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| **Quotations:**  Original version | **Quotations:**  Italian translation | Comparative analysis |
| “I was immediately a New Yorker.” | “Mi ritrovai ad essere immediatamente newyorkese.” | The use of “mi ritrovai” in the Italian version suggests that the protagonist be subjected to the circumstances. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The short phrase shows **Changez’s feelings** in a new city. | |
| **Analysis:**  “Immediately” is an adverb that shows the quickness with which Changez feels himself New Yorker. The verb “to be” is used at the simple past; therefore the reader can understand that the protagonist felt this emotion in the past, now it is different. He changed his feelings. There is not a sense of continuousness. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The total effect is that Changez feels himself a New Yorker because New York is a multicultural city. | |
| “We’re a meritocracy […] We believe in being the best.” | “Noi siamo una meritocrazia […] Crediamo nell’essere i migliori.” | There are no syntactical differences, but the English version gives a different impact, stronger than the Italian one. |
| **Reason for choice:**  This quotation shows the **American society bases itself on meritocracy**. | |
| **Analysis:**  The use of the pronoun “we” makes the reader understand that people are at the same level. In the second sentence there is an alliteration of the letter “b”; that creates a sense of power. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The intelligent reader can understand that Americans are linked to their work. They are totally projected to be the best. Americans based its economy on fundamentalism. | |
| “We were marvelously diverse.” | “Eravamo meravigliosamente diversi.” | It does not seem there are many different styles.  In the two versions, the adverbs “marvelously” in English, and “meravigliosamente” in Italian, seem to occupy the whole sentence. The narrator wants to highlight these adverbs. |
| **Reason for choice:**  Changez is amazed because they are all diverse. The theme involved is the **multiculturalism**. | |
| **Analysis:**  The reader can understand that the narrator seems amazed because they are all diverse, but they arrived from the same prestigious universities. The adverb “marvelously” makes us aware of what the narrator feels in this moment. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  People in America do not come from the same country. They are all different, but they are chosen for their qualities and not for their traditions. | |
| “He draws close to you because you are a foreigner.” | “Le viene vicino perchè lei è uno straniero.” | Both are similar, but the Italian version is less expressive.  The Italian’s use of the pronoun “Lei” in opposition with the English “you” creates a sense of detachment. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The quotation shows the **different cultures** between the narrator and the silent interlocutor. | |
| **Analysis:**  The presence of the verb “to draw” at the simple present beefs up the concept. The attention is laid to the pronoun “you”, therefore to the interlocutor. This is also a direct conversation between two people. The interlocutor seems bewildered because he has not the same culture and traditions of Changez. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  People are curios in front of the unknown and in front of something that is different from their routine. | |
| “[…] an Anglicized accent may in your country continue to be associated with wealth and power, just as it is in mine.” | “[…]non è così ingiustificato se un accento anglicizzato nel vostro paese continua a essere associato alla ricchezza e al potere, come nel mio.” | In the Italian version the tone is more arrogant “non è così ingiustificato” is an ironic use of language. |
| **Reason for choice:**  The expression demonstrates the **influence of the European countries** in front of the colonies. | |
| **Analysis:**  The use of the simple present and the adverb “just” makes the reader understand that there is continuity. It is not concluded; it persists in the present. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Americans and Pakistanis connect English with wealth and power because America and Pakistan were English colonies. | |