***THE RELUCTANT FUNDAMENTALIST***

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**Quotation analysis**

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**CHAPTER I**

QUOTATION 1

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *How did I know you were American? No, not by the colour of your skin; we have a range of complexion in this country, and yours occurs often among the people of your northwest frontier. Nor was it your dress that gave you away; a European tourist could as easily have purchased in Des Moines your suit, with its single vent, and your button-down shirt. True, your hair, short-cropped, and your expansive chest, I would say of a man who bench-presses regularly, and maxes out well above two- twenty-five are typical of a certain type of American; but then again, sportsman and soldiers of all nationalities tend to look alike.*  *(*page 1) | *Come ho fatto a capire che lei è americano? No, non dal colore della pelle; in questo paese abbiamo un ampio spettro di coloriti, e il suo non è raro tra le popolazioni alla nostra frontiera nordoccidentale. E non è stato nemmeno l’abito a tradirla; un turista europeo avrebbe potuto facilmente acquistare a Des Moines il suo stesso abito con lo spacco singolo e la sua camicia button-down. Certo, I capelli rasati e l’ampio torace- il torace, direi, di un uomo che fa regolarmente palestra, e ai manubri solleva senza sforzo duecento chilli- sono tipici di un certo tipo di Americano; ma di nuovo, tutti gli sportive e I soldati di ogni dove tendono a somigliarsi tutti.* | In the original version is used a frequency adverb to convey the concept “*yours occurs often*”. Italian translation “*il suo non è raro*” uses a litotes (=attenuates its contrary). So the original version, is more direct respect to the Italian one. Moreover negation is processed after the concept it denies. So litotes introduces an idea while it is denied. The effect is the possibility to play with allusions and illusions.  The original version *“that gave you away”* results less strong than the Italian one *“a tradirla”.* Telling that something *gave you away* is not like telling that something betrayed you. The effect the Italian translation gives to the reader reveals the sense of betray, instead the original one sounds like the dress gave him away to an enemy, like it betrayed him, but it is less sharp. In addition English language conveys the concept in a figurative way. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the differences between Pakistani and American culture. | |
| **Analysis**:  The protagonist immediately gives some reasons to explain how he realized that the interlocutor is American.  He dissolves the usual prejudice used to define the ethnicity of an individual.  In the Italian version there is a litotes, which creates the possibility to play with allusions and illusions. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Usually, English language is more figurative than Italian one; it could be seen in the second underlined sentence of the quotation. But in the first one is the Italian language more figurative. It may be because Italian language often uses the litotes because it conveys better the meaning. If the translator would have translated literary the original one, the meaning wouldn’t be enough significant. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *Then he said, “And are you on financial aid?”.*  *I did not answer to him at once, I knew there were subjects interviewers were not permitted to broach – religion, for example, and sexual orientation - and I suspected financial aid was one of these. (page 12)* | *Poi disse: “E riceve un sostegno finanziario?”.*  *Non risposi subito. Sapevo che c’erano argomenti che nei colloqui non era lecito affrontare, la religione, ad esempio, o l’orientamento sessuale, e sospettavo che il sostegno finanziario fosse uno di quelli.* | The original version “*And are you on financial aid* “gives more the impression that Changez depends on the financial aid. Because *on* means *to stay above something* so he needs that money as a base. The Italian translation “*E riceve un sostegno finanziario*” loses this meaning. English conveys it better because it is a figured language.  - *I did not answer to him at once, I…* - *Non risposi subito.* :  In the original version is used a coma, in the Italian translation a point. The effect of the Italian version is a longer pause than the original one. So, the reader, makes a break like Changez and this creates expectation on him. |
| **Reason for choice**: The quotation provides an example of the Social and money condition and also the Meeting with the Other. | |
| **Analysis**:  The meaning of the first sentence is conveyed better in the original version, because English language is a figurative language, so words create an image in the reader’s mind and he understands better what the novelist wants to say. On the other side in the second sentence Italian translation creates more expectation than the original one.  In addiction English language uses words to create images, Italian uses words to create abstract meanings; English is more concrete. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  This quotation makes the reader understand the importance of the economic condition in America.  The interlocutor has some prejudice about the Pakistani economic condition. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *You’re polished, well dressed. You have this sophisticated accent. Most people probably assume you’re rich where you come from. (page 12)* | *Lei è distinto, ben vestito. Ha questo accento sofisticato. Immagino che la gente pensi che lei sia ricco, a casa sua.* | *“Most people probably”* is translated in the Italian version as “*Immagino che”*.The difference between the two versions is the Italian one puts the speaker at the center of the speech making his presence more important.  The original version “*where you come from”* gives the impression the speaker takes distance between him and the interlocutor. Indeed, in the Italian version “*a casa sua”,* *casa* is a word more precise than the expression *where you come from* and it gives the idea of home and family. Besides the original version might be referred to the interlocutor’s country, America, and this meaning is not conveyed from the Italian one. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the meeting between different social classes. | |
| **Analysis**:  In the first sentence Italian puts the narrative voice first and in the second one it creates the idea of family. It conveys the idea of something limited. The English version also refers to a *family* but in a larger way; it refers to a Country: America. Indeed English version underlines the core of the book: meeting of two cultures and their cohabitation in a man who is both. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The interlocutor focuses his attention on Changez’s attitude.  He emphasizes how the appearance can influence the judgment of the Other. | |

QUOTATION 4

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *This is a dream come true*  (page 9) | *Questo è un sogno diventato realtà* | The original version *“come”* gives the idea that Changez’ dream is still getting realized. Instead the Italian one *“diventato”* gives the impression it is realized and what comes next is not part of that dream.  There is a big but subtle difference between *true* and *realtà;* in fact *truths* are more and different between them, but reality is only one. So the original version gives the idea that Changez’ dream is something destined to be revealed as something many different from reality. This shade is lost in Italian translation. So a reader who reads the original version could understand what is hidden behind Changez’ American dream; one who reads the Italian translation could lose this inter-textual spy. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the stereotype of America for the strangers. | |
| **Analysis**:  Original version reveals an inter-textual spy: *true*. Italian version doesn’t care about it and doesn’t give the idea the novelist wanted to give to this quotation.  The verb *come* which reveals the dream just started to get realized, reveals an emotional attachment of the narrative voice to his American dream. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  It may be the most important quotation of the book, because it contains all the story. It reveals an emotional attachment of the narrative voice to his American dream; such as he wanted to believe in it yet, but he couldn’t. | |

QUOTATION 5

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *The sky was brilliant blue, so different from the orange, dusty sky above us today and I felt something well up inside me, a sense of pride so strong that it made me lift my head and yell as much to my own surprise as I am sure it was to the other students passing by “ Thank you God”*  *(page 20)* | *Il cielo era di un blu squillante, così diverso dal polveroso cielo arancione che ci sovrasta oggi, e sentivo qualcosa che si faceva strada dentro di me, una senso di orgoglio così forte che alzai la testa e urlai, sorprendendo tanto me quanto gli altri studenti di passaggio “Grazie dio”* | - “*Brilliant”* is something beautiful and that push you to keep watching it; on the other side something *“squillante”* bothers you and push you to look something else.  the position of the word *sky* in the two quotations convey that the Italian translation *“polveroso cielo arancione”* gives more importance to it, putting it at the center, than to the adjectives. In the original version *“orange, dusty sky*” the adjectives are the core of the quotation; the novelist wants to focus the attention of the reader on the difference between the that past day’s sky and the that present day’s sky.  - *as much to my own surprise as I am sure it was to the other students* - *sorprendendo tanto me quanto gli altri studenti di passaggio*: the original version gives importance to the narrative voice’s impression; the Italian version is more impersonal |
| **Reason for choice**: The quotation provides an example of the differences between America and Pakistan, past and present and the relation superiority and inferiority. | |
| **Analysis**:  The Original version conveys better the meaning of the quotation because it is the novelist language, so a translator could just interpret it. Anyway, the original version puts the narrative voice and his impression first. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The sky underlines the fracture between present and past. The sky on him is different in the two times because he is different.  It reflects the narrative voice’s state of mind and English putting the two adjectives close conveys better the idea. | |

**CHAPTER II**

QUOTATION 1

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *Do you see those girls, walking there, in jeans speckled with paint? Yes they are attractive*  *(page 21)* | *Vede quelle ragazze che camminano laggiù, in jeans chiazzati di vernice? Si, sono davvero attraenti* | In the Italian version *“Si, sono davvero attraenti”* the adverb *davvero* emphasizes Changez’ thought about the girls he sees. The original version for this sentence is: *Yes they are attractive*. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the encounter between masculine and feminine gender | |
| **Analysis**:  The protagonist uses an interrogative form to catch the attention of the American on two girls who are not with traditional garment.  He notice the physical appearance. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The main character, being a Muslim, is accustomed to see women covered. So, seeing girls with untraditional clothes makes him immediately attracted to their shape. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *And how different they look from the women of that family sitting at the table beside ours in traditional dress*  *(page 21)* | *E che aspetto diverso dalle donne della famiglia seduta al tavolo accanto al nostro, nei loro abiti tradizionali* | “*And how different they look”* and in the Italian version “*E che aspetto diverso”*. In this quotation English language conveys better Changez opinion; the focus on *how* highlights the difference between the two types of women. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the different costumes in the different cultures. | |
| **Analysis**:  There is a comparison between girls who belong to different culture.  The main difference comes from their costumes, which is delineates from the two culture ( American and Pakistan’s culture). | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The protagonist focuses the interlocutor’s attention on the traditional costumes of Pakistani girls.  He gives importance to the traditions, which are followed in the Arab countries in a more rigid and strict way. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *Moreover, among the many rules that govern the bazaars Lahore is this: if a woman is harassed by a man, she has the right to appeal to the brotherly instincts of the mob, and the mob is known to beat men who annoy their sisters.*  *(page 28)* | *Inoltre, una delle molte regole che governano i bazar di Lahore è questa: se una donna viene molestata da un uomo, ha il diritto di appellarsi agli istinti fraterni della folla, e si sa che la folla picchia a sangue gli uomini che infastidiscono le sue sorelle.* | In the original version *“and the mob is known”* is used the passive, in the Italian one “*e si sa che la folla”* the active verb form. The Italian translation gives the impression of an action, it makes the mob appear as something which acts. Both the versions employ that everyone knows what the mob can do. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the role of Woman in Pakistani culture. | |
| **Analysis**:  He provides some laws that defend women in Pakistan. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez wants to defense his culture from the stereotypes of America (and the rest of the world) on the role of women. | |

QUOTATION 4

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *It’s remarkable, I must say, how being in Pakistan heightens one’s sensitivity to the sight of a woman’s body*  *(page 31)* | *È straordinario, devo dire, come il fatto di trovarsi in Pakistan accresce la sensibilità alla vista del corpo femminile* | The original version “*It’s remarkable”* conveys an idea of *considerable*; the Italian one “*È straordinario* “highlights the impression of Changez and underlines the difference between Pakistani and American culture. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the relationship between the two genders: men and women. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez reveals the impression woman’s body gives to him. He admit his Country culture *heightens one’s sensitivity of a woman’s body*. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez realizes how his culture influences his thought about woman’s body. | |

QUOTATION 5

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *What does your writing look like? I said “ Urdu is similar to Arabic, but we have more letters”*  *(page 33)* | *Com’è la vostra scrittura? Le dissi che l’urdu è simile all’arabo, solo che ci sono più lettere* | The original version “*we have”* underlines Changez’s sense of belonging to his culture. Italian version *ci sono* is more impersonal and doesn’t give this impression; rather it conveys a sense of distance between the narrative voice and his culture. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the differences between cultures, in this case the language | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez establishes comparison between two different types of writing.  Thanks to the comparison the reader/ interlocutor can understand better how Urdu writing look likes. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez knows the interlocutor can have an idea about the Arabic writing, so he uses this similarity to arrive to illustrate his writing: Urdu. | |

**CHAPTER III**

QUOTATION 1

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *“Or, I should say, it has such a soothing effect to us, for you, sir, continue to appear ill at ease. I hope you will not mind my saying so, but the frequency and purposefulness with which you glance about – a steady tick- tick-tick seeming to beat in your head as you move your gaze from one point to the next – brings to mind the behaviour of an animal that has ventured too far from its lair and is now, in unfamiliar surroudings, uncertain wheter it is predator or prey! Come relinquish your foreigner's sense of being watched”*  *(page 37)* | *“O forse dovrei dire che ha un effetto confortante per noi, perchè lei, signore continua a sembrarmi a disagio. Non vorrei che se ne risentisse, ma la frequenza e la determinazione con cui si guarda intono, come se nella sua testa pulsasse un regolare tic tac mentre sposta lo sguardo da un punto all'altro, mi fa pensare a 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 use the expression “*appear ill”*, which emphasizes the American’s uneasiness state of mind. *Ill* is more effective than the Italian translation *disagio*. (“s*embrarmi a disagio”)*  The expression “*Come relinquish your foreigner's sense of being watched”* in the Italian version is “*Andiamo, metta da parte la sensazione di essere osservato, tipica dello straniero”.* *Relinquish* literally means *renounce*; so the American’s sense of being watched is something he wants to feel, it is something of his own. In Italian translation this meaning is not conveyed such as in English. Besides, reversal word’s order, thanks to the possessive case too, gives more the idea that this sense is part of the interlocutor and not only something typical in all foreigners. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of a description of foreigner behaviour, as the importance of body's language and the Meeting between Changez and his interlocutor’s experience. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez analyzes interlocutor’s attitude.  He uses a simile with animals to convey interlocutor’s anxiety and then he says the feeling of being watched is typical of the stranger.  The original version conveys better Changez’ situation. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez felt foreign sense of uneasiness, but not when he first arrived in America, he felt it after the Twin Towers attack. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *“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. It still occupies a place of great fondness in my heart, which is quite something”*  *(page 39)* | *“Mi ritrovai ad essere immediatamente newyorkese. Come? Sto alzando la voce? Ha ragione; divento sentimentale quando penso a quella città. Suscita ancora una grande tenerezza nel mio cuore”* | The original version *“I was”* conveys better the idea of *immediately* because of the number of words. Besides “*mi ritrovai ad essere*” makes this thing appears such as the narrator voice didn’t really want it to happen. English language puts the protagonist before, like he is the one who *acts* the change and not the one who *suffers* it. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the difference between two cultures, the Integration in NY and New York’s importance in Changez’s life. | |
| **Analysis**:  The impression is that New York plays an important role into Changez’ life.  The City continues to produce an effect on the protagonist. English language adopts a nominal style, so it tends to put the narrative voice’s impression first and makes it more relevant. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The reader can understand that the experience in the U.S. has left signs on the protagonist.  In particular, New York has left a positive mark and still produces emotions in the protagonist. Maybe it is because it has succeeded, thanks to its multiculturalism, to make him feel at home. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *“..the power of the view from their lobby. This, I realized, was another world from Pakistan; supporting my feet were the achievements of the most technologically advanced civilization our species had ever known. Often during my stay in your country, such comparisons troubled me.”*  *(page 39)* | *“…alla potenza della vista del loro salone. Era veramente un altro mondo rispetto al Pakistan; a sostenere i mie piedi erano i prodotti della civiltà più tecnologicamente avanzata che la nostra specie avesse mai conosciuto.. Spesso, nel corso della permanenza nel vostro paese, questo tipo di confronti mi turbava”* | The original version, with “ *I realized”* emphasizes better Changez impression about the difference between Pakistan and America.  *I realized* puts him first the merely impression, it highlights the effect that difference between these two countries has on him. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the differences between different cultures and Countries. Pakistani minority VS America’s superiority. | |
| **Analysis**:  Comparison between American technology and Pakistan underdevelopment.  English language adopts a nominal style, so it tends to put the narrative voice’s impression first and makes it more relevant. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  America’ superiority is emphasized throughout its advanced technology.  Changez feels disturbed by the constant comparison that America wants to have with other states, to maintain its power. | |

QUOTATION 4

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *“On that day, I did not think of myself as a Pakistani, but as an Underwood Samson trainee, and my firm's impressive offices made me proud.”*  *(page 40)* | *“Quel giorno non pensavo a me come un pakistano, bensì come a un praticante dell’ Underwood Samson, e gli spettacolari uffici dell'azienda mi rendevano orgoglioso”* | The possessive adjective in the original version “*my firm's”* underlines the sense of belonging of Changez. He feels the firm something of his own, such as it is his family. In Italian translation “*dell'azienda*”, this concept is not conveyed. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the two different personalities, which coexist in the protagonist:American one VS Pakistani one. | |
| **Analysis**:  Italian language is more impersonal than English, maybe this is the reason why the translation loses Changez’ sense of belonging. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  This quotation provide information on the sense of belonging to a culture or another in the protagonist. In Changez coexists the American culture and the Pakistani.  He will choose the best aspects of them (for him) and blends them together. | |

QUOTATION 5

|  |  |  |
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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *“But why do you recoil? Ah yes, this beggar is a particularly unfortunate fellow. One can only wonder what series of accidents could have left him so thoroughly disfigured. He draws close to you because you are a foreigner. Will you give him something? No? Very wise;..”*  *(page 47)* | *“Ma perchè si ritrae? Ah sì, questo mendicante è un tipo davvero sfortunato. C'è da chiedersi che sorta di incidente possa averlo trasfigurato così. Le viene vicino perchè lei è uno straniero. Vuole dargli qualcosa? No? Molto saggio”* | *“What series of accidents” is translated with “che sorta di incidente”.* In the original version is used the plural form. It may means that the narrative voice knows what happened to the *beggar*; he may know that those accidents frequently happen in Lahore. On the other side *che sorta di incidente* also could reveal Changez’ ken about the man’s accident/accidents. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of what mean be a foreigner. | |
| **Analysis**:  He compares his situation to be a foreigner to the American’s.  There is a reference to the poverty of Pakistan with the description of the beggar. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The American's sense of estrangement is indicated here by the description of his behavior during the encounter with the beggar.  He probably is not wont to that level of poverty and misery, so he is scared.  This example summarizes the feelings of inadequacy foreigners. | |

**CHAPTER IV**

QUOTATION 1

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *“Allow me, then, to reassure you that the source of my injury was rather prosaic. We have in this country a phenomenon with which you will doubtless be unfamiliar, given the state of plenty that characterizes your homeland”*  *(page 53)* | *“Mi permetta dunque di rassicurarla, perchè l'origine della mia ferita è alquanto prosaica. Noi abbiamo in questo paese un fenomeno che senza dubbio non le sarà familiare, visto lo stato di abbondanza che caratterizza la sua patria”* | “*Allow me”* is less formal than the verb used in the Italian version “*Mi permetta”.* This reveals that English language is less formal than Italian one (for example: the English form for *Lei* is you, such as *tu*). |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the difference between American’s and Pakistani’s culture and different social classes. | |
| **Analysis**:  The protagonist has some prejudice about American culture: he is sure that his interlocutor has never lived some situation like his. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The protagonist wants to highlight the difference between the two cultures and also between social classes.  Changez thinks that the interlocutor doesn’t know different aspects of life according to “the state of plenty that characterizes your homeland”.  So the reader can perceive Changez sees America through the stereotypes that have been imposed to him by his culture. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *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 Indeed, no one seemed to take much notice of me at all, save for a gay gentleman who politely offered me an invitational smile.”*  *(page 55)* | *“È una conferma dell'apertura mentale e della natura cosmopolita – che parola abusata – di New York in quei giorni il fatto che mi sentissi del tutto a mio agio in metropolitana vestito in quel modo.* *In effetti nessuno sembrava fare caso a me, salvo un signore omosessuale che mi rivolse un cortese sorriso ammiccante.”* | The word *“testament”* is translated in the Italian version with the word “*conferma*”. In the original version the word used belongs to an higher linguistic code that the one used in the translation. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the broadmindedness of a big city like New York. | |
| **Analysis**:  In this quotation the protagonist underlines how he feels completely confortable in New York: he wants to make the reader understands that this feeling is common in the entire metropolis all over the world. In the other part of America, people’s attitude is different and he feels a little strange. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  This quotation underlines the cosmopolitism of New York, as the others metropolis around the world.  Changez feels confortable, like he has never felt.  This put the focus also on the open-mindedness of him, compared his culture, about gay. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **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 age 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.” (page 57)* | *“Provavo una sensazione particolare; mi sentivo a casa. Forse perchè negli ultimi tempi avevo vissuto in modo così precario, spostandomi da un pensionato all'altro, e sentivo la mancanza della stabilità della mia esistenza passata; forse perchè mi mancava la mia famiglia e la comodità di una residenza familiare in cui le diverse generazioni convivono, invece di isolarsi in uno stato atomizzato di segregazione per fasce di età* o *forse perché una spaziosa camera da letto in un prestigioso appartamento dell’Upper East Side era, in termini americani, l’equivalente socioeconomico di una spaziosa camera da letto in una prestigiosa casa a Gulberg come quella in cui ero cresciuto.”* | The expression "*transitory experience*” is translated *“in modo precario”.*In the Italian version seems to give greater emphasis to insecurity, instability of the protagonist's life than in English. Where it could be interpreted only as a period of transition (referring of this period in America, in which the protagonist has to move to different places for work-related reasons).  It does not seem there are many other different style. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of a similarity between the two characters’ family. | |
| **Analysis**:  What brings back the protagonist to his home is the particular feeling, which evokes Erica’s house. In this situation the protagonist realizes the precariousness of his life and reminds the emotions lived with his family. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  This quotation draw the attention on the role and the importance of family in all Arab countries.  There is also a comparison between different social classes in different State. | |

QUOTATION 4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *“He said, “Economy's falling apart though, no? Corruption, dictatorship, the rich living like princes while everyone else suffers. Solid people don't get me wrong. I like Pakistanis. But the elite has raped that place well and good, right? And fundamentalism. You guys have got some serious problems with fundamentalism”*  *(page 61)* | *“Quando lui disse:”L'economia è sull'orlo del collasso, non è vero? Corruzione, dittatura, i ricchi che vivono come principi mentre tutti gli altri soffrono. Gente solida, non mi fraintenda. I pakistani mi piacciono. Ma l'elite ha fatto una vera e propria razzia, giusto? E poi il fondamentalismo. Laggiù avete seri problemi col fondamentalismo”* | “*Don’t get me wrong”* is a bit more aggressive and stresses command to the listener. *“ Non mi fraintenda”* could acquire both positive and negative connotations; instead the English version refers more to something negative.  In the Italian version there is the world “*laggiù*”, which there isn’t in the English version, maybe the translator has added this world to emphasizes the concept of the distance. He wants to make a clear separation between the two countries and explain more incisively the racist point of view of Erica’s father against Muslims. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the feeling of superiority of American and their prejudice. | |
| **Analysis**:  Erica’s dad in this situation shows how a culture can influences the behavior toward people from other culture. Indeed he thinks that all Pakistanis are fundamentalists and that Pakistan is a state with different problems: corruption, dictatorship… | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Erica’s father in this situation makes Changez feels uncomfortable. He shows how his culture (American culture) has affected his judgment about the Arab cultures (despite he doesn’t know anything).  This quotation underline also that Erica’s father has never lived an experience like the protagonist, so he doesn’t what living in a different country and culture may mean: the sense of cultural shock, the difficulty to face the Other. | |

QUOTATION 5

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *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”*  *(page 62)* | *Mi accorsi di essermi adombrato. In quello che aveva detto non c'era niente di propriamente sbagliato; anzi il suo era un sunto piuttosto informato, un po' come le notizie in breve in prima pagina del Wall Stret 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 negativa dentro di me, e fu solo per pura cortesia che limitai la mia risposta”* | The verb used in English *“I felt”* refers to the sensorial feeling but the verb used in the Italian version “*mi accorsi”* the Italian verb is a verb that refers more to a cognitive event, something which involves thinking about a situation. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the feeling of superiority of Americans in opposition to the sense of minority of the rest of the world. | |
| **Analysis**:  Erica’s father speech creates on Changez negative feelings.  The metaphor used has the function to underline the feeling caused by those words. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  There is the reflection on the words said by Erica’s father about Pakistan.  The speech of Erica’s father can be interpreted as a synecdoche, which represents the thinking of the whole America about that states. | |

**CHAPTER V**

QUOTATION 1

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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 difference between the two versions mainly affects syntax: Italian syntax sounds more elaborate and complex.  The original language seems to favor the use of a nominal style in part of the quotation. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of a similarity between the two characters. | |
| **Analysis**:  What connects the two characters is linguistically expressed by “they are both swift enough to escape detection” and “cunny enough to hunt ….”  The impression is that they are both intelligent people able to avoid problems and difficult situations.  The use of an anaphoric structure reinforces the positive qualities of the two characters. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The total effect is that they both seem to live in a situation of unease.  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 means: the sense of cultural shock and the difficulty to face the Other. | |

QUOTATION 2

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *The Filipinos we worked with seemed to look up to my American colleagues, accepting them almost instinctively as a member of the officer class of global business- and I wanted my share of that respect as well*  *(page 72, lines 1-5)* | *I filippini con cui lavoravamo 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.* | In the original version the protagonist says that *“I wanted to share my respects as well*”, in the Italian one “ *volevo anche io la mia parte di rispetto”.* In the English version, saying he wants to "share his respect" outlines best that he is aware to value like his colleagues. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of an encounter with the *Other*, between different social classes and also the superiority-inferiority relation. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez wants to feel like his colleagues: “ my share of that respect has well”.  The impression is that the Filipinos underestimate him only for the color of his skin: he doesn’t look like his American colleagues .  Americas is seen by all the world like “*the officer class of global business”*. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The Filipinos behave like all the American towards him. They behave according to the prejudices that society has.  America is one of the strongest economy power in the world and so its workers are immediately accepted, but even if Changez works with them does not receive the same respect | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *I looked at him – at his fair and light eyes and, most of all, his oblivious immersion in the minutiae of our work – and thought, you are so foreign. I felt in that moment much closer to the Filipino 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*  *(page 74)* | *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.* | “*Making my way home*” refers  more to the action of going home;  instead the Italian version “*vivere la mia vita a casa mia”,* may probably mean he shouldn’t have left Pakistan. Italian translation conveys better Changez’ feeling about his life, which he considers *artificial*. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the difference between different social classes and cultures. | |
| **Analysis**:  The protagonist feels like he is “play-acting” a part, he highlights his sensation of extraneousness.  He doesn’t feel like his colleagues and reflects about his choice to go to America. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  This sense of extraneousness makes the protagonist reflect about his choice to go to America.  He is convinced that he made a mistake and that he may be in Pakistan.  This experience made him suffer not just in the job. Changez understands the difficulty to meet the other. | |

QUOTATION 4

|  |  |  |
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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *I was caught up in the symbolism of it all, the fact that someone had so visibly brought America to her knees*  *(page 80, lines 8-9)* | *Ero colpito dal simbolismo della cosa, dal fatto che qualcuno fosse riuscito a mettere in ginocchio gli Stati Uniti.* | In the English there is a generic reference to what is happened on the 11th September 2001: “*of it all”.* In the Italian version, *“della cosa”,* is more specific, it refers to the fact. Maybe the English version refers to all the attacks and to all the consequences.  *Caught* means to be *taken*, so he is not just stricken, he is involved into the events. Changez doesn’t feel an outsider respect to what happened, he feels interloped in them; but being by the side of Pakistan. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation represents the turning point of the novel. | |
| **Analysis**:  The narrator wants to put the reader attention on the importance of *symbol*.  The use of the metaphor reinforces the effect of the attack of the Twin Towers on the 11th September 2001 | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The reaction of the protagonist is different form that expected.  Indeed, the main character, in this reaction shows the influence of its culture (the Muslim culture) has had on him. He is pleased with the fact that someone is able to attack the great power that was America. | |

QUOTATION 5

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *I flew to New York uncomfortable in my own face: I was aware of being under suspicion; I felt guilty; I tried therefore to be as nonchalant as possible […]. When we arrived, I was separated from my team at immigration. They joined the queue for American citizens; I joined the one of foreigners.*  *(page 81)* | *Volai a New York sentendomi a disagio con me stesso: ero consapevole di essere sospetto, mi sentivo in colpa e cercavo di comportarmi nel modo più naturale possibile […] All’arrivo venni separato dagli altri al controllo passaporti. Loro si unirono alla fila dei cittadini statunitensi; io mi unii a quella degli stranieri.* | *"I flew to New York uncomfortable in my own face*" make the reader thinks that Changez isn’t uncomfortable only because it is observed, but because of his facial features. On the other hand in the Italian version “ *Volai a New York a disagio con me stesso”* the protagonist seems uncomfortable only because he is observed.  In the original version, when he arrived in New York, he says *“ I was separated from my team at immigration”* in the Italian version “ *venni separato dagli altri al controllo passaporti*”. In English seems to emphasize the concept, because immigration has a negative connotation, respect to the Italian *controllo*. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the suspicious behavior of the Americans after the attack. | |
| **Analysis**:  What makes the protagonist feel uncomfortable is the fact that all the observed.  There is a figure of speech used to highlight the weight of all those gazes on the protagonist. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The protagonist starts to understand how have changed Americans’ behaviors towards him (and all Muslims) in the plane for New York: he feels guilty also if he isn’t. | |

**CHAPTER VI**

QUOTATION 1

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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *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*  *(page 84)* | *Forse è nella nostra natura riconoscere in modo inconscio il legame tra mortalità e procreazione, vale a dire, tra il filo finito e l’infinito, e di fatto sono proprio le avvisaglie dell’una che ci portano a ricercare l’altra.* | English is a language more figurative than the Italian one. Indeed, the expression *"we are in fact driven by reminders of the one to seek out the other"* has been translated as " *e di fatto sono proprio le avvisaglie dell’una che ci portano a ricercare l’altra*”. "To drive” is used in a figurative way, which is to accompany someone. Furthermore, compared to the Italian verb, it is more familiar, so less detached. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the differences between cultures and also the influence, which every culture has on every individual. | |
| **Analysis**:  The protagonist thinks that the human nature searches a link between life and life after death.  This idea changes according to the different cultures . | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  There is the influence of his mother culture on the protagonist: he has an idea and he is sure of that idea. He doesn’t think that someone can think different from his generic hypothesis about life after death and the relation. | |

QUOTATION 2

|  |  |  |
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| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *They all seemed to proclaim: We are America – not New York, which in my opinion, means something quite different- the mightiest civilization the world has ever known; you have slighted us; beware our wrath* | *Tutti sembravano proclamare: noi siamo l’America- non New York, che a mio parere significa qualcosa di molto diverso- , la civiltà più potente che il mondo abbia mai conosciuto, ci avete provocato, adesso vedrete scatenarsi la nostra ira.* | In the original version the narrator uses the word “*quite*” to define the difference between New York and the rest of America, in the Italian version is “*molto diverso”.* So, in the second one, there is more distance between New York and the rest of the word. Maybe they want to emphasize the concept. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the relation of superiority and inferiority: America is seen has the “ *mightiest civilization”* | |
| **Analysis**:  In this quotation Changez describes his own impression about America after the attack: he doesn’t feel it home anymore. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  In a metropolis, like New York, there is a different attitude from the rest of the country. Maybe this is because there is a cohabitation of different ethnic groups with different costumes, who have learned to live together fighting prejudice.  The rest of America is more tied to his traditions and culture, so they want to underline their power on the rest of the world. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *I was somewhat apprehensive of what she might think of the place- it was, after all, a tiny fraction of the size of her own home.*  *(page 90)* | *Ero un po’ preoccupato del suo giudizio, dopotutto come dimensioni non era che una minuscola frazione della sua casa* | *“Giudizio”* is a word with more relevant significance than “*think”.* A judgment is an opinion or decision that is based on careful thought about a thing. To *judge* something means you have analyzed it and not just thought about it superficially. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the differences between social classes. | |
| **Analysis**:  What makes the difference between the two characters is their social condition: Changez is apprehensive on what Erica would think about his home “ it was, after all, a tiny fraction of the size of her own home”  The image used conveys to the reader Changez’ home is awkward respect to Erica’s. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The total effect is that they both seem to live in a situation of unease.  The difference, in which the main character is based, seems to overstate his concern to make a good impression on Erica | |

QUOTATION 4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *The pride of her stance, the slender muscularity of her arms and shoulders, the failure of her garments to cloak the memory of those naked breasts I had seen in Greece: all these things filled me with desire*  *(page 92-93, lines 22-23; 1-3)* | *La fierezza del suo portamento, la muscolosità delle braccia e delle spalle, l’impossibilità dei suoi abiti di cancellare il ricordo dei seni nudi che avevo visto in Grecia: tutto ciò mi riempiva di desiderio* | The original version with the word *“failure”* is more effective, than the translation *(“l’impossibilità”),* in explaining the failure of clothes to try to cover Erica’s body and erase the memory in the minds of so Changez. To fail means that you tried, if you know something is impossible you don't even try to do it.  *“To cloak”* is like “to hide” and it doesn’t delete something from the memory like Italian translation “*cancellare”* means. So in the original version the meaning conveyed is that Erica’s naked body will always remain in Changez’s memory and it will never be erased. |
| Reason for choice: The quotation provides an example of the encounter between female and male gender.  Encounter between female and male gender 🡪 Chagez reaction in front of Erica’s body | |
| **Analysis**:  The protagonist is physically attracted from . There are no differences in the encounter between female and male gender, no matter were one come from. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez’ Muslim culture is the reason why he can’t cloak Erica’s naked body image (Pakistani culture obliges Muslim women to hide their body). | |

QUOTATION 5

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotation**  Original version | **Quotation**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *Something of it seemed to be familiar to me; later I would realize what seemed familiar was to that emotion with which she spoke, an emotion similar to that she evoked in me*  *(page 96)* | *Aveva per me qualcosa di familiare; in seguito avrei capito che a essermi familiare era l’emozione con cui parlava, un’emozione simile quella che lei suscitava in me.* | In the original version the narrator uses the word *“seemed”,* which is translate in Italian such as “*aveva”.* The English version refers more to the sensorial field: something more material than the translation with the verb *to have*.  *“To evoke”* is a little bit different from the translation *“suscitava”* which means “arouse”. In fact, the verb evokes signifies “to re-create imaginatively”, so there is the use of mind, imagination. The Italian version is more related with sensations. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the relation between identity and multiple identities. | |
| **Analysis**:  What link the two main characters are the feelings they have for their beloved.  Erica doesn’t return Changez feelings because she is still loving Chris, even if he is dead. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The reader seems to find a sense of jealousy towards Chris, however in Erica’s feeling, for the dead boyfriend, he finds a way to bind her to him. | |

**CHAPTER VII**

QUOTATION 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *I wonder now, sir, whether surprise 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 obvious connection between the crumbling of the world around me and the impeding 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 quantomeno 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 personale sogno americano.* | - *I prevented myself* – *da impedirmi*: The original version uses the reflexive pronoun *myself* which underlines Changez this all he could do to prevent himself from making connections. The Italian translation is more impersonal and it doesn’t convey his effort. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of Changez’ point of view about New York's life | |
| **Analysis**:  This quotation provides the demolition of the typical stereotypes of a *foreigner* about America (“Destruction of my personal American dream”). Changez says *the impending destruction of my personal American dream* it means he knows his dream will be destructed, but he doesn’t want it. He knows it inevitable, but he’s not ready for it to happen. | |
| **Possible conclusion:** English use of language highlights Changez’ effort and his pain of being awareness. Italian language creates distance between Changez and the reader. On the other side English fills it and creates a bond between them. | |

QUOTATION 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *"The economy's an aminal" 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 anymore. The tailbone. Like me. We came from places that were wasting away"* | *"L'economia è un animale"-continuò Jim- Si evolve. Prima ha bisogno di muscoli. Poi tutto il sangue che rimane può affluire al cervello. Era lì che io volevo essere. Nella finanza. Nella centrale di controllo. E ora ci sei anche tu. Tu sei il 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".* | In the original version there is the use of the world “now” which is translated in the Italian version with the world “poi”; the fist term is more incisive, it seems more that this process is being achieved, whereas the Italian version is more detached.  *. You're blood brought from some part of the body* is translated with *“Tu sei il sangue che affluisce da una parte del corpo”:* the original version conveys better the idea that the individual undergoes the action, thanks to use of the verb in the passive form, instead the Italian translation uses the active form. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of American’s point of view. | |
| **Analysis**:  There is a simile, which compares the economy to an animals, and the individual to “ the blood brought from some part of the body that the species doesn’t need anymore”.  This figure of speech helps the reader to understand Changez’ way of thinking. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  This quotation provides an example of how some stereotypes of a country, can be modified, living in that place and how the mechanization of society make the person feels "superfluous". | |

QUOTATION 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *But I was uncomfortable with the idea that the place I came from was condemned to atrophy* | *“Ma mi metteva a disagio l'idea che il luogo da cui venivo fosse condannato all'atrofia* | “I was uncomfortable” is translated with “ mi metteva a disagio”. In the English version the protagonist feels uncomfortable; instead the Italian version conveys the idea someone else makes the protagonist feel uncomfortable. So, the original version gives the idea Changez feels like it because of the situation and not because of someone else. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of Changez's condition imposed by American | |
| **Analysis**:  The situation makes the protagonist feel uncomfortable.  He uses an image to describe the situation of his country: “condemned to atrophy”. Atrophy means decrease in size or wasting away of a body part or tissue and also :  arrested development or loss of a part or organ incidental to the normal development or life of an animal. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The effect produced by this quotation is to provide the American’s idea about his country and his situation. Changez wants to defends his country from that situation, he still feels a strong sense of belonging to Pakistan. | |

QUOTATION 4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *Focus on the fundamentals. This was Underwood Samson's guiding principle, drilled into us since our first day at work.* | *Concentrati sui fondamenti. Era il principio guida della Underwood Samson, inculcato dentro di noi fin dal primo giorno di lavoro.* | “Drilled” is a figurative verb used to specify the role of Underwood Samson’s workers , and it is translated in the Italian version with the verb “inculcato”.  According to this choice the reader can understand that English language is more figurative than Italian. It creates images in the reader’s mind, so he can understand easily. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of a different significance of the term “fundamental”. | |
| **Analysis**:  Economic field applies fundamentals.  The verb “drilled” is a figurative verb, generally used to describe the action of the drill/ borer which makes hole in different surface.  This metaphor specifies the situation in which someone come across when enter in a society like Underwood Samson. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Fundamentals seem to be the key for the success. But they are something which obliges you to give a value judgment; however, to give a judgment means that you have to make a choice: you have to choose a side. Changez wants to avoid this: he doesn’t want to be something or another. He wants to be a synthesis, but fundamentals don’t allow shades. Fundamentals divide good and evil. But Changez knows there is no something really good or something which is evil. His experience allowed him to know that something good can turn in evil and vice versa. In conclusion fundamentals are not the way for the success. The really way is to meet the Other and make our choices independently from what a culture or the *Economic field* consider good or not. | |

QUOTATION 5

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *We built the Royal Mosque ant he Shalimar Gardens in this city, and we built the Lahore Fort with its mighty walls and wide ramp for our battle-elephants. And we did these things when you country was still a collection of thirteen small colonies, gnawing away at the edge of a continent* | *Noi abbiamo costruito la Moschea Reale e i giardini Shalimar in questa città, noi abbiamo costruito il Forte di Lahore con le sue mura possenti e la grande scalinata per gli elefanti da battaglia. E abbiamo fatto queste cose quando il vostro paese era ancora un'accozzaglia di tredici piccole colonie aggrappate sull'orlo di un continente.* | The original version uses the word “collection” which is less depreciative than the Italian version “accozzaglia”.  The world “gnawing” is a figurative word, which is nagging or troubling: this lexical choice underlines the figurative side of English language. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the difference between different cultures. (“we", "our" Vs "you") | |
| **Analysis**:  There is a comparison between the situation of America and Pakistan in their beginnings: Pakistan was well-advanced compared to America which was only “*a collection of thirteen small colonies”.* In this quotation Changez demonstrates his nationalism (*we*). On the other side he takes distances from America and tries to belittle her. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The protagonist moves away from America and reaffirms his sense of belonging to Pakistan by providing an example of how advanced they were when America was still formed by 13 colonies. | |

**CHAPTER VIII**

QUOTATION 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *No, she was not preventing the continuation of a discussion between her daughter and myself; she was merely bringing to an end my intrusion on a conversation Erica was having with Chris- a conversation occurring on some plane that I could not reach or even properly seen.* | *No, non stava impedendo il proseguimento di una conversazione tra me e sua figlia; stava solo ponendo termine alla mia intrusione in una conversazione tra Erica e Chris, una conversazione che si teneva su un piano a cui io non avevo accesso, e che nemmeno riuscivo a percepire.* | The use of the world “seen” refers to the sense of the sight, while the translation “percepire” refers to a mind action. Italian translation conveys the idea of something abstract. The effect is that Italian language underlines Changez’ mentally effort to *feel* implied in Erica and Chris’ *speech*. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the relationship between Identity and multiple identities ( Changez- Erica- Chris) | |
| **Analysis**:  In this quotation the reader notices Erica’s refuse of Changez. The protagonist knows Erica is too bound to her died boyfriend and he knows she will never let Chris go, but he tries to not to see that. Changez cannot see the true, such as he cannot see his American Dream will never come true. He is deceived by his own hope. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The protagonist feel of displacement recalls his situation toward America in that period after the attack.  He feels excluded by Erica; he understands that she does not feel the same feelings and emotions, which she feels for Chris. The same thing happens with America. | |

QUOTATION 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *There was something undeniably retro about the flags and uniforms, about generals addressing camera in war rooms and newspaper headlines featuring such words as duty and honour. 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.* | *C'era qualcosa di innegabilmente rétro in tutte quelle bandiere e quelle uniformi, nei generali che si rivolgevano alle telecamere in gabinetti di guerra e nei titoli di giornale che contenevano parole di dovere e onore. avevo sempre pensato agli Stati Uniti come a una nazione che guardava avanti; per la prima volta fui colpito dalla sua determinazione a guardare indietro.* | The two versions have different structure: the English language needs subject and it is a nominal language ,while Italian language doesn’t need subject. So, in the English version there is a stronger importance of the one who acts than Italian. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of Changez' point of view about America | |
| **Analysis**:  The protagonist compares America to a retro film.  He emphasizes American unusual attitude to look back. He looks what’s going on out of the scene and he gives his judgment about it: he is surprise. Indeed all his beliefs fail. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The stereotypes of America as a society that” looked forward” are abolished. Changez becomes aware about what America really is: a Nation like the others which affirmed its superiority creating a fake image of herself. | |

QUOTATION 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *Reluctantly, the first allowed himself to be led away. "Fucking Arab", he said. I am not, of course, an Arab. Nor am I, by nature, a gratuitously belligerent chap. But my blood throbbed in my temples* | *Riluttante, il primo si lasciò condurre via. "Arabo del cazzo" disse. Ovviamente io no sono arabo. E neppure sono per natura un tipo bellicoso. Ma mi salì il sangue alla testa.* | In the original version there is the use of the word “gratuitously”, which is not translated in the Italian version. This world emphasizes that the protagonist isn’t belligerent, but if someone continue to persist he can become a little annoying.  Vulgar words are used to emphasize the speaker’s scorn. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of a comparison between cultures ("an American") | |
| **Analysis**:  The situation represents a breach between the two cultures and the point of view of an American. It is emphasized by vulgar words (*fucking*). Changez is closer to his origins and he becomes very sensitive when someone generalizes. This quotation represents a situation where the stereotypes, imposed by each culture, delete the importance of the One. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The American classifies Changez as an Arab, even if he is not (indeed Pakistan geographically belongs to India). It highlighted the lack of knowledge of the American. | |

QUOTATION 4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *But surely it is the gist that matters; I am, after all, telling you a history, and in history, as I suspect you - an American - will agree, it is the thrust of one's narrative that counts, not the accuracy of one's details.* | *Ma è la sostanza quel che conta; dopotutto le sto raccontando una storia, e in una storia ciò che conta - e immagino che lei, essendo americano, concorderà - è l'andamento della narrazione, non l'accuratezza dei dettagli* | The use of the adverbs “surely” (which is not translated in the Italian version) serves to highlight the concept that “is the gist that matters” |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the differences between the two cultures (prejudices) | |
| **Analysis**:  There are Changez’ prejudices about American culture, which influence his thoughts. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  In this quotation Changez agrees with the idea of the American matters are important, not the accuracy of one’s details. | |

QUOTATION 5

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *"You're preoccupied. Something's eating you. If I had to guess, I'D say it's your Pakistani side. You're worried about what's going on in the world" "No,no", I said, shaking my head to dismiss any possibility that my loyalties could be so divided.* | *"..Sei turbato. C'è qualcosa che ti logora. Se dovessi indovinare, direi che è il tuo lato pakistano. Sei preoccupato di quello che sta succedendo nel mondo" "No, no -dissi, scuotendo la testa per dissipare ogni dubbio sul fatto che le mie lealtà potessero essere così scisse.* | “Preoccupied” is significant different from Italian translation “turbato”. The original version seems to refer more to the protagonist’s sense of being worried by something inside him. Instead the Italian translation conveys the idea Changez suffers the interference of something out of him. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the difference between cultures | |
| **Analysis**:  The American man has stereotypes about Pakistani.  He thinks that he is preoccupied for what is happening all over the world. Changez wants to underline his is loyal to America. But to tell the truth his origins are Pakistani, so he is loyal to it too. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The protagonist doesn’t want to appear worried because he doesn’t want his loyalties to appear “ so divided”. He doesn’t want to confirm the typical idea of Americans, who generalizes and are scared to be bring to their knees again. | |

**CHAPTER IX**

QUOTATION 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *There are adjustments one must make if one comes here from America; a different way of observing is required* | *Arrivando qui dagli Stati Uniti bisogna adattarsi; è necessario un diverso modo di osservare* | The two version has a different structure: the English language is a nominal language and put the attention on the subject, while Italian language doesn’t always need the subject.  In the English version there is the use of the world “required”, which is translated in the Italian version with the world “ necessario”.  The Italian version underlines more that someone to adapt to American cultures must changes, can’t continue to use his costumes and tradition |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the difference between cultures( different perspectives) and also the relation Identity VS multiple identities. | |
| **Analysis**:  The quotation provides the idea of Changez after his American’s experience. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The quotation highlight how if an individual, a foreigner, wants to adapt to another culture (different from his one) must change his habits, he can’t be completely the same person he was. | |

QUOTATION 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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, and not just any foreigner, but that particular type of entitled and unsympathetic American who so annoyed me when I encountered him in the classrooms and workplaces of your country's elite. This realization angered me; staring at my reflection in the speckled glass of my bathroom mirror I resolved to exorcize the unwelcome sensibility by which I had become possessed* | *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, e non di uno straniero qualunque, ma di quel particolare tipo di americano arrogante e indisponente che mi dava tanto fastidio quando lo incontravo nelle aule universitarie e nei luoghi di lavoro delle élite del vostro paese. Quando me ne resi conto mi arrabbiai; fissando il mio riflesso nel vetro macchiettato dello specchio del bagno mi ripromisi di esorcizzare la sgradita sensibilità da cui ero posseduto.* | “ Entitled” is translated in the original version with the world “arrogante” . The original version underlines better the sense of superiority that cohabits in the majority of Americans. They feel superior and so they think they can give a judgment to everything. He understands that he is changing his way of thinking.  The world “become” isn’t translated in the Italian version. This world helps the reader to understand that there is a change in Changez’ behavior, he isn’t the same. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the difference between cultures (different identify of Changez) | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez realizes that his way of seeing things has changed.  He finds similar attitudes form those who once he had criticized.  The text can make the best of it through the juxtaposition of opposite terms that relate to the same thing. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The protagonist, like every individual who has lived in another country for different year change his point of view, he is influenced by American culture. In Changez co-exist the two different cultures: the Pakistani and the American one. | |

QUOTATION 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *My brother had come to collect me from the airport; he embraced me with sufficient force to cause my rib cage to flex* | *Mio fratello era venuto a prendermi all'aeroporto; mi abbracciò con tanta forza da farmi flettere la gabbia toracica* | The verb “to collect” is translated with “ a prenderemi”. To collect means to pick up, and it conveys the idea Changez’ brother receives him such as he has never been to Pakistan. It underline Changez condition of losing himself. Indeed he lost his identity after had been in America; he is no more the one who left Lahore. Italian translation loses this meanings shade. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the  Pakistan culture: role of family | |
| **Analysis**:  In this quotation is describe Changez’ return to his home. His brother is really happy to see him and this scene is described with the image that “*he embraced me with sufficient force to cause my rib cage to flex”.* | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  This quotation provides a notion about Pakistan culture: the role of the family.  In Pakistan, and also all other Muslim state the family has a very important role. | |

QUOTATION 4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *But I worried. I felt powerless; I was angry at our weakness, at our vulnerability to intimidation of this sort from our - admittedly much larger - neighbour to the east. Yes, we had nuclear weapons, and yes, our soldiers would not back down, but we were being threatened nonetheless, and there was nothing I could do about it but lie in my bed, unable to sleep. Indeed, I would soon be gone, leaving my family and my home behind, and this made me a kind of coward in my own eyes, a traitor.* | *Io però ero preoccupato. Mi sentivo impotente; ero arrabbiato per la nostra debolezza, per la nostra vulnerabilità alle intimidazioni da parte del nostro – molto più grosso, devo ammetterlo-vicino orientale. Sì, avevamo le armi nucleari, e sì, i nostri soldati non si sarebbero lasciati cogliere alla sprovvista, ma eravamo comunque minacciati, e non c'era niente che io potessi fare tranne starmene a letto senza riuscire a chiudere occhio. Inoltre presto me ne sarei andato, lasciandomi alle spalle casa e famiglia, e ai miei occhi ciò faceva di me un codardo, un traditore.* | The English expression “back down” is translated in the Italian version as “ lasciati cogliere alla sprovvista”. The original version emphasizes the power of Pakistani soldiers and their attention. The second version doesn’t highlight the soldiers like the first.  “Lie in my bed” refers more to something that the protagonist doesn’t want to do, he considers that a loss of time, he feels useless in helping his country . In the Italian version the concept isn’t satisfactorily explained. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the difference between cultures (change of Change's life) | |
| **Analysis**:  The protagonist shows its weakness and uselessness in helping his country at risk.  Changez lists the potential of his country but nevertheless finds weaknesses and he tries to defend his position. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  In this quotation there is the sense of the “powerless” of the protagonist in the situation, which he is living.  He tries to protect his position ,to himself, of “coward”. He doesn’t want, like every individual to seem a traitor. The protagonist changes his way of thinking. | |

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, as far as I'm concerned, and you're the best analyst in your class by a long away. Besides, I know it must be tough for you with what's going on in Pakistan* | *Qui c'è qualcuno che pensa che 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, e per quanto mi concerne sei di gran lunga il miglior analista del tuo corso. Inoltre capisco che per te dev'essere dura con quello che sta succedendo in Pakistan* | The English version use the world “shabby” which is more informal than the translation “ti stia lasciando andare un pò troppo”. This lexical choice maybe helps to understand the relation of superiority/ inferiority which has America with other countries, boss/employer. |
| **Reason for choice**: The quotation provides an example of the Relation superiority/ inferiority (prejudices) | |
| **Analysis**:  Appearance VS performance .  The boss’s behavior toward Changez can represents the situation of America and the other countries, they give a judgment to everything. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The American feels superior from the other country, and so, they give a judgment for everything. They think to know everything about every culture, whereas they know only a little part according to the stereotypes. | |

**CHAPTER X**

QUOTATION 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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 campo visivo.* | The English use of passive ” *my blinders were coming off”* puts the word *blinder* on the beginning of the sentence. This choice focuses the reader’s attention on it. Instead Italian “*mi erano caduti i paraocchi* “ translation puts the verb first and focuses the attention on *erano caduti*. The effect is that English language underlines why Changez didn’t see the reality before; so it adds a sense of tragedy to the event. On the other hand, Italian language highlights that the dream broke up by the use of the verb *caduti*: even the protagonist’s illusions fell.  The lexical choice “*arc of vision*” is translate in the Italian version as “*campo visivo”*.The word *arc* coveys the idea of something limited. It highlights how little was what Changez could see before the event. The word *arc* reveals that his *American Dream* and all what he believed to didn’t allow him to see all the truth. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of Changez’ state of mind about his illusions. It is about Changez change of prospective on what he believed good before it. | |
| **Analysis**:  In this quotation the narrator, which coincides with the protagonist, explains his feelings after he becomes aware about what is happening to his life. His feelings are conveyed by the use of images (*blinders*). *Blinders* derive from *blind* which means *sightless*; this highlights Changez situation before his awareness. This concept is underlined by the use of the expression *arc of vision*. All this expressions owns to the sense of sight and refer to Changez condition: indeed his *American Dream* didn’t allow him to see the truth. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  English language conveys better the idea the novelist wanted to convey to the reader.  Its use of language allows the reader to see things on Changez’ point of view; indeed Italian is more impersonal and it doesn’t create a bond between the protagonist and the reader as English does. | |

QUOTATION 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *I never came to know why Juan Bautista singled me out. Perhaps he was gifted with remarkable powers of empathy and had observed in me a dilemma that out of compassion he thought he could help me resolve; perhaps he saw among his enemies one who was weak and could easily be brought down* | *Non riuscii mai a capire perché Juan-Battista mi avesse messo gli occhi addosso. Forse era dotato di rari poteri di empatia e aveva colto in me un dilemma che per compassione volle aiutarmi a risolvere; forse aveva individuato tra i suoi nemici l'anello debole che poteva facilmente essere messo fuori uso* | In the original version “*singled me out*” he used the expression *singled me out* which means Bautista divided Changez from the rest of his group. The Italian translation “*mi avesse messo gli occhi addosso”* does not convey the same impression; indeed *to single out* communicates the impression *Bautista* didn’t just observed Changez, he acted and separated him from the others. Italian translation loses this meaning.  Italian version seems not complete.  In the original version is used the verb *to observe* which means Juan Bautista kept an eye on Changez. The Italian translation *colto* implies a shallower action. Instead English language conveys the idea Bautista studied him. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the sense of inferioriy of the protagonist ( Changez identity) | |
| **Analysis**:  In this quotations the narrative voice explains his doubts about Juan Bautista that is the character who helped him to become aware. Changez doesn’t know if he did it to help him or to brought him down. The narrator conveys this meaning by the use of expressions such as *singled me out* which communicates the impression Bautista studied him. The reader can make an idea about his truly intentions on his own; but they will never be verified. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The total effect is that English makes the meaning be more *glaring*. Italian seems to make the meaning be almost *superficial*. | |

QUOTATION 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *Probably this was why I had been willing to try to take on the persona of Chris, because my own identify was so fragile* | *Probabilmente per la stessa ragione, perché la mia identità era così fragile, aveva accettato di personificare Chris* | In the original version the reason of Changez’ action is immediately explained. The Italian translation puts it at the end of the sentence. Italian choice creates more expectative. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the relation  Identity VS multiple identities | |
| **Analysis**:  In this quotation the narrative voice explains the reason why he couldn’t help Erica: he couldn’t gave her a solid base because he neither know who he was. Indeed he played the part of Chris because he couldn’t be enough for Erica: his own identity was so fragile. The meeting between the two cultures changed Changez and he doesn’t own to a single place anymore, he is a world citizen and his beliefs failed. Initially he didn’t understand this so he tried to personify someone else to find himself; it didn’t work. Then he accepted his condition and became the *Reluctant Fundamentalist*: someone who is not just one culture or one religion believer; he is more cultures and he doesn’t believe in *Fundamentals*, because he met the Other. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  English use of language is more direct than Italian, so it loses the skill of create expectative.  Changez’ identity is so fragile because in him started to live two different cultures. | |

QUOTATION 4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *A good vice president was one who got things done, no matter what, and to appeal for assistance prematurely would be to undermine one's superior's confidence in one's abilities* | *Un buon manager faceva funzionare le cose, a qualunque costo, e chiedere assistenza prima del dovuto avrebbe significato minare fiducia del proprio superiore* | English language refers to *someone*, Italian translation refers to a *you*. English use of language makes the sentence appear more universal than the Italian one. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the change of Changez's life | |
| **Analysis**:  In this quotation the narrative voice shows how American system works: people has to be independent. Indeed a good vice president is one who *got things done*. Changez demonstrates his experience about America, but he doesn’t give a judge about it. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  English use of language makes the concept refer to a large *public*. Instead Italian refers to a *you*. | |

QUOTATION 5

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *As for myself, I was clearly on the threshold of great change; only the final catalyst was now required, and in my case that catalyst took the form of lunch.* | *Quando a me, ero evidentemente sulla soglia di un cambiamento; ormai non mancava che l'ultima goccia; e quella goccia prese forma di un pranzo.* | *“Catalyst” is translated with* “*goccia”*: This is a rare case where Italian language appears more figurative than English. But English uses the word *catalyst* that means: a person or a thing that causes something to happen. So, English use of language is more ambiguous and it creates more expectative into the reader than Italian.  Italian language uses a negation to state the concept. The reader met this figure of language in the Chapter One (= *il suo non è raro*). Moreover negation is processed after the concept it denies. So litotes introduces an idea while it is denied. The effect is the possibility to play with allusions and illusions. Litotes also creates expectative in to the reader. On the other side, the original version appears more direct and makes the narration quicker. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the change of Changez's life | |
| **Analysis**:  English language can be more ambiguous than Italian, so it creates expectative into the reader. On the other hand Italian uses often the *litotes*; it allows Italian to play with meanings, allusions and illusions. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The protagonist is conscious that he is changing his behavior for the change of life, after moving to America. | |

**CHAPTER XI**

QUOTATION 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *The guards did not leave me until I was outside the buildings and it was only then that I allowed myself to rub my eyes with the back of my hand, for they had been slightly.* | *I vigilantes non mi lasciarono fino a che non fui fuori dall’edificio, e solo in quel momento mi concessi di strofinarmi gli occhi col dorso della mano, perché avevano cominciato a lacrimare.* | Italian language uses a parenthetical clause, it highlights Changez’ effort not to cry. It also underlines his shame and pain. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the difference between the two cultures. Americans’ behaviour hurts Changez | |
| **Analysis**:  The protagonist describes a situation in which he suffers because of discrimination. Italian use of language makes slower the narration through the use of the parenthetical clause, which also underlines the protagonist’s state of mind. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Americans’ behavior emotionally hurt the protagonist.  All judgments that each culture is accustomed to attribute to the other are often wrong and do harm to people. | |

QUOTATION 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *Sometimes I would find my self walking the streets, flaunting my beard as a provocation, craving conflicts with anyone foolhardy enough to antagonize me.* | *A volte mi ritrovavo a camminare per le strade esibendo la mia barba come provocazione, pronto ad attaccare briga con chiunque fosse stato abbastanza sconsiderato do mettermisi contro.* | “*Walking the streets”*- “*a camminare per le strade”*: English language conveys the idea Changez face the streets; it seems he *marches*. English use of language underlines better what walking the street really is: you do it actively and not passively.  In the original version is used the verb *to crave (translated in the Italian version as “pronto ad attaccare”)* which means Changez wants conflicts. English language conveys the idea he looks for conflicts and he don’t only wait for them. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the encounter with the Other and of different religious belief | |
| **Analysis**:  English conveys better Changez intentions: its choice of words gives to the reader the impression actions are not just written, but the reader has the impress they are real. Moreover the reader has the feeling that Changez’ actions are thought in that precisely moment. This gives to the reader the sensation he is *there* besides the protagonist. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The protagonist, annoyed by all the prejudice starts to replay the attack: he provokes the American. | |

QUOTATION 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *The rhetoric emerging from your country at that moment in history- not just from government, but also from the media and supposedly critical journalists as well- provided a ready and constant fuel for my anger.* | *La retorica che emergeva dal vostro paese in quel momento storico, non solo da parte del governo, ma anche dei media e dai giornalisti considerati critici, forniva carburante in abbondanza alla mia rabbia.* | English language is a nominal language. This use of language makes quicker the narrative rhythm. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the relationship between identity and multiple identities | |
| **Analysis**:  English language is more direct and uses the nominal form. The entirely effect is that narration rhythm is quicker. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Changez criticizes the situation of America after the attack and tries to react to this situation. | |

QUOTATION 4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *It seemed to me then – to be honest, sir, seems to me still- that America was engaged only in posturing.* | *Mi sembrava- ad essere onesto, signore, mi sembra ancora- che gli Stati Uniti non facessero altro che affettare una posa* | In the original version is used the verb *to engage* which conveys the idea USA were busy in posturing and that they were spending all their energies to do that. Italian translation loses this meaning (“f*ecero*”). Besides English is more direct than Italian language which uses lots of words to affirm a concept. Last but not least, English uses of the continuative form *posturing* communicates to the reader the impression USA still do it and they will never stop. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the relation superiority/ inferiority and the position of the United States. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez gives his impression as a “foreigner”.  English use of language conveys to the reader an idea of something which continues | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The quotation communicates the impression that USA were more involved in *posturing* than it could seem. | |

QUOTATION 5

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *Later, through the windows of the terminal, I saw that I had caused a security alert, and I shook my head in exasperation.* | *Più tardi, dalle vetrate del terminal, vidi che avevano allertato il servizio di sicurezza, e scossi la testa esasperato.* | In the original version is used the pronoun *I*. Italian translation is more impersonal. Besides English puts the protagonist at the beginning of the sentence, so it highlights more his importance than Italian. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the difference between cultures and the resignation of the protagonist. | |
| **Analysis**:  The protagonist notes American’s reaction in the airport.  Italian language doesn’t give to the narrator voice the same importance English language does putting *I* at the beginning of the sentence. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The total effect is that Italian version doesn’t make clear to the reader Changez is the cause of the security alert.  The protagonist understand the situation around him and he resigns himself to change something. | |

**CHAPTER XII**

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. I remained emotionally entwined with Erica, and I brought something of her with me in Lahore- or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that I lost something of myself to her that was unable to relocate in the city of my birth* | *Ero tornato in Pakistan, ma non avevo del tutto cessato di abitare il vostro paese. Restavo emotivamente legato a Erica e avevo portato qualcosa di lei con me a Lahore, o forse sarebbe più esatto dire che avevo lasciato con lei qualcosa di me che non riuscivo a ritrovare nella mia città natale.* | In the original version is used the word *inhabitation*, its Italian translation is *abitare*. The preposition *in* conveys the idea of live inside something. It communicates the idea America is a part inside Changez; the Italian translation loses that meaning. Besides English is a nominal language so it uses the word *inhabitation* that Italian doesn’t have in its vocabulary. Indeed Italian translates it with a verb, but it doesn’t mean same thing.  The original version uses the verb *to lose* to convey the idea of what Changez didn’t bring with him from America to Pakistan. Italian translation “*lasciato”* doesn’t convey the same sense of lost. The final effect is that English language involves more the reader than the Italian version and creates a bond between him and Changez |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the difference between cultures and the encounter with the Other | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez is now aware about the cohabitations of two different cultures inside him. He still brings something of America inside him (*inhabitation*). On the other side he knows he left something to Erica-America. He knows he will miss it, but he can’t do anything to take back it. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  English is a nominal language; Italian is a verbal language. Indeed English owns more words in its vocabulary and it is able to communicate an impression with more shades. Italian language has to convey it with a verb and many times it loses that meaning. The final effect is that English involves more the reader than the Italian translation. | |

QUOTATION 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *She believed I was in the grip of an unhealthy melancholy and that a family of my own was the surest way for me to rediscover satisfaction in my life.* | *È convinta che io sia preda a una malinconia morbosa e pensa che mettere su famiglia sia il modo migliore per ritrovare soddisfazione nella vita.* | *“I was in the grip of an unhealthy melancholy*” “*io sia preda a una malinconia morbosa”*: The original version use of the past form of *to be* means Changez is far away from his past. Italian translation with the present form conveys the idea he is still prey of melancholy. Besides *grip* means handle, so Changez inflicts himself the melancholy. On the other hand Italian translation conveys the idea it is inflict by something out of him. Last but not least *unhealthy* means it is *harmful*. English conveys the idea Changez is harmed by melancholy both mentally and physically. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the cultural influence | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez’ mother wants him to get married.  Changez mother hasn’t, like his son, two cultures that coexist in her. Changez is not just one culture, he is the synthesis of two cultures. But this culture sometimes are not able to coexist inside him. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  In this quotation is underlines the importance of the family in Pakistani cultures, in fact Changez’ mother thinks that if he get married he will “rediscover” satisfaction in his life. | |

QUOTATION 3

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *America felt justified in bringing so many death of Afghanistan and Iraq, and why America felt justified in risking so many more deaths by tacitly using India to pressure Pakistan.* | *Gli Stati Uniti si sentivano giustificati a causare così tante morti in Afghanistan e in Iraq, e a rischiare molte più vittime utilizzando di soppiatto l’India per fare pressioni sul Pakistan.* | The original version uses the verb *to bring*, it highlights America’s guiltiness. Besides it is more figurative than the verb *causare* used by Italian language.  Moreover the reader notices English language uses the singular form of *death* which creates into him an image. Italian translation doesn’t do this. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the encounter between superiority and inferiority ( U.S.A. power) | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez finally understood the truth. Now he is aware about his old illusions and he felt again closer to his origins. He knew himself by knowing the Other. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  This sentence underlines Americans’ sense of superiority from the other states: to defense their country Americans believed that they can destroy the others. | |

QUOTATION 4

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *I can assure you that I am a believer of nonviolence; the spilling of blood is abhorrent to me, save in self-defence.* | *Posso assicurarle che sono un seguace della non violenza, e aborro lo spargimento di sangue, se non per autodifesa.* | The original version “*the spilling of blood is abhorrent to”* uses the nominal form; it is typically of English language. Instead Italian language “*e aborro lo spargimento di sangue*” uses the verb form. The effect is that English use of language makes quicker the narration. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the encounter with the other | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez justifies himself and prevents American’s stereotypes. Not all Pakistani are equal. Prejudices are not true. Prejudices are excuses for the one who doesn’t want to know the truth. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Maybe the protagonist doesn’t want to hear more about the usual judgment of himself and his race so he prevents the interlocutor saying that he is a “believer of nonviolence”. | |

QUOTATION 5

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| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| *But why are you reaching into your jacket, sir? I detect a glint of metal.* | *Ma perché si fruga nella giacca, signore? Ho visto balenare un riflesso metallico* | The original version uses the verb *to detect* which is translated to the Italian *balenare*. The original version conveys the idea Changez has kept an eye to his interlocutor for all the time: since they met to they arrived in front of the hotel. On the other side Italian language communicates better the idea of fleetingness.  The original version uses the word *glint* which could refer both to the sound of metal and to the *light*. This word is a onomatopoeia, because it recalls the sound of a gun of metal. Italian translation *riflesso* makes the apparition appear as a simple reflection and it doesn’t create the same effect the English language does into the reader. |
| **Reason for choice:** The quotation provides an example of the encounter with the Other. | |
| **Analysis**:  In this quotation all the climax of the story reaches its peak. All the little insinuations of Changez throughout the book may become true. But they are not confirmed such as the all events. The story continues to maintain its ambiguous characterization. The reader will always stay with doubts about the end of the story. There is nothing defined in the whole story almost to sustain the thesis of the *Reluctant Fundamentalist*: there is nothing good or evil and after all the choices one can make nothing is really defined, neither the end of the story. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The reader can understand that the protagonist is suspicious respect to his interlocutor, because the American may have a gun.  The end of the novel left the reader in a situation of suspense, there is not a real end of the story. | |

***SOURCES***

**ORIGINAL VERSION:** *Reclams Universal-Bibliothek Nr. 19876, 2013. Philipp Reclam jun. GmbH & co. KG, Stuttgart.*

*Herausgegeben von Arthur Kutsch.*

**ITALIAN TRANSLATION:** *Giulio Einaudi editore s.p.a., Torino. Prima edizione “Supercoralli”*

*Traduzione di Norman Gobetti.*