of Chris in order to have sex with Erica. This process makes him submissive to Erica, because he denies himself. He’s also losing his identity in his American life, for example when he behaves as an American worker to have the same respect foreigners give to Americans. This assumption of another identity makes him both satiated and confused. His satiation derives from his sexual desire gratified. His confusion comes from his inability to find datum points and so his true identity. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The total effect of the English version is that Changez is researching himself and he’s trying to understand more himself. Indeed the English version focuses on Changez’s auto-analysis. The Italian quotation instead focuses more on the effects on Changez of his love with Erica. | |

CHAPTER 8

QUOTATION 1

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “How can I describe to you, sir, how much her words disturbed me? She glanced away, and I saw her recede into her mind.” | “Come spiegarle, signore, quanto le sue parole mi turbarono? Erica distolse lo sguardo e la vidi sprofondare negli abissi della propria mente.” | The English language adopts nominal style and it is more simple, but the Italian quotation connotes better Erica’s introspection. Indeed the Original quotation uses the word *recede*, while the Italian one uses the expression *sprofondare negli abissi*. In this case Italian language is more iconic. |
| **Reason for choice:**  It is an example of Changez’s preoccupation for Erica’s conditions. Themes of love, and of Erica’s interiority. | |
| **Analysis**: Changez truly loves Erica so he is preoccupied about her feelings and conditions, as well as he is aware about his inner conflict and her never forgotten love for Chris. Indeed he notices her *recede into her mind*, that is her will to live in her memory. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The total effect of the two versions is that Changez is very worried about Erica, but the additional effect of the Italian one is Erica’s deep inner illness. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “Possibly this was due to my state of mind, but it seemed to me that America, too, was increasingly giving itself over to a dangerous nostalgia at that time. There was something undeniably retro about the flags and uniforms, about generals addressing cameras in war rooms and newspaper headlines featuring such words as duty and honor. I had always thought of America as a nation that looked forward; for the first time I was struck by its determination to look back.” | “Forse era dovuto al mio stato mentale, ma mi sembrava che anche gli Stati Uniti in quel periodo si stessero lasciando andare ad una pericolosa nostalgia. C’era qualcosa di innegabilmente *retrò* in tutte quelle bandiere e quelle uniformi, nei generali che che si rivolgevano alle telecamere in gabinetti di guerra e nei titoli di giornale che contenevano parole come *dovere* e *onore*. Avevo sempre pensato agli Stati Uniti come una nazione che guarda avanti; per la prima volta fui colpito dalla sua determinazione di guardare *indietro*.” | The main difference between the two quotations is the use of the words *America* and *Stati Uniti*. Indeed, the English version prefers the name America for the United States, because it conveys some cultural and anthropological images that are not conveyed by the name United States, used in the Italian one, that, despite it is more correct, gives to the reader the ideas of political and geographical delimitations. In the general English quotation sounds more simple in respect to the Italian one. |
| **Reason for choice:**  Changez’ s similarity with America. Theme of research of identity. | |
| **Analysis**:  The climax of the military intervention connotes well the idea that America is living as in the period of wars: *flags and uniforms*, *generals addressing cameras in war rooms* and *words as duty and honor*. *Retro* is the key-word and inserts all the scene into the particular atmosphere of the past tense. This idea is highlighted also by word nostalgia, that can refers to more things: American’s nostalgia of the past, Erica’s nostalgia of her story with Chris and Changez’s nostalgia of his homeland. Nostalgia becomes the least common multiple of the three characters. Finally, the contrast between *look forward* and *look back* gives to the reader the idea that also America hasn’t a definite identity. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The total effect conveyed by the English version is that Changez is in some ways closer to America, because they seems to have the same problem of the research of identity and of nostalgia, they seems to be in some ways friends knowing well each others. The Italian quotation does not renders well this idea of relationship between Changez and the United States, as well as the single idea of nostalgia is well conveyed. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “I had been telling you of the nostalgia that was becoming so prevalent in my world at the onset of the final winter I would spend in your country.” | “Le stavo raccontando della nostalgia che stava travolgendo il mio mondo all’inizio dell’ultimo inverno che avrei trascorso nel vostro paese.” | The only but relevant difference between the two versions is the meaning conveyed by the expressions *becoming so prevalent* and *travolgendo*. The first one gives the idea of something that now is so diffused and not inconsiderable, the second of something that has a very strong impact that transform what previously was. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation is an example Changez’s inner being. | |
| **Analysis**:  The contrast between the two possessive pronouns *my* and *your* conveys the idea of the separation between Changez himself and the American culture. Indeed before this moment Changez have also used the pronoun *my* in referring to his life in America; now something changed. The key-word nostalgia can refers to more things: America’s regret of the past, Erica’s will of living with Chris in her mind or Changez’s sense of belonging to a different culture in respect of the American one. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The total effect of the two version is connected to the different meaning of the expressions *becoming so prevalent* and *travolgendo*: indeed the English version gives the idea that Changez has to consider now his nostalgia, while the Italian quotation gives the idea that nostalgia is the main cause of Changez’s change. | |

QUOTATION 4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “Our creed was one which valued above all else maximum productivity, and such a creed was for me doubly reassuring because it was quantifiable - and hence *knowable* - in a period of great uncertainty, and because it remained utterly convinced of the possibility of progress while others longed for a sort of classical period that had come and gone, if it had ever existed at all.” | “Il nostro credo poneva al di sopra di tutto la massima produttività, e un tale credo era per me doppiamente rassicurante perché era rassicurante – e di conseguenza *conoscibile* – in tempi di grande incertezza, e perché restava ancorato alla fiducia nel progresso in un momento in cui gli altri rimpiangevano una sorta di epoca classica, se mai era esistita.” | The lexicon of the English quotation is the typical one of finance, while in the Italian one it is more generic (*valuated* vs *poneva, possibility* vs *fiducia*). Another difference is the English expression had come and gone that it is not reported in the Italian verison: it gives to the reader the idea of something occurred in the past and now no more considerable. |
| **Reason for choice:**  It is an example of the value of finance for Changez. Indeed finance gives to him the possibility to progrees. Themes of two cultures’ meeting and of research of identity. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez, despite his inner conflict and the contrast between his Pakistani side and his new American life, feels himself a part of the world of finance yet. Indeed, the possessive pronoun *our* testifies that he is continuing to believe in the possibilities offered by finance. In particular, people’s valuation only by their qualities in finance permits to not consider other distinctions, for example the one of the skin color. Moreover, the quantifiable characteristic of finance permits to him to be sure in something in a period of uncertainly within himself. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The overall effect of the English one is that Changez believes as much as he can in finance because his quantifiable characteristic makes him sure of something. As a result, the reader understands he is very confused and troubled by the idea of America’s nostalgia. The effect of the Italian version is quite similar to the English one and focuses more on the idea of Changez’s need of stable points (*ancorato alla fiducia*) | |

QUOTATION 5

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “You’re preoccupied. Something’s eating at you. If I had to guess, I’d say it’s your Pakistani side” | “Sei turbato. C’è qualcosa che ti logora. Se dovessi indovinare, direi che è il tuo lato Pakistano” | The quotation are both quite similar in syntax but there are some differences in the lingual choices. For example, the term *preoccupied* has a lesser impact of the term *turbato* that highlights a variation in the normal balance. Another difference, in this case giving more effect to the English quotation, is the expression *eating at you* that connotes well the idea of something that is wearing out Changez within himself. |
| **Reason for choice:**  It is an example of themes of different cultures’ meeting and of research of identity. | |
| **Analysis**:  Jim’s ability in valuating people highlights Changez’s inner conflict. Jim also supposes correctly that what makes Changez troubled is his Pakistani side, in other words his Pakistani identity that is in contrast with his attempt to be as much as he can an American. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The total effect of the two versions is quite similar: both the quotation renders well the idea of Changez’s inner conflict that is wearing out him. However in the Italian version Changez’s introspection is more underlined. | |

CHAPTER 9

QUOTATION 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “But as I reacclimatized and my surroundings once again became familiar, it occurred to me that the house had not changed in my absence, I had changed; I was looking about me with the eyes of a foreigner…” | “Ma mentre mi riacclimatavo e l’ambiente circostante tornava ad essermi familiare, mi resi conto che non era la casa ad essere cambiata durante la mia assenza; ero io che mi guardavo attorno con gli occhi di uno straniero …” | The English verb *became* is translated in the Italian quotation with the verb *tornava*: the results is a different meaning. Indeed the first conveys the idea of the different point of view adopted, while the second the idea of a gradual getting used to see his home as he previously had ever been. Another differenc is that the Italian quotation insert the idea of Changez’s change in the expression referred to his way of looking as a foreigner, while the English version reports the change (*that the house had not changed in my absence, I had changed* vs *non era la casa ad essere cambiata durante la mia assenza; ero io che mi guardavo attorno con gli occhi di uno straniero*) |
| **Reason for choice:**  Changez’s consciousness of his change. He has adopted a different point of view from his real one. Themes of different cultures’ meeting and of different points of view. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez is conscious that he has adopted a different point of view after his permanence in America. Indeed, after understanding that, he finds his home and his own land as when he has leaved. He can now understand better an American person’s feeling in Pakistan and mainly he understands he had changed (is interesting to notice the similarity between the name Changez and the verb to change). The personal pronoun *my* and the expression *about me* testifies that Changez has ever considered Pakistan the true reality to which he belongs. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The overall effect is that the English quotation focuses on Changez influenced by his American life: the protagonist seems to have adopted the point of view of an American worker of the upper society and the result is that he sees his homeland in a very different way. His change is very evident, while in the Italian version he seems to return from a touristic travel in which he had seen things so different that he has to accustom to his house. | |

QUOTATION 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “I found it ironic; children and the elderly were meant to be sent away from impending battles, but in our case it was the fittest and brightest who were leaving, those who in the past would have been most expected to remain.” | “Mi parve ironico; di solito nell’imminenza di una battaglia si allontanavano i bambini e i vecchi, invece nel nostro caso quelli che se ne andavano erano i più sani e brillanti, quelli che avrebbero dovuto essere in prima linea.” | The different use of the verbs *to find* and *parere* conveys the ideas that in the English quotation Changez makes a realization, while in the Italian one he makes a conjecture. Another difference is the verb *mean to be*, that gives to the reader the idea that Changez is not respecting something that has ever been so. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation is an example of Changez’s will of defense his homeland. Theme of research of identity. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez feels he is trading his country. Indeed he reasons that young people are travelling away from Pakistan in order to find wealthy and in some ways better lives, but at the same time they are taking off from their land the possibility of progress and future that only young people can give. This think is given by the contrast between the terms *children* and *the elderly* and the superlatives *the fittest* and *the brilliant*. He finally thinks that in the past this thing did not happen: probably the modern mentality brings some cultures and countries to become prevalent to others, and that is what Changez doesn’t want for Pakistan. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The overall effect of the English quotation is that Changez feels he is trading his country as well as a traditional rule: he’s making his country undefended. Instead, the total effect of the Italian one is that Changez’s feelings are not so true. | |

QUOTATION 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “…I had not shaved my two-week-old beard. It was, perhaps, a form of protest on my part, a symbol of my identity, or perhaps I sought to remind myself of the reality I had just left behind;” | “…non mi ero rasato la barba di due settimane. Forse era una forma di protesta, un simbolo della mia identità, o forse cercavo di mantenere vivo il ricordo della realtà che mi ero lasciato alle spalle;” | Both the quotation are quite similar in the building and in the syntax. However there are some differences in how they conveys the same meanings: in particular, in this case Italian language results more iconic. Indeed the expressions of *mantenere vivo* and *mi ero lasciato alle spalle* permits to the reader to create a mental image that helps him to understand the value of Changez’s beard. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation provides an example of Changez’s identity and of his “fight” for his Pakistani side’s defense. | |
| **Analysis**:  The beard is considered essential for many Muslims that want to resemble to Maometto, and in particular is considered a distinctive sign for Islam fundamentalists that follows strictly their religion. So the beard is very frequent in Islam cultures, and the Pakistani is one of them. Seeing that his brother and his father have the beard, also Changez decided to not shave his beard for many reasons: he considers it a symbol of his true identity, a way to protest against the traditional think that attributes moral characteristics to people only considering their aspect, an instrument to remember where he comes from. In this list all the meanings have the same value, as it is highlighted by the asyndeton, and Changez himself is not sure which if them he had considered firstly (use of the adverb *pheraps*). However the frequency of the personal adjective my conveys the idea that for Changez his beard is over all a symbol of his identity. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The total effect of the English is that Changez is not so conscious of the reasons he has to not shave his beard, but he feels proper this look. The overall effect of the Italian version is that Changez wants to remembers to himself as much as he can the reality from which he belongs. | |

QUOTATION 4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “It was the certainty with which she placed me in the past tense that struck me most about her statement.” | “Quello che mi colpì di più nelle sue parole fu la sicurezza con cui mi consegnava al passato.” | The main difference between the two versions consists in the different organization of sentences. In particular, the English one puts the certainty of Erica’s words and her relegation of Changez in the past before Changez’s struck, while the Italian one inverts this order. |
| **Reason for choice:**  Themes of love and of Changez’s relationship with Erica. | |
| **Analysis**:  Erica’s is irremediably living into her mind and remembering of her relationship with Chris. Changez is now for her the past, while he should be the future, and Chris takes the place of Changez, if Changez has ever had truly a chance with Erica. In particular, in this quotation Changez is conscious that Erica had some problems in forgetting Chris, but he is struck by the certainty of her words. He feels Erica has decided to take her way without him and he feels that he has no more hope. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The English quotation focuses more on Erica’s illness and on the impossibility o for Changez to be part of her life, while the Italian quotation focuses more on Changez’s introspection because put his feelings before Erica’s life in her mind. | |

QUOTATION 5

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “some people around here think you’re looking kind of shabby. The beard and all. Quite frankly, I don’t give a shit. Your performance is what counts…” | “Qui c’è qualcuno che pensa ti stai lasciando andare un po’ troppo. Con quella barba e tutto. Francamente, a me non me ne frega niente. Quel che conta sono i risultati…” | The English quotation conveys better the overall idea of Changez’s shabby and of Jim’s indifference and bother thanks to the iconic language. The Italian quotation uses two periphrases to gives to the reader these ideas, with a loss in the immediacy and simplicity. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation is referred toJim’s admonition to Changez. It provides an example of finance’s values that Changez tried to follow. It refers to the theme of different cultures’ meeting. | |
| **Analysis**:  Finance valuates over all maximum productivity. This permits to Changez to become a very considered person in America even if he’s a Pakistani. It can be considered a good thing because finance does not consider cultural or external aspects differences, but it valuated man for their ability. On the other hand, it can be considered a standardization, and the inconsideration of different cultures can be in some way not an integration but a negation of men’s characters. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The total effect of the two version is that the English one renders more immediately and more simply Changez’s shabby and Jim’s indifference, while the Italian one rings around the meaning, losing a bit in the efficacy of the communication. | |

CHAPTER 10

QUOTATION 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| I myself employed no such precautions on my trip to Chile. | Per il mio viaggio in Cile non presi questo tipo di precauzioni. | The original version better underlines the cultural differences between Changez and the Other due to the repetition of the personal pronoun and the adjective “I myself”.  It sounds like a warning.  In the Italian version the reader has the feeling that Changez has taken some precautions different from arms. Maybe the narrator refers to his indifferent emotions.  Both versions use the litotes “employed no such” – “non presi questo tipo”. They use the same semantic and lexical choices.  The only difference is that the Italian version dismiss the adjective “myself” because it would have been a repetition of the pronoun “io”. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation is interesting because it presents the insecurity Changez has after the World Trade Center attack. Thinking about “precautions” means that the situation may be unbalanced and Changez may have been in danger. On an anthropological level the quotation underlines the ambiguity to run into another culture and stranger people. The human being fend himself when he is in front of something unknown. There is a evanescent border between fend and precautions.  The quotation related a summary of the relationship with the *Other*. | |
| **Analysis**:  The key word of the quotation is the noun “precaution”. The narrator wants to highlight what’s on the mind of someone that meets someone else unrelated to his culture. Generally people are suspicious about new introductions but Changez seems to don’t care about it. He “employed no such precautions” means that he is almost on the safe side but the reader knows that Changez is in trouble. It sounds like a resignation. It seems that he isn’t able to counter.  The Italian version for “no such” correspond to “questo tipo”. It might be that Changez has taken other precautions different to arms.  The use of the litotes “employed no such” puts the focus on Changez’s action of do not take precautions. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Precautions are measures taken [in advance](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/advance) to [prevent](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/prevent) something [dangerous](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/dangerous), unpleasant, or [inconvenient](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/inconvenient) from [happening](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/happen). Usually human being take precaution when he gets in contact with something or someone extraneous. In the relationship with another culture Changez refused to take precaution because he seems to be included in both cultures : American and Pakistan culture. So he believes to be self-assured. That is typical of Americans behavior. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| He was a manager of excellent repute, and I might have considered revealing to him the turmoil taking place inside me, but at the level of human beings our connection was nil. So I apologized, saying that his feedback had hit the mark, but that he need not worry because I would redouble my efforts. “Everything,” I said, mustering a tone of maximum reassurance, “is under control.” | Era un manager di eccellente reputazione, e io avrei anche potuto rivelargli il mio tumulto interiore, ma umanamente la nostra relazione era nulla. Perciò mi scusai, dissi che il suo rimprovero aveva colpito nel segno, ma che non doveva preoccuparsi perché avrei raddoppiato i miei sforzi. “E’ tutto … sotto controllo”, dissi affettando un tono rassicurante. | The original version adopts the verbal style while the translation use the nominal style: “taking place inside me” VS “interior”. The language used confers a descending climax. The narrator use semantic choices like “tumoril” refers to medicine or “level of human being” refers to psychology or philosophy but the conclusion seems to reassure. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation is interesting because it evidences the concentration of Changez. He results to be determined even if he has some trouble with the society that encircles his life. But in the first part of the quotation Changez is strict in front of his manager. He affirms that he isn’t able to comprehend his sensations because he never experienced this kind of situation. Changez seems to pity the manager.  There are two important themes: differences between mentality and society and the meeting with the *Other*. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez feels that his mentality is so far from the mentality of the American manager. There is not relationship between Chnagez and his manager because American society is strictly bound to capitalism. So the manager doesn’t care about Changez’s problems but only in his performance for the firm.  The connotation of the job with the noun “efforts” signs that Changez is obligated to do this job. The reader can understand that something is broken in Changez’s mind. He doesn’t love his work and doesn’t love people that work with him in the firm. This is psychologically distressing. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez can’t sustain his colleagues’s behavior. He is not convinced in the work he is doing. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| In other words, my blinders were coming off, and I was dazzled and rendered immobile by the sudden broadening of my arc of vision. | In altre parole, mi erano caduti I paraocchi ed ero abbagliato e incapace di muovermi per l’improvviso allargarsi del mio campo visivo. | The quotation uses the language of senses to underline Changez’s awareness of the real American nature. Both version make use of the semantic field of view.  The quotation seems to have a tone of revenge. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation explains Changez’s sensation when he discovers the real effect that America has on his nature. The quotation presents the theme of appearance and reality. | |
| **Analysis**:  The narrator use the metaphor of the “blinders” to make the reader understand Changez’s feelings. The “broadening of my arc of vision” coincides with the discover of the real American attitude. At the moment Changez is aware of what America really is. His arc of vision is broaden because he understands what was hidden under the beautiful set of New York everyday life.  Beside the word “vision” refers to the sense of view and confers the sensation of an enlarged scenery.  The inability to move in the American society is compared to the inability to see after a dazzle: [brightness](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/bright) that [blinds](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/blind) someone temporarily. The narrator uses the image of the dazzle to make the reader understand the inability of Changez to bring into focus what are his problems. When we dazzled we are not able to see in an easy way. Like us, Changez is not able to dissolve his doubts easily. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez understand what was wrong with his American life. He realize that the American reality is a fiction and that the American society and the Underwood Samson is using him as a product that soon will be eliminated. | |

QUOTATION 4

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| I thought of Erica. It occurred to me that my attempts to communicate with her might have failed in part because I did not know where I stood on so many issues of consequence; I lacked a stable *core*. I was not certain where I belonged - in New York, in Lahore, in both, in neither - and for this reason, when she reached out to me for help, I had nothing of substance to give her. | Pensai a Erica. Pensai che forse i miei tentativi di comunicare con lei erano falliti anche perché non avevo una posizione chiara su tante questioni fondamentali; mi mancava un *nucleo* stabile. Non sapevo quale fosse la mia vera casa – New York, Lahore, entrambe, nessuna delle due – e per tale ragione, quando lei aveva teso l mano in cerca di aiuto, non avevo avuto niente di solido da offrirle. | The quotation use the past tense to talk about Erica. The original version underline the personal pronoun “I” that confers to the reader the sensation that Changez feels guilty. He gives guilty to his inability to the indecision he has on “many issues of consequence”. In the Italian version it is translated with the sentence “question fondamentali” that recalls the adjective “fundamentals” and Changez’s culture.  In the second part of the quotation the Italian version use the nominal style: for example “where I belonged” is not the English for “mia vera casa” . So the Italian version use an image to describe a situation while the original version use an action. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation better explains the instability of Changez’s life. He isn’t able to find a place where all his desire are satisfied. This is due to the instability of the places he lives and to the mixture cultures. He can’t find an anchor so he lives without certainties.  Changez is sad because he understands that Erica can’t find security in his arms. Erica needs security because she suffers from depression; Changez endangers her life. So she takes distance from him.  The themes present in this quotation are: relationship between cultures, genders and the *Other*. | |
| **Analysis**:  the quotation presents the topic of two different cultures meeting: the Italian version presents the problem trough the adjective “fondamentali” that recalls in reader’s mind the problem of fundamentalism that is the topic of the entire novel. So the Italian version confers a more critical view about the relationship between Changez and Erica gives to the Changez’s failure a cultural connotation. While the English version develops the theme of two different gender meeting: women need to be understood and secure; Changez isn’t able to gives this security to Erica. For this reason their relationship seems to be impossible. Changez finds the reason of their incommunicability to his lack of a stable core.  The core is interpreted in a cultural and family way. Changez doesn’t know of which culture he is part. This creates a sense of instability and Erica seems not to trust him. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The impossibility to find a stable core creates in Changez some gaps. He is not American and not Pakistani but he stays in the middle of this two very different and opposing cultures. This creates a sense of confusion in Erica’s mind that can’t understand his real nature. The protagonist seems to be very ambiguous for the woman. | |

QUOTATION 5

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| Then he asked, “Have you heard of the janissaries?” “No,” I said. “They were Christian boys,” he explained, “captured by the Ottomans and trained to be soldiers in a Muslim army, at that time the greatest army in the world. They were ferocious and utterly loyal: they had fought to erase their own civilizations, so they had nothing else to turn to.” | Poi domandò: “hai mai sentito parlare dei giannizzieri?” “No”, dissi io. “Erano ragazzi cristiani, - spiegò,- catturati dagli ottomani e addestrati per essere soldati in un esercito musulmano, a quel tempo il più potente del mondo. Erano feroci ed estremamente leali: avevano lottato per cancellare dentro di sé la propria cultura, perciò non avevano più nient’altro a cui rivolgersi. | The quotation is presented with a dialog. The two interlocutor are Changez and Juan-Bautista. The tone used by the narrator is very critical and strong to American society and American point of view about workers.  The syntax is simple and characterized by the use of coordinates. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation presents the dialogue between Changez and Juan-Bautista. His interlocutor tries to identify Changez’s situation with a metaphor: Changez is compared with a janissary. The life of a janissary is similar to Changez’s life. This metaphor makes the reader better understands Changez feelings and emotions. This quotation presents the theme of relationship between cultures and different religious faith strictly connected to Changez’s experience. | |
| **Analysis**:  the metaphor of janissaries is perfect in the case of Changez. They had the same experience. This connotes the underdevelopement of the American mentality and society.  Changez’s risk is the lost of their homeland culture. Juan-Bautista makes clear to Changez some aspects of the American nature.  American society is connoted as an “army” that is ready to undertake a war with another culture or society that threat their absolute power. Changez is a solider of this dangerous army that has the objective to submit the entire world under his power.  The loss of Changez’s core is due to this “American influence” inside him. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez feels himself lost because the American society makes him lose his own culture, the Pakistan one. | |

CHAPTER 11

QUOTATION 1

|  |  |  |
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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| It was right for me to refuse to participate any longer in facilitating this project of domination; the only surprise was that I had required so much time to arrive at my decision. | Non potevo continuare a collaborare a tale progetto di dominio; mi meravigliavo solo di aver impiegato tanto tempo per giungere a quella decisione. | The narrator use a very critical tone in comparison with the United States.  The original version seems to be more negative because connotes Changez’s opinion with the adjective “right”, while the Italian version doesn’t makes any connotation. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation is particularly interesting because it presents the Changez’s decision to left America and come back to Pakistan. A choice that seemed to be very difficult has been resolved in few second when Changez discovers the reality that was hidden behind the beauty of the United States. He is surprised because this discovers troubled him for a long time and now he blanks out a big problem.  The quotation presents the theme of the difference between economic system and the superiority of the upper class that deceive Changez to take his decision to leave America. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez decided to move from the US because he doesn’t want to help the American economy and society in their will of domination all over the world.  Changez said that he “refuse” this will of Americans but the reader can understand that for a moment the protagonist would like to act supporting the American party. The American society is always connoted like an army . the narrator use the semantic field of “war” to connote their will of domination. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez doesn’t want to follow American ideals because he wants to defend his own culture. | |

QUOTATION 2

|  |  |  |
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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| If you have ever, sir, been through the breakup of a romantic relationship that involved great love, you will perhaps understand what I experienced. There is in such situations usually a moment of passion during which the unthinkable is said; this is followed by a sense of euphoria at finally being liberated; the world seems fresh, as if seen for the first time; then comes the inevitable period of doubt, the desperate and doomed backpedaling of regret; and only later, once emotions have receded, is one able to view with equanimity the journey through which one has passed. My doubt and regret came rather quickly, as they so often - in my experience of our species - tend to do, and when I boarded the subway to report for duty at Underwood Samson for the last time, I was in a state of shock similar to that which one undergoes when one has witnessed one’s knee twist impossibly but has yet to feel any pain. | Se le è mai accaduto, signore, di vivere la crisi si una relazione romantica nata da un grande amore, allora forse capirà quello che provavo. Di solito in queste situazioni c’è un momento di passione durante il quale viene detto l’impensabile; segue un senso di euforia dato dal sentirsi finalmente liberi, il mondo appare fresco, come visto per la prima volta; poi arriva l’invitabile periodo di dubbio, la disperata e tragica retromarcia del rimpianto; e solo in seguito, una volta che le emozioni si sono acquietate, si è in grado di guardare con obiettività al percorso compiuto. I miei dubbi e i miei rimpianti arrivarono piuttosto in fretta, come nella mia esperienza spesso accade in questi casi, e quando salii in metropolitana per presentarmi per l’ultima volta alla Underwood Samson, ero in uno stato di shock simile a quello che si prova quando ci si ritrova col ginocchio ritorto in una posizione innaturale ma non si prova ancora alcun dolore. | The narrator use the past tense to explain Changez’s feelings about his experience.  The narrator use the climax to explain Changez’s sensations after his layoff.  The tone of the quotation become sad after the top of the climax and gives to the reader an idea about the spin that Changez experienced. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation introduces Changez’s point of view after his layoff from Underwood Samson. It reports every emotions makes references to the semantic field of love and medicine. Both are connected to Erica’s disease. Moreover Erica recalls America so the reader can immediately understand that the narrator uses a metaphor that implicit refers to Erica and America.  Changez introduces the theme of economical power of American society and the difficulty to have relationship with the *Other* far from your ideals. | |
| **Analysis**:  The quotation explains Changez tumoril. The sense of euphoria is followed by a sense of sadness. He explains with a climax his difficult experience with the awareness accepted during his years in the US. Changez use the simile of the “state of shock” to connote his experience and then he use the word “pain” that makes the reader understand that his experience was incredibly painful. Moreover the reader can understand that Changez doesn’t advise this pain immediately but it come out after a long time of reflection about his doubts. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez seems to be afraid about his decision to leave the Underwood Samson and he is shocked because he can’t know what the future reserve for his life. He feels many contrasting emotions that makes him loose his stability and makes him feel under a “state of shock”. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| But I had begun to understand that she had chosen not to be part of my story; her own had proven too compelling, and she was - at that moment and in her own way - following it to its conclusion, passing through places I could not reach. | Però avevo cominciato a capire che aveva scelto di non far parte della mia storia; la sua, di storia, si era dimostrata fin troppo coinvolgente, e in quel momento e a suo modo, la stava seguendo fino alle conclusioni, attraversando luoghi a cui io non avevo accesso. | The original version prefers the use of the verbal style. The quotation has a melancholy tone that confers to the reader Chngez’s emotions. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation presents the topic of the love between two different genders meeting. It reports Changez conclusions about the love story between him and Erica. It recalls also the conclusion of the American experience of Changez. | |
| **Analysis**:  The entire quotation explains the regret of Changez decision trough his failure in his love story with Erica. He underlines the distance between their points of view and their culture. It recalls the distance that go trough his culture and American culture.  He isn’t able to read under Erica/America real nature. This places can’t admit Changez in their story. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Chagez is aware of what was wrong in the relationship with Erica and America. | |

QUOTATION 4

|  |  |  |
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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| I was an incoherent and emotional madman, flying off into rages and sinking into depressions. | Ero sull’orlo della follia, in un continuo altalenare di emozioni; mi accendevo di rabbie improvvise per poi sprofondare nella depressione. | The quotation present the semantic field of medicine to connote Changez’s feelings. He’s seems to be a madman. The language used by the two version is very different: the English version use many adjectives while the Italian version prefers to use some nouns to connote the situation. The word “incoherent” corresponds to the Italian “follia”: their meaning are very different. “incoherent” refers to the character of a person while “follia” refers to a illnesses. On the contrary “altalenare di emozioni” refers to a state of mind of a people while “madman” connotes a illnesses. |
| **Reason for choice:**  This quotation is interesting because it presents the instability of Changez’s nature. They are told in a very negative way that connotes Changez’s as a deranged and depressed person. This is due to the instability gives by the inability to accept the American point of view about eastern culture after the World Trade Center collapse. | |
| **Analysis**:  The quotation presents a climax that reach his top at the end of the quotation with the noun “depressions”. It starts describing a state of the mind and at the end it is presented like an illnesses. The unbalanced state that characterize Changez’s life put in danger the health of the protagonist. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The feeling out of place of Changez risk to put his life into danger. His awareness to be in danger shows how the protagonist knows his situation and the difficulty he has on resolving his problems with the Other (like Erica) and with the entire American society that has totally change his point of view and his opinion about life. | |

QUOTATION 5

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| Affronts were everywhere; the rhetoric emerging from your country at that moment in history - not just from the government, but from the media and supposedly critical journalists as well - provided a ready and constant fuel for my anger. | Gli affronti erano ovunque; la retorica che emergeva dal vostro paese in quel momento storico, non solo da parte del governo, ma anche dei media e dei giornalisti considerati critici, forniva carburante in abbondanza alla mia rabbia. | The narrator use a tone of reproach toward the American point of view.  The Italian version seems to be less incisive. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation present the theme of persecutions and of different cultures meeting. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez doesn’t bear the negative impression of Americans about his country and his culture. So he makes a sort of objection act toward the American society and mentality.  Their mentality put in a bad light his culture without making differences: not all Pakistani are terrorists. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez wants to demolish prejudices between cultures. | |

CHAPTER 12

QUOTATION 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| I had returned to Pakistan, but my inhabitation of your country had not entirely ceased. | Ero tornato in Pakistan, ma non avevo del tutto cessato di abitare il vostro paese. | The original version use the verbal style while the Italian version use the nominal style. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation is interesting because it present Changez’s thoughts after his return in Pakistan. The theme presented in this quotation is the theme of cultures meeting. | |
| **Analysis**:  The key word of this quotation is “inhabitation” because it immediately presents the impossibility to delete or forgive a such important experience. Some part of Changez remain in New York: for example the love, the economical power and the belonging to an upper class society. With the persistence Changez still lives in America. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  When we do an experience that change our way to live and to think about a entire culture we can’t forget from what situation such change come from. In this case Changez can’t forgive his American experience. | |

QUOTATION 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| Such journeys have convinced me that it is not always possible to restore one’s boundaries after they have been blurred and made permeable by a relationship: try as we might, we cannot reconstitute ourselves as the autonomous beings we previously imagined ourselves to be. | Tali esperienze mi hanno convinto che non è sempre possibile restaurare i propri confini dopo che sono stati turbati e resi permeabili da una relazione: per quanto ci proviamo, non possiamo ricostruirci nella forma autonoma che in precedenza immaginavamo di avere. | The narrator uses the metaphor of the boundaries to show how they are ephemeral and evanescent. Moreover he connotes the inability to identify our culture because it is a mixture of all our experience.  The narrator uses a coordinative syntax. He uses a nostalgic tone. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation sounds particularly interesting for different orders of reason: it refers to the protagonist’s relationship with Erica and its consequences on his mood and feelings, but it is of course to be extended to the relationship one may have with a person of a different gender, with a person of a different culture.  On an anthropological level the quotation proves fertile for reflection on whatever meeting the Other generally implies in the human being.  It presents the themes of relationship between genders, social classes, cultures and with the Other. | |
| **Analysis**:  Here Chnagez explains how an experience is able to signs somebody’s life for the entire existence. Changez is aware about how his American experience has influenced his way of think. The American society tries to delete and change his ideals and his view of the word. Changez isn’t sure about his real identity. He can understand of which culture he takes part of.  Moreover Changez sustain that the changes caused by this influence occupy your life forever. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  There are no boundaries between cultures because every culture can influence one another culture. | |

QUOTATION 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| … our relationship could now thrive only in my head, and to discuss it with a mother intent - admittedly in my own best interest - on challenging it with reality might do it irreparable harm. | … ormai nella mia testa la nostra relazione era libera di prosperare, e discuterne con una madre che, certo per il mio bene, si ostinava di mettermi di fronte alla realtà, avrebbe potuto essere fatale. | The Italian version seems to be less negative in comparison with the original one. The verb “prosperare” connotes in a positive way his thought while the English version connotes it in a negative way. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation presents the theme of two different genders meeting and the theme of appearance and reality. Changez explains the reason why he doesn’t want to talk with his mother about Erica/America. He thinks that she would destroy his conjectures. It seems that Changez wants to mislead himself about his ended love story with Erica/America. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez is aware that his relationship with Erica is ended but he wants to keep alive their love in his mind. He doesn’t want to talk with his mother about their relationship because she will destroy his thoughts. His intention is explained in the sentence “our relationship could now thrive only in my head”.  Changez doesn’t want to know reality because it may be dangerous for his decision to leave the United States.  The awareness of reality is connotes as an “irreparable harm”. The metaphor conveys the sensation that Changez looks at reality with fear and anxiety. The high probability of this to happened is underlined by the use of the verb “might do” that coincides with the tense of probability. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez doesn’t want to know the real end of his story because he is afraid to regret his decision to leave America and Erica. | |

QUOTATION 4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| I have endeavored to live normally, as though nothing has changed, but I have been plagued by paranoia, by an intermittent sense that I am being observed. | Riuscivo a vivere normalmente, come se nulla fosse cambiato, ma ero in preda alla paranoia, all’intermittente sensazione di essere spiato. | The Italian version prefers the nominal style.  The quotation conferes a tone of tension and difficulty. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation explains Changez’s feelings about living in America at the moment of the World Trade Center attack. Pakistani were persecuted so he has the sensation to be observed in every field of his life in New York. He does everything he does before the attack but he is paranoiac. Changez underlines the difficulty to live in a society that discriminate his culture and religion and it is afraid about the behavior that Americans acts forward Pakistani people. so there is the theme of difference between culture and society. | |
| **Analysis**:  The state of paranoia generally correspond to a mental [condition](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/condition) characterized by [delusions](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/delusion) of [persecution](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/persecution), [unwarranted](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/unwarranted) [jealousy](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/jealousy), or [exaggerated](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/exaggerate) [self-importance](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/self-importance), typically worked into an [organized](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/organize) system. It may be an [aspect](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/aspect) of [chronic](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/chronic) [personality disorder](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/personality-disorder), or of a [serious](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/serious) [condition](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/condition)  which the person [loses touch](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/touch) with [reality](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/reality). This strictly connected to Changez’s situation. Even if he lives normally he feels observed and this sensation creates anxiety.  The action of observing is typical of a people who is searched for a crime or who search to commit a crime. This recalls the semantic field of war where Americans usually observe their enemy before acting. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez seems to describe his life as a double face. It coincides with the American nature after the attack at the World trade center. Americans are suspicious about every people that comes from the eastern society. They discriminate this people and try to make them leave their country. Even if it seems that everything is alright, Americans wants to remove form their country every person that come from Asian country. This conveys a war atmosphere. | |

QUOTATION 5

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| I had, in my own manner, issued a firefly’s glow bright enough to transcend the boundaries of continents and civilizations. | … a mio modo avevo prodotto il bagliore di una lucciola capace di trascendere I confini di continenti e civiltà . | The narrator use teh figurative language of the metaphor to connotes Changez mutable nature. The quotation uses the semantic field of csociety. The narrator use the corrdinative syntax. |
| **Reason for choice:**  This quotation results particularly interesting because it explains Changez’s opinion about his leaving the US. The theme presented is the meeting of two different culture. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez is aware of the difficult and important decision. However he consider his experience a great experience. the experience gives to the protagonist the chance to transcend boundaries between cultures. This is the positive aspect of his experience. since he was able to transcend this boundaries he feels good in the American society. The adjective “transcend” connotes his experiences like a divine enterprise. The divine view is also recalled by the light of the firefly.  The repetition of the sound “c” in the last sentence permit to highlight the importance of Changez’s actions. He seems to be gratified and enriched after his stay in the United States.  The image of the fire fly (metaphor) recalls the episode of Changez and Erica go back to a firefly in Manhattan. So there is a cohesion between Erica and America. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez understands the fragility of the boundaries that govern the entire world. he understands that they are easily replaceable. | |