**THE RELUCTANT FUNDAMENTALIST**

***QUOTATIONS***

***CHAPTER 9:***

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| QUOTATIONS: ORIGINAL VERSION | QUOTATION: ITALIAN TRANSLATION | COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS |
| *“I was saddened to find it in such a state-no, more than saddened, I was shamed. This was where I come from, […]”* | *“Ero rattristato dal trovarla in quella condizione, no, più che rattristato, mi vergognavo. Da lì venivo,[…]”* | The most important difference between the two quotations is the verbal tense of the verb “to come”: in the English version is used at the simple present, in the Italian one at the past. Therefore in the English sentence there is an idea of connection with the origins that is absent in the Italian form. At the level of style there are not significant differences.  |
| ***Reason for choice:*** the quotation shows the negative aspects of the identification in a different culture: Changez is shamed of his origins. |
| ***Analysis:*** Changez is confused: he can not immediately say if he is sad or shamed (“I was saddened […]-no, [...] I was shamed”). The use of the pronoun *“this”* reinforces the idea of scorn expressed by the verb “to be shamed”. The use of simple past underlines that he feels the feeling no more. |
| ***Possible conclusion:*** Changez is become a New Yorker, therefore when he comes back to Lahore he has a new cultural-shock: he scorns his origins because the American culture scorns his original country. |
| *“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”* | *“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”* | The substantial difference between the two versions is the absence of the lapidary sentence *“I had changed”* in the Italian quotation. The idea of change is expressed also in the Italian sentence, but it is less clear that in English version. There is an important difference between *“I was looking about me”* and “*io mi guardavo attoro”:* the second version is general, the first one refers to the subject.  |
| ***Reason for choice:*** in the sentence are presented the themes of cultural-shock and change. |
| ***Analysis:*** the word “*reacclimatized”* suggests that Changez feels disoriented and confused. The idea that he does not feels at home is reinforced by the use of *“house*” instead of “home”: it usually refers to a general residence that is not the one of the speaking voice.He is confused because he has just discovered that he “*had changed*”. He had changed because he had learned to look about himself like an American. For the first time he is not happy to be a New Yorker (“*that particular type of entitled and unsympathetic American who so annoyed me”).* |
| ***Possible conclusion:*** Changez discovers that he had started to think like an American, therefore to score his family. He is annoyed by himself, therefore he starts to change another time. |
| *“What sort of man abandons his people in such circumstances? And what was I abandoning them for? A well-paying job and a woman whom I longed for but who refused even to see me?”*  | *“Che uomo è uno che abbandona la propria gente in circostanze simili? E per cosa li abbandonavo? Un lavoro ben pagato e una donna che mi mancava, ma rifiutava di vedermi?”* | There are not substantial differences between the two versions, but the Italian one sounds less derogatory.  |
| ***Reason for choice***: this is an important point of the novel: Changez wonders what is more important between his family and his American life. |
| ***Analysis:*** there are some questions without responses: he feels confused. The expression *“sort of man”* is derogatory, therefore the reader can understand that he scorns himself. His job is considered like Erica ***(“****a woman whom I longed for but who refused even to see me”):* important but not *satisfying.* |
| ***Possible conclusion:*** the sense of scorn for abandoning his people makes his American life less important; he starts to scorn the economical fundamentalism. |
| *“It was, perhaps, a form of protest on my part, a symbol of my identity, or perhaps I sought to remind myself of the reality I had just left behind;”* | *“Forse era una forma di protesta, un simbolo della mia identità, o forse cercavo di mantenere vivo il ricordo della realtà che mi ero lasciato alle spalle;”* | The most relevant difference is the use of “mantenere viva” that is most significant than “remind”.The use of “just” in the English version suggests that the thing is just happened; in the Italian version is not specified.  |
| ***Reason for choice:*** it suggests the theme of stereotype and gives importance to the concept of identity. |
| ***Analysis:*** the use of word “*perhap*s” underlines Changez’s insecurity. The first part of the sentence gives the idea of pride, the second one suggests a sense of nostalgia. The word “*protest”* underlines the dissatisfaction of his life. The word “*symbo*l” suggests the presence of a stereotype. |
| ***Possible conclusion:*** Changez discovers the pride for his origin that comes from the nostalgia of his home. But he is not sure of his choice, even if he is not satisfied of his life. |
| *“She glowed with something not unlike the fervor of the devout.”* | *“Emanava qualcosa di non troppo lontano dal fervore di una devota”* | “Non troppo lontano” is not the literal translation of “unlike” and in the Italian version the subject is not expresses.  |
| ***Reason for choice:*** it explains Erica’s new condition and suggests the religious theme. |
| ***Analysis:*** the verb “to glow” suggests something only spiritual but intense and important. The word “devout” refers to the semantic sphere of religion; precisely the expression “fervor of the devout” suggests the religious fundamentalism. |
| ***Possible conclusion:*** it evokes the imagine of a different kind of fundamentalist: the one of a girls who loves his dead boyfriend. Changez immediately connects her aspect to the one of an Islamic devout, therefore the reader can understand that the fervor of every kind of fundamentalist is the same***.***  |