

**LEVEL ONE**

# **LEARN IN YOUR CAR® CD ITALIAN**

**by Henry N. Raymond**

**Learn In Your Car — Italian** is the only language learning system designed to teach a foreign language in your car as you drive, without the aid of a textbook. This booklet contains the entire recorded text for your reference so that you can see how the words are spelled. This booklet also contains additional explanations which will be helpful to you if you have trouble understanding some of the concepts.

## **ABOUT THIS COURSE**

**Learn In Your Car — Italian** is designed and organized with the traveler in mind. The following guidelines are used:

1. The basic premise is that communicating in a language requires learning words, phrases, and sentences: but you can't learn to communicate effectively in a language unless you know the individual meaning of each word.
2. The emphasis is on communication. Words, phrases, or sentences can be used to communicate. It is not always necessary to use a complete sentence to convey a thought.
3. It teaches the way a child learns. Children start by learning one-word sentences, then two-word sentences, etc.
4. It teaches the most important things first. This course does not use your valuable memory to store useless words. The important words you need to survive and get around are taught first. Grammar is introduced in the later lessons, but it is taught with examples rather than rules.
5. No more than one new word is introduced at a time. This means you won't hear a sentence or a phrase and wonder

which sound corresponds to which word.

6. No textbook is required. The fact that no more than one new word is introduced at a time enables you to use the CDs effectively without referring to a textbook. The CDs are designed to be used without a textbook so that you can use them while driving a car or while doing other things which require similar amounts of concentration.

7. Literal (word-for-word) translations are used as much as possible. This enables you to understand how a sentence or phrase is constructed and what the individual words mean.

## **HOW TO USE “LEARN IN YOUR CAR — ITALIAN”**

The lessons start immediately at the beginning of Disc One with no introduction so that you don't have to listen to the same introduction over and over again.

Simply start the first disc and play through Lesson One. For each expression, you will hear the English version followed by a pause, then the Italian translation followed by a pause, then the Italian translation a second time followed by a third pause. At first, you will only be able to imitate the Italian words in the two pauses after the Italian translations (the second and third pauses). As you learn and progress, you will be able to recall and recite the Italian version during the first pause before you hear the first Italian translation. Be sure to speak the Italian expressions out loud. The rate at which you learn will be significantly slower if you do not speak the Italian expressions aloud.

Play Lesson One several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing Lesson One followed by Lesson Two until you learn most of Lesson Two. As you progress, keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning of Lesson One to reinforce the material you have already learned. (As you progress through the material, you may want to restart at some place other than the very beginning of the first disc. This is fine as long as you know all the material ahead of your starting point. Later lessons are designed with the assumption that you already know the material in earlier lessons.)

## NOTES ABOUT THE TEXT

- Words which are underlined in phrases in the text have the same meaning in both English and Italian. When a new word is introduced, it will usually be underlined.
- Literal translations are in parentheses with an “L.” such as: “(L. This is a literal translation)”
- Words in brackets [like this] are understood, but are not heard on the tapes.

## NOTES ABOUT THE CDs

- The CD format, with each lesson on a separate track, allows you to instantly target the exact lesson you wish to review. The disc and track numbers for each lesson are listed in the Table of Contents.
- The Italian and English translations are on separate channels. If you wish to hear only the Italian translations, simply adjust the balance control of your CD player so that you hear only the Italian version.

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—Hank Raymond

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## LESSON 1

### BASICS – ELEMENTI BASILARI

I .....	io
you (familiar) .....	tu
you (polite) .....	Lei
he .....	lui
she .....	lei
this .....	questo [masc.] / questa [fem.]
we .....	noi
you (plural, as in “you guys”) .....	voi
they .....	loro
good morning / good <u>day</u> .....	buon <u>giorno</u>
good <u>evening</u> .....	buona <u>sera</u>
good <u>night</u> .....	buona <u>notte</u>
good-bye .....	arrivederci
hello / good-by .....	ciao
please .....	per favore / per piacere
thank you .....	grazie
you’re welcome / please .....	prego
yes .....	sì
no .....	no
sir / Mr. ....	signore / signor
madam / Mrs. ....	signora

1

miss .....

2

“tu” = Familiar “you” singular, used in casual conversation.

“Lei” = polite “you” used with strangers or to be polite.

“voi” = familiar and polite “you” plural as in “you guys” or “you all”. This form is used as a plural for both “tu” and “Lei”.

“Lei” (polite “you”) is often capitalized to distinguish it from “lei” (she), but it is not necessary.

The pronoun “Loro” (capitalized) is also used as a very formal “you” plural, however this usage is very rare in modern Italian.

The subject pronoun “it” is almost never used in Italian. Instead, a sentence will simply start with a verb. The subject pronoun “it” is implied by the form (conjugation) of the verb that is used along with the context of the rest of the sentence.

## LESSON 2

### BASIC PHRASES – LOCUZIONI DI BASE

I <u>want</u> .....	Io <u>voglio</u> ...
I <u>don't</u> want .....	Io <u>non</u> voglio.
Where? .....	Dove?
Where <u>is</u> ? / Where <u>is</u> it? .....	Dov'è?
Where is the toilet?/ Where is the <u>bathroom</u> ? .....	Dov'è il <u>bagno</u> ?
How much? .....	Quanto?
How much does it cost? ( L. How much <u>costs</u> ?) .....	Quanto <u>costa</u> ?
time / hour .....	ora
... <u>what</u> time? / ... <u>which</u> hour? .....	... <u>che</u> ora?

At what time? .....	A che ora?
You <u>have</u> ... (polite) .....	Lei ha...
Do you <u>have</u> ...? (L. Have [you]...?) .....	Ha...?
I <u>understand</u> .....	Io <u>capisco</u> .
I <u>don't</u> understand. ....	Io <u>non</u> capisco.
Do you <u>understand</u> ? .....	Lei <u>capisce</u> ?
It is.....	È...
Is it...? .....	È...?

Subject pronouns (io, tu, lui, lei, Lei, noi, voi, loro, Loro) generally are not required to be used in sentences. This is because the subject pronoun can be determined by simply observing which form or conjugation of the verb is used. (i.e. The verb will change depending on which subject pronoun is being referred to.)

## LESSON 3

### TRANSPORTATION NOUNS – MEZZI DI TRASPORTO

train .....	treno
a train .....	<u>un</u> treno
the train .....	<u>il</u> treno
the <u>trains</u> .....	<u>i treni</u>
an <u>automobile</u> .....	una <u>macchina</u>
the <u>automobile</u> .....	la <u>macchina</u>
the <u>automobiles</u> .....	le <u>macchine</u>
a <u>taxi</u> .....	<u>un tassì</u>
the <u>taxi</u> .....	<u>il tassì</u>
a ship .....	<u>una</u> nave
the <u>ship</u> .....	la <u>nave</u>
<u>an</u> airplane .....	<u>un</u> aereo
the <u>airplane</u> .....	l' <u>aereo</u>
the <u>bus</u> .....	l' <u>autobus</u>
a bus .....	<u>un</u> autobus
the bus stop (L. the <u>stop</u> of the bus) .....	la <u>fermata</u> dell'autobus
a bus stop .....	<u>una</u> fermata dell'autobus
a <u>ticket</u> .....	<u>un biglietto</u>
the <u>ticket</u> .....	<u>il biglietto</u>
the <u>ticket window</u> / the <u>ticket office</u> .....	la <u>biglietteria</u>
an <u>airport</u> .....	un <u>aeroporto</u>
the <u>airport</u> .....	l' <u>aeroporto</u>
the <u>flight</u> .....	il <u>volo</u>
a <u>connection</u> .....	una <u>coincidenza</u>
the <u>connection</u> .....	la <u>coincidenza</u>
the <u>connections</u> .....	le <u>coincidenze</u>
the <u>gate</u> .....	l' <u>uscita</u>
the <u>railway</u> .....	la <u>ferrovia</u>
the <u>station</u> .....	la <u>stazione</u>
the <u>railway</u> station .....	la stazione <u>ferroviaria</u>
the bus terminal (L. the <u>terminal</u> of the bus) .....	il <u>capolinea</u> dell'autobus
the <u>platform</u> ? .....	il <u>marciapiede</u>
Which <u>platform</u> ? .....	Quale <u>marciapiede</u> ?
Which <u>track</u> ? .....	Quale <u>binario</u> ?
Which <u>train car</u> ? .....	Quale <u>carrozza</u> ?

3

4

In Italian, all nouns have a gender. That is, they are considered masculine or feminine. The articles “the”, “a”, or “an” which are used to help specify nouns must agree in gender with the nouns. Above you see the articles “il” and “un” used with masculine nouns and the articles “la” and “una” used with feminine nouns. Articles must agree in number (singular or plural) with their nouns. The plural of “il” is “i”, and the plural of “la” is “le” as shown in the above examples.

“il” (masculine) changes to “i” before masculine nouns beginning with vowels, and to “lo” before masculine nouns beginning with “z”, or “s + consonant”. The plural of “i” and “lo” is “gli”.

“la” (feminine) changes to “l” before feminine nouns beginning with vowels. The plural of “la” and “l” (feminine) is “le”.

“un” (masculine) changes to “uno” before masculine nouns beginning with “z” or “s + consonant”

“una” (feminine) changes to “un” before feminine nouns beginning with vowels.

“dell’autobus” = “di” + “il” + “autobus” = “of the bus”

## LESSON 4 TRANSPORTATION PHRASES – FRASI NEI TRASPORTI

Where <u>is</u> the train station? .....	Dov'è la stazione ferroviaria?
to the train <u>station</u> , please .....	alla <u>stazione</u> ferroviaria, per favore
to the <u>airport</u> , please .....	all'aeroporto, per favore
I <u>want</u> a taxi. ....	Io <u>voglio</u> un tassì.
I <u>would like</u> ... ..	Io <u>vorrei</u> ... / <u>Vorrei</u> ...
I would like a <u>ticket</u> . ....	Vorrei un <u>biglietto</u> .
A ticket to... / A ticket <u>for</u> ... ..	Un biglietto <u>per</u> ...
the train to Rome / the train <u>for</u> Rome .....	il treno <u>per</u> Roma
the train <u>from</u> Naples .....	il treno <u>da</u> Napoli

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the train from Naples <u>to</u> Rome .....	il treno da Napoli <u>a</u> Roma
first .....	primo / prima
first <u>class</u> .....	prima <u>classe</u>
<u>second</u> class .....	<u>seconda</u> classe
a one way <u>ticket</u> .....	un <u>biglietto</u> di andata
<u>round trip</u> ticket .....	un biglietto di <u>andata e ritorno</u>
to smoke .....	fumare
no smoking .....	vietato fumare
nonsmokers .....	non fumatori
At what time does the train <u>leave</u> ? .....	A che ora <u>parte</u> il treno?
At what time does the train <u>arrive</u> ? .....	A che ora <u>arriva</u> il treno?
Where is the <u>bus</u> to Milan? .....	Dov'è l' <u>autobus</u> per Milano?
Which <u>number</u> ? .....	Quale <u>numero</u> ?
Which <u>seat</u> ? .....	Quale <u>posto</u> ?
seat number <u>five</u> .....	Posto numero <u>cinque</u>
a <u>timetable</u> / a <u>schedule</u> .....	un <u>orario</u>
the <u>first</u> train .....	il <u>primo</u> treno
the <u>second</u> train .....	il <u>secondo</u> treno
the <u>next</u> train .....	il <u>prossimo</u> treno
the <u>last</u> train .....	l' <u>ultimo</u> treno

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“alla” = “a” + “la”

“all’aeroporto” = “a” + “il” + “aeroporto”

In Italian, the use of subject pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, you guys, they) is optional. This is because the subject pronoun can be determined by which conjugation of the verb is used. In the examples above, since “vorrei” can only be used with “io” (“io” = “I”), it is not necessary to say “Io vorrei...” because “io” is understood.

“Vorrei” in English means “I would like”. The literal translation is “I would want”. “Vorrei” is much more polite and should be used instead of “voglio” whenever possible.

## LESSON 5 MONEY – DENARO

the <u>money</u> .....	il <u>denaro</u> / i <u>soldi</u>
<u>Italian</u> money .....	denaro <u>italiano</u>
Italian <u>lire</u> .....	<u>lire</u> italiane
the <u>bank</u> .....	la <u>banca</u>
Where is the bank? .....	<u>Dov'è</u> la banca?
exchange .....	cambio
Where is the currency exchange <u>office</u> ? .....	Dov'è l' <u>ufficio</u> cambio?
the <u>currency</u> / the <u>coin</u> .....	la <u>moneta</u>
the <u>small change</u> .....	gli <u>spiccioli</u>
<u>to change</u> money .....	<u>cambiare</u> moneta
<u>I would like</u> to change some money .....	<u>Vorrei</u> cambiare della moneta.
to buy .....	comprare
I would like to buy <u>some</u> Italian lire. ....	Vorrei comprare <u>delle</u> lire italiane.
the <u>rate</u> of exchange .....	il <u>corso</u> del cambio
What is the exchange rate? (L. <u>Which</u> is the exchange rate?) .....	<u>Qual'è</u> il corso del cambio?
a <u>banknote</u> .....	una <u>banconota</u>
a <u>check</u> .....	un <u>assegno</u>
to travel .....	viaggiare
a travellers check .....	un travelers chèque

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credit .....	credito
a credit <u>card</u> .....	una <u>carta</u> di credito
“del” = “di” + “il”	
“della” = “di” + “la”	
“delle” = “di” + “le”	

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## LESSON 6 HOTEL – ALBERGO

a <u>hotel</u> .....	un <u>albergo</u> / un <u>hotel</u>
a <u>hostel</u> .....	un <u>ostello</u>
a <u>room</u> .....	una <u>stanza</u> / una <u>camera</u>
a <u>better</u> room .....	una camera <u>migliore</u>
<u>I would like</u> a better room. ....	<u>Vorrei</u> una camera migliore.
a <u>bathroom</u> .....	un <u>bagno</u>
<u>with</u> bathroom .....	<u>con</u> bagno
<u>without</u> bathroom .....	<u>senza</u> bagno
a <u>shower</u> .....	una <u>doccia</u>
a <u>toilet</u> .....	una <u>toiletta</u> / un <u>gabinetto</u>
a <u>wash basin</u> .....	un <u>lavandino</u>
I would like a room <u>with</u> a bathroom. ....	Vorrei una camera <u>con</u> bagno.
<u>and</u> a shower .....	e una doccia
How much <u>does it cost</u> ? .....	Quanto <u>costa</u> ?
expensive .....	caro / costoso
<u>very expensive</u> .....	<u>molto</u> caro

too much .....	troppo
<u>too expensive</u> .....	<u>troppo caro</u>
<u>It's too expensive</u> .....	<u>È troppo caro.</u>
cheap .....	economico / a buon mercato
cheaper / <u>more cheap</u> .....	<u>più economico</u>
Do you have a <u>less expensive room</u> ? .....	Ha una camera <u>meno</u> cara?
Do you have the <u>key</u> ? .....	Ha la <u>chiave</u> ?
the <u>week</u> .....	la <u>settimana</u>
<u>per week</u> .....	<u>per settimana</u> / a settimana
<u>per night</u> .....	per <u>notte</u>
<u>air conditioning</u> .....	<u>aria condizionata</u>
vacancy / rooms <u>available</u> .....	stanze <u>libere</u>
no vacancy / all <u>occupied</u> .....	tutto <u>occupato</u>
It works. ....	Funziona.
It does <u>not</u> work. ....	<u>Non</u> funziona.
The <u>shower</u> does not work. ....	La doccia non funziona.
The shower is <u>broken</u> . ....	La doccia è <u>rotta</u> .
to make .....	fare
I would like to make a <u>reservation</u> . ....	Vorrei fare una <u>prenotazione</u> .

## LESSON 7

### IMPORTANT WORDS – PAROLE IMPORTANTI

the <u>water</u> .....	l' <u>acqua</u>
drinking <u>water</u> .....	<u>acqua</u> potabile
the <u>luggage</u> .....	i <u>bagagli</u>

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<u>my</u> luggage .....	i <u>miei</u> bagagli
the <u>suitcase</u> .....	la <u>valigia</u>
the <u>suitcases</u> .....	le <u>valigie</u>
<u>my</u> suitcase .....	la <u>mia</u> valigia
<u>my</u> suitcases .....	le <u>mie</u> valigie
<u>this</u> suitcase .....	<u>questa</u> valigia
<u>that</u> suitcase .....	<u>quella</u> valigia
<u>that one</u> .....	<u>quella</u> / <u>quello</u>
that one <u>over there</u> .....	quella <u>là</u> / quella <u>lì</u>
this <u>ticket</u> .....	questo <u>biglietto</u>
a <u>backpack</u> .....	uno <u>zaino</u>
the <u>counter</u> .....	il <u>banco</u>
the <u>baggage</u> check .....	il deposito <u>bagagli</u>
the <u>key</u> .....	la <u>chiave</u>
a <u>locker</u> .....	un <u>armadietto</u>
the <u>railroad</u> .....	la <u>ferrovia</u>
the <u>little town</u> .....	il <u>paese</u>
the <u>village</u> .....	il <u>villaggio</u>
the <u>city</u> .....	la <u>città</u>
a <u>map</u> .....	una <u>cartina</u>
a map <u>of the</u> city .....	una cartina <u>della</u> città
open .....	aperto / aperta
closed .....	chiuso / chiusa
the <u>passport</u> .....	il <u>passaporto</u>
a ticket book / a block <u>of</u> tickets .....	un blocchetto <u>di</u> biglietti

10

the police ..... la polizia  
 a police officer ..... un poliziotto / una guardia

In this lesson there are some examples of words which are almost identical except for the last letter. In general, masculine nouns and adjectives end in “o” and feminine nouns and adjectives end in “a”. Nouns ending in “e” can be either masculine or feminine.

To form the plural of regular nouns ending in “a”, replace the “a” with an “e”. To form the plural of regular nouns ending in “o” or “e”, replace the last letter with an “i”.

## LESSON 8 DIRECTIONS – DIREZIONI

to the right ..... a destra  
 to the left ..... a sinistra  
Turn to the right. .... Gira a destra.  
 Turn to the left. .... Gira a sinistra.  
 ahead / forward ..... avanti  
 straight ahead ..... avanti dritto / sempre dritto  
 the corner ..... l'angolo  
 around the corner / behind the corner ..... dietro l'angolo  
 the street ..... la strada  
 the side ..... il lato / il fianco  
 the other side ..... l'altro lato  
 the other side of the street ..... l'altro lato della strada  
 the end of the street ..... la fine della strada  
to the end of the street ..... alla fine della strada

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to the bank ..... alla banca  
 here ..... qui / qua  
 there ..... là / lì  
 over there / down there ..... laggiù  
 near ..... vicino / vicina  
 near [to] the corner ..... vicino all'angolo  
 far ..... lontano / lontana  
 far from here ..... lontano da qui  
 this address ..... questo indirizzo  
 next to... / near to... ..... vicino a...  
 as far as... ..... fino a...  
 as far as the bank ..... fino alla banca  
 as far as the corner ..... fino all'angolo

12

“al” = “a” + “il”

“al” changes to “all’ ” in front of a vowel.

“alla” = “a” + “la”

## LESSON 9 NUMBERS – NUMERI

0 ..... zero  
 1 ..... uno  
 2 ..... due  
 3 ..... tre  
 4 ..... quattro  
 5 ..... cinque

6.....	sei
7.....	sette
8.....	otto
9.....	nove
10.....	dieci

**LESSON 10**  
**MORE NUMBERS – PIÙ NUMERI**

11.....	undici
12.....	dodici
13.....	tredici
14.....	quattordici
15.....	quindici
16.....	sedici
17.....	diciassette
18.....	diciotto
19.....	diciannove
20.....	venti

**LESSON 11**  
**BIG NUMBERS – NUMERI ALTI**

20.....	venti
---------	-------

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21.....	ventuno
22.....	ventidue
23.....	ventitré
24.....	ventiquattro
25.....	venticinque
26.....	ventisei
27.....	ventisette
28.....	ventotto
29.....	ventinove
30.....	trenta
31.....	trentuno
32.....	trentadue
33.....	trentatré
40.....	quaranta
41.....	quarantuno
42.....	quarantadue
50.....	cinquanta
60.....	sessanta
70.....	settanta
80.....	ottanta
90.....	novanta
100.....	cento

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## LESSON 12

### VERY BIG NUMBERS – NUMERI MOLTO ALTI

100	.....cento
101	.....centouno
102	.....centodue
115	.....centoquindici
200	.....duecento
220	.....duecentoventi
300	.....trecento
400	.....quattrocento
500	.....cinquecento
600	.....seicento
700	.....settecento
800	.....ottocento
900	.....novecento
1000	.....mille
1100	.....millecento
1200	.....milleduecento
1500	.....millecinquecento
1700	.....millesettecento
10,000	.....diecimila
20,000	.....ventimila
100,000	.....centomila
1,000,000	.....un milione

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## LESSON 13

### AT THE RESTAURANT – AL RISTORANTE

a <u>table</u>	..... un <u>tavolo</u>
For <u>how many</u> persons?	..... Per <u>quante</u> persone?
<u>We would like</u> a table for 2.	..... <u>Vorremmo</u> un tavolo per due.
I would like <u>this one</u> .	..... Vorrei <u>questo</u> .
I would like that one <u>over there</u> .	..... Vorrei quello <u>laggiù</u> .
<u>another</u> table	..... <u>un altro</u> tavolo
<u>Do you have</u> another table?	..... <u>Avete</u> un altro tavolo?
the <u>window</u>	..... la <u>finestra</u>
<u>near</u> the window	..... <u>vicino</u> alla finestra
The <u>menu</u> please.	..... Il <u>menù</u> per piacere.
The <u>bill</u> please.	..... Il <u>conto</u> per piacere.
included	..... incluso
Is the <u>service</u> included?	..... Il <u>servizio</u> é incluso?
the <u>soup</u>	..... la <u>minestra</u>
the <u>salad</u>	..... l' <u>insalata</u>
an <u>appetizer</u>	..... un <u>antipasto</u>
a <u>dessert</u>	..... un <u>dessert</u> / un <u>dolce</u>
a <u>drink</u>	..... una <u>bevanda</u>
a <u>waiter</u>	..... un <u>cameriere</u>
a <u>waitress</u>	..... una <u>cameriera</u>
to call a waiter	..... Cameriere!

to pay .....	pagare
I <u>would like</u> to pay. ....	Vorrei pagare.
two <u>coffees</u> , please. ....	Due <u>caffè</u> per piacere.
<u>Do you want</u> dessert? .....	<u>Vuole</u> il dessert?

## LESSON 14

### SHOPPING – FARE SPESE

<u>How much</u> is it? .....	<u>Quant'è?</u>
this one (masculine) .....	questo
that one (masculine) .....	quello
that one <u>over there</u> .....	quello <u>laggiù</u>
these ones (masculine) .....	questi
those ones (masculine) .....	quelli
those ones over there .....	quelli <u>laggiù</u>
large .....	grande
larger .....	più grande
the largest .....	il più grande
small (masculine) .....	piccolo
smaller .....	più piccolo
the smallest .....	il più piccolo
like this .....	così
<u>like</u> this one (masculine) .....	<u>come</u> questo
like this one, <u>but</u> bigger .....	come questo, <u>ma</u> più grande
better .....	meglio
<u>more</u> expensive .....	<u>più</u> caro

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<u>less</u> expensive .....	<u>meno</u> caro
<u>too</u> expensive .....	<u>troppo</u> caro
cheap .....	poco caro
something .....	qualcosa
I would like something <u>more or less</u> like this. ....	Vorrei qualcosa <u>più o meno</u> così.
I would like something <u>less expensive</u> . ....	Vorrei qualcosa <u>di meno caro</u> .
I'm looking for... ..	Cerco...
No, not <u>like that</u> . ....	No, non <u>così</u> .
<u>Thank you</u> , sir. ....	<u>Grazie</u> , signore.

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In Italian, adjectives must agree with the word they modify in both gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural). For example, “piccolo” would become “piccola” if it were modifying a feminine noun. It would become “piccoli” or “piccole” (depending on gender) if it were modifying a plural noun.

The demonstrative pronouns shown above (this, that, these, those) are shown in their masculine forms. When these words are used to describe feminine objects, then the appropriate feminine pronoun must be used:

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>
this .....	questo	questa
that .....	quello	quella
these .....	questi	queste
those .....	quelli	quelle

## LESSON 15

### TIME, GENERAL – PAROLE E AVVERBI DI TEMPO

a <u>moment</u> .....	un <u>momento</u>
-----------------------	-------------------

a <u>day</u> .....	un <u>giorno</u>
a <u>week</u> .....	una <u>settimana</u>
a <u>month</u> .....	un <u>mese</u>
a <u>year</u> .....	un <u>anno</u>
today .....	oggi
tomorrow .....	domani
yesterday .....	ieri
now .....	ora / adesso
<u>not</u> now .....	<u>non</u> ora / <u>non</u> adesso
not <u>yet</u> .....	non <u>ancora</u>
this <u>year</u> .....	quest' <u>anno</u>
the <u>next</u> year .....	l'anno <u>prossimo</u>
the <u>last</u> year .....	l'anno <u>scorso</u> / l'anno <u>passato</u>
the <u>other</u> day .....	l' <u>altro</u> giorno
<u>in</u> two days .....	<u>fra</u> due giorni / <u>tra</u> due giorni
<u>within</u> two days .....	<u>entro</u> due giorni
two days <u>ago</u> .....	due giorni <u>fa</u>
two <u>times</u> .....	due <u>volte</u>
three <u>times</u> .....	tre <u>volte</u>
one more time / <u>another</u> time .....	<u>un'altra</u> volta
again .....	ancora / dinuovo
in <u>time</u> .....	col <u>tempo</u>
on time / on <u>schedule</u> .....	in <u>orario</u>
“col”= “con” + “il”	

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## LESSON 16

### TIME OF DAY – ORE DEL GIORNO

the <u>time</u> .....	il <u>tempo</u> / l' <u>ora</u>
How long? / How much <u>time</u> ? .....	Quanto <u>tempo</u> ?
<u>What</u> time is it? .....	<u>Che</u> ora è?
the <u>morning</u> .....	la <u>mattina</u>
noon .....	mezzogiorno
the <u>afternoon</u> .....	il <u>pomeriggio</u>
the <u>evening</u> .....	la <u>sera</u>
the <u>night</u> .....	la <u>notte</u>
midnight .....	mezzanotte
a <u>second</u> .....	un <u>secondo</u>
a <u>minute</u> .....	un <u>minuto</u>
an <u>hour</u> .....	un' <u>ora</u>
8 o'clock .....	le otto
It's <u>eight</u> o'clock (L. [It] are the eight) .....	Sono <u>le otto</u> .
<u>It's</u> one o'clock (L. [It] is the one) .....	<u>È</u> l'una.
a <u>quarter</u> past eight .....	le otto e un <u>quarto</u>
8:15 .....	le otto e quindici
<u>half</u> past eight .....	le otto e <u>mezzo</u>
a quarter <u>to</u> <u>nine</u> .....	un quarto <u>alle nove</u>
8:50 .....	le otto e cinquanta
ten minutes to nine .....	le nove meno dieci
8 o'clock <u>in the morning</u> .....	le otto <u>del mattino</u>
4 o'clock <u>in the afternoon</u> .....	le quattro <u>del pomeriggio</u>

8 o'clock at night ..... le otto di sera  
 16:20 ..... le sedici e venti

## LESSON 17

### QUESTIONS – DOMANDE

Who? ..... Chi?  
 Who is it? ..... Chi è?  
 What? ..... Che? / Che cosa?  
What is it? ..... Che cos'è?  
 What is this? ..... Che cos'è questo?  
 What is that? ..... Che cos'è quello?  
 What is that over there? ..... Che cos'è quello laggiù?  
What did you say? ..... Cosa hai detto?  
 When? ..... Quando?  
 When does the train leave? ..... Quando parte il treno?  
 Where? ..... Dove?  
 Where is the subway? ..... Dov'è la metropolitana?  
 Which? ..... Quale?  
 Which is the bus for Venice? ..... Qual'è l'autobus per Venezia  
 Why? ..... Perché?  
 Why not? ..... Perché no?  
 How? ..... Come?  
 How are you? ..... Come stai?  
 How much? ..... Quanto?  
 How many? ..... Quanti?

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How many kilometers? ..... Quanti chilometri?  
 How far is it? (L. How much is [the] distance.) ..... Quant'è lontano?  
 Do you want...? (polite) ..... Vuole...?  
 Do you want...? (familiar) ..... Vuoi...?  
 Do you want...? (plural) ..... Volete...?

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## LESSON 18

### SHOPS – NEGOZI

the store / the shop ..... il negozio  
 a bakery ..... un panificio / una panetteria  
 the butcher shop ..... il macellaio  
 a pharmacy ..... una farmacia  
 the supermarket ..... il supermercato  
 the pastry shop ..... la pasticceria  
 the office ..... l'ufficio  
 the post office ..... l'ufficio postale / la posta  
 the customs house ..... la dogana  
 a laundry ..... una lavanderia  
 the barber ..... il barbiere  
 the hairstresser ..... il parrucchiere  
 a beauty salon ..... un istituto di bellezza  
 a bookshop ..... una libreria  
 the department store ..... il grande magazzino  
 a market ..... un mercato  
 the police station ..... la stazione di polizia

a <u>restaurant</u> .....	un <u>ristorante</u>
the <u>cafe</u> / the <u>coffeehouse</u> .....	il <u>caffè</u>
an <u>agency</u> .....	un' <u>agenzia</u>
a <u>travel agency</u> .....	un' <u>agenzia viaggi</u>
the <u>delicatessen</u> .....	la <u>salumeria</u>

## LESSON 19

### NOUNS – NOMI

the <u>town</u> / the <u>city</u> .....	la <u>città</u>
a <u>country</u> .....	un <u>paese</u>
the <u>name</u> .....	il <u>nome</u>
the <u>food</u> .....	il <u>cibo</u>
a <u>state</u> .....	uno <u>stato</u>
the <u>United States</u> .....	gli Stati <u>Uniti</u>
a <u>gift</u> .....	un <u>regalo</u>
a <u>male friend</u> .....	un <u>amico</u>
a <u>female friend</u> .....	un' <u>amica</u>
the <u>postage stamp</u> .....	il <u>francobollo</u>
an <u>entrance</u> .....	un' <u>entrata</u>
the <u>exit</u> .....	l' <u>uscita</u>
the <u>clothes</u> .....	i <u>vestiti</u>
my <u>things</u> / my <u>stuff</u> .....	la mia <u>roba</u>
the <u>dirty</u> laundry .....	la <u>roba sporca</u>
a <u>thing</u> .....	una <u>cosa</u>
some .....	qualche

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something .....	qualcosa
sometimes .....	talora / qualche volta
the <u>other</u> / the <u>other one</u> .....	l' <u>altro</u> / l' <u>altra</u>
nothing .....	niente / nulla
a <u>man</u> .....	un <u>uomo</u>
a <u>woman</u> .....	una <u>donna</u>
a <u>wife</u> .....	una <u>moglie</u>
the <u>husband</u> .....	il <u>marito</u>
a <u>child</u> .....	un <u>bambino</u> / una <u>bambina</u>
the <u>weather</u> .....	il <u>tempo</u>
a <u>word</u> .....	una <u>parola</u>
the <u>consulate</u> .....	il <u>consolato</u>
the <u>beach</u> .....	la <u>spiaggia</u>
the <u>problem</u> .....	il <u>problema</u>
a <u>piece</u> .....	un <u>pezzo</u>
the <u>cashier's desk</u> .....	la <u>cassa</u>
a <u>delay</u> .....	un <u>ritardo</u>
the <u>opposite</u> .....	il <u>contrario</u>
a <u>house</u> .....	una <u>casa</u>
a <u>little boat</u> .....	una <u>barca</u>

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## LESSON 20

### ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS – AGGETTIVI E AVVERBI

big .....	grande / grosso (grossa)
-----------	--------------------------

small .....	piccolo (piccola)
good .....	buono (buona)
good / good hearted .....	bravo (brava)
well .....	bene
not good .....	non buono
bad .....	cattivo (cattiva)
badly .....	male
much / a lot of .....	molto (molta)
very .....	molto
enough .....	abbastanza
hot / warm .....	caldo (calda)
cold .....	freddo (fredda)
ahead of schedule .....	in anticipo
behind schedule / delayed .....	in ritardo
early .....	presto
late .....	tardi
easy .....	facile
difficult .....	difficile
beautiful .....	bello (bella)
few .....	pochi
a few .....	alcuni
many .....	molti
more .....	più / di più
less .....	meno
almost / nearly .....	quasi

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about / approximately .....	circa
important .....	importante
same .....	medesimo / stesso
similar .....	simile
opposite .....	opposto (opposta)
different .....	diverso (diversa)
up / upstairs .....	su
down / downstairs .....	giù
fast .....	rapido / veloce
slow .....	lento (lenta)
slower .....	più lento
slowest .....	il più lento (la più lenta)
slowly .....	lentamente
quickly .....	rapidamente
near .....	vicino (vicina)
nearer .....	più vicino
nearest .....	il più vicino (la più vicina)
only .....	soltanto / solo
alone .....	solo (sola)
already .....	già
now .....	adesso
right away .....	subito
soon .....	presto
ready .....	pronto (pronta)
Spanish .....	spagnolo (spagnola)

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English .....	inglese
American .....	americano (americana)
British .....	britannico (britannica)
Italian .....	italiano (italiana)
tall / high .....	alto (alta)
short / low .....	basso (bassa)

Remember, adjectives must agree in number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine or feminine) with the words they modify. The feminine forms of the adjectives are shown in parentheses.

In general, adjectives which end in “o” (masculine, singular) end in the following letters:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Masculine .....	-o	-i
Feminine .....	-a	-e

The endings of adjectives which end in “e” (masculine, singular) generally follow this format:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Masculine .....	-e	-i
Feminine .....	-e	-i

## LESSON 21 VERBS – VERBI

to be .....	essere
to have .....	avere
to want .....	volere
to go .....	andare

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to do / to make .....	fare
to eat .....	mangiare
to drink .....	bere
to buy .....	comprare / acquistare
to sell .....	vendere
to rent .....	affittare / noleggiare
to pay / to pay for .....	pagare
to see .....	vedere
to look at .....	guardare
to look for .....	cercare
to know something / to know how .....	sapere
to know someone or some place .....	conoscere
to understand .....	capire / comprendere
to come .....	venire
to stay / to be located .....	stare
to write .....	scrivere
to close .....	chiudere
to open .....	aprire
to learn .....	imparare / apprendere
to arrive .....	arrivare
to leave / to depart .....	partire
to leave something somewhere .....	lasciare
to say .....	dire
to speak .....	parlare
to lose .....	perdere

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to steal / to rob .....	rubare
to study .....	studiare
to stop .....	fermare
to like .....	piacere
to love .....	amare
to live .....	vivere
to cost .....	costare
to sleep .....	dormire
to cut .....	tagliare
to take .....	prendere
to finish / to end .....	finire
to travel .....	viaggiare
to be able to (as in "can" or "may") .....	potere
to have to (as in "should" or "must") .....	dovere
to need / to have need of .....	aver bisogno di
to mean / to signify .....	significare
to mean / to intend .....	intendere
to mean / to want to say .....	voler dire
to repeat .....	ripetere

These are the infinitive forms of these verbs (i.e. to be, to go, to see, etc.). To speak correctly you need to use the correct form (conjugation) of the verb. If you don't know the correct conjugation, use the infinitive. You will most likely be understood.

In most smaller dictionaries, only the infinitive form of a verb is listed. (In English, the infinitive form is listed without the "to".) For example, in a small English dictionary, you would find "eat", but most likely wouldn't find "ate", "eaten", "eats", etc.

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## LESSON 22

### PREPOSITIONS – PREPOSIZIONI

to / at .....	a
from .....	da
of .....	di
with .....	con
without .....	senza
for / intended for .....	per
by .....	da / presso
per .....	per
on / over .....	su / sopra
on top of .....	in cima a
under / below .....	sotto
in / into .....	in
inside .....	dentro
within .....	entro
outside .....	fuori
in front of / ahead of .....	davanti a
in back of / behind .....	dietro a
before [time] .....	prima di
after [time] .....	dopo di
near to / next to .....	vicino a
far from .....	lontano da
beside .....	accanto a

around .....	intorno a
against .....	contro
between .....	fra / tra
during .....	durante
since / ever since .....	da / fin da
in the middle of .....	nel mezzo di / in mezzo a
through / across .....	attraverso
across from / on the other side of .....	al di là di
at the house of .....	da

## LESSON 23

### PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS – PRONOMI E PREPOSIZIONI

for <u>me</u> .....	per <u>me</u>
for <u>you</u> (familiar) .....	per <u>te</u>
for <u>you</u> (polite) .....	per <u>Lei</u>
for <u>him</u> .....	per <u>lui</u>
for <u>her</u> .....	per <u>lei</u>
for <u>it</u> / for <u>this</u> / for <u>that</u> .....	per <u>ciò</u>
for <u>us</u> .....	per <u>noi</u>
for <u>you</u> (plural, familiar) .....	per <u>voi</u>
for <u>them</u> .....	per <u>loro</u>
to <u>him</u> .....	a <u>lui</u>
with <u>her</u> .....	con <u>lei</u>
from <u>you</u> / at your house .....	da <u>te</u>
without <u>me</u> .....	senza di <u>me</u>

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with <u>them</u> .....	con <u>loro</u>
before <u>us</u> .....	prima di <u>noi</u>
after <u>you</u> .....	dopo di <u>te</u>
in front of <u>them</u> .....	davanti a <u>loro</u>
near <u>you</u> (plural) .....	vicino a <u>voi</u>
behind <u>you</u> .....	dietro di <u>te</u>

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Prepositional pronouns (also called stress pronouns) are the only types of object pronouns that can be used after prepositions. These stress pronouns are also used after verbs (instead of in front of verbs as is the case in normal speech) when you want to place extra emphasis on the pronoun.

## LESSON 24

### POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES – AGGETTIVI POSSESSIVI

<u>my</u> suitcase .....	<u>la mia</u> valigia
<u>my</u> suitcases .....	<u>le mie</u> valigie
<u>your</u> suitcase (familiar) .....	<u>la tua</u> valigia
<u>your</u> suitcases (familiar) .....	<u>le tue</u> valigie
<u>your</u> suitcase (polite) .....	<u>la Sua</u> valigia
<u>your</u> suitcases (polite) .....	<u>le Sue</u> valigie
<u>his</u> suitcase / <u>her</u> suitcase .....	<u>la sua</u> valigia
<u>his</u> suitcases / <u>her</u> suitcases .....	<u>le sue</u> valigie
<u>our</u> suitcase .....	<u>la nostra</u> valigia
<u>our</u> suitcases .....	<u>le nostre</u> valigie
<u>your</u> suitcase (plural) .....	<u>la vostra</u> valigia
<u>your</u> suitcases (plural) .....	<u>le vostre</u> valigie
<u>their</u> suitcase .....	<u>la loro</u> valigia

<u>their</u> suitcases .....	<u>le loro</u> valigie
<u>my</u> gift .....	<u>il mio</u> regalo
<u>my</u> gifts .....	<u>i miei</u> regali
<u>your</u> gift (familiar) .....	<u>il tuo</u> regalo
<u>your</u> gifts (familiar) .....	<u>i tuoi</u> regali
<u>your</u> gift (polite) .....	<u>il Suo</u> regalo
<u>your</u> gifts (polite) .....	<u>i Suoi</u> regali
<u>his</u> gift / <u>her</u> gift .....	<u>il suo</u> regalo
<u>his</u> gifts / <u>her</u> gifts .....	<u>i suoi</u> regali
<u>our</u> gift .....	<u>il nostro</u> regalo
<u>our</u> gifts .....	<u>i nostri</u> regali
<u>your</u> gift (plural) .....	<u>il vostro</u> regalo
<u>your</u> gifts (plural) .....	<u>i vostri</u> regali
<u>their</u> gift .....	<u>il loro</u> regalo
<u>their</u> gifts .....	<u>i loro</u> regali
<u>your</u> name (plural or polite) .....	<u>il Suo</u> nome
<u>my</u> male friend .....	<u>il mio</u> amico
<u>my</u> female friend .....	<u>la mia</u> amica
<u>our</u> sister .....	<u>nostra</u> sorella
<u>our</u> brother .....	<u>nostro</u> fratello
<u>our</u> wives .....	<u>le nostre</u> mogli
<u>our</u> husbands .....	<u>i nostri</u> mariti
<u>his</u> car / <u>her</u> car .....	<u>la sua</u> macchina
<u>your</u> car .....	<u>la tua</u> macchina
<u>their</u> car .....	<u>la loro</u> macchina

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<u>your</u> car (plural) .....	<u>la vostra</u> macchina
<u>my</u> father .....	<u>mio</u> padre
<u>my</u> mother .....	<u>mia</u> madre

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In Italian, possessive adjectives agree in gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) with the object possessed, not the gender of the possessor, as is the case in English.

As you can see by these examples, the definite article (“la”, “il”, “i”, “le”) is part of the possessive adjective except when talking about relatives. (Exceptions: plural nouns; modified nouns; the nouns “mamma” and “papà”; and the pronoun “loro” always use an article).

## LESSON 25

### CONJUNCTIONS AND SIMILAR WORDS – CONGIUNZIONI E PAROLE SIMILI

and .....	e
or .....	o / oppure
also .....	anche / pure
but .....	ma / però
maybe / perhaps .....	forse
because .....	perché
because of .....	a causa di
if .....	se
then .....	allora
afterward .....	dopo / in seguito
therefore .....	perciò
in any case .....	in ogni caso
however .....	tuttavia

## LESSON 26

### SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GENERAL – FRASI COMUNI

I <u>speak</u> Italian .....	Io <u>parlo</u> italiano. / <u>Parlo</u> Italiano.
I do <u>not</u> speak Spanish. ....	<u>Non</u> parlo spagnolo.
<u>Do you speak</u> Italian? (polite) .....	<u>Parla</u> italiano?
a <u>little</u> .....	un <u>poco</u> / un <u>po'</u>
from here <u>to</u> there .....	da qui <u>a</u> lì
<u>at the station</u> .....	<u>alla</u> stazione
on the <u>platform</u> .....	sul <u>marciapiede</u>
<u>in the train</u> .....	<u>in</u> treno
I <u>am studying</u> . / I <u>study</u> . ....	Io <u>studio</u> .
I <u>am going</u> . / I <u>go</u> . ....	<u>Vado</u> .
<u>Stop here</u> . (polite) .....	<u>Fermi</u> qui.
Stop! (familiar) .....	Ferma!
No problem. / <u>There is</u> no problem. ....	Non c'è problema.
I <u>can</u> . / I <u>am able to</u> . ....	<u>Posso</u> .
Can I? / May I? .....	Posso?
May I <u>have</u> ...? .....	Posso <u>avere</u> ?
to call .....	chiamare
My name is... / Myself, I <u>call</u> ... ..	Mi <u>chiamo</u> ...
From <u>which</u> country [are you]? .....	Di <u>quale</u> paese [sei]?
From what country <u>do you come</u> ? (polite) .....	Da che paese <u>viene</u> ?
From <u>where</u> do you come? .....	Da <u>dove</u> viene?
Where <u>are you from</u> ? / From where <u>are you</u> ? .....	Di dove <u>sei</u> ?

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I <u>am</u> ... ..	<u>Sono</u> ...
I am <u>tired</u> . ....	Sono <u>stanco</u> . / Sono <u>stanca</u> .
I <u>come</u> ... ..	<u>Vengo</u> ...
I come <u>from the</u> United States. ....	Vengo <u>dagli</u> Stati Uniti.
There <u>is</u> ... ..	C'è...
<u>There are</u> ... ..	<u>Ci</u> sono...
Here <u>is</u> ... / Here <u>are</u> ... / There <u>is</u> ... / There <u>are</u> ... ..	Ecco...
I <u>love</u> ... ..	<u>Amo</u> ...
I like... (L. To me <u>it is pleasing</u> ...) .....	Mi <u>piace</u> ...
Do you like...? (familiar) (L. <u>To you it is pleasing</u> ...?) .....	<u>Ti</u> piace...?
<u>Do you like</u> your gift? .....	<u>Ti piace</u> il tuo regalo?
I <u>am leaving</u> . ....	<u>Parto</u> .
Excuse me. (to pass) .....	Permesso.
Excuse me. (to apologize) (familiar) .....	Perdonami. / Scusa.
Excuse me! (to get attention) (polite) .....	Scusi!
I <u>have</u> ... ..	<u>Ho</u> ...
Of course! .....	Certo!
certainly .....	certamente
Do you <u>have</u> ... (plural, familiar) .....	<u>Avete</u> ...
Do you have a <u>menu</u> in English? .....	Avete un <u>menù</u> in inglese?
Let's go! .....	Andiamo!
How <u>does one say</u> ...? .....	Come si <u>dice</u> ...?
Watch out! .....	Attenzione!
Be careful! / <u>Stay</u> attentive! .....	<u>Sta'</u> attento!
Speak <u>slowly</u> , please. (familiar) .....	Parla <u>lentamente</u> , per favore.
<u>Repeat</u> , please. (polite) .....	<u>Ripeta</u> , per favore.

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“alla” = “a” + “la”  
 “sul” = “su” + “il”  
 “dagli” = “da” + “gli”  
 “c’è” = “ci” + “è” = “there is”  
 “perdonami” = “perdona” + “mi” = “[you] pardon” + “me”

When asking for a menu at a restaurant, use the plural form of “you” as in “Do you guys have a menu?”  
 “di” and “da” are nearly interchangeable, but their use often depends on the following verb. In the above examples, notice that “di” is used with the verb “essere” (to be), and “da” is used with the verb “venire” (to come).

## LESSON 27

### SENTENCES AND PHRASES, NEGATIVE – FRASI NEGATIVE

I <u>want</u> .....	<u>Voglio</u> ...
I do <u>not</u> want.....	<u>Non</u> Voglio...
I <u>would like</u> .....	<u>Vorrei</u> ...
I would <u>not</u> like.....	<u>Non</u> vorrei...
I <u>have</u> .....	<u>Ho</u> ...
I do <u>not</u> have.....	<u>Non</u> ho...
It <u>is</u> .....	<u>È</u> ...
It is <u>not</u> .....	<u>Non</u> è...
You <u>have</u> ...(polite).....	<u>Ha</u> ...
You don't <u>have</u> ...(polite).....	<u>Non ha</u> ...
I <u>know</u> .....	<u>So</u> ...
I <u>don't</u> know.....	<u>Non</u> so.

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I <u>understand</u> .....	<u>Capisco</u> .....
I <u>don't</u> understand.....	<u>Non</u> capisco.
I <u>speak</u> English.....	<u>Parlo</u> inglese.
I <u>don't</u> speak Italian.....	<u>Non</u> parlo italiano.
I <u>like</u> .../ To me it is <u>is pleasing</u> .....	<u>Mi piace</u> ...
I <u>don't</u> like.../ To me it is <u>not</u> pleasing.....	<u>Non</u> mi piace...
There is.....	<u>C'è</u> ...
There is <u>not</u> .....	<u>Non</u> c'è...
There <u>are</u> .....	<u>Ci sono</u> ...
There are <u>not</u> .....	<u>Non</u> ci sono...

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## LESSON 28

### FORMING QUESTIONS – FARE DOMANDE

It is <u>big</u> .....	È <u>grosso</u> . / È <u>grande</u> .
<u>Is it big</u> ?.....	È <u>grosso</u> ? / È <u>grande</u> ?
You <u>have</u> a car. (familiar).....	<u>Hai</u> una macchina.
<u>Do you have</u> a car?.....	<u>Hai</u> una macchina?
The train <u>is</u> at the station.....	Il treno <u>è</u> in stazione.
<u>Is</u> the train at the station?.....	Il treno <u>è</u> in stazione?
Is the <u>train</u> at the station?.....	È in stazione il <u>treno</u> ?
You <u>understand</u> . (polite).....	<u>Capisce</u> .
<u>Do you understand</u> ?.....	<u>Capisce</u> ?
It's too <u>big</u> .....	È <u>troppo grande</u> .
Is it <u>too big</u> ?.....	È <u>troppo grande</u> ?
There <u>is</u> .....	<u>C'è</u> ...

Is <u>there</u> ...?	C'è...?
It's <u>far</u> from here.	È <u>lontano</u> da qui.
Is it <u>far</u> from here?	È <u>lontano</u> da qui?
You <u>want</u> ... (polite)	<u>Vuole</u> ...
Do you <u>want</u> ...?	<u>Vuole</u> ...?
It <u>is</u> ...	È...
Is it...?	È...?
What <u>is</u> it?	Cos'è?
<u>There is</u> a room with a bathroom.	C'è una camera con bagno.
Is there a <u>room</u> with a bathroom?	C'è una <u>camera</u> con bagno?
“cos'è” = “cosa” + “è”	

In Italian, questions are usually formed by simply placing a question mark at the end of a statement. When speaking, the tone of the voice rises at the end of the statement. Another way to form a question is to put the subject at the end of the sentence.

## LESSON 29

### SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GENERAL – FRASI COMUNI

I <u>must</u> ... / I <u>have to</u> ...	Devo...
I must <u>buy</u> ...	Devo <u>comprare</u> ...
I <u>should</u> ...	Dovrei...
How old are you? / How many years <u>have you</u> ? (familiar)	Quanti anni <u>hai</u> ?
Where do you live? / Where <u>do you reside</u> ? (polite)	Dove <u>abita</u> ?
Show me. (L. [You] show <u>to me</u> .)	Mostrami.
Slow down!	Rallenta!

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I want <u>to go</u> .	Voglio <u>andare</u> .
Do you have <u>something</u> else?	Ha <u>qualcos'</u> altro?
the <u>opposite</u> of big	il <u>contrario</u> di grande
I don't <u>know</u> the word.	Non <u>conosco</u> la parola.
That means ...	Significa...
Does <u>that</u> mean...?	Significa <u>che</u> ...?
What <u>does that mean</u> ?	Che <u>significa</u> ? / Cosa <u>vuol dire</u> ?
I <u>need</u> ... / I have <u>need</u> of ...	Ho <u>bisogno</u> di...
<u>Where is</u> Joe's suitcase?	<u>Dov'è</u> la valigia di Joe?
very <u>well</u>	molto <u>bene</u> / benissimo
Of course.	Certo.
It's <u>clear</u> .	È <u>chiaro</u> .
It's fine. / It goes well.	<u>Va bene</u> .
O.K., no <u>problem</u> .	Oh-Key, Non c'è <u>problema</u> .
It's <u>not</u> bad.	<u>Non</u> è male.
not <u>bad</u>	niente <u>male</u>
It's <u>good</u> .	È <u>buono</u> .
I'm hungry. / I <u>have</u> hunger.	<u>Ho fame</u> .
I'm thirsty. / I <u>have</u> thirst.	<u>Ho sete</u> .
I'm <u>hot</u> . / I'm <u>warm</u> . (L. I have hot.)	Ho <u>caldo</u> .
I'm <u>cold</u> . (L. I have cold.)	Ho <u>freddo</u> .
I'm busy. (L. I have [things] <u>to do</u> .)	Ho da <u>fare</u> .
I'm lost. (L. [ I ] <u>myself</u> am lost.)	<u>Mi</u> sono perso.
It's nice weather. / It <u>makes</u> beautiful weather.	<u>Fa</u> bel tempo.
It's <u>cold</u> . (L. It makes cold.)	<u>Fa freddo</u> .
It's <u>hot</u> . / It's <u>warm</u> .	<u>Fa caldo</u> .

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It's <u>cool</u> .	Fa <u>fresco</u> .
It's <u>sunny</u> . / <u>There is</u> the sun.	C'è il <u>sole</u> .
It's <u>windy</u> . / <u>There is</u> <u>wind</u> .	C'è <u>vento</u> .
You are <u>sick</u> . (familiar)	Stai <u>male</u> .

“mostrami” = “mostra” ([you] show) + “mi” (to me)

## LESSON 30

### SENTENCES AND PHRASES, TRANSPORTATION – FRASI NEI TRASPORTI

Excuse me, sir, when does the next train to Torino <u>leave</u> ? ...	Mi scusi signore, quando <u>parte</u> il prossimo treno per Torino?
The train <u>leaves in</u> ten minutes.	Il treno <u>parte fra</u> dieci minuti.
It <u>leaves at ten o'clock</u> in the morning.	Parte <u>alle dieci</u> del mattino.
How much <u>does</u> a ticket <u>cost</u> ?	Quanto <u>costa</u> un biglietto?
First <u>or</u> second class?	Prima <u>o</u> seconda classe?
Second <u>class</u> , please.	Seconda <u>classe</u> , per piacere.
<u>It's</u> 42,000 lire. (L. [It] are 42,000 lire.)	<u>Sono</u> quarantaduemila lire.
He wants a ticket for the train <u>that leaves</u> for Naples at ten o'clock in the morning.	Lui vuole un biglietto per il treno <u>che parte</u> per Napoli alle dieci del mattino.
Excuse me, sir, where is the bus to the <u>beach</u> ?	Mi scusi signore, dov'è l'autobus per la <u>spiaggia</u> ?
It's <u>over there</u> , on the left.	È <u>là</u> , sulla sinistra.
Which one? There are many <u>of them</u> .	Quale? Ce <u>ne</u> sono molti.
It's the <u>number</u> five.	È il <u>numero</u> cinque.
<u>Thank you</u> very much.	<u>Grazie</u> mille.
<u>Does</u> this bus <u>go</u> to the beach?	Questo autobus <u>va</u> alla spiaggia?
No, the number 5 <u>goes</u> to the beach.	No, il numero cinque <u>va</u> alla spiaggia.

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At what time does <u>the last</u> bus for the beach leave?	A che ora parte <u>l'ultimo</u> autobus per la spiaggia?
The last bus <u>leaves</u> at 17:20.	L'ultimo autobus <u>parte</u> alle diciassette e venti.

“alle” = “a” + “le”  
“sulla” = “su” + “la”

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## LESSON 31

### SENTENCES AND PHRASES, MONEY – FRASI DA USARE IN BANCA

Excuse me, sir where is the <u>nearest</u> bank?	Mi scusi signore, dov'è la banca <u>più vicina</u> ?
For which <u>service</u> ?	Per quale <u>servizio</u> ?
I want to <u>change</u> some money.	Voglio <u>cambiare</u> dei soldi.
There is a bank <u>on the other</u> side of the street, on the right.	C'è una banca <u>dall'altra</u> parte della strada, sulla destra.
What is the <u>rate</u> of exchange today?	Qual'è il <u>corso</u> del cambio oggi?
It's 1400 lire <u>per</u> dollar.	È millequattrocento lire <u>per</u> un dollaro.
I would like to exchange for lire. / I would like <u>to exchange</u> into lire.	Vorrei <u>cambiare</u> in lire.
I would like <u>to buy</u> some lire.	Vorrei <u>comprare</u> delle lire.
How many?	Quante?
<u>I would like</u> to change 100 dollars.	<u>Vorrei</u> cambiare cento dollari.
I would like some <u>coins</u> , please.	Vorrei degli <u>spiccioli</u> , per piacere.
<u>There you are</u> , sir.	<u>Ecco</u> , signore.
Thank you, <u>sir</u> .	Grazie, <u>signore</u> .

“dall'altra” = “dalla” + “altra” = “da” + “la” + altra”

“degli” = “di” + “gli”

## LESSON 32

### SENTENCES AND PHRASES, HOTEL – FRASI DA USARE IN ALBERGO

Excuse me sir, <u>do you have</u> any rooms? .....	Mi scusi signore, <u>ha</u> delle camere?
Yes, <u>of course</u> .....	Sì <u>senz'altro</u> .
No, <u>we are</u> full. ....	No, <u>siamo</u> pieni.
How much <u>is it</u> for a room? .....	Quant'è per una camera?
With <u>how many</u> beds? .....	Con <u>quanti</u> letti?
For how many <u>persons</u> ? .....	Per quante <u>persone</u> ?
For me <u>only</u> .....	Per me <u>solo</u> .
With bathroom <u>and</u> bathtub? .....	Con bagno <u>e</u> vasca?
No, <u>only</u> a washbasin. ....	No, <u>solo</u> un lavandino.
It's 40,000 lire <u>per</u> night. (L. Are 40,000 lire per night) .....	Sono quarantamila lire <u>per</u> notte.
May I <u>see</u> the room, please? .....	Posso <u>vedere</u> la stanza, per piacere?
Certainly, <u>this way</u> , please. ....	Certamente, prego, <u>di quà</u> .
Do you want <u>[it]</u> the room? .....	<u>La</u> vuole la camera?
No, it's <u>too</u> expensive. ....	No, è <u>troppo</u> cara.
Do you have a less expensive room? (L. Do [you] have <u>another</u> room less expensive?) .....	Ha <u>un'altra</u> camera meno cara?
Yes, <u>but</u> it's very small. ....	Sì, <u>però</u> è molto piccola.
Do you have a better room? (L. Do you have another room <u>better</u> ?) .....	Ha un'altra camera <u>migliore</u> ?
No, I <u>am</u> sorry. ....	No, <u>mi dispiace</u> .
<u>I want</u> the room. ....	<u>Voglio</u> la camera.
Which one? .....	Quale?

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The small one, number seven.

(L. That <u>small</u> [one], number 7.) .....	Quella <u>piccola</u> , numero sette.
Very well! <u>Sign</u> here. ....	Benissimo! <u>Firmi</u> quà.

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## LESSON 33

### SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GETTING AROUND – FRASI DESTREGGIARSI

Excuse me, sir, where is the <u>nearest</u> post office? .....	Mi scusi signore, dov'è la posta <u>più vicina</u> ?
It's very <u>far</u> from here. ....	È molto <u>lontano</u> da qui.
<u>How many</u> kilometers from here? .....	<u>Quanti</u> chilometri da qui?
I don't know <u>[it]</u> , but it's about ten minutes by car. ....	Non <u>lo</u> so, ma sono circa dieci minuti di macchina.
Is there a bus or a taxi <u>near here</u> ? .....	C'è un autobus o un tassì <u>qui vicino</u> ?
Yes, <u>there is</u> a taxi, but it's very expensive. ....	Sì, <u>c'è</u> un tassì ma è molto caro.
How much <u>does</u> the bus <u>cost</u> ? .....	Quanto <u>costa</u> l'autobus?
The bus is <u>free</u> , but it's very difficult. ....	L'autobus è <u>gratis</u> , ma è molto difficile.
Why? .....	Perché?
Because the bus goes only <u>[for]</u> two kilometers. ....	Perché l'autobus va solo <u>per</u> due chilometri.
Oh, <u>that's</u> a problem. ....	Ah, <u>quello</u> è un problema.
I would like to buy some <u>stamps</u> . ....	Vorrei comprare dei <u>francobolli</u> .
<u>I sell</u> stamps here. ....	<u>Vendo</u> francobolli qui.
Good, I <u>would like</u> three 750 lire stamps. ....	Bene, <u>vorrei</u> tre francobolli da settecentocinquanta lire.
Very well, <u>there you are</u> , sir. ....	Molto bene, <u>ecco</u> , signore.
<u>Thank you</u> , sir. ....	<u>Grazie</u> , signore.
You're welcome. ....	Prego.

## LESSON 34

### SENTENCES AND PHRASES, DIRECTIONS – FRASI, INFORMAZIONI

Excuse me, sir, <u>I am looking for</u> this address. ....	Mi scusi, signore, <u>cerco</u> questo indirizzo.
<u>You follow</u> this street. ....	<u>Segua</u> questa strada.
As far as the <u>corner</u> . ....	Fino all' <u>angolo</u> .
Then, at Roma street <u>turn</u> to the left. ....	Poi, in Via Roma <u>giri</u> a sinistra.
<u>Then</u> at the police station turn right. ....	<u>Poi</u> , alla stazione di polizia, <u>giri</u> a destra.
Go <u>straight ahead</u> for 100 meters. ....	Va <u>avanti dritto</u> per cento metri.
It's <u>near</u> the small bakery. ....	È <u>vicino</u> alla panetteria piccola.
It's <u>next to</u> the hospital. / It's <u>at the side</u> of the hospital. ....	È <u>a fianco</u> dell'ospedale.
It's across from the pharmacy. /	
It's <u>facing</u> the pharmacy. ....	È <u>di fronte</u> alla farmacia.
It's on the <u>other side</u> of the street. ....	È dall' <u>altra parte</u> della strada.
<u>Can you</u> draw a map for me? ....	<u>Può</u> disegnare una cartina per me?
Certainly, Do you have a <u>pencil</u> ? ....	Certamente. Ha una <u>matita</u> ?
Yes, and I have a piece of paper <u>also</u> . ....	Sì, e ho <u>anche</u> un pezzo di carta.
“all'angolo” = “a” + “il” + “angolo”	
“dell'ospedale” = “di” + “il” + “ospedale”	
“dall'altra” = “da” + “la” + “altra”	

## LESSON 35

### SENTENCES AND PHRASES, CONVERSATION – FRASI DI CONVERSAZIONE

Good morning, John, <u>how</u> are you? .....	Buon giorno, Giovanni, <u>come</u> stai?	
<u>Fine</u> , and you? .....	<u>Bene</u> , e tu?	
Not bad. What <u>are</u> you <u>doing</u> today? .....	Non c'è male. Che cosa <u>fai</u> oggi?	45

I'm going to my <u>parents</u> house. ....	Vado a casa dei miei <u>genitori</u> .	46
<u>Are you going</u> by car? .....	<u>Vai</u> con la macchina?	
No, <u>I have</u> a bicycle. ....	Non, <u>ho</u> una bicicletta.	
It's not very <u>far</u> from here. ....	Non è molto <u>lontano</u> da qui.	
At what time <u>are you leaving</u> ? .....	A che ora <u>parti</u> ?	
<u>About</u> noon. ....	<u>Verso</u> mezzogiorno.	
I believe. ....	Credo.	
First, <u>I'm going</u> to the bakery. ....	Prima <u>vado</u> alla panetteria.	
Why? [ <u>for</u> ] To buy the bread? .....	Perché? <u>Per</u> comprare il pane?	
No. [ <u>for</u> ] To see my brother. ....	No. Per <u>vedere</u> mio fratello.	
<u>Does he work</u> at the bakery? .....	Lui <u>lavora</u> in panetteria?	
Yes, he works <u>there</u> with my sister. ....	Sì, lavora <u>lì</u> con mia sorella.	
Oh, I see. / Oh, <u>I understand</u> . ....	Ah, <u>capisco</u> .	
It's late now. <u>I must</u> go. ....	È tardi ora. <u>Devo</u> andare.	
<u>We must</u> go. ....	<u>Dobbiamo</u> andare.	
Yes, of course, see you soon. (L. <u>Ourselves</u> we see soon.) .....	Sì, senz'altro, <u>ci</u> vediamo presto.	

“Per comprare” literally means “for to buy”. “Per vedere” literally means “for to see”. In English, the “for” is understood.

## LESSON 36

### THE VERB “ESSERE” (to be) (present tense) – IL VERBO “ESSERE” (presente indicativo)

I <u>am</u> very tall. (masculine) .....	Io <u>sono</u> molto alto. / <u>Sono</u> molto alto.
You <u>are</u> my male friend. (familiar) .....	Tu <u>sei</u> il mio amico.
You <u>are</u> my female friend. (familiar) .....	<u>Sei</u> la mia amica.

You <u>are</u> a good person. (polite) .....	Lei <u>è</u> una brava persona.
He <u>is</u> Italian. ....	Lui <u>è</u> italiano.
She <u>is</u> beautiful. ....	Lei <u>è</u> bella.
Her male child <u>is</u> big. ....	Il suo bambino <u>è</u> grande.
This ticket <u>is</u> expensive. ....	Questo biglietto <u>è</u> caro.
We <u>are</u> English. ....	Noi <u>siamo</u> inglesi.
We <u>are</u> Canadian. ....	<u>Siamo</u> canadesi.
You <u>are</u> Americans. (familiar or polite) .....	Voi <u>siete</u> americani.
They <u>are</u> very important. ....	Loro <u>sono</u> molto importanti.
Those <u>are</u> difficult problems. ....	Quelli <u>sono</u> problemi difficili.
It's <u>eight</u> o'clock. (L. [It] are eight o'clock.) .....	Sono <u>le otto</u> .
I <u>am</u> very intelligent. ....	<u>Sono</u> molto intelligente.
This <u>is</u> very bad. ....	Questo <u>è</u> molto male.
These suitcases <u>are</u> heavy. ....	Queste valigie <u>sono</u> pesanti.
You <u>are</u> tired. (familiar) .....	<u>Sei</u> stanco.
You <u>are</u> at the airport. (polite) .....	<u>È</u> all' aeroporto.
He <u>is</u> with my brother. ....	Lui <u>è</u> con mio fratello.
She [herself] <u>is</u> lost. ....	Lei <u>si è</u> persa.
This <u>is</u> clean. ....	Questo <u>è</u> pulito.
We <u>are</u> <u>happy</u> . ....	<u>Siamo felici</u> .
You <u>are</u> <u>behind</u> <u>schedule</u> . (plural) .....	Voi <u>siete in ritardo</u> .
They <u>are</u> here. ....	Loro <u>sono</u> qui.
I <u>am</u> <u>busy</u> . ....	Sono <u>occupato</u> .
You <u>are</u> <u>sad</u> . ....	Tu <u>sei</u> <u>triste</u> .
The stores <u>are</u> <u>open</u> . ....	I negozi <u>sono aperti</u> .

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<u>We</u> are happy. ....	<u>Noi</u> siamo felici.
You <u>are</u> in Spain. ....	Tu <u>sei</u> in Spagna.
They <u>are</u> at <u>my</u> <u>house</u> . ....	Loro sono a <u>casa</u> <u>mia</u> .
Where <u>are</u> you? .....	Dove <u>sei</u> ?
Where <u>are</u> my books? .....	Dove <u>sono</u> i miei libri?

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The verb "to be" (essere) and the verb "to have" (avere) (next lesson) are the two most commonly used verbs in Italian. It is important to learn these two verbs well.

Subject pronouns ("io", "tu", "Lei", "lui", "lei", "noi", "voi", "Loro", "loro") are optional in Italian. They are frequently not used because the ending of the verb or the verb form (conjugation) tells you which person it is referring to.

## LESSON 37

### THE VERB "AVERE" (to have) (present tense) – IL VERBO "AVERE" (presente indicativo)

I <u>have</u> a book. ....	Io <u>ho</u> un libro.
You <u>are</u> hungry. / You <u>have</u> hunger. (familiar) .....	Tu <u>hai</u> fame.
You <u>have</u> a big bed. (polite) .....	Lei <u>ha</u> un letto grande.
He <u>has</u> a wife. ....	Lui <u>ha</u> una moglie.
She <u>has</u> a female child. ....	Lei <u>ha</u> una bimba.
We <u>have</u> a problem. ....	Noi <u>abbiamo</u> un problema.
You <u>have</u> a house. (plural) .....	Voi <u>avete</u> una casa.
They <u>have</u> a father. ....	Loro <u>hanno</u> un padre.
My house has three <u>doors</u> . ....	La mia casa ha <u>tre porte</u> .
It has seven windows <u>also</u> . ....	Ha <u>anche</u> sette finestre.
We <u>have</u> time. ....	<u>Abbiamo</u> tempo.
You <u>have</u> a pen. (familiar) .....	<u>Hai</u> una penna.

They have some tickets for the ferry boat ..... Loro hanno dei biglietti per il traghetto.  
 They have some gifts for their husbands. .... Hanno dei regali per i loro mariti.

## LESSON 38

### TYPICAL REGULAR VERB WITH “ARE” ENDING (present tense) – VERBI REGOLARI IN “ARE” (presente indicativo)

to speak / to talk ..... parlare  
 I speak Italian. .... Io parlo italiano.  
 You are speaking with my brother. /  
 You speak with my brother. (familiar) ..... Tu parli con mio fratello.  
 You speak French very well. (polite) ..... Lei parla francese molto bene.  
 He speaks American, not English. .... Lui parla americano, non inglese.  
 foreign ..... straniero  
 She speaks with a foreign accent. .... Lei parla con un accento straniero.  
 We are speaking with them. / We speak with them. .... Noi parliamo con loro.  
 You speak too much. / You talk too much. (plural) ..... Voi parlate troppo.  
Boys, you talk too much. .... Ragazzi, voi parlate troppo.  
 They are speaking Spanish. / They speak Spanish. .... Loro parlano spagnolo.  
 They are talking on the telephone. .... Loro parlano al telefono.  
 John is talking with the waiter. / John talks with the waiter. Giovanni parla con il cameriere.  
 The children are talking to their mother. .... I bambini parlano con la loro mamma.  
 You speak too quickly for me. (plural) ..... Voi parlate troppo rapidamente per me.  
 Please speak slowly. .... Per favore, parli lentamente.

In Italian there are three forms of regular verbs. These regular verbs have either “are”, “ere”, or “ire” endings in the infinitive form. (The infinitive is the form marked by “to” in English such as: to go; to look; to run; to buy; to sell 49

etc.) To conjugate regular verbs with “are” endings in the present tense, simply drop the “are” and attach the appropriate ending as shown above and below. Endings depend on the subject noun and are as follows:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Ending</u>
io .....	parl(o)
tu .....	parl(i)
lui, lei, Lei .....	parl(a)
noi .....	parl(iamo)
voi .....	parl(ate)
loro, Loro .....	parl(ano)

Irregular verbs follow different spelling rules and must be learned individually.

As you can see from these examples, “I am speaking” and “I speak” can both be translated to “Io parlo”. Italian also uses a more complex form called the present progressive tense to express action happening now. For example, “I am speaking now.” can be translated as “Io sto parlando ora.” This more complex form uses appropriate conjugation of the verb “stare” (“to stay” or “to be”) plus the gerund of the verb being used. Using the present tense (present indicative) as shown in the examples in this lesson does not express “action happening now” as precisely, but it will work fine in most situations.

## LESSON 39

### TYPICAL REGULAR VERB WITH “ERE” ENDING (present tense) – VERBI REGOLARI IN “ERE” (presente indicativo)

to sell ..... vendere  
 I sell newspapers. / I am selling newspapers. .... Io vendo giornali.

You <u>sell</u> magazines. / You <u>are selling</u> magazines. (familiar)	Tu <u>vendi</u> riviste.
You <u>sell</u> magazines. (polite)	Lei <u>vende</u> riviste.
You <u>are selling</u> your car. (familiar)	<u>Vendi</u> la tua macchina.
He <u>sells</u> meat.	Lui <u>vende</u> carne.
She <u>sells</u> vegetables.	Lei <u>vende</u> verdura.
We <u>are selling</u> our tickets.	Noi <u>vendiamo</u> i nostri biglietti.
You <u>sell</u> traveler's checks. (plural)	Voi <u>vendete</u> traveler's chèques.
They <u>sell</u> nice things.	Loro <u>vendono</u> cose belle.
That <u>store</u> sells water.	Quel <u>negozio</u> vende acqua.
<u>All</u> the banks sell traveler's checks.	<u>Tutte</u> le banche vendono traveler's chèques.
<u>We</u> sell chicken.	<u>Vendiamo</u> pollo.
They sell clothes for <u>women</u> .	Vendono vestiti per <u>donne</u> .
You sell <u>fish</u> .	Vendi <u>pesce</u> .
We sell <u>fruit</u> .	Vendiamo <u>frutta</u> .

To conjugate regular verbs with "ere" endings in the present tense, simply drop the "ere" and attach the appropriate ending as shown above and below. Endings depend on the subject noun and are as follows:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Ending</u>
io .....	vend(o)
tu .....	vend(i)
lui, lei, Lei .....	vend(e)
noi .....	vend(iamo)
voi .....	vend(ete)
loro, Loro .....	vend(ono)

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As you can see from these examples, "I am selling" and "I sell" can both be translated to "Io vendo." Italian also uses a more complex form called the present progressive tense to express action happening now. For example, "I am selling" can be translated as "Io sto vendendo". This more complex form uses appropriate conjugation of the verb "stare" ("to stay" or "to be") plus the gerund of the verb being used. Using the present tense (present indicative) as shown in the examples in this lesson does not express "action happening now" as precisely, but it will work fine in most situations.

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