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| **Quotations**  Original version (pg 103) | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| “The economy's an animal," Jim continued. "It evolves. First it needed muscle. Now all the blood it could spare was rushing into his brain. That's where I wanted to be. In finance. In the coordination business. And that's where you are. You're blood brought from some part of the body that the species doesn't need anymore. The tailbone. Like me. We came from places that were wasting away.” | “L’economia è un animale, – continuò Jim. – Si evolve. Prima ha bisogno di muscoli. Poi tutto il sangue che rimane può affluire al cervello. Era lí che io volevo essere. Nella finanza. Nella centrale di controllo. E ora ci sei anche tu. Tu sei il sangue che affluisce da una parte del corpo di cui la specie non ha piú bisogno. La coda. Come me. Noi veniamo da luoghi ormai superflui.” | The intelligent reader should notice the metaphor that the protagonist used to describe the economy. He compares it to an animal that "evolves", changes and mature over times. Interesting is to notice that whole in the original form the verb "to need" is at the simple past in the Italian one is at the simple present. Relevant is also the difference between the English "now" and the Italian "poi". In the fourth proposition of the original form the novelist used the expression "it could spare" used for something kept in reserve, while in the Italian version there is the expression "che rimane", a nominal form; interesting is to notice that in the English form there is the verb "was rushing" in the past continuous whole in the Italian form there is the verb "può affluire" in the infinitive. Different is also the translation of the expression "in the coordination business" that involves the field of regulation of the different elements of the business world, in Italian is translated as "nella centrale di contollo". Relevant is also the expression "and that's where you are" that means the interlocutor is in the field of coordination business but already for long time,  from the original form the reader can understand that the interested is not new in this; on the Oder side in the Italian expression "e ora ci sei anche tu" the reader understands ther the interlocutor has finally entered this new field of job. Interesting is to compare the two words "tailbone" and "coda" that mean two different parts of the body. Relevant is the expression "wasting away" that us used to describe a decrease in size of an organ caused by disease or disuse; differently the Italian version uses the expression "ormai superflui" that is used for something that is serving for no useful purpose. |
| Reason for choice: The quotation presents two metaphors: between the economy field and an animal; between Changez and blood. | |
| **Analysis**:  Jim is the man who hired Chanegz for his job, he comes from the same poor origin a Changez, which the sentence he put in focus the importance of Changez in ten work, he compares him to blood, an important organ of the body that is needed to permit life. He also underlines the origin where they come from "places that were wasting away", poor and un relevant countries, that are nothing compared to America. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The two different language uses different expressions; in the original form there is more passion, there are more feelings in Jim’s words. | |

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| **Quotations**  Original version (pg 109) | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| “We built the Royal Mosque and the Shalimar Gardens in this city, and we built the Lahore Fort with its mighty walls and wide ramp for our battle-elephants. And we did all these things when your country was still a collection of thirteen small colonies, gnawing away at the edge of a continent." | “Noi abbiamo costruito la Moschea Reale e i giardini Shalimar in questa città, noi abbiamo costruito il Forte di Lahore con le sue mura possenti e la grande scalinata per gli elefanti da battaglia. E abbiamo fatto queste cose quando il vostro paese era ancora un’accozzaglia di tredici piccole colonie aggrappate sull’orlo di un continente." | In the original form the verb "to build" is in the past simple, while ten Italian verb "costruire" is in the present perfect. It is interesting also to notice the different adjective used, the English form used "mighty" that means having or showing great strength or force or intensity, on the other side the Italian form used the adjective "possenti" that means powerful. Others relevant nouns are "collection" in the original form and "accozzaglia" in the Italian one; the first noun is used to describe several things grouped together and considered as a whole, while the second noun "accozzaglia" means a confused multitude of things. Interesting is the use of the expression "gnawing away" that means chew, bite and corrode. |
| Reason for choice: The quotation presents a comparison between America and Pakistan in past time. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changes is talking to his un-named interlocutor, he finally identify in his country and feel proud of it; the intelligent reader should look at the italics word "we.. we", Changez underlines his origin, he define himself as one of the Pakistani. He compares the two countries in the past times, Changez explain that Pakistan built important monuments when America was not even formed. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The two version present the quotation with different kind of nouns and adjectives; the original version used way less words than the Italian one. | |

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| **Quotations**  Original version (pg 109) | **Quotations**  *Italian translation* | Comparative analysis |
| “Perhaps because we currently lack wealth, power, or even sporting glory commensurate with our status as the world's sixth most populous country, we Pakistanis tend to take an inordinate pride in our food.." | “Forse a causa della nostra attuale mancanza di ricchezza, di potere e anche di gloria sportiva, all’altezza del nostro status di quinto paese piú popoloso del pianeta, noi pakistani tendiamo a essere smodatamente orgogliosi del nostro cibo." | The word "perhaps" is translated rightly with the word "forse"; interesting is to notice that in the English form the list of nouns is composed as "wealth, power", while in ten Italian form thee is the use of the preposition "di". Relevant is also in ten English form the use of "or" used to connect to alternative sentence while in ten Italian form the is ten word "e" that means "and". The English expression "commensurate with" means in a proportional way, on the other side in the Italian form there is the use of "all'altezza". The naive reader should look at the different rank of the Pakistan world as ten most populous country, probably for a mistake, in the original version Pakistan is "the world's sixth most populous" whole in the Italian one it is "il quinto", the fifth most populous one. The adjective used in the original from "inordinate" means something excessive, behind normal limits, in the same way in the Italian form there is the adverb "smoderatamente" that means excessively, immoderately. |
| Reason for choice: The quotation provides some examples of the poorness of Pakistan, but also an interesting feature. | |
| **Analysis**:  Changez underlines Pakistani poor conditions, but he is still proud of his country, he also put the focus of the interlocutor to the good thing, for example the food. He explain the reader that in Pakistan food is very import at in is something to be proud of. | |
| **Possible conclusion:**  The two versions present the same quotation but with some differences, in the original one Changez sense of belonging to Pakistan is stronger. | |