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| **Quotations**  Original version (pg 86) | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| “A peculiar odor lingered in the air; the smoldering wreckage downtown made its way into our lungs. Her lips were pale, as though she had not slept - or perhaps she had been crying. I thought in that moment that she looked older, more elegant; she had an element of that beauty which only age can confer upon a woman, and I imagined I was catching a glimpse of the Erica she would one day become.” | “C’era nell’aria un odore particolare, le rovine fumanti a Downtown si facevano strada fino ai nostri polmoni. Le sue labbra erano pallide, come se non avesse dormito, o avesse pianto. In quel momento pensai che sembrava piú matura, piú elegante; aveva quella bellezza che solo l’età conferisce a una donna, e mi parve di cogliere un barlume di quel che Erica sarebbe un giorno diventata.” | The intelligent reader should look at the differences between the two versions in the first sentence. In the original one is interesting to notice that the subject " a peculiar odor" is fist in the order of the sentence, the original version used also the verb "lingered" that means that the odor is stronger than usual. On the other side in the Italian version there is a different sentence's construction. Interesting is to notice that in the second sentence the word "downtown" is translated as "a Downtoun" instead of saying "the city centre". Readable is to notice that in the original language there is the expression " made its way into " while in the Italian translation the is the expression " is fece strada fino".  Interesting is that in the second sentence in the original form the verbs "had not slept" is at the past perfect  and "had been crying" is at the past perfect continuous whole in the Italian version both the verbs are in the past perfect ("congiuntivo trapassato"). In the third sentence from at the start the order of the words is different, the Italian version put on focus the moment while in the original version the novelist emphasizes what the protagonist thought; interesting is also that in the Italian version the expression  "looked older" is translated as "sembrava più matura". Relevant in the original version is the use of "she had an element of that beauty" while in the Italian one there is no literal translation because it uses just the expression "aveva quella bellezza". Interesting is to notice how different it is the meaning between "I imagined I was catching" and "mi parve di cogliere"; in the original version the expression used is more abstract and not concrete compared to the Italian one. The intelligent reader should also find a difference between the expression "of the Erica" and "di quel che Erica" that literally would be "of what Erica". |
| Reason for choice: The quotation presents Erica’s description; the reader could find a comparison with America. | |
| **Analysis**:  This is a description of Erica when Changez saw her the first time after the coming back from the Philippines, he smelled the odor of the buildings collapsed during the attacks. When he saw her understood suddenly that she was not very good, she looked pale and sick, she was reduced at that state because of her ex boyfriend died from cancer; interesting is the comparison between America and Erica, both were falling and were looking back at the past, both were sick and consumed, one due to the attacks and the other one due to her memories. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The two forms have different components part; the Italian one results more formal and objective, on the other side in the original one the reader can also feel Changez feelings. | |

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| **Quotations**  Original version (pg 88) | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| “I love it when you talk about where you come from, you become so alive" | “Adoro quando racconti del tuo paese, diventi cosí vivo.” | The original expression "I love it" it is translated as "Adoro", interesting is how in Italy with just one word is syntetised the concept, the word "Adoro" is used to something that is loved intensely. Relevant is also the translation of the verb "talk" in "racconti", but the two verbs have different meaning, indeed the verb "to talk" is used to reveal informations about something, while the verb "raccontare" is used to give a detailed account of something. The Italian language also syntetyses the English expression "where you come from" with "tuo paese". The expression "so alive" is often used to describe someone full of life and spirit |
| Reason for choice: The quotation presents Erica’s attention towards Changez reactions. | |
| **Analysis**:  The sentence is told by Erica about Changez when he was talking about Pakistan, is interesting to notice that Erica payed attention to Changez reactions. He, after the attack of the WTC started to miss his home and think more about Pakistan in a good way, Erica noticed all his reactions and reported him. The intelligent reader should find interesting to underline that in the Italian form Erica says that Changez became pleased when he talk about his country, Erica focus on the word "paese" to underline his origin, his identity. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The original version presents more stronger words, they have a strong impact to the reader compared to the Italian language. | |

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| **Quotations**  Original version (pg 86) | **Quotations**  *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.* | “Tutte sembravano proclamare: *Noi siamo l’America* – non New York, che a mio parere significa qualcosa di molto diverso – l*a civiltà piú potente che il mondo abbia mai conosciuto; ci avete provocato; adesso vedrete scatenarsi la nostra ira.”* | The different handwriting underlines and attributes more importance to what Americans said (in the indirect speech). In the Italian language it is used a determinative article before the word America, to highlights once again the importance of the meaning of America, to highlights the power of the country. It seems almost that Americans want to horrify the interlocutors. In the English syntax, this cannot be possible, so there are no articles before “America”. On the other hand, in both the quotations it is clearly express what Americans want to say. It’s like a warning. |
| Reason for choice: The quotation is the clear example of the chaos that invaded New York after the attack. New York turned down. It also underlines the detachement of Americans thought (that changed after the attack) and Changez thought (who always loved America and he cannot accept the discriminations and the overturning of Americans thought. | |
| **Analysis**:  Anaphoric reference: in the first sentence the subject is “the flags”. Flags and manifestations proclaim that they are not from New York but from America. This idea is a way to protect themselves under the power of the whole continent. People of New York now are scared and this reaction can possibly be explained by a tentative of self-defense. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The effect in both the two quotations is quite strong and express clearly what Americans want to say. | |

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| **Quotations**  Original version (pg 89) | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| “Like so many others in the city after the attacks, she appeared deeply anxious”. | Al pari di molti altri in città dopo gli attentati, aveva un’aria terribilmente ansiosa.” | First of all, the intelligent reader can notice that the original version starts with a comparison (“like so many others…”) that is more clear and direct than the Italian one (“al pari di molti altri…”).  In addition, it is possible to notice that in the original quotation, the second part of the speech is very different from the Italian one; indeed in the original version it is used the verb “appeared”, that it means how Erica looked like, how Changez could perceive Erica’s humor by his senses. While in the Italian quotation it is used “aveva un’aria…” that is not so clear and direct like the English meaning.  Another big difference, is that in the first quotation it is used the adjective “deeply” not “terribly” like in the Italian translation. The two words have a different meaning: “deeply” means something bigger than “terribly”. It is possible to say that “deeply” can contain the meaning of “terribly” but not vice versa. “Deeply” is an adjective that can describe a mood, a state of mind of a person, while “terribly” is a feeling proved by a person to something. It does not describe the real object in question. |
| Reason for choice: The quotation is a clear example of the reaction that Americans had after the attack. | |
| **Analysis**:  Anaphoric reference: Changez is referring to Erica’s reaction. Anxiety is the main reaction of Americans after the attack. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Once again, the original version gives to the readers something more than the Italian translation. | |

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| **Quotations**  Original version (pg 92) | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| “I felt I was entering in New York the very same social class that my family was falling out of Lahore. | “Sentivo che stavo entrando a far parte a New York di quella stessa classe sociale da cui la mia famiglia a Lahore era stata esclusa.” | Once another, in the original quotation the subject is explicated (Changez) while in the Italian translation it is omitted. The intelligent reader can also notice that in the original quotation it is used the word “that” while in the Italian one the preposition “da cui”. Here, it could not have done a literal translation, because in the Italian register it is grammatically incorrect to say “…che la mia famiglia a Lahore…”.  Moreover, it is interesting to notice that in the original quotation it is used the verb “to fall” not “to exclude” like the Italian translation. Indeed, “to fall” does not only means “to leave apart”, but it indicates a decline of the society. |
| Reason for choice: The quotation provides an example of a change of roles of the two cultures. | |
| **Analysis**:  This quotation is a clear example of the overturning of New York, that it was becoming something that before it was not. This sentence is a sentence full of significance. Indeed, New York, a multicultural city, where every one could find himself, it became a city that could not accept the different “races” anymore. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The effect that causes the sentence is quite the same, but I think that the original version hides a more deeply meaning. | |