

Certainly! Here's a word-by-word translation of the Italian lyrics of "**Già il sole dal Gange**" into English. I'll aim to keep the structure as close to the original as possible to help you understand the Italian sentence construction and logic.

Original Lyrics:

1. Già il sole dal Gange
 2. Più chiaro sfavilla,
 3. E terge ogni stilla
 4. Dell'alba che piange.
 5. Col raggio dorato
 6. Ingemma ogni stelo,
 7. E gli astri del cielo
 8. Dipinge nel prato.
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Word-by-word Translation:

1. **Già** – Already
2. **il sole** – the sun
3. **dal Gange** – from (the) Ganges (River)
Line 1: *Already the sun from the Ganges*
4. **Più** – more
5. **chiaro** – bright(ly) / clearer
6. **sfavilla** – sparkles / shines
Line 2: *More brightly sparkles*
7. **E** – and
8. **terge** – wipes away
9. **ogni** – every
10. **stilla** – drop (of dew)
Line 3: *And wipes away every drop*
11. **Dell'alba** – of the dawn
12. **che** – that
13. **piange** – cries
Line 4: *Of the dawn that cries*
14. **Col** – with (short form of "con il")
15. **raggio** – ray
16. **dorato** – golden
Line 5: *With the golden ray*
17. **Ingemma** – adorns (with gems/jewels)
18. **ogni** – every

19. **stelo** – stem (of grass)

Line 6: *Adorns every stem (of grass)*

20. **E** – and

21. **gli astri** – the stars

22. **del cielo** – of the sky

Line 7: *And the stars of the sky*

23. **Dipinge** – paints

24. **nel prato** – in the meadow

Line 8: *Paints in the meadow*

Understanding the Italian Structure:

1. **Già il sole dal Gange:**

Italian often places the subject ("il sole" – the sun) after introductory words like "già" (already). "Dal Gange" shows the source ("from the Ganges"), where "dal" is the contraction of "da" (from) and "il" (the).

2. **Più chiaro sfavilla:**

Adjectives like "chiaro" (bright) can be modified by "più" (more) to express a comparison (brighter). "Sfavilla" (sparkles) is the verb, placed at the end of the sentence.

3. **E terge ogni stilla dell'alba che piange:**

Here, the verb "terge" (wipes away) is followed by the object "ogni stilla" (every drop). Italian uses relative clauses like "che piange" (that cries) to describe "alba" (dawn).

4. **Col raggio dorato:**

The preposition "col" (with the) is a contraction of "con il." Italian uses these often for smoother flow.

5. **Ingemma ogni stelo:**

The verb "ingemma" (adorns) is placed first, followed by the object "ogni stelo" (every stem). Italian typically places verbs before objects.

6. **E gli astri del cielo dipinge nel prato:**

Italian sentences often use "gli astri del cielo" (the stars of the sky) in a descriptive way, followed by the action verb "dipinge" (paints). The sentence ends with the location "nel prato" (in the meadow).

By breaking down the structure, you'll notice that Italian often starts with actions (verbs) and places descriptive elements (like prepositional phrases) after the main components, which might be different from the typical English sentence structure.