|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version (pg 125) | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| “You haven't been yourself lately," he said. "You're preoccupied. Something's eating at 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.” | “Negli ultimi tempi non sei piú tu, – disse lui. – 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.” | In the two sentences the order of the words is different, in the original form the order is subject, verb, and direct complement and a time adverb. On the other side in the Italian version the time complement, "negli ultimi tempi" is at first. Interesting is to notice that in the English version the verb "to be" is at the present perfect while in the Italian form used the simple present "sei". In the second sentence in the original form there is the verb "preoccupied" but in the Italian form there is not a literal translation, indeed it used the word "turbato" that describes someone upset and disturbed by something. In the next phrases the verb "to eat" is at the present continuous while in the Italian form is at the present simple. Interesting is to notice that in the original version, a the English language implies, there are all the subject, on the other side in the Italian quotation there are a lot of subject that are not explicated. |
| Reason for choice: The quotation provides Changez feelings, how he appears in front of others people. | |
| **Analysis**:  The quotation is an extract from a conversation between Changez and Jim; Jim easily notice that Chagez looks thoughtful and worried  for something. Jim can understand that he is anxious about something, he notice his inner change since the 9/11 attacks and assume he is worried about Pakistan and the others countries in the world troubled from the bombings. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The quotation appears more direct and subjective in the original language from the presence of the subjects; a lot of verbs are presented in different times in both the forms. | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version (pg 127) | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| “But I, Jim informed me, was once again ranked number one  ....  I should have been ecstatic, but earlier that week armed man had assaulted the Indian parliament, and instead of celebrating my good fortune, I was confronting the possibility that soon my country could be at war." | “Ma io, mi informò Jim, mi ero di nuovo piazzato primo ... Avrei dovuto essere al settimo cielo, ma all’inizio di quella settimana degli uomini armati avevano fatto irruzione nel parlamento indiano, e invece di celebrare il mio trionfo, mi trovai ad affrontare l’eventualità che il mio paese potesse presto trovarsi in guerra." | The reader should notice that the expression "Jim informed me" in the Italian version is in Anotehr order, it uses the verb in a  reflexive way. Interesting is to notice the different use of numeration, while in the original form the novelist used the expression "number one", a cardinal number, the Italian form used the  ordinal number "primo" that means "first". Anotehr thing to notice is the differs expression used to say "have been ecstatic" that is used to someone that feels great rapture or delight; in the Italian form there is the expression "essere al settimo cielo". Different is also the use of the time expression, in the original form there is the adverb "earlier" while in the Italian form there is "all'inizio" that means "from the start". In the original form there is the verb "to assault" that is a verb that implies ten use of physical strength; on the other side in the Italian expression there is the verb "fare irruzione". Different is also the translation of "my good fortune" translated as "mio trionfo", the Italian version indeed used a word to describe a successful ending, so something that achieved thanks to himself not to the good fortune. The expression "I was confronting" literally would have been "io stavo confrontando" but in the Italian version there is not a literal translation indeed it is "mi trovai ad affrontare"; relevant is also the position of the word "soon" that in the Italian version is in the middle of the sentence. |
| Reason for choice: The quotation explain Changez inner change, he begin to think more about Pakistan, about his home land. | |
| **Analysis**:  Chanegz find himself wondering about Pakistan conditions after the troubled caused by the terrorist attack to the World Trade Centre. He doesn't relief anymore on his work, he starts to think about more concert things than numbers; he begin to worry about his family and his countries, Pakistan. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  It is interesting to notice the different expression that the Italian language uses, it emphasizes the self satisfaction and it conveys the message in a direct and detached way. | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version (pg 120) | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| “Possibly this was due to my state of mind, but it seemed to me that America, too, was increasingly giving itself over to a dangerous nostalgia at that time”. | “Forse era dovuto al mio stato mentale, ma mi sembrava che anche gli Stati Uniti in quel periodo si stessero lasciando andare a una pericolosa nostalgia”. | From the linguistic point of view, there is no literal translation (“possibly” does not exactly means “forse”). In the Italian version the subject is omitted according to the rules of the Italian system; while in English there is an anaphoric reference to what is said before. In addition, in the Italian version you don’t have “America” but “United States”; It is a big different point of view that marks the differences of the two cultures.  Moreover, the whole syntax changes in the two quotations, and this is implied by the fact that English language has a different register. On the other hand, the verbs remain the same. |
| Reason for choice: The quotation provides an example of a similarity between America and Erica. | |
| **Analysis**:  Anaphoric reference: “this” referes to the struggle (the task of abstaining from communication). From the quotation the reader can understand that Changez was realizing that American were changing by the anxiety after the attack. They were becoming rude and oppressive. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  Even if the sense of the quotations is the same, it is possible to notice that the Italian version is not so clear like the original one. It could not be literally translated and this implies some differences. | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version (pg 126) | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| “I had heard tales of the discrimination Muslims were beginning to experience in the business world”. | “Avevo sentito parlare delle discriminazioni a cui sempre più spesso i musulmani venivano sottoposti nel mondo degli affari” | The intelligent reader should notice that while the original version uses the preposition “of”, the Italian version uses “a cui”, that is not the same thing, but once another, the two registers of the two languages are not the same. It is interesting to notice also that in English “Muslims” is wrote with the uppercase letter while in Italian register “musulmani” is spelled with the lowercase letter. This marks a difference of the Italian and American-English culture, that gives more importance to the provenience highlighting the word spelling with the uppercase letter the first letter. It is important the provenience for the reason that America is a multicultural city where there are many cultures and differences. |
| Reason for choice: The quotation provides a clear demonstration that New York (a multicultural city) had change after the attack; it became more aggressive and oppressive. | |
| **Analysis**: The quotations demonstrate clearly the discriminations that started to beginning after the attack. People’s mentality changed. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  By the two quotations it is possible to notice that the two languages present some differences that enclose in a way or another the different points of view. | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Quotations**  Original version | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| “I did not know whether I believed in the truth of their love; it was, after all, a religion that would not accept me as a convert”. | “Non so se credevo alla realtà del loro amore; dopotutto era una religione che non poteva accettarmi come convertito.” | The intelligent reader can immediately notice that in the original version there are some incidental sentence, that creates suspense and curiosity into the reader’s mind.  Moreover, is interesting to notice that in the original version it is used the conditional verb “would” while in the Italian translation it is used the verb “can” that express a possibility. |
| Reason for choice: The quotation provides an example of a similarity between Erica and New York again. Indeed Erica cannot completely accept Changez as well New York (just for his provenience and his culture). This is a focal point in the novel. | |
| **Analysis**:  There is an anaphoric reference: Changez is talking about Erica and Chris. Erica can’t completely fall in love with Changez because she’s still bond to Chris. He understands this. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The comparison between Erica and New York is very subtle, but clearly defines the situation. | |