**CHAPTER 1**

QUOTATION 1

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| “… So I get where you’re coming from, Changez. You’re *hungry*, and that’s a good thing in my book”. | “… Perciò comprendo la sua situazione, Changez. Lei ha *fame*, e questa dal mio punto di vista è una buona cosa”. | The difference between the two quotation mainly affects the language used: it may the reader confer different meanings to the quotation because the two version adopt different semantic choices.  The original version seems to use a favour the verbal style. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation sounds interesting because it highlights Changez’s nature from two different topics: in the original version the narrator evidence Changez’s origins and the relationship between cultures; the Italian verision focuses on the relationship between social classes. | |
| **Analysis**: the quotation conveys different meanings due to the different use of language. The interlocutor says to Changez that “ I get where you’re coming from” so he underlines that he knows Changez’s origins. In the Italian version the narrator uses the word “situazione”, in English situation, that may be interpreted as economical or social situation. This point of view is underlined by the use of the word “hungry” – “fame” - written in italic - that recalls misery and poverty. Poverty may be connected to Asian country like Pakistan form whom Changez comes from. In the original version “hungry” refers to the characterization of the protagonist in his job. So the quotation can have different interpretations.  The parenthetical clause “Changez” is used to recalls the eastern origins of the protagonist because it isn’t a typical american or western name.  The verb “get” – “comprendo” recalls in reader’s mind a sense of compassion and gives to the quotation a benevolent tone.  The Italian version translate the words “my book” with “dal mio punto di vista”: this difference can allude to the acion of writing a book. We can interpret that a book is a means to present someone’s point of view. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The total effect is that the interlocutor seems to be familiar with Changez’s life because he talks to Changez like a closer friend. The interlocutor may have experienced what means to leave your origins and your status and take roofs in another country. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| Confronted with this reality, one has two choices: pretend all is well or work hard to restore things to what they were. I choose both. | Di fronte a una simile realtà si hanno due scelte: fingere che tutto vada bene oppure darsi da fare per ripristinare le cose. Io ho scelto entrambe le vie. | The two quotations hasn’t got many differences. They choose the same semantic choices to better underline the difficulty of Changez. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation may be interesting because it allude at Changez’s dilemma right from the first paragraphs of the novel. His nature is divided in two reality that brings two choices one opposite to the other. This quotation presents the topic of integralism VS reluctance, the differences between cultures and the multiple-identity. | |
| **Analysis**:  The reader can suppose that Changez has to choose one way or another due to the use of the word “or” that suppose a choice between two or more possibility. Changez doesn’t take a decision and choose to undertake both ways. This underline his uncertainty and his precarious situation that will be revealed at the end of the novel. So it is an anticipation.  The reality is connoted by the adjective “simile” (Italian version) that may confer a negative sense to the reality while in the original version the narrator doesn’t use any adjective.  There is also a reference to the past: “to restore things to what they were” that highlights the will to go back to the past. This action is opposite to the other to “pretend all is well” that evidences a sort of resignation. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  There is a struggle between this two action that Changez doesn’t get it over because he strongly desire both. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| Yes, it was exhilarating. *That*, in an admittedly long-winded fashion, is how I think, looking back, about Princeton. Princeton made everything possible for me. But it did not, could not, make me forget such things as how much I enjoy the tea in this, the city of my birth. | Si, fu esaltante. Ed è *così* che, in modo prolisso, lo ammetto, se mi guardo indietro penso a Princeton. Per me Princeton ha reso tutto possibile. Ma non mi ha fatto dimenticare, non poteva, cose come il piacere di un te qui, nella mia città natale. |  |
| **Reason for choice:** the quotation introduces the theme of nostalgia. Changez recognize the huge possibility that Princeton introduces in his life but he can’t forgive his homeland and his origins. So the reader can also find the topic of relationship with another culture and the difference between Eastern and Western society. | |
| **Analysis**: the narrator reassumes with the word “that” everything Princeton reminds in his thoughts. Reading the quotation the reader has the feeling that Princeton is beautiful and useful place but it is not able to substitute Lahore. The most important sentence in this quotation is the parenthetical clause “could not” because it underlines the impossibility to forget his origins. This parenthetical will be essential for the storyline of the next chapters.  The repetition of the word “Princeton” evidences how this place has been of big importance for the protagonist. But the last sentence, where Changez nominates for two time his city evidences the impossibility to equal this one. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The huge possibility that Changez meets in Princeton are not enough to forget his homeland and the simplicity of his city. | |

QUOTATION 4

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| Do not be frightened by my beard: I am a lover of America. I noticed that you were looking for something; more than looking, in fact you seemed to be on a *mission*, and since I am both a native of this city and a speaker of your language, I thought I might offer you my services. | Non si faccia spaventare dalla mia barba: io amo l'America. Mi sembrava che lei stesse cercando qualcosa; anzi, più che cercando, lei pareva in *missione,*e dato che io sono nativo di questa città e parlo la sua lingua, ho pensato di offrirle i miei servigi. | The quotation presents some differences in the language used.  The original version prefers the nominal style. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation gives some information about the nature of the American interlocutor and underlined the function of the dramatic monologue. After reading the quotation gives you a sense of tension between the two speakers because they are talking about his different cultures. Changez reassures the American that he doesn’t have to be frightened by his beard that is a symbol of the Islamic religion and culture. Changez connotes the behavior of the American as a mission because he seems to be worried. So this quotation presents the topic of the relationship between cultures meeting, the differences between religious faith , relationship with the Other and integralism VS reluctance. | |
| **Analysis**:  The reader is immediately strike by the use of the noun “beard” because it is strictly connected to the adjective “frightened”. The relationship between the two words seems to be very unusual but going on reading the rider can understand that Changez refers to his culture. So the reader has to be aware of the features of the eastern culture and of the Islamic religion. Changez justify his beard with the sentence “I am a lover of America”. Why does Changez use this sentence to justify his aspect? Because Americans are frightened of terrorism that has its cradle in the Islamic religion. We can notice that the original version uses especially the nominal style, on the contrary the Italian version uses the verbal style ES. “a lover” VS “io amo”.  The Italian version creates less suspance than the original version.  The behavior of the American interlocutor makes Changez thinking that he may be on a mission that recalls the semantic field of the war. This might be allude to tensions between USA and Pakistan. Changez seems to offer his help to his “enemy” during his mission, very unusual for two people whose represent two different cultures.  The narrative strategy used is the dramatic monologue that presents the entire novel from the point of view of Changez: the reader knows the nature of the American interlocutor form an oriental point of view, completely different form the American one. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez seems to be aware of the feelings and emotions of the American interlocutor and evidence his foreigner’s sense of being in another culture and country. Moreover the narrator introduce the themes of the meeting with the Other presenting his fears and complications for the unknown. Chnagez seems to understand the situation of the American and offer him his help. | |

QUOTATION 5

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| What did I think of Princeton? Well, the answer to that question requires a story. When I first arrived, I looked around me at the Gothic buildings - younger, I later learned, than many of the mosques of this city, but made through acid treatment and ingenious stonemasonry to look older - and thought, *This is a dream come true*. | Cosa pensavo di Princeton? Bè, per rispondere a questa domanda devo raccontarle una storia. Appena arrivato mi guardai intorno e osservando gli edifici gotici – più recenti, scoprii in seguito, di molte moschee di questa città, ma antichizzati dai trattamenti a base di acidi e dal sapiente lavoro degli scalpellini – pensai, *questo è un sogno diventato realtà.* | In the first part of the quotation the original version choose the nominal style. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The question presents Changez’s reaction in front of the beauty of Princeton. It introduces the topic of appearance and reality and America’s skills in buildings. | |
| **Analysis**:  The question has the function to introduce the reader in another story. It is better explained in the second sentence where the narrator directly illustrates his objective. The story coincide with the entire storyline.  The action of observing frequently returns to look to something unknown. Changez gives opinion after his examinations. He discovers that Gothic buildings were false. The reader can compare his opinion on buildings to the American society introduces the theme of appearance and reality. So a person cannot found his opinion only in a look but he has to go deep to found the truth. So Changez is a good observatory because he is able to go deeper in his observation.  the theme of appearance and reality is re-called also in the last sentence where “dream” refers to appearance and “true”, in the Italian version “realtà” refers to the real. So the reader can immediately understand that there is an oxymoron in what Changez said and that it will be a difficult coexistence.  The world “true” is usually exploits to make reference to things while “realtà” is used to connote something that belongs to human being.  Changez considers his experience as a “dream” because the American and Princeton reality was different from Pakistan reality and he understands that this reality offers him more possibilities both in University both in the everyday life. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  This question present the difficulty to understand what a place or a person really is: we cannot base our opinion to his aspect but we have to go deeper in his structure. | |

**CHAPTER 2**

QUOTATION 1

|  |  |  |
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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| I see one in particular has caught your eye; she is indeed a beauty. Tell me, sir, have you left behind a love – male or female, I do not presume to know your preference, although the intensity of your gaze suggests the latter – in your homeland? | Vedo che una in particolare ha catturato il suo sguardo; in effetti è una bellezza. Mi dica signore, si è lasciato alle spalle un amore – maschio o femmina, non pretendo di conoscere le sue preferenze, anche se l’intensità del suo sguardo pare suggerire la seconda – nella sua terra natale? | The original version seems to be more informal than Italian version because the second seems more formal due to the use of “forma di cortesia” used in the Italian language. This confers also a sense of nostalgia especially when he introduces his lost love.  Both versions use a nominal style.  The question has the function to introduce another story. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation offers the topic of the relationship between genders. The narrator explains his point of view about girls in Pakistan and then put his interlocutor to question. The narrator highlights how Pakistan and American girls are both beautiful. This sentence wants to evidence that there is no differences between within human being but only in their aspect or culture. The Pakistan girl, even if she wears *burka* or jeans, is beautiful as the American one. the reader has the sensation that the American interlocutor think differently about this argument. So the question introduces the topic of different culture meeting and the topic of the relationship between minority (Changez) and superiority (American). | |
| **Analysis**:  Firstly the reader can found again Changez’s point of view about the American/America. It looks at the novel with the eye of eastern world.  Changez is a good observator: he is able to understand the Americans thought about the world around him because it is a new world: like Changez goes to America, the American come to Pakistan. So Changez seems to understand one another feelings. It is important to notice the word “beauty”-“bellezza” that is used as noun. This confers a sense of collective beauty of every girl; for example, not only American or Pakistan girls, but girls from all over the word. They are connoted like “beauty” and beauty results innate in girls. So the narrator doesn’t make differences, he expresses his idea form a general point of view.  The question has the function to examine the American’s attitude and experiences. Another time the speaking voice underlines that there are no differences between human being talking about his sexual preference. Both in Italian version both in the original one put into the reader the feeling that Changez doesn’t want to occupy his interlocutor’s space but he is only making suppositions. Changez is aware about how prejudices put the man in dumps.  However the question has also the function to introduce a new character: Erica. The love that Changez left in New York. It is interesting to notice that the word “homeland” refers to America in this case both for Changez both for his interlocutor because they may have left a love there. It is interesting because Changez’s homeland is Pakistan: the reader can immediately understand the importance that America has in Changez’s life that makes him connote it as his “homeland”. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez makes the reader understand that his point of view is not “American” but he considers equal every woman or girls independently from where they come from. He seems to be more open-minded than the American. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| I will admit that there were *details* that annoyed me. The ease with which they parted with money, for example, thinking nothing of the occasional – but not altogether infrequent – meal costing fifty dollars a head. Or their self-righteousness in dealing with those whom they had paid for a service. “But you *told* us”, they would say to Greeks twice their age. | Devo ammettere che certi *dettagli* mi infastidivano. Ad esempio la leggerezza con cui si separavano dal denaro, senza preoccuparsi per occasionali, ma non rarissimi, pasti a cinquanta dollari a testa. Oppure la presunzione nel trattare con gente che avevano pagato in cambio di un servizio. “ma tu ci avevi *assicurato*” dicevano a greci col doppio dei loro anni. | The original version results more critical and negative than the italian one. the language used is completely resigned, full of negation that connoted negatively the American culture. The Italian language, that belongs to the western society seems to be less cruel because it is simile to the American way of thinking. |
| **Reason for choice:**  This quotation better highlights the nature of the Americans. It is presents from the point of view of Changez that describes some actions they do during their holiday in Greece. His way to presents Americans makes the reader understand that their behavior are not shared by Changez. So we find the topic of the relationship with the Other and the between two different cultures meeting. Inside this two macro-topic the reader can find also references to America’s economic system and his presumption to be better than the other. | |
| **Analysis**:  The quotation has a negative tone toward American people. Changez results annoyed. The two version presents this problem in a different way: in the original version it seems that Changez hates every “detail” of the American behavior while the Italian version tells that only some details are negative. In this case the English seems to blame every aspects of the American culture because it is very different from Changez’s culture that prefers be at the service of someone. On the contrary the Americans tend to consider themselves as the best in the world because of their economical power. This is connoted by the word “ease” that means a lack of difficulty in spend money while in the Italian version it is connoted by the noun “leggerezza” that means that they give little importance to their money.  The un-polite nature of American is presented in the second part of the quotation that reports an example of what was their behavior with people of different country and culture that include also Changez.  The sentence “Greeks twice their age” can be interpreted in two different way: from the point of view of the age or from the historical point of view. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez use a negative tone because he watch the situation with the eye of a Pakistan. So he seems to understand the point of view of the Other because he had experienced it. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| I could keep staring, honestly communicating in this way my admiration for what she had revealed; or I could, through well-timed literary allusion, draw her attention to the fact that there was a passage in *Mr. Palomar* that captured perfectly my dilemma. | Avrei potuto continuare a guardarla, esplicitando così la mia ammirazione per ciò che lei aveva rivelato, oppure avrei potuto, con un riferimento letterario che cadeva del tutto a proposito, farle notare che in *Palomar* c’era un passaggio che catturava alla perfezione il mio dilemma. | The Italian syntax results to be less complex than the original version because it is more linear. |
| **Reason for choice:**  This quotation has the function to introduce the character of Erica and it anticipates her difficult relation with Changez. They fall in love after his holiday in Greece and Changez immediately noticed her. It is interesting the connection with Palomar, by Italo Calvino that recalls the action of observing. Changez’s dilemma refers to the difficult relationship between genders and the theme of love relationship. | |
| **Analysis**:  The quotation starts with Changez that is staring at Erica’s beauty. He is enchanted by her words and her physical aspect. He is embarrassing because their gazes come across.  Changez’s dilemma refers to what he should have been said.  The reader can find some analogies between Changez and Mr. Palomar: both are two careful observant that try to find answers. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  This question introduce the difficult relationship between male and female gender. Changez is in difficult and doesn’t know what to say. | |

QUOTATION 4

|  |  |  |
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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| I shrugged. I often did miss home, but in that moment I was content to be where I was. | Feci spallucce. Sentivo spesso la mancanza di casa, ma in quel momento ero contento di essere dov’ero. | The Italian syntax results to be less complex than the original version because it is more linear. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation introduces the theme of nostalgia and the relationship between another culture. | |
| **Analysis**:  The action of “shrugged” connotes a sense of insecurity and separation. It is typical of people who are in troubled and doesn’t know how to solve their problems. In this case I think it is due to Changez’s will to hide his real thoughts.  Reading the quotation the reader may have a sense of nostalgia due to the melancholy tone used by the narrator. The Italian version spread in the reader a more sad vision of the reality. The key sentence of this quotation is “in that moment”. With this sentence the narrator introduce in the mind of the reader a doubt. Is there another moment where Changez will be sad? It introduces also the element of curiosity inside the reader.  It introduces the theme of nostalgia because Changez recalls the picture his homeland. So this recalls in the reader a sense of comprehension of Changez. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez tries to take advantage of his experience. | |

QUOTATION 5

|  |  |  |
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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| When my turn came, I said I hoped one day to be the dictator of an Islamic republic with nuclear capability; the others appeared shocked, and I was forced to explain that I had been joking. Erica alone smiled; she seemed to understand my sense of humor. | Quando venne il mio turno, dissi che avrei volute diventare il dittatore di una repubblica islamica dotata di un arsenale nucleare; gli altri sembrarono scioccati, e mi toccò spiegare che stavo scherzando. Solo Erica sorrise: a quanto pare era l’unica che capiva il mio senso dell’umorismo. | The quotation has an annoyed tone that confers to the American people a negative judgement. The Italian version uses the semantic field of war and religion and gives to the reader the sensation of being threatened. While the original version gives the sensation of fearness.  The lexical used results more simple in the original version. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation presents the reaction of the American to something that they fear. The reader can found the topic of relationship between religious faith and about Western and Eastern society. Changez tries to glorify his origins but immediately he sees that his attitude do not convince his friends. His wish seems to reassure. This introduces also the difficulty of relationship with the *Other.* | |
| **Analysis**:  The image gives by Changez represent the ideological point of view of the Islamic religion and his fundamental. It shows how Changez is deeply influenced by his culture. His opinion creates *suspance* and terror in his American friends because they are afraid about the Islamic religion that threats America with terrorism. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The quotation has the function to anticipate what happened later that deeply signs American history: the collapse of the World Trade Center in New York city where Changez lived. | |

**CHAPTER 3**

QUOTATION 1

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| Brings to mind the behavior of an animal that has ventured too far from its lair and Is now, in unfamiliar surroundings, uncertain whether it is predator or prey! Come, relinquish tour foreigner’s sense of being watched. | Mi fa pensare ad un animale che si è avventurato troppo lontano dalla tana e non sa più, in un ambiente sconosciuto, se è un predatore o una preda. Andiamo, metta da parte la sensazione di essere osservato, tipica dello straniero. | The original version seems to be more negative. The Italian version seems to give reassurance to the reader. They used the semantic field of animal world to explain the confusion of the human being that is inserted in another country with different culture and traditions. |
| **Reason for choice:** this quotation presents the theme of foreigner’s sense and the topic of the relationship with the Other and with another culture, in this case the Pakistan culture. It is presented by the point of view of Changez towards his interlocutor. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez describes his interlocutor’s behavior making references to his experience and reporting his feelings.  The first part of the quotation presents the emotion of the foreigner while in the second part the narrator gives reassurances to the interlocutor.  The language contained some figure of the speech like anaphors and antithesis. The anaphor “unfamiliar” “uncertain” refers to the sensations that a person feels when he is insecure. Insecurity is given by the meeting with another culture and people who does not share your tradition.  The antithesis is given by the nouns predator and prey that connote the “foreigner’s sense of being watched”. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Giving this advices Changez makes direct references to his experience giving his point of view about what is the difficulty of being in another country. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| I was, in four and a half years, never an American; I was immediately a New Yorker. What? My voice is rising? You are right; I tend to become sentimental when I think of that city. | In quattro anni e mezzo non ero mai stato Americano; mi ritorvai ad essere immediatamente newyorkese. Come? Sto alzando la voce? Ha ragione; divento sentimentale quando penso a quella città. | The original version uses the verbal style while the Italian one prefers to use the nominal style.  The use of the interrogative sentences underlines Changez’s emotion. It also highlights the narrative strategy of the dramatic monologue. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation is important because it explains the emotions that New York recalls in Changez’s mind. It presents the topic of nostalgia and the topic of two different culture meeting. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez presents is feeling with an oxymoron because New York is an American city but it is consider different also by the American people. New York is a sort of independent city that is made up by thousand culture mixture so we can consider it the capital of globalization. Changez feels well in New York because he find features of his culture in many place in the city. So this kind of “new world” that accept so many culture all together makes Changez feels “at home”.  “I was immediately a new Yorker” is the sentence that better explains his emotions that are evidenced at the end of the quotation. The Italian language use the nominal style that put the reader attention on nouns and adjective like “newyorkese” while the original version prefer to use the verbal style so it gives more importance to verbs and adverbs. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez underlines another time the importance of his origins. | |

QUOTATION 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| In fact, they did more than trouble me: they made me resentful … Now our cities were largely unplanned, unsanitary affairs, and America had universities with individual endowments greater than our national budget for education. To be reminded of this vast disparity was, for me, to be ashamed. | In effetti faceva qualcosa di più che turbarmi: mi riempiva di risentimento … Adesso le nostre città sono ammassi insalubri e perlopiù privi di pianificazione urbanistica, mentre gli Stati Uniti hanno università dotate di capitali superiori al nostro budget nazionale per l’istruzione. Una così enorme disparità provocava in me un senso di vergogna. | The lexical choices confers a negative tone to the quotation. The layout of the Italian version is longer than the original one because it uses a more complex language.  Uses of parenthetical clauses. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation better explains what Changez thinks about America and Pakistan: he makes a comparison between the city planning of the cities.  This recalls the topic of differences between Western and Eastern society and his level of civilization and the differences between economical system of Pakistan and America. | |
| **Analysis**:  He talks with disgust and shame at his country.  There is the repetition of the dental sound “t” that confers strictness at Changez’s speech. The anaphor unplanned, unsanitary remind to the reader the negative tone of this quotation. The anaphor is recalled also by the word university that refers especially to the American society.  This is a reflection that Changez does thinking about Pakistan cities in the 2000 b.C. when they were the most advanced in the world. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez wants to demonstrate that he comes from a society that in history was more important than America. But he also wants to underline how his society was weak because it lost everything. | |

QUOTATION 4

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| “You’re a watchful guy. You know where that comes from?” I shook my head. “It comes from feeling out of place,” he said. “Believe me. I know.” | “Sei un tipo guardingo. Lo sai da cosa dipende?” Scossi la testa. “Dipende dal fatto che ti senti fuori posto. Credimi, io lo so” | The quotation used an informal and confidential tone due to the use of the direct speech. The two version do not present differences in the structure of the sentence. The only difference is the use of the world “dipende” in the Italian version that doesn’t recalls the provenience of Changez like in the original version. |
| **Reason for choice:**  This quotation presents Changez’s situation from an American point of view. The two speaker seems to have experienced the same difficulty. It presents the theme of two different culture meeting. The tone is confidential and it confers reality to the information. Changez’s point of view transpire form the eye of someone else. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez is connoted like a “watchful guy”. The reader can find an analogy with the American interlocutor: the characters seems to experience the foreigner’s sense and they are understand one another.  Here transpire for the first time the feeling of being out of place. The speaker seems to put under the light something that Changez was able to hide. This recalls also the topic of appearance and reality: Changez tries to feel well in a place that is completely in contrast with his point of view. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez tries to hide is foreigner’s sense. The sensation of being understood makes him less diffident. | |

QUOTATION 5

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| The party was being held at Jim’s house in the Hamptons, a magnificent property that made me think of *The Great Gatsby.* | La festa si svolgeva a casa di Jim negli Hamptons, una magnifica tenuta che mi fece pensare al *Grande Gatsby.* | The quotation creates an atmosphere of happiness . The most significant word is the adjective “magnificent” that recalls the power of this property and the power of the upper class in economy. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation better underlined the differences between upper class and lower class presents by Changez trough the relationship with *The Great Gatsby*, by Scott Fitzgerald. This difference is due to the economical power of the American industry. | |
| **Analysis**:  This episode highlight the lifestyle of the official of the Underwood Samson. This create a sort of admission of Changez in the New York upper class society. The connection with the Great Gatsby makes the reader understand that Changez have never experienced this richness before. This connection is interesting because makes the reader understand that from the 20’s to the new millennium America isn’t change a lot and the Hamptons remain an exclusive place for upper class component. The imagery recalls by the story of the Great Gatsby confers an overjoyed atmosphere. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The reference isn’t casual but in our opinion it hide Changez’s hunger for richness. | |

CHAPTER 4

QUOTATION 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | **Comparative analysis** |
| “I felt a peculiar feeling; I felt at home. Perhaps it was because I had recently lived such a transitory existence – moving from one dorm room to the next – and longed for the settled nature of my past; perhaps it was because I missed my family and the comfort of a family residence, where generations stayed together, instead of apart in an atomized state of segregation; or perhaps it was because a spacious bedroom in a prestigious apartment on the Upper East Side was, in American terms, the socioeconomic equivalent of a spacious bedroom in a prestigious house in Gulberg, such as the one in which I had grown up.” | “Provavo una sensazione particolare; mi sentivo a casa. Forse perché negli ultimi tempi avevo vissuto in modo così precario, spostandomi da un pensionato all’altro, e sentivo la mancanza di stabilità della mia esistenza passata; forse perché mi mancava la mia famiglia e la comodità di una residenza familiare in cui le diverse generazioni vivono, invece di isolarsi in uno stato atomizzato di segregazione per fasce di età; o forse perché una spaziosa camera da letto nell’Upper Side era, in termini americani, l’equivalente socio economico di una spaziosa camera da letto in una prestigiosa casa a Gulberg come quella in cui ero cresciuto” | English syntax sounds more simple and less elaborated, although if the Italian translation renders well the original meaning. There aren’t any evident differences. |
| **Reason for choice:** It is a example both of Changez’s love that brings him to see Erica in an idealistic vision and of Erica’s deep and hidden illness.  The quotation presents the themes of love and of two genders’ meeting. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez uses a metaphor to connote Erica’s inner illness. Erica is represented by the diamond, which is a precious stone very rare and always associated to beauty and wealth as well as one of the most hard minerals. His inner sickness is the *tiny crack*, normally covered by the *brilliance* of the stone. Decoding the rhetoric language, it means that under Erica’s self-assurance and strength there is a negative side that is now visible by Changez now that he’s knowing her better (the use of the verb *to become* conveys better this idea). It also is a clear sign of the fond and idealistic point of view of Changez. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The total effect of the metaphor is different in the two version. In the original one, it seems to be more intense, thanks to the iconic language and the sounds of the key-words. Indeed, the Italian version focuses more on Changez’s point of view, considering the softness of the key-words in respect to English that provides better his idealistic view. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “You drink?” “He’s twenty-two,” Erica’s mother said on my behalf, in a tone that suggested, *So of course he drinks*.”I had a Pakistani working for me once,” Erica’s father said. “Never drank.” “I do, sir,” I assured him. “Thank you.” | … e mi chiese se bevevo. “Ha ventidue anni”, la madre di Erica intervenne con un tono che sottintendeva: *Ovvio che beve*. “Una volta c’era un pakistano che lavorava per me, - disse il padre di Erica. – Non beveva mai. “Io bevo, signore, - gli assicurai. – Grazie”. | The Italian version does not report the whole speech. The dialogue seems to be more direct and concise in the Original version, that goes straight to the point. Moreover it is interesting the use in the English version of the verb *to have* for the Pakistani worker, that suggests an idea of possession. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of American stereotypes to the Pakistan culture. Themes of two different culture’s meeting and of cultures’ prejudges. | |
| **Analysis**: Erica’s father’s question is about Changez’s behavior about alcoholics because he knows that Muslim fundamentalists aren’t allowed to drink alcohols. A teetotal Pakistani man worked for him once, so he presumes that all Pakistanis follow strictly this rule. The Pakistani worker is a standard for all the Pakistani culture in the mind of Erica’s father (pigeonhole process). The use of the verb *to have* for the Pakistani worker gives an idea of possession and superiority, that suggests Erica’s father self-consideration in respect to the Others (probably for his job), and especially to foreigners. The Italian version uses *to be*, giving an idea of equality that doesn’t connote so negatively Erica’s father.  In addition, the Original version reports the question directly, giving more importance to the discussion in respect to the merely problem. Moreover, Erica’s mother intervention on Changez’s behalf seems to be a lawyer’s one, as though Changez is on trial. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The quotation in the Original version has a stronger impact on the reader. Erica’s father seems to assume an adversary tone and the verb *to have* explains well his thought, while Erica’s mother seems to be Changez’s lawyer. The total effect is that the reader seems to attends a trial. The Italian version does not renders the total effect of the English one because of the use of the reported speech and of the verb *to be*. English language goes straight to the point. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “And fundamentalism. You guys have got some serious problems with fundamentalism.”  I felt myself bridle. There was nothing overtly objectionable in what he had said; indeed, his was a summary with some knowledge, much like the short news items on the front Page of The Wall Street Journal, which I had recently begun to read. But his tone - with, if you will forgive me, its typically *American* undercurrent of condescension - struck a negative chord with me, and it was only out of politeness that I limited my response to, “Yes, there are challenges, sir, but my family is there, and I can assure you it is not as bad as that.” | “E poi il fondamentalismo. Laggiù avete seri problemi con il fondamentalismo”.  Mi accorsi di essermi adombrato. In quello che aveva detto non c’era niente di propriamente sbagliato; anzi, il suo era un spunto piuttosto informato, un po’ come le notizie in breve in prima pagina del “Wall Street Journal” che da qualche tempo leggevo. Ma il suo tono, con quel, mi perdonerà se lo dico, sentore di condiscendenza tipicamente *americano*, aveva toccato una corda negative dentro di me, e fu solo per pura cortesia che limitai la mia risposta a un : “Si, ci sono delle sfide da affrontare, signore, ma la mia famiglia è là, e le assicuro che le cose non vanno poi così male”. | The English syntax sounds less complex than the Italian one. The Italian version translates some expression with the result to obtain a different global meaning; for example *Laggiù* for *You guys*, or *mi accorsi di essermi adombrato* for *I felt myself bridle*. Moreover the elision of the parenthetical clause does not give importance to the sentence as it is given in the Original one. |
| **Reason for choice:** American presumption of superiority over other countries and Changez’s care of his homeland. The quotation provides an example of the themes of two different cultures’ meeting and collision. | |
| **Analysis**: Erica’s father description of what he knows of Pakistan’s problem make Changez bridle. Indeed, he results touchy considering his country’s problems and most of all considering Erica’s father tone. The English version focuses more on Changez’ interiority, thanks to the expressions *You guys* and *I felt myself bridle*. The Italian one doesn’t renders the same meaning, because the expressions *Laggiù* and *Mi accorsi di essermi adombrato* focuses more on the place and Changez’s consciousness than to the single people and Changez’s inner being. Moreover, the English character to put the adjective before the substantive characterizes the tone of superiority as typically American more than the Italian language does. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The total effect is that English version seems to focuses more on the inner being in respect to the Italian one. Moreover the graphitic adjective *American* assumes a more negative meaning in the English language than to the Italian thanks to his position in the sentence. | |

QUOTATION 4

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “It was a testament to the open-mindedness and - that overused word - cosmopolitan nature of New York in those days that I felt completely comfortable on the subway in this attire.” | “È una conferma dell’apertura mentale e della natura cosmopolita – che parola abusata – di New York in quei giorni il fatto che mi sentissi a mio agio in metropolitana vestito in quel modo.” | In this case the Italian syntax sounds less complex and articulate. There aren’t others relevant differences other than the parenthetical clause’s position. |
| **Reason for choice:** It is an example of Changez’s sense of integralism in New York. Themes of different cultures’ meeting and of different social classes’ meeting. | |
| **Analysis**: The Original version prefers to use the past simple in relation to the *cosmopolitan nature of New York*, instead of the Italian version that uses the present. This suggests the idea, reinforced by the time specification in those days, that this nature could change, or could be a transitory character of New York city. In the Italian version the present conveys the idea of a stable and durable condition. The parenthetical clause has a different position in the versions: in the English one it is placed before the word *cosmopolitan*, while in the Italian it is placed after. This particular difference makes the Italian syntax more flowing and simple. *Cosmopolitan* is a key word and the position of the parenthetical gives to it a more positive or negative meaning. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The total effect of the English version is that the word *cosmopolitan* doesn’t connote well the nature of New York, maybe because of his instability. The Italian version, despite a more simple syntax, doesn’t conveys well this idea and only suggests New York isn’t so cosmopolitan as it is said. | |

QUOTATION 5

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “I met her eyes, and for the first time I perceived that there was something *broken* behind them, like a tiny crack in a diamond that becomes visible only when viewed through a magnifying lens; normally it is hidden by the brilliance of the stone.” | “Incrociai il suo sguardo, e per la prima volta percepii qualcosa di *incrinato*, come una minuscola fenditura di un diamante che si riesce a vedere solo con la lente di ingrandimento; di solito è celata dalla brillantezza della pietra.” | The same metaphor is structured equally but has a different sound: in English the words *broken* and *crack* connotes more intensely Erica’s inner sickness; in the Italian version, the words *incrinato* and *fenditura* seem to be lighter than the English ones on a phonetic level. Moreover expressions like *I met her eyes* and *that becomes visible* are a sign of the English iconic language. |
| **Reason for choice:** It is a example both of Changez’s love that brings him to see Erica in an idealistic vision and of Erica’s deep and hidden illness. (Themes of love and of two genders’ meeting) | |
| **Analysis**: Changez uses a metaphor to connote Erica’s inner illness. Erica is represented by the diamond, which is a precious stone very rare and always associated to beauty and wealth as well as one of the most hard minerals. His inner sickness is the *tiny crack*, normally covered by the *brilliance* of the stone. Decoding the rhetoric language, it means that under Erica’s self-assurance and strength there is a negative side that is now visible by Changez now that he’s knowing her better (the use of the verb *to become* conveys better this idea). It also is a clear sign of the fond and idealistic point of view of Changez. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The total effect of the metaphor is different in the two version. In the original one, it seems to be more intense, thanks to the iconic language and the sounds of the key-words. Indeed, the Italian version focuses more on Changez’s point of view, considering the softness of the key-words in respect to English that provides better his idealistic view. | |

CHAPTER 5

QUOTATION 1

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “I looked at him – at his fair hair and light eyes and, most of all, his obvious immersion in the minutiae of our work - and though, you are so *foreigner*. I felt in that moment much closer to the Filippino driver than to him: I felt I was play-acting when in reality I ought to be making my way home, like the people on the street outside” | “Lo guardai, i capelli biondi e gli occhi chiari, e soprattutto la sua assoluta dedizione alle minuzie del nostro lavoro, e pensai: come sei *straniero*. In quel momento mi sentivo molto più vicino al conducente filippino che a lui; mi sentivo come uno che recita una parte, quando in realtà avrei dovuto vivere la mia vita a casa mia, come la gente per strada lì fuori” | The English syntax sounds more complex because of the parenthetical clause, whit the function of denoting the American worker, while the Italian version uses an asyndeton as the same function. On the contrary the more iconic English language is more effective in connoting Changez’s self-consciousness: expressions like *play-acting* and *making my way* sounds more meaningful and direct than *uno che recita in una parte* e *vivere la mia vita*. |
| **Reason for choice:** It is an example of Changez inner conflict, divided between his American life (that he does not feels proper) and his Pakistani and foreigner’s nature. Themes of two different culture’s meeting, of two different social classes’ meeting and of multiple identity. | |
| **Analysis**: Changez realizes that he isn’t an American, instead of his work and his apparently integration in the American society. He looks at one of his colleagues and feels himself out of role. Indeed, he finds in his colleague’s aspect and behavior some details totally different to his thought: *fair hairs*, *light eyes* and *immersion in the minutiae of our work*. It is interesting to notice that, while the aspect is connoted with the semantic filed of pale (*fair*, *light*), so results different from Changez’s aspect, he uses the possessive adjective *our* to connote the work: Changez finds only his colleague different from him, not his work, in which he finds himself. Another interesting thing is that, initially, he finds his colleague foreigner from his thought, not himself foreigner from the American one. Then Changez realizes he is an actor, playing a role that doesn’t represent himself, while he *ought to be making his way home*. This expression give well the idea of Changez’s feeling of unfamiliarity. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The Original version gives well the idea of CHangez’s unfamiliarity: indeed the American worker’s and Changez inner being’s connotation result effective and direct. The total effect of the Italian one is less intense, as well as the syntax is more simple and fluent. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “I stared as one – and then the other – of the twin towers of New York's World Trade Center collapsed. And then I *smiled*. Yes, despicable as it may sound, my initial reaction was to be remarkably pleased” | “Vidi crollare prima una e poi l'altra delle torri gemelle del World Trade Center di New York. E allora *sorrisi*. Sì, per quanto possa apparire deprecabile, la mia prima reazione fu di notevole compiacimento” | One difference is the different meaning of the verbs *to stare* and *vedere*. Moreover, the Italian version transform the passive effect of the past participle *collapsed* into the active one of the verb *crollare*. Finally, the Italian language implies the verb *to be*, that intensifies Changez’ reaction. |
| **Reason for choice:** Changez’ s satisfaction in seeing American superiority mined. | |
| **Analysis**: Changez seems to be satisfied by the symbolism of the World Trade Center attack: instead it was an attack to the most important American core – the financial one- that testifies American power. The verb *to stare* means to gaze intensely, and gives to the reader the idea that Changez is seeing a film or something very interesting, an idea not given by the Italian use of vedere. Moreover, the Italian version inserts the attack into an absolute dimension with the use of the infinitive mode, while the Original one takes in the attack with the past participle *collapsed*. Finally, the verb *to be* referred to Changez’s reaction intensifies it, because makes the pleasure inner to Changez, as if he wasn’t pleased for a few time, but for more time. This also creates a temporal contrast with *initial*, suggesting the incongruity of the reaction. This feelings are not evident in the Italian version because of the lack of the verb *to be*. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The total effect of the English version is that Changez seems to see an interesting film that makes him satisfied. The Italian version gives to the tragedy a more absolute meaning with the use of the infinitive *crollare*, while Changez reaction seems no to be so intense as in the English one. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “There was an undisguised hostility in his expression … But his dislike was so obvious, so *intimate*, that it got under my skin. Perhaps, I thought, his wife has just left him; perhaps he resents me for the privileges implied by my suit and expensive car; perhaps he simply does not like Americans” | “Nella sua espressione c’era un’evidente ostilità ... Ma la sua antipatia per me era così ovvia, così *viscerale*, che mi colpì profondamente … Forse, pensai, la moglie lo aveva appena lasciato; forse ce l'aveva con me per i privilegi impliciti nel mio abbigliamento e nella mia auto costosa; forse semplicemente non gli piacevano gli americani” | The English language connotes the situation not only with the use of terms but also with the use of sounds and of images (for example *undisguised hostility* for *evidente ostilità* or *under my skin* for *profondamente*). The Italian language transfer the connotation on more rhetoric levels few times in respect to the English one. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation is an example of some people’s hostility in respect of foreigners. Themes of two different cultures’ meeting, of different social classes’ meeting and of integralism. | |
| **Analysis**: Changez doesn’t understand why the strangers looks at him in a manner so hostile. He concludes that probably the man does not like Americans like him (he believes now that is identity is the American one). The man’s hostility is connoted also on a phonetic level with the particular sound of the adjective undisguised. The Italian *evidente* does not have the same phonetic impact. On the contrary, the Italian adjective *viscerale* sounds well to connote the man’s dislike and gives a sense of interiority, as well as the sense given by the term *intimate*. Finally, the expression under my skin connotes very well the man’s gaze consequences on Changez’s inner being. The Italian version doesn’t use an image to convey this idea. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** English language is iconic language: the effect of this character is a more intense connotation of Changez’s thought. The total effect of the Italian translation is less strong than the English one, although the translation tries to respect English syntax. | |

QUOTATION 4

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “Perhaps it was for this reason that I did something in Manila I had never done before: I attempted to act and speak, as much as my dignity would permit, more like an *American*. The Filipinos we worked with seemed to look up to my American colleagues, accepting them almost instinctively as members of the officer class of global business - and I wanted my share of that respect as well.” | “Fu per questo che a Manila feci qualcosa che non avevo mai fatto prima: feci il possibile, compatibilmente con la mia dignità, per parlare ed agire come un *americano*. I filippini con cui lavoravo sembravano guardare con venerazione i miei colleghi americani, accettandoli in modo quasi istintivo come membri della classe dirigente del business globale, e volevo anch’io la mia parte di rispetto.” | The Italian version doesn’t report the adverb *perhaps*. The English one seems to be more simple and, thanks to the iconic language, transmits more efficaciously the message. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of Changez’s conflict about his true identity. Themes of two cultures’ meeting, of two social classes’ meeting and of multiple identity. | |
| **Analysis**: Te adverb perhaps means that Changez is not so secure of the motivation he had to behaves as an America. It is a clear clue of his inner conflict about his identity. The verb to act gives two different meaning to Changez’s behave: it can refers to Changez’s attempt to do things as Americans do or to the role interpreted by Changez (that means he is conscious that it is no his true identity). The English languages conveys better the ideas of American superiority in Filipino’s mind and of the respect Changez wants to have. Indeed, the verb *to look up* suggests that Filipinos looks at Americans by an inferior position, and the verb *to share* suggests well Changez’s ambition to have the same respects of his colleagues. Instead the Italian version *con venerazione* does not suggest immediately Filipino’s thought of Americans, as well as *la mia parte* suggests the idea that Changez doesn’t want the entire respect they have in respect to Americans. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The total effect is that the Original version is more direct in giving to the reader the message, while the Italian version focuses less on giving to the reader images that can help him in the comprehension. | |

QUOTATION 5

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “They are successful urban dwellers, like you and I, swift enough to escape detection and canny enough to hunt among a crowd” | “Sono cittadini di successo, come me e lei, abbastanza svelti da non lasciarsi sorprendere e abbastanza guardinghi da andare a caccia in mezzo alla folla.” | The quotation are both quite similar instead the Italian one sounds more complex. The original language seems to favor the use of a nominal style in part of the quotation. Moreover the expression to escape detection is translated with a different meaning. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of similarity between the two characters. | |
| **Analysis**: The two character’s comparison is given by a similitude with the bats. The similitude is reinforced by the symmetry (*swift enough…canny enough*) and the anaphoric construction. The different meaning in the version of the expression to escape detection is thanks to the iconic English language. Decoding the metaphor, they are both able to survive in a foreigner place. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The total effect is that they both seem to be able to survive in difficult situation. The similarity the protagonist refers may be done with the purpose of creating a certain level of informality and a closer relationship. They have both experienced what living in a different country and culture may mean: the sense of cultural shock, the difficulty to face the Other. | |

CHAPTER 6

QUOTATION 1

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “This role pleased me indeed. I was presumptuous enough to think that this was how my life *meant* to be, that it had in some way been inevitable that I should end up rubbing shoulders with the truly wealthy in such exalted settings.” | “Quel ruolo mi piaceva. Ero abbastanza presuntuoso da pensare che quella vita fosse *giusta* per me, che in qualche modo fosse inevitabile trovarmi a fianco dei più ricchi tra i ricchi in ambienti così esclusivi.” | The syntax is quite similar in both the versions. However the English one sounds more complex thanks to some assonances that connote intensely the sense of wealthy of the settings frequented by Changez. |
| **Reason for choice:** Changez’s sense of belonging to the American upper society. Themes of two different social classes’ meeting and of two different economic systems’ meeting. | |
| **Analysis**: Changez is conscious that he is playing a role. However that role pleased him, because he can frequent the upper society as his family could do after his wealthy lost. The Italian version does not renders his pleasure as intense as in the English one thanks to the use of *indeed*. Moreover, the expression *meant to be* in the Original versions gives an idea of predestination, increased by the successive expression *had in some way been inevitable*, that isn’t rendered in the Italian one. The sentence *I should end up rubbing shoulders with the truly wealthy in such exalted settings* is characterized by assonant sounds (*sh, th, w, tr, , y*) that give strongly the idea of wealthy and of Changez’s immersion in. This idea isn’t so given in the Italian one, instead of the repetition of the substantive *ricchi*. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The total effect of the English quotation is stronger than the one of the Italian version. English language results more iconic and more made on sounds than the Italian language to vehicular the same meaning. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “Your country's flag invaded New York after the attacks; it was everywhere. Small flags stuck on toothpicks features in the shrines; stickers of flags adorned windshields and windows; large flags fluttered from buildings. They all seemed to proclaim: *We are America* – not New York, which, in my opinion, means something quite different - *the mightiest civilization world has ever known; you have slighted us; beware our wrath”* | “La bandiera del vostro paese aveva invaso New York dopo gli attentati, era ovunque. Minuscole bandierine infilzate in stuzzicadenti figuravano negli altarini; adesivi con la ornavano parabrezza e vetrine; grandi bandiere sventolavano sugli edifici. Tutte sembravano proclamare *Noi siamo l’America* – non New York, che a mio parere significava qualcosa di molto diverso - *la civiltà più potente che il mondo abbia mai conosciuto, ci avete provocato, adesso vedrete scatenarsi la nostra ira”* | Both the quotation are similar in the structure, in particular in the climax of the American flags and in the parenthetical clause. The original version however gives to the American message more sense of power, thanks to the direct and concise sentences. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the American patriotism. | |
| **Analysis**: The use of a climax as a connotation for the very large diffusion of American flags after the 11th September (*small flags; stickers of flags; large flags*) is underlined by the asyndeton and intensifies the idea of American patriotism. This idea is well rendered by both the versions. What mainly defers between the Original and the Italian quotation is the graphitic sentence. Indeed, the English one is characterized by short and concise phrases, while the Italian one is less direct and sounds less intense (for example *beware our wrath* against *adesso vedrete scatenarsi la nostra ira*). | |
| **Possible conclusion:** As a result of the different construction of the graphitic sentence, in the Original version the American message seems to be more powerful and more strong and intense, while in the Italian version it lacks of effect. The idea of American patriotism instead is well conveyed by both the languages. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “The destruction of the World Trade Center had, as she said, churned up old thoughts that had settled in the manner of sediment to the bottom of a pond; now the waters of her mind were murky with what previously had been ignored. I did not know if the same was true of me.” | “Come lei stessa aveva detto, la distruzione del World Trade Center aveva rimesso in circolo vecchi pensieri che in precedenza erano depositiate sul fondo di una palude; adesso le acque della sua mente erano intorbidite da cose che in precedenza riusciva ad ignorare. Non sapevo se lo stesso valesse per me.” | The organization of sentences is different in the two versions. Moreover, there is a difference in the active and passive use of the verb *to ignore*. Finally, the metaphor in English is also connoted on a phonetic level. |
| **Reason for choice:** It is an example of Changez’s inner confusion and of his love for Erica: he views in her some aspects of his conflict. Theme of love and of multiple identity. | |
| **Analysis**: The different position of the sentence *as she said/ come lei stessa aveva detto* gives more importance to the attack or to Erica’s words. The metaphor connotes the old thoughts as a sediments that now rolls the waters of a pond. It is interesting to notice that the pond has ever dirt waters, so moving sediments makes murkier waters that are even murky. It means that, both Changez and Erica, were confused before the World trade Center attack, and that their confusion increased after this event. The use of the word sediment also connotes the thoughts as something that can’t dissolve but that will remain also if the waters returns quiet. The metaphor is equivalent in both the version, but English language connotes it also on a phonetic level: indeed the assonances of grim sounds (*th, tt, o, k, w*) contributes to make meaning. Another interesting difference is the passive use of the verb to ignore in the Original version and the active use in the translation. This meant that in English what has more importance is the act of ignoring and not Erica, while in the Italian one Erica has a relevant role in the construction of the message. Finally, there is a different importance given also to Changez’s feelings. Indeed the expression *was true for me* is translated with *valesse* per me. The Original version focuses on the veracity of the feelings, while the Italian one gives to the feelings an economic meaning. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The total effect of the English version I that interiority has a more relevant value, while in the Italian version this inner expect is less deepened. | |

QUOTATION 4

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “I held her in my arms, as we lay there, she told me I was the first man she had been with since Chris – indeed, other than Chris.” | “La tenni tra le braccia, e mentre stavamo sdraiati vicini, mi disse che ero il primo uomo con cui stava dopo Chris, in effetti l'unico uomo oltre Chris.” | The main difference is the parenthetical clause that can assume a different meaning in the two versions. There are not others big differences. |
| **Reason for choice:** Themes of love and of two genders’ meeting. | |
| **Analysis**: In the Original version there is a parenthetical clause that isn’t reported in the Italian one. The expression *other than Chris* assumes two possible meanings: the first is that Changez is the only one man after Chris (as it is translated into Italian); the second is that he is her man other Chris, that is Chris is even in life and Changez is permitted to stay with Erica. This second possible meaning is not so evident in the Italian version. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The English language permits in this case multiple meanings thanks to the use of the parenthetical that isolates the sentence. In the Italian version this second possible meaning is more hidden. | |

QUOTATION 5

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  Italian translation | **Comparative analysis** |
| “Perhaps it is in our nature to recognize subconsciously the link between mortality and procreation - between, that is to say, the finite and the infinite - and we are in fact driven by reminders of the one to seek out the other.” | “Forse è nella nostra natura riconoscere in modo inconscio il legame tra mortalità e procreazione, vale a dire tra il finito e l’infinito, e di fatto sono proprio le avvisaglie dell’una che ci portano a ricercare l’altra.” | The big difference in the two quotations is the use of an active or a passive form. This difference is recurring in the two versions of the book, and its meaning is to give more importance to the agent or to the act. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation is referred tothe American sentiment of patriotism after the World Trade Center attack. Themes of identity. | |
| **Analysis**: This reflection is made by Changez while he is thinking of the American reaction after the World Trade Center attack. In particular, Americans are brought initially to try to transcend the tragedy and to remember the victims. The different construction of the last sentence (*we are in fact driven by reminders of the one to seek out the other/ di fatto sono proprio le avvisaglie dell’una che ci portano a ricercare l’altra*) conveys two different possible meanings: the English version gives more importance to the pronoun *we*, so to the interiority and the inner process of researching the infinite, while the Italian one uses the pronoun *ci* that isn’t so relevant in the sentence and that gives more importance to the object and not to the subject. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** The total effect of the two version is that the English one seems to focus more on the interiority than the Italian one, that focuses more on the act of researching the infinite. | |