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| QUOTATIONS: ORIGINAL VERSION | QUOTATION: ITALIAN VERSION |
| *“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”* |
| **Comparative analysis:** 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.  In English are used less words to say the same things; for example the English version of “ambiente circostante” is “surroundings”.  The English order of words (adjective, noun) focuses the reader’s attention on the adjectives “entitled” and “unsympathetic”, instead the Italian one underlines the word “americano”.  The concepts expresses in the English version are reinforced by punctuation: there are short sentences and many commas. In the Italian translation there is only one long sentence. | |
| *“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 to Lahore-or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that I lost something of myself to her that I was unable to relocate in the city of my birth.”* | *“Ero tornado 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.”* |
| **Comparative analysis**: The English version suggests the reader that Changez has not chosen to inhabit America. This is expressed by the choice of the subject “my inhabitation” in the second part of the first sentence.  In the English version the alliteration of the sound “e” gives an idea of connection, that in the Italian version is less clear.  The translation of some words is not exact, therefor the English version better conveys the concepts. For example “myself” means not just “me” but “me stesso”; it has a stronger signifies. Also the expressions “I was unable” and “the city of my birth” are more strong in the original version. | |
| “*A common strand appeared to unit these conflicts, and that was the advancement of a small coterie’s concept of American interests in the guise of the fight against terrorism, which was defined to refer only to the organize and politically motivated killing of civilians by killers not wearing the uniforms of soldiers. ”* | *“Sembrava che un filo rosso unisse questi conflitti, e cioè il mascheramento degli interessi di una piccolo consorteria di suoi compatrioti sotto le spoglie della guerra al terrorismo, definite come uccisione organizzata e politicamente motivate di civili da parte di assassini non in uniforme.”* |
| **Comparative analysis**: In the Italian version there is the metaphor of “il filo rosso”, while in the original version the concept is conveyed with a literally expression: “A common strand appeared to unit these conflicts”. In this case the Italian version better conveys the idea of an evident connection between the conflicts.  The expression “and that was” sounds as an accusation, while the Italian “cioè” expresses just a clarification.  The use of “di suoi compatrioti” makes the quotation sounds like a direct accusation to the American interlocutor. The English version use the word “American”, that makes the sentence just an affirmation.  The repetition of letter “k” (killers, killing) makes the English sentence sound more derogatory.  The expression “not wearing the uniforms of soldiers” is stronger than “non in uniforme”. | |