

LEVEL THREE

LEARN IN YOUR CAR® CD ITALIAN

by Henry N. Raymond & Ester Pavelko

Learn In Your Car 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, Level Three is a continuation of **Learn in Your Car Italian, Level Two**. Level Three begins where Level Two ends. Level One is designed and organized primarily with the traveler in mind. Level Two continues with more complex vocabulary and grammar. Level Three introduces more advanced grammar and vocabulary for the continuing student. 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. progressing to more complex sentences as they learn more vocabulary and grammar.

4. The important words you need to survive and get around are taught first. Grammar is taught with examples rather than rules.
5. Usually no more than one new word is introduced at a time. (Level Three occasionally introduces more than one word when it is easy to distinguish the new words.) This means you won't hear a sentence or a phrase and wonder which sound corresponds to which word. (Various forms of previously introduced verbs are used along with new words.)
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 the first lesson. 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 the first lesson several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing the first followed by the second until you learn most of the second. As you progress, keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning 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 or indicate context, but are not heard on the discs.

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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– Henry Raymond and Ester Pavelko

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LESSON 74 LEZIONE 74

THE VERB "TO BE", FUTURE TENSE IL VERBO "ESSERE" NEL TEMPO FUTURO

Tomorrow, I <u>will be</u> late.	Domani <u>sarò</u> in ritardo.
<u>Will</u> you <u>be</u> home next month? (Familiar)	<u>Sarai</u> a casa il mese prossimo?
<u>Will</u> you <u>be</u> there tomorrow? (Polite)	[Lei] <u>sarà</u> lì domani?
He <u>will be</u> with his uncle.	Lui <u>sarà</u> con suo zio.
She <u>will be</u> with her aunt.	Lei <u>sarà</u> con sua zia.
Today <u>will be</u> a beautiful day.	Oggi <u>sarà</u> una bella giornata.
We <u>will be</u> tired by [at] noon.	<u>Saremo</u> stanchi a mezzogiorno.
<u>Will</u> you <u>be</u> on the next plane? (Plural)	<u>Sarete</u> sul prossimo aereo?
They <u>will be</u> together next week.	<u>Saranno</u> insieme la prossima settimana.
They <u>will be</u> at the bus station within an hour.	<u>Saranno</u> al capolinea entro un'ora.

"sul" = "su" + "il" = "on the"

In Italian, the subject pronoun "you" is used in familiar and polite forms. The familiar ones are: "**tu**" (singular) and "**voi**" (plural). These familiar forms are used to address parents, relatives, close friends and children.

Example:

Io mi chiamo Sandro e tu ?	My name is Sandro and you ?
Siete di Los Angeles voi ?	Are you (people) from Los Angeles?

Polite forms are "**Lei**" (singular) and "**Loro**" (plural). These are written with a capitalized initial in order to distinguish them from "**lei**" (she) and "**loro**" (they). Polite forms are used among persons who are not well acquainted, persons of older age and persons we generally regard with respect. It is quite common for two persons who have been neighbors for 30 years to be still using the polite form with one another.

1

2

Example:

Io mi chiamo Paolo e Lei ?	My name is Paolo and you ?
Noi siamo Italiani e Loro ?	We are Italians and you ?

Therefore, whenever the exact meaning of the subject pronoun "you" in the sentence is not quite clear, this text will usually specify the subject pronoun form by adding: familiar, polite, singular or plural.

You (tu) = Familiar, singular; specified in this text as (Familiar)

You (Lei) = Polite, singular; specified in this text as (Polite)

You (voi) = Familiar, plural; specified in this text as (Plural)

You (Loro) = Polite, plural; specified in this text as (Polite, Plural)

As was mentioned in earlier lessons, subject pronouns "I" (io), "you" (tu, Lei, voi, Loro), "he" (lui), "she" (lei), "it" ("esso", rarely used in Italian), "we" (noi), and "they" (loro) are frequently omitted in Italian. This is because the pronouns can be easily recognized by the verb endings.

LESSON 75 LEZIONE 75

THE VERB "TO HAVE", FUTURE TENSE IL VERBO "AVERE" NEL TEMPO FUTURO

I <u>will have</u> a new job next month.	<u>Avrò</u> un nuovo lavoro il mese prossimo.
<u>Will</u> you <u>have</u> time to go to the store? (Familiar)	<u>Avrai</u> tempo di andare al supermercato?
You <u>will have</u> plenty of time to do it. (Polite)	[Lei] <u>avrà</u> molto tempo per farlo.
He <u>will have</u> a lot of time.	[Lui] <u>avrà</u> molto tempo.
She <u>will have</u> good luck.	[Lei] <u>avrà</u> fortuna.
Michael <u>will have</u> a problem if he doesn't go.	Michele <u>avrà</u> un problema se non va.
We <u>will have</u> our tickets by tomorrow.	<u>Avremo</u> i nostri biglietti per domani.
<u>Will</u> you <u>have</u> enough time to buy groceries? (Plural)	<u>Avrete</u> abbastanza tempo per fare la spesa?
They <u>will have</u> too many things to sell in one day.	<u>Avranno</u> troppe cose da vendere in un giorno.

"al" = "a" + "il" = "to the"

LESSON 76 LEZIONE 76

THE IRREGULAR VERB "TO GO", IL VERBO IRREGOLARE "ANDARE"
FUTURE TENSE NEL TEMPO FUTURO

I <u>will go</u> home.	Io <u>andrò</u> a casa.
You <u>will go</u> to the movies. (Familiar)	Tu <u>andrai</u> al cinema.
<u>Will you go</u> to Italy? (Polite)	<u>Andrà</u> in Italia [Lei]?
She <u>will go</u> by car.	Lei <u>andrà</u> in macchina.
He <u>will go</u> tomorrow.	Lui <u>andrà</u> domani.
We <u>will go</u> together.	Noi <u>andremo</u> insieme.
You people <u>will go</u> next week.	Voi <u>andrete</u> la settimana prossima.
They <u>will go</u> to the hotel.	Loro <u>andranno</u> all'albergo.
I will go to the <u>pharmacy</u>	Io andrò in <u>farmacia</u> .
<u>Will you go</u> to church? (Familiar)	<u>Andrai</u> in chiesa [tu]?

LESSON 77 LEZIONE 77

OTHER IRREGULAR FUTURE VERB STEMS ALTRI VERBI IRREGOLARI NEL TEMPO FUTURO

I <u>will keep</u> my suitcase.	Io <u>terrò</u> la mia valigia.
First I <u>will drink</u> this soda.	Prima <u>berrò</u> questa soda.
Then they <u>will drink</u> the milk.	Poi loro <u>berranno</u> il latte.
<u>Will you keep</u> your old refrigerator? (Familiar)	<u>Terrai</u> il tuo vecchio frigorifero?
<u>Will you want</u> to invite a lot of people? (Familiar)	<u>Vorrai</u> invitare molta gente?
I <u>will be able</u> to visit my uncle.	Io <u>potrò</u> far visita a mio zio.
He <u>will want</u> to watch the soccer game this afternoon.	[Lui] <u>vorrà</u> guardare la partita di calcio questo pomeriggio.
<u>Will he be able</u> to go tomorrow?	<u>Potrà</u> andare domani?
I <u>will know</u> it by tonight.	Io lo <u>saprò</u> entro stasera.

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We will know [it] for sure <u>within</u> 24 hours.	Lo sapremo di sicuro <u>entro</u> 24 ore.
I <u>will have to</u> leave by 3 o'clock.	<u>Dovrò</u> partire entro le tre.
You people <u>will have to</u> pay again.	Voi <u>dovrete</u> pagare di nuovo.
I <u>will see</u> you the day after tomorrow.	Ti <u>vedrò</u> dopodomani.
They <u>will see</u> the movie next week.	<u>Vedranno</u> il film la prossima settimana.
I <u>will come</u> at 8:30.	<u>Verrò</u> alle otto e mezza.
<u>Will you come</u> to the lake? (Polite)	<u>Verrà</u> al lago?
I <u>will fall</u> down.	Io <u>cadrò</u> giù.
It will fall <u>down</u> the mountain.	Cadrà [<u>giù</u>] dalla montagna.

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"dal" = "da" + "il" = "to the"

"al" = "a" + "il" = "to the"

"dalla" = "da" + "la" = "from the"

"alle" = "a" + "le" = "at the"

This lesson shows several common verbs which are irregular when conjugated in the future tense. Most irregular Italian verbs are regular when conjugated in the future tense, but a few, like those shown in this lesson and the previous three lessons are irregular.

To conjugate an irregular verb in the future tense, you must know the future stem. Use the same future endings which are used for conjugating regular verbs in the future tense. For example, the verb "tenere" (to keep) has a future stem "terr", so to form the future tense, simply add the regular future endings to this future stem. For example:

Subject	Ending
io	terr(ò)
tu	terr(ai)
lui,lei,Lei	terr(à)
noi	terr(emo)
voi	terr(ete)
loro,Loro	terr(anno)

LESSON 78 LEZIONE 78

PRACTICE WITH THE FUTURE;
"ARE", "ERE" AND "IRE" VERBS

PRATICA DEL FUTURO CON VERBI
TERMINANTI IN "ARE", "ERE" E "IRE"

Are you going to talk to my male cousin? (Familiar)	Parlerai con mio cugino?
You are going to speak to my female cousin. (Polite)	[Lei] parlerà con mia cugina.
He will speak with my niece.	[Lui] parlerà con mia nipote.
She is going to talk to my nephew.	[Lei] parlerà a mio nipote.
My brother is going to speak to my sister-in-law.	Mio fratello parlerà a mia cognata.
Are you guys going to talk to your uncle?	Parlerete a vostro zio?
They are going to speak with their aunt.	Loro parleranno con la loro zia.
I will speak to my brother-in-law.	Parlerò a mio cognato.
I am going to sell my skis to my friend.	Venderò i miei sci al mio amico.
Are you going to sell your sailboat? (Familiar)	Venderai la tua barca a vela?
Are you going to sell your motorboat in the spring? (Polite) ..	Venderà il Suo motoscafo in primavera?
He will sell his car this winter.	Venderà la sua macchina quest'inverno.
She is going to sell her house this summer.	Venderà la sua casa quest'estate.
We are going to sell our property next year.	Venderemo la nostra proprietà l'anno prossimo.
Are you going to sell your vacation home this year? (Plural) ..	Venderete la vostra casa di campagna quest'anno?
They are going to sell their new motorhome.	Venderanno la loro roulotte nuova.
They are going to sell everything during the autumn.	Venderanno tutto durante l'autunno.
I am going to finish this book soon./	Presto finirò questo libro.
Soon I will finish this book.	
Are you going to finish by tomorrow? (Familiar)	Finirai per domani?
Are you going to finish your job today? (Polite)	Finirà il suo lavoro oggi?
He is going to finish his trip next week.	Finirà il suo viaggio la prossima settimana.

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She will finish her homework tonight.	Finirà i suoi compiti stasera.
It is going to finish in a few minutes.	Finirà tra pochi minuti.
We are going to finish working within an hour.	Finiremo di lavorare entro un'ora.
[L. Will finish to work within an hour.]	
We will finish the housework by ten P.M.	Finiremo le pulizie per le dieci.
Are you people going to finish your work on time?	Finirete in tempo il vostro lavoro?
They are going to finish before you. (Familiar)	Loro finiranno prima di te.

The English "near future tense" is expressed by the phrase "to be going to" as in "I am going to buy", or "He is going to sell", etc. Italian does not have an equivalent. Italian uses the simple future tense to express the same idea as demonstrated in this lesson. For example, "I am going to sell....." and "I will sell....." are both expressed by "Io venderò..." If you want to express action happening in the near future, simply add a time adverb or phrase such as "tomorrow" (domani) or "within two days" (entro due giorni).

Future action that will happen in the near future can also be expressed with the present tense plus a time adverb or phrase. For example, "I'm going to sell my car tomorrow." can be expressed by the equivalent of "I sell my car tomorrow." (Io vendo la mia macchina domani.)

LESSON 79 LEZIONE 79

DAYS OF THE WEEK I GIORNI DELLA SETTIMANA

Today is Sunday.	Oggi è domenica.
Yesterday was Saturday.	Ieri era sabato.
Tomorrow will be Monday.	Domani sarà lunedì.
The day after tomorrow will be Tuesday.	Dopodomani sarà martedì.
The day before yesterday was Friday.	L'altro ieri era venerdì.
I went to the movies last Wednesday.	Sono andato al cinema mercoledì scorso.

There was a big party <u>Thursday</u> night.	C'è stata una grande festa <u>giovedì</u> sera.
My grandfather will be here <u>Tuesday</u>	Mio nonno sarà qui <u>martedì</u> .
My grandmother <u>left</u> Monday.	Mia nonna è <u>partita</u> lunedì.
My nephew <u>is going to arrive</u> this Saturday.	Mio nipote <u>arriverà</u> questo sabato.
If today is Wednesday, <u>then</u> tomorrow will be Thursday.	Se oggi è mercoledì, <u>allora</u> domani sarà giovedì.
I go to <u>church</u> on Sundays.	Vado in <u>chiesa</u> la domenica.
My <u>niece</u> bought her tickets last Friday.	Mia <u>nipote</u> ha comprato i suoi biglietti venerdì scorso.

LESSON 80 LEZIONE 80

MONTHS OF THE YEAR I MESI DELL'ANNO

I went to Italy in <u>January</u>	Sono andato in Italia in <u>gennaio</u> .
In <u>February</u> the weather was very cold./ In February it made much cold.	In <u>febbraio</u> faceva molto freddo.
<u>March</u> was very windy. /In March it pulled wind.	In <u>marzo</u> tirava vento.
I drove from France to Germany in <u>April</u>	Ho guidato dalla Francia alla Germania in <u>aprile</u> .
In <u>May</u> I brought the boat to Sweden.	In <u>maggio</u> ho portato la barca in Svezia.
In <u>June</u> , I traveled by train to Norway./ In <u>June</u> I went to Norway by train.	In <u>giugno</u> sono andato in Norvegia in treno.
In <u>July</u> the weather was really great. [L. In July [it] has made very beautiful weather.]	In <u>luglio</u> ha fatto bellissimo tempo.
But in <u>August</u> it rained a lot.	Ma in <u>agosto</u> ha piovuto molto.
the cloud	la nuvola
<u>September</u> has been cloudy.	<u>Settembre</u> é stato nuvoloso.
But then <u>October</u> was quite sunny./ But then in <u>October</u> it has made much sun.	Ma poi in <u>ottobre</u> ha fatto molto sole.

In <u>November</u> it is going to be rainy./ In <u>November</u> it will rain a lot.	In <u>novembre</u> piovierà molto.
It's going to snow a lot in <u>December</u> . "dalla" = "da" + "la" = "from the"	Nevicherà molto in <u>dicembre</u> .

LESSON 81 LEZIONE 81

AT THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE DAL DOTTORE

I need a <u>doctor</u>	Ho bisogno di un <u>dottore</u> .
<u>As soon as</u> possible.	<u>Il più presto</u> possibile.
Do you know a good <u>dentist</u> ? (Polite)	Conosce un buon <u>dentista</u> ?
What's your problem? /What do you <u>have</u> ? (Polite)	Che cos' <u>ha</u> ?
I'm very sick. [L: (I) stay very <u>bad</u> .]	Sto molto <u>male</u> .
I feel nauseous./ I have [the] <u>nausea</u>	Ho la <u>nausea</u> .
I don't <u>feel</u> well.	Non mi <u> sento</u> bene.
I have a <u>pain</u> here.	Ho un <u>dolore</u> qui.
He has an <u>injury</u>	Ha una <u>ferita</u> .
Someone is <u>injured</u>	Qualcuno è <u>ferito</u> .
the foot	Il piede
the leg	la gamba
the ankle	la caviglia
the back	la schiena
the arm	il braccio
the hand	la mano
the finger	il dito
the head	la testa
the tooth	il dente

an ear	un orecchio
an eye	un occhio
the eyes	gli occhi
the mouth	la bocca
the blood	il sangue
I have a very bad <u>headache</u>	Ho un brutto <u>mal di testa</u> .
I have a <u>toothache</u>	Ho <u>mal di denti</u> .
I have a <u>stomach ache</u>	Ho <u>mal di stomaco</u> .
Is it <u>broken</u> ?	E' <u>rotto</u> ?
Do you have something for [<u>against</u>] an earache? (Familiar) ..	Hai qualcosa <u>contro</u> il mal d'orecchi?

“Sto” = First person singular, present tense of the verb “Stare” (To stay, to stand or to be).

LESSON 82 LEZIONE 82

AT THE DINNER TABLE A TAVOLA

We have a <u>reservation</u> for seven o'clock	Abbiamo una <u>prenotazione</u> per le sette.
May I have a <u>bottle</u> of wine, please?	Potrei avere una <u>bottiglia</u> di vino, per favore?
Pass me the <u>vegetables</u> , please. (Familiar)	Passami le <u>verdure</u> , per favore.
Please bring me some <u>mineral water</u> . (Polite)	Mi porti dell' <u>acqua minerale</u> , per favore.
Carbonated or non carbonated?	Gasata o naturale?
What are your specials today?/Which is the dish of <u>the day</u> ? ..	Qual'è il piatto <u>del giorno</u> ?
What is the <u>specialty</u> of the house?	Qual'è il <u>piatto</u> della casa?
What time <u>do</u> you <u>serve</u> lunch? (Plural)	A che ora <u>servite</u> il pranzo?
At what time do you <u>open</u> ? (Plural)	A che ora <u>aprite</u> ?
When <u>do</u> you <u>close</u> ? (Plural)	Quando <u>chiudete</u> ?

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What's for <u>dessert</u> ?	Cosa c'è di <u>dessert</u> ?
one more/another	un altro
I would like another [one more] <u>glass</u> of milk.	Vorrei un altro <u>bicchiere</u> di latte.
Three more <u>beers</u> please.	Altre tre <u>birre</u> , per favore.
May we have a little more <u>cheese</u> ? (Polite).....	Potremmo avere ancora un pò di <u>formaggio</u> ?
Would you like some <u>cream</u> in your coffee?/Do you	Prendi <u>panna</u> nel caffè?
take cream in the coffee? (Familiar)	
Would you like some <u>meat</u> ?/Do you desire	Desidera della <u>carne</u> ?
some meat? (Polite)	
I would like a <u>steak</u> , please.	Vorrei una <u>bistecca</u> , per favore.
How do you want your meat <u>cooked</u> ?	Come la vuole <u>cotta</u> , la carne?
[L. How do you want it <u>cooked</u> , the meat?] (Polite)	
What are my <u>choices</u> ?/What <u>choice</u> do I have?	Che <u>scelta</u> ho?
rare / medium.	al sangue
<u>well</u> done / <u>well</u> cooked	<u>ben</u> cotta
I would like <u>some more</u> jam, please.	Vorrei <u>dell'altra</u> marmellata, per favore.
Do you have any <u>fresh</u> fruit? (Plural).	Avete della frutta <u>fresca</u> ?
The meal was very bad./We have <u>eaten</u> badly.	Abbiamo <u>mangiato</u> male.
This <u>knife</u> is inexpensive./This knife costs little.	Questo <u>coltello</u> costa poco.
Do you desire another [different] <u>plate</u> ? (Polite).....	Desidera un altro <u>piatto</u> ?
Give me a <u>spoon</u> , please. (Familiar).....	Dammi un <u>cucchiaino</u> , per favore.
Excuse me, may I have another <u>napkin</u> ? (Polite)	Mi scusi, potrei avere un altro <u>tovagliolo</u> ?
I need a bigger <u>bowl</u>	Ho bisogno di una <u>tazza</u> più grande.
Who is going to do the dishes?/Who <u>washes</u> the dishes?	Chi <u>lava</u> i piatti?
Is there an <u>ashtray</u> here?	C'è un <u>posacenere</u> qui?
What <u>variety</u> of fruit do you have? (Plural)	Che <u>varietà</u> di frutta avete?

We need two more chairs. Abbiamo bisogno di altre due sedie.
 Where do you keep the silverware? (Familiar) Dove tieni le posate?
 We would like to order now. Vorremmo ordinare adesso.

“del” = “di” + “il” = “of the”
 “al” = “a” + “il” = “to the”
 “nel” = “in” + “il” = “in the”
 “della” = “di” + “la” = “of the”

LESSON 83 LEZIONE 83

REFLEXIVE AND RECIPROCAL VERBS VERBI RIFLESSIVI E RECIPROCI

to wash oneself lavarsi
 I wash my car. Lavo la mia macchina.
 I wash myself./I'm washing myself. Io mi lavo.
 You wash yourself. (Familiar) Tu ti lavi.
 You wash yourself. (Polite) Lei si lava.
 He washes himself./She washes herself./It washes itself./ Si lava.
 One washes oneself.
 We wash ourselves./ We wash each other. Noi ci laviamo.
 You wash yourselves./You wash each other. Voi vi lavate.
 They wash themselves./They wash each other. (Familiar) Loro si lavano.
 to look at oneself guardarsi
 I look at myself. [Io] mi guardo.
 We look at ourselves. [Noi] ci guardiamo.
 to get up / to get oneself up alzarsi

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I am getting myself up. [Io] mi alzo.
 I will get up in a while. [Io] mi alzerò tra poco.
 Will you get [yourself] up early? [Tu] ti alzerai presto?
 When will you get [yourself] up? (Familiar) Quando ti alzerai?
 When are they going to get [themselves] up? Quando si alzeranno?
 to remember/to recall to oneself ricordarsi
 I remember./I, to myself, recall. Io mi ricordo.
 You remember. (Familiar) Tu ti ricordi.
 He remembers. Lui si ricorda.
 We remember. Noi ci ricordiamo.
 You people remember. Voi vi ricordate.
 They remember. Loro si ricordano.
 I remember you. [L. I remember of you] [Io] mi ricordo di te.
 I remember this place. [Io] mi ricordo questo posto.
 I will remember./ I will remind myself. [Io] mi ricorderò.
 to wake up svegliarsi
 Tomorrow I will wake up at 7 A.M. Domani mi sveglierò alle sette.
 to fall asleep addormentarsi
 I'm falling asleep./I fall asleep. [Io] mi addormento.
 We will fall asleep soon. [Noi] ci addormenteremo presto.
 to enjoy oneself / to have fun divertirsi
 They are enjoying themselves. [Loro] si divertono.
 Are you enjoying yourself? (Familiar) [Tu] ti diverti?
 Are you enjoying yourselves?/Are you having fun? [Voi] vi divertite?
 He is having fun./ He is amusing himself. Lui si diverte.
 Will you have fun tomorrow? (Familiar) [Tu] ti divertirai domani?

They <u>will have fun</u> at the park.	[Loro] <u>si divertiranno</u> al parco.
to feel	sentirsi
<u>Do you feel tired?</u> (Familiar).....	[Tu] <u>ti senti</u> stanco?
I <u>feel</u> tired today.....	[Io] <u>mi sento</u> stanco oggi.
to fall in love	innamorarsi
You <u>fall in love</u> with Italy.	Tu <u>ti innamor</u> dell'Italia.
to take an interest in / to interest oneself in	interessarsi
I <u>am interested</u> in many things.	Io <u>mi interesso</u> di molte cose.
He <u>is interested</u> in everything.	Lui <u>si interessa</u> di tutto.
She <u>takes an interest</u> in you.	Lei <u>si interessa</u> di te.
My parents call <u>each other</u> at the office.	I miei genitori <u>si</u> telefonano in ufficio.
Annamaria and Anita <u>help each other</u> a lot.	Annamaria e Anita <u>si aiutano</u> molto.
They <u>don't</u> write <u>to one another</u> very often.	[Loro] <u>non si</u> scrivono molto spesso.

“alle” = “a” + “le”

“al” = “a” + “il” = “at the” or “to the”

A reflexive verb refers the action of the verb back to the subject and its reflexive pronoun. A transitive verb passes the action on to an object. Notice the difference between the transitive verb “lavare” (to wash “something”) and the reflexive verb “lavarsi” (to wash oneself). A reflexive verb can be identified by the “si” ending in the infinitive form (“si” means “oneself” in this case). Reflexive verbs are used frequently in Italian. The reflexive form of a verb can have a substantially different meaning from its non-reflexive form. Reflexive pronouns must agree with the subject (“Io mi...”, “Tu ti...”, “Lei/Lui si...”, “Noi ci...”, “Voi vi...”, “Loro si...”).

Notice that the reflexive pronouns “mi”, “ti”, “si”, “ci”, “vi” are referring to “oneself”, but are also object pronouns which were presented earlier.

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A reflexive pronoun is usually placed in front of a conjugated verb, but can also be attached to the end of an infinitive verb form.

The plural pronouns “ci”, “vi”, and “si” can also mean “each other” or “to each other”. In this case they are called “reciprocal pronouns”. This is called “reciprocal construction”. Reciprocal construction always has a plural subject.

LESSON 84 LEZIONE 84

SPEAKING ABOUT THE PAST WITH REFLEXIVE VERBS

VERBI RIFLESSIVI NEL PASSATO PROSSIMO

I <u>remembered</u>	[Io] <u>mi sono ricordato</u> .
I <u>woke up</u>	[Io] <u>mi sono svegliato</u> .
You <u>woke up</u> . (Familiar)	[Tu] <u>ti sei svegliato</u> .
<u>He</u> <u>woke up</u>	[Lui] <u>si è svegliato</u> .
We <u>woke up</u>	[Noi] <u>ci siamo svegliati</u> .
<u>You people</u> <u>woke up</u>	[Voi] <u>vi siete svegliati</u> .
They <u>woke up</u> . (Feminine plural)	[Loro] <u>si sono svegliate</u> .
I <u>woke up</u> at 6 A.M.	[Io] <u>mi sono svegliato</u> alle sei di mattina.
What time did <u>you</u> <u>wake up</u> ? (Familiar).....	A che ora <u>ti sei svegliato</u> [tu]?
When <u>did</u> you <u>get up</u> ? (Familiar)	Quando <u>ti sei alzato</u> ?
She <u>fell asleep</u>	[Lei] <u>si è addormentata</u> .
What time <u>did</u> you <u>wake up</u> ? (Polite)	A che ora <u>si è svegliato</u> [Lei]?
We <u>saw</u> ourselves yesterday.	[Noi] <u>ci siamo visti</u> ieri.
I enjoyed <u>myself</u>	[Io] <u>mi sono divertito</u> .
<u>Did</u> you <u>enjoy</u> yourself at the theatre?	Ti <u>sei divertito</u> a teatro?
I <u>twisted</u> my [the] ankle.	[Io] <u>mi sono slogato</u> la caviglia.
I <u>sprained</u> my [the] wrist.	[Io] <u>mi sono slogato</u> il polso.

I hurt my back. [L. I myself <u>have made</u> bad at the back.]	[Io] mi <u>sono fatto</u> male alla schiena.
I <u>fell in love</u> . (Masculine)	<u>Mi sono innamorato</u> .
He <u>fell in love</u> with her.	[Lui] <u>si è innamorato</u> di lei.
I <u>was interested</u> in this job.	[Io] <u>mi sono interessato</u> di questo lavoro.
He <u>took an interest</u> in you.	[Lui] <u>si è interessato</u> di te.
She <u>was interested</u> in modern art.	[Lei] <u>si è interessata</u> d'arte moderna.

“alle” = “a” + “le” = “at”

“alle” = “a” + “le” = “to the”

In Italian, the passato prossimo of reflexive and reciprocal verbs is always conjugated with the auxiliary verb “essere”. Note that the past participle must agree in gender and number with the subject.

Example:

He enjoyed himself.	Lui si è divertito.
She woke up.	Lei si è svegliata.
We (boys) got bored.	Noi ci siamo annoiati.
They (girls) got dressed.	Loro si sono vestite.

In Italian, when referring to one’s body parts, one usually says “il polso” (the wrist) instead of “il mio polso” (my wrist) or “il suo polso” when it’s clear whose wrist is being referred to.

LESSON 85 LEZIONE 85

REFLEXIVE VERBS, NEGATIVE VERBI RIFLESSIVI NELLE FRASI NEGATIVE

I don’t wash <u>myself</u>	[Io] non <u>mi</u> lavo.
We don’t wash <u>ourselves</u>	[Noi] non <u>ci</u> laviamo.
They don’t see <u>each other</u>	[Loro] non <u>si</u> vedono.
<u>You</u> don’t remember. (Polite)	<u>Lei</u> non si ricorda.

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I don’t remember this <u>place</u>	Non mi ricordo questo <u>posto</u> .
I <u>won’t wake up</u> early tomorrow.	<u>Non mi sveglierò</u> presto domani.
Aren’t <u>you</u> going to get up? (Familiar)	Non ti alzi [<u>tu</u>]?
She <u>is not falling asleep</u>	[Lei] non <u>si addormenta</u> .
<u>We</u> will not fall asleep.	[Noi] non ci addormenteremo.
I <u>did not remember</u>	[Io] non <u>mi sono ricordato</u> .
You <u>did not wake up</u> . (Familiar)	[Tu] non <u>ti sei svegliato</u> .
He <u>did not wake up</u>	[Lui] <u>non si è svegliato</u> .
<u>We</u> <u>did not wake up</u>	[Noi] non <u>ci siamo svegliati</u> .
<u>We</u> did not see <u>ourselves</u>	[Noi] non <u>ci</u> siamo visti.
They <u>did not wake up</u>	[Loro] non <u>si sono svegliati</u> .
I didn’t wake up at 6 o’clock.	[Io] non mi sono svegliato alle sei.
I <u>did not twist</u> my ankle.	[Io] non <u>mi sono slogato</u> la caviglia.
I <u>did not hurt</u> my back.	[Io] <u>non mi sono fatto</u> male alla schiena.

LESSON 86 LEZIONE 86

CLOTHES INDUMENTI/VESTITI

I have to buy some new <u>underwear</u>	Devo comprare delle <u>mutande</u> nuove.
These clothes are <u>worn out</u>	Questi vestiti sono <u>consunti</u> .
I need some new <u>shoes</u>	Ho bisogno di <u>scarpe</u> nuove.
Are you going to buy some <u>socks</u> , too? (Familiar)	Compri anche dei <u>calzini</u> ?
I have to wash my <u>pants</u>	Devo lavare i miei <u>pantaloni</u> .
This is a very pretty <u>dress</u>	Questo è un <u>vestito</u> molto carino.
Where is my <u>suit</u> ? (Men’s suit)	Dov’è il mio <u>abito</u> ?
My <u>suit</u> is not ready yet. (Woman’s suit).....	Il mio <u>tailleur</u> non è ancora pronto.

When will it be <u>ready</u> ?	Quando sarà <u>pronto</u> ?
What are you going to wear?/What <u>are</u> you <u>putting on</u> ?	Che cosa <u>ti metti</u> ?
(Familiar)	
That's a very nice <u>sweater</u>	Quello è un bel <u>maglione</u> .
Where can I buy a good [beautiful] <u>swimsuit</u> ?	Dove posso comprare un bel <u>costume da bagno</u> ?
Where can I find a <u>blouse</u> like this one?	Dove posso trovare una <u>camicetta</u> come questa?
Have you seen my <u>hat</u> ? (Familiar)	Hai visto il mio <u>cappello</u> ?
I need to clean my ties./I need to <u>have</u> my ties <u>cleaned</u>	Ho bisogno di <u>far pulire</u> le mie cravatte.
My blouse is <u>torn</u>	La mia camicetta è <u>strappata</u> .
What is your <u>size</u> ?/What size do you have? (Polite)	Che <u>taglia</u> ha?
I take <u>size</u> 40. / I have size 40.	Ho la <u>taglia</u> 40.
I need new <u>gloves</u>	Ho bisogno di <u>guanti</u> nuovi.
I'm <u>missing</u> a glove.	<u>Mi manca</u> un guanto.
a pair	un paio
I bought a new pair of <u>glasses</u>	Ho comprato un nuovo paio di <u>occhiali</u> .
I <u>just</u> bought a new pair of sunglasses.	Ho <u>appena</u> comprato un nuovo paio di occhiali da sole.
Is this your <u>coat</u> ? (Familiar)	E' questo il tuo <u>cappotto</u> ?
"delle" = "di" + "le" = "some"	

LESSON 87 LEZIONE 87

COLORS I COLORI

I would like some <u>red</u> wine, please.	Vorrei del vino <u>rosso</u> , per favore.
Do you like <u>white</u> wine? (Polite).....	Le piace il vino <u>bianco</u> ?
the sky	il cielo
The sky is very <u>grey</u> today.....	Il cielo è molto <u>grigio</u> oggi.
the <u>sunset</u>	il <u>tramonto</u> .

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The sky will be color <u>orange</u> at sunset.	Il cielo sarà di colore <u>arancio</u> al tramonto.
Here the sky is always <u>blue</u>	Qui il cielo è sempre <u>blu</u> .
I would like to buy a <u>yellow</u> shirt.	Vorrei comprare una camicia <u>gialla</u> .
the <u>forest</u>	la <u>foresta</u>
The forest is very <u>green</u>	La foresta è molto <u>verde</u> .
I don't like the color <u>purple</u>	Non mi piace il colore <u>viola</u> .
The sky is very <u>black</u> at night.....	Il cielo è molto <u>nero</u> di notte.
He had a <u>brown</u> car.	Lui aveva una <u>macchina</u> marrone.
the <u>hair</u> (Plural).....	i <u>capelli</u> .
My brother's hair is brown./The hairs of my brother are <u>chestnut</u>	I capelli di mio fratello sono <u>castani</u> .
Is it <u>light</u> brown?/Are they light brown?	Sono castano <u>chiaro</u> ?
No, it's dark brown./No, they are <u>dark</u> brown.	No, sono castano <u>scuro</u> .
My sister has <u>blond</u> hair.	Mia sorella ha i capelli <u>biondi</u> .
She is <u>brown haired</u>	Lei è <u>bruna</u> .
He is <u>blond</u>	Lui è <u>biondo</u> .
My female friend has a <u>pink</u> bicycle.	La mia amica ha una bicicletta <u>rosa</u> .
Beer usually has a <u>gold</u> color.	La birra di solito ha un colore <u>dorato</u> .
My uncle bought a <u>bright red</u> [little] truck.	Mio zio ha comprato un camioncino <u>rosso brillante</u> .
It has a <u>silver</u> color.	Ha un colore <u>argento</u> .

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In Italian, brown objects are referred to as "marrone", whereas brown hair is called "castano" (chestnut), or "bruno". Colors are adjectives and as such must agree in gender and number with the word they modify. This generally means that colors ending in "o" are masculine and that "o" changes to an "a" if the color describes a feminine object. However, some colors such as "rosa" (pink), "marrone" (brown), "blu" (blue) or "viola" (purple) remain unchanged regardless of gender and number.

LESSON 88 LEZIONE 88
ORDINAL NUMBERS NUMERI ORDINALI

first	primo/prima
the second <u>guest house</u>	la seconda <u>dependence</u>
the third <u>lawyer</u>	il terzo <u>avvocato</u>
He was the fourth <u>cook</u>	Era il quarto <u>cuoco</u> .
She will be the fifth <u>nurse</u>	Sarà la quinta <u>infermiera</u> .
I will be the sixth <u>driver</u>	Sarò il sesto <u>autista</u> .
You will be the seventh <u>secretary</u> . (Familiar)	Sarai la settima <u>segretaria</u> .
You will be the eighth <u>fireman</u> . (Polite)	Lei sarà l'ottavo <u>vigile del fuoco</u> .
It was my ninth <u>birthday</u>	Era il mio nono <u>compleanno</u> .
It will be their tenth wedding <u>anniversary</u>	Sarà il loro decimo <u>anniversario di matrimonio</u> .
I wrote my eleventh <u>postcard</u>	Ho scritto la mia undicesima <u>cartolina</u> .
I received my twelfth <u>letter</u>	Ho ricevuto la mia dodicesima <u>lettera</u> .
This is the thirteenth <u>copy</u>	Questa è la tredicesima <u> copia</u> .
The 14th <u>student</u>	Il quattordicesimo <u>studente</u> .
The 17th <u>engineer</u>	Il diciassettesimo <u>ingegnere</u> .
The 20th <u>salesman</u>	Il ventesimo <u>venditore</u> .
The 43rd <u>fisherman</u>	Il quarantatreesimo <u>pescatore</u> .
The 51st <u>farmer</u>	Il cinquantesimo <u>coltivatore</u> .
the hundredth <u>page</u>	la centesima <u>pagina</u>
the <u>five-hundred and forty-third</u> time	la <u>cinquecentoquarantatreesima</u> volta
the thousandth <u>light bulb</u>	la millesima <u>lampadina</u>
the millionth <u>bird</u>	il milionesimo <u>uccello</u>

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All ordinal numbers 11 and higher have the ending “esimo” (masculine) or “esima” (feminine). Ordinal numbers 11 and above are usually formed by removing the final vowel from the cardinal number and replacing it with one of these two endings.

LESSON 89 LEZIONE 89
THE VERB “FARE” AND ITS ESPRESSIONI IDIOMATICHE
IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS DEL VERBO “FARE”

to do/to make	fare
Today I prepare risotto with <u>mushrooms</u>	Oggi faccio il risotto ai <u>funghi</u> .
[L. Today I make risotto with <u>mushrooms</u>].	
Can you give me a nice <u>smile</u> ? (Familiar)	Mi fai un bel <u>sorriso</u> ?
[L. Do you make me a nice <u>smile</u> ?]	
What work do you do? (Polite)	Che lavoro <u>fa</u> Lei?
Paula is a secretary. [L. Paula <u>makes</u> the secretary].	Paola <u>fa</u> la segretaria.
George is a <u>clerk</u> . [L. George makes the <u>clerk</u>].	Giorgio fa l' <u>impiegato</u> .
We keep mom <u>company</u> . [L. We make <u>company</u> to mom].	Facciamo <u>compagnia</u> alla mamma.
The children make me <u>go crazy</u>	I bambini mi fanno <u>impazzire</u> .
I was late for the <u>appointment</u> . [L. I made late at the	Ho fatto tardi all' <u>appuntamento</u> .
<u>appointment</u>].	
Did you stand in line at the bank? [L. Have you <u>made</u>	Hai <u>fatto la coda</u> in banca?
<u>the queue</u> in bank?] (Familiar)	
In school we practiced English/At school we have <u>made</u>	A scuola abbiamo <u>fatto conversazione</u> in inglese.
<u>conversation</u> in English.	
I still have <u>to do the translation</u>	Devo ancora <u>fare la traduzione</u> .
If you don't hurry, you will be late. [L. If you <u>don't hurry</u> ,	Se <u>non ti sbrighi</u> , farai tardi!
you will make late]. (Familiar)	
Will you <u>do</u> me a favor? (Familiar)	Mi <u>fai</u> un favore?

I had a bad dream last night. Ho fatto un brutto sogno la notte scorsa.
 Do you usually take a bath or a shower? (Familiar) Di solito fai il bagno o la doccia?
 In the summer we go swimming in the lake. D'estate andiamo a fare il bagno al lago.
 I took many pictures in Venice. A Venezia ho fatto molte fotografie.

“alla” = “a” + “la” = “to the”

“all” = “a” + “lo”

“al” = “a” + “il” = “at the”

infinitive = fare (to do, to make)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Ending</u>
io	faccio
tu	fai
lui, lei, Lei	fa
noi	facciamo
voi	fate
loro, Loro	fanno

The irregular verb “fare” (to do, to make) is used in many idiomatic expressions, so numerous that it would be impossible to include them all in one lesson. Above are examples of some of the most common ones.

In Italian, the noun “la gente” (the people) is singular and therefore it is conjugated in the third person singular: “la gente fa la spesa”. Note that the English equivalent is conjugated in the third person plural: “people go shopping.”

LESSON 90 LEZIONE 90

THE PRESENT CONDITIONAL TENSE
WITH “ARE” VERBS

CONDIZIONALE PRESENTE DI VERBI
TERMINANTI IN “ARE”

I would buy a deodorant [if...]. Io comprerei un deodorante.

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You would buy a wallet [if...]. (Familiar) Tu compreresti un portafoglio.
 You would buy a Swiss watch [if...]. (Polite) Lei comprerebbe un orologio svizzero.
 He would buy an umbrella [if...]. Lui comprerebbe un ombrello.
 She would buy a bra [if...]. Lei comprerebbe un reggiseno.
 We would buy these [if...]. Noi compreremmo questi.
 You would buy those [if...]. (Plural) Voi comprereste quelli.
 They would buy a new sail [if...]. Loro comprerebbero una vela nuova.
 I would invite my relatives [if...]. Io inviterei i miei parenti.
 You would pass the exam [if...]. (Familiar) Tu supereresti l'esame.
 You would save time [if...]. (Polite) Lei risparmierebbe tempo.
 He would always talk about soccer [if...]. Lui parlerebbe sempre di calcio.
 She would deny the truth [if...]. Lei negherebbe la verità.
 We would help you [if...]. Noi ti aiuteremmo.
 You would organize our party [if...]. (Plural) Voi organizzereste la nostra festa.
 They would sing well [if...]. Loro canterebbero bene.

The present conditional tense expresses an intention, a kind request, a desire or a preference. It corresponds to the English “would” + verb.

The present conditional expresses something that “might happen” or “would happen if...”.

The present conditional tense of regular “are” and “ere” verbs is formed by dropping the “are” ending from the infinitive verb form and by adding the following endings. Note that the “a” of the “are” ending changes into an “e”.

Infinitive = aiutare (to help)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Ending</u>
io	aiut(erei)

tu	aiut(eresti)
lui,lei,Lei	aiut(erebbe)
noi	aiut(eremmo)
voi	aiut(ereste)
loro,Loro	aiut(erebbero)

In order to describe an habitual action that occurred in the past, English often uses the conditional tense when the imperfect tense would be more appropriate. For example: “When I was in Italy I would eat a lot of ice cream” (conditional tense) instead of: “When I lived in Italy I used to eat a lot of ice cream.” (imperfect tense). In Italian this sentence can only be correctly translated by using the imperfect tense: “Quando vivevo in Italia mangiavo molto gelato.” (“When I lived in Italy I used to eat a lot of ice cream.”)

LESSON 91 LEZIONE 91

THE PRESENT CONDITIONAL TENSE CONDIZIONALE PRESENTE DI VERBI WITH “ERE” VERBS TERMINANTI IN “ERE”

I <u>would lose</u> my patience [if...].	Io <u>perderei</u> la pazienza.
You <u>would lose</u> the bet [if...].	Tu <u>perderesti</u> la scommessa.
You would miss your plane [if...]./You <u>would lose</u> the plane [if...].	Lei <u>perderebbe</u> l’aereo.
He would waste time [if...]./He <u>would lose</u> time [if...].	Lui <u>perderebbe</u> tempo.
She <u>would lose</u> her purse [if...].	Lei <u>perderebbe</u> la borsetta.
We <u>would miss</u> the connection [if...].	Noi <u>perderemmo</u> la coincidenza.
You <u>would lose</u> your place [if...]. (Plural)	Voi <u>perdereste</u> il posto.
They <u>would lose</u> their employment [if...].	Loro <u>perderebbero</u> il loro impiego.
I <u>would push</u> the car [if...].	Io <u>spingerei</u> la macchina.

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You <u>would stop</u> right away [if...]. (Familiar)	Tu <u>smetteresti</u> subito.
You would stop <u>smoking</u> [if...]. (Polite)	Lei <u>smetterebbe di fumare</u> .
He <u>would choose</u> this hat [if...].	Lui <u>sceglierebbe</u> questo cappello.
She <u>would recognize</u> that person [if...].	Lei <u>ricognoscerebbe</u> quella persona.
We <u>would close</u> the garage [if...].	Noi <u>chiuderemmo</u> il garage.
You guys <u>would catch</u> a cold [if...].	Voi <u>prendereste</u> un raffreddore.
They <u>would spend</u> all the money [if...].	[Loro] <u>spenderebbero</u> tutti i soldi.

The present conditional tense of regular “are” and “ere” verbs have the same endings.

Infinitive = prendere (to take)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Ending</u>
io	prend(erei)
tu	prend(eresti)
lui,lei,Lei	prend(erebbe)
noi	prend(eremmo)
voi	prend(ereste)
loro,Loro	prend(erebbero)

Note that the verb “perdere” in Italian is used to express different concepts:

- to lose (something)
- to miss (a bus, etc.)
- to waste (time).

LESSON 92 LEZIONE 92

THE PRESENT CONDITIONAL TENSE
WITH "IRE" VERBS

CONDIZIONALE PRESENTE DI VERBI
TERMINANTI IN "IRE"

I <u>would follow</u> your advice [if...].	Io <u>seguirei</u> il tuo consiglio.
You <u>would follow</u> me [if...]. (Familiar)	Tu <u>seguiresti</u> me.
You <u>would follow</u> the lady [if...]. (Polite)	Lei <u>seguirebbe</u> la signora.
He <u>would follow</u> the directions [if...].	Lui <u>seguirebbe</u> l'indicazione.
She <u>would follow</u> your example [if...].	Lei <u>seguirebbe</u> il tuo esempio.
We <u>would follow</u> the rules [if...].	Noi <u>seguiremmo</u> le regole.
You <u>would follow</u> the group [if...]. (Plural)	Voi <u>seguireste</u> il gruppo.
They <u>would follow</u> the signs [if...].	Loro <u>seguirebbero</u> i cartelli.
I <u>would build</u> a villa on the hill [if...].	Io <u>costruirei</u> una villa sulla collina.
You <u>would go out</u> every night [if...]. / You would go out every evening [if...]. (Familiar)	Tu <u>usciresti</u> tutte le sere.
You <u>would find out</u> everything [if...]. (Polite)	Lei <u>scoprirebbe</u> ogni cosa.
He <u>would manage</u> to do it [if...].	Lui <u>riuscirebbe</u> a farlo.
He would leave as soon as possible [if...].	Lui partirebbe <u>il più presto</u> possibile.
She <u>would lie</u> to anyone [if...].	Lei <u>mentirebbe</u> a chiunque.
We <u>would not hear</u> you [if...].	Noi non ti <u>sentiremmo</u> .
You <u>would furnish</u> the non-alcoholic drinks [if...].	Voi <u>fornireste</u> le bevande analcoliche.
You people would not hear <u>the door bell</u> [if...].	Voi non sentireste <u>il campanello</u> .
They <u>would sleep</u> day and night [if...].	Loro <u>dormirebbero</u> giorno e notte.

sulla = su + la = "on the"

The present conditional tense of regular "ire" verbs is formed by dropping the "ire" ending from the infinitive form and by adding the following endings:

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Infinitive = partire (to leave)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Ending</u>
io	part(irei)
tu	part(iresti)
lui, lei, Lei	part(irebbe)
noi	part(iremmo)
voi	part(ireste)
loro, Loro	part(irebbero)

LESSON 93 LEZIONE 93

THE PRESENT CONDITIONAL TENSE
WITH IRREGULAR VERBS

VERBI IRREGOLARI AL
CONDIZIONALE

I <u>would give</u> you a hand, but I don't have time.	Ti <u>darei</u> una mano, ma non ho tempo.
You <u>would be</u> crazy to go! (Familiar)	<u>Saresti</u> pazzo ad andare!
He <u>would</u> gladly see you!	Lui ti <u>vedrebbe</u> volentieri!
She <u>would have</u> some problems.	Lei <u>avrebbe</u> dei problemi.
It <u>would be</u> a very complicated thing.	<u>Sarebbe</u> una cosa molto complicata.
<u>Would</u> you do me a courtesy? (Polite)	Mi <u>farebbe</u> una cortesia?
We <u>would like</u> [would want] to dine early.	<u>Vorremmo</u> cenare presto.
<u>Would you give</u> me a ride? (Polite)	Mi <u>dareste</u> un passaggio?
They <u>would come</u> immediately.	Loro <u>verrebbero</u> immediatamente.
I <u>would know</u> where to go.	Io <u>saprei</u> dove andare.
I could help you sometimes. / I <u>would be able</u> to help you sometimes. (Familiar)	<u>Potrei</u> aiutarti qualche volta.
<u>Could</u> you drive backwards? (Familiar)	<u>Potresti</u> fare la retromarcia?

He would live as a bachelor. [L. He would live bachelor] Lui vivrebbe scapolo.
 She would drink a soft drink. Lei berrebbe una bibita.
Would you go to my office? (Polite) Andrebbe nel mio ufficio?
 We would fall down. Noi cadremmo giù.
 You would see everywhere. (Plural) Voi vedreste dappertutto.
 They would still stay here! Loro starebbero ancora qui.

“nel” = “in” + “il” = in the

“dei” = some

“ad” = “a” = “to” (the letter “d” is added for phonetic purposes)

Common irregular verbs in the conditional tense are: essere (to be), dare (to give), avere (to have), fare (to do, to make), andare (to go), stare (to stay), dovere (to have to), potere (to be able to), volere (to want), sapere (to know), cadere (to fall), vedere (to see), vivere (to live), bere (to drink) and venire (to come).

Infinitive = fare (to do)		Infinitive = essere (to be)		Infinitive = dare (to give)		Infinitive = stare (to stay)	
io	far(ei)	io	sar(ei)	io	dar(ei)	io	star(ei)
tu	far(esti)	tu	sar(esti)	tu	dar(esti)	tu	star(esti)
lui,lei,Lei	far(ebbe)	lui,lei,Lei	sar(ebbe)	lui,lei,Lei	dar(ebbe)	lui,lei,Lei	star(ebbe)
noi	far(emmo)	noi	sar(emmo)	noi	dar(emmo)	noi	star(emmo)
voi	far(este)	voi	sar(este)	voi	dar(este)	voi	star(este)
loro	far(ebbero)	loro	sar(ebbero)	loro	dar(ebbero)	loro	star(ebbero)

Some irregular verbs drop a stem vowel:

Infinitive = andare (to go)

io	andr(ei)
tu	andr(esti)
lui,lei,Lei	andr(ebbe)

Infinitive = dovere (to have to)

io	dovrei
tu	dovresti
lui,lei,Lei	dovrebbe

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noi	andr(emmo)
voi	andr(este)
loro	andr(ebbero)

noi	dovremmo
voi	dovreste
loro	dovrebbero

Infinitive = sapere (to know)

io	saprei
tu	sapresti
lui,lei,Lei	saprebbe
noi	sapremmo
voi	sapreste
loro	saprebbero

Infinitive = potere (to be able to)

io	potrei
tu	potresti
lui,lei,Lei	potrebbe
noi	potremmo
voi	potreste
loro	potrebbero

Others alter the spelling for phonetic reasons, as for: mangiare, cominciare, spiegare and dimenticare.

Infinitive = mangiare (to eat)

io	mang(erei)
tu	mang(esti)
lui,lei,Lei	mang(ebbe)
noi	mang(emmo)
voi	mang(este)
loro	mang(ebbero)

Infinitive = cominciare (to begin)

io	comincerei
tu	cominceresti
lui,lei,Lei	comincerebbe
noi	cominceremmo
voi	comincereste
loro	comincerebbero

Infinitive = spiegare (to explain)

io	spiegherei
tu	spiegheresti
lui,lei,Lei	spiegherebbe
noi	spiegheremmo
voi	spieghereste
loro	spiegherebbero

Infinitive = dimenticare (to forget)

io	dimenticherei
tu	dimenticheresti
lui,lei,Lei	dimenticherebbe
noi	dimenticheremmo
voi	dimentichereste
loro	dimenticherebbero

LESSON 94 LEZIONE 94

MEANINGS OF “DOVERE”, “POTERE”
AND “VOLERE” IN THE CONDITIONAL

SIGNIFICATO CHE ASSUMONO “DOVERE”,
“POTERE” E “VOLERE” AL CONDIZIONALE

I <u>should</u> really go now.	<u>Dovrei</u> proprio andare ora.
to shave (reflexive). [L. to make oneself <u>the beard</u>]	farsi <u>la barba</u> .
I <u>ought</u> to shave.	<u>Dovrei</u> farmi la barba.
You <u>should</u> tell the truth. (Familiar)	<u>Dovresti</u> dire la verità.
It should be <u>impressive</u> !	Dovrebbe essere <u>imponente</u> !
He ought to <u>lose weight</u> !	Lui dovrebbe <u>dimagrire</u> !
You should <u>gain weight</u> . (Polite)	Lei <u>dovrebbe</u> ingrassare!
We <u>ought</u> to proceed.	Noi <u>dovremmo</u> proseguire.
You <u>should</u> take [go] that direction. (Plural)	Voi <u>dovreste</u> prendere quella direzione.
They ought to be <u>different</u>	Dovrebbero essere <u>diversi</u> .
I <u>could</u> come Thursday!	<u>Potrei</u> venire giovedì!
You could pay for dinner!/You could	Potresti <u>offrire</u> la cena!
<u>offer</u> dinner. (Familiar)	
She <u>couldn't</u> live isolated./She <u>would not be able to</u>	Non <u>potrebbe</u> vivere isolata.
live isolated.	
It might <u>be</u> a virus.	Potrebbe <u>essere</u> un virus.
He shouldn't <u>wear</u> metals.	Non dovrebbe <u>portare</u> metalli.
You might be <u>allergic</u> . (Polite)	Lei potrebbe essere <u>allergico</u> .
We <u>might</u> be delayed./We <u>might</u> be in delay.	<u>Potremmo</u> essere in ritardo.
You could come at <u>Easter</u> . (Plural)	Potreste venire a <u>Pasqua</u> .
They <u>might</u> be ill.	<u>Potrebbero</u> essere ammalati.

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I would like to be a millionaire./I <u>would want</u> to	<u>Vorrei</u> essere un milionario.
be a millionaire.	
<u>Would</u> you <u>like</u> to be an athlete?/ <u>Would</u> you <u>want</u> to	<u>Vorresti</u> essere un atleta?
be an athlete? (Familiar)	
She <u>would like</u> everything./She <u>would want</u> the moon!	Lei <u>vorrebbe</u> la luna!
He would like <u>to marry</u> privately.	Lui vorrebbe <u>sposarsi</u> privatamente.
We would like <u>to be free</u>	Noi vorremmo <u>essere liberi</u> .
Would you like <u>to change</u> the flight? (Plural)	Vorreste <u>cambiare</u> il volo?
They would like <u>quite a few</u> things.	Loro vorrebbero <u>parecchie</u> cose.

In the present conditional, the verbs “dovere” (to have to), “potere” (to be able to) and “volere” (to want) have the following meanings:

dovrei = I should, I ought to

potrei = I could, I might

vorrei = I would want, I would like

The conditional of these verbs is used to make statements sound more polite and less forceful.

LESSON 95 LEZIONE 95

THE DIFFERENT MEANINGS
OF THE VERB “TO KNOW”

I VERBI “SAPERE” E
“CONOSCERE”

I don't know the <u>conjugation</u>	Io non so la <u>coniugazione</u> .
I know <u>Mrs. Martinelli</u>	Io conosco <u>la signora Martinelli</u> .
Do you know where Paolo's <u>car repair shop</u> is? (Familiar)	Sai dov'è l' <u>officina</u> di Paolo?
Do you know a good <u>mechanic</u> ? (Familiar)	Conosci un bravo <u>meccanico</u> ?

He knows how to organize his work. Lui sa organizzare il suo lavoro.
 He knows the program very well. Lui conosce il programma molto bene.
 Do you know where Mazzini Street is? (Polite) Sa dov'è la via Mazzini?
 Do you know this person well? (Polite) Conosce bene questa persona?
 Do you know how to play an instrument? (Familiar) Sai suonare uno strumento?
 She knows how to play the violin. Lei sa suonare il violino.
 She knows the way to the harbor./She knows the Lei conosce la strada per andare al porto.
 street to go to the harbor.
 He knows how to connect the computer. Lui sa collegare il computer.
 He doesn't know how to use the camera. Lui non sa usare la macchina fotografica.
 He knows classical music well. Lui conosce bene la musica classica.
 Do you know where the American embassy is? (Polite) Sa dov'è l'ambasciata americana?
 Which method do you know? (Polite) Quale metodo conosce Lei?
 We know the combination. Conosciamo la combinazione.
 We don't know the lady. Non conosciamo la signora.
 Do you know where the American Consulate is? (Plural) Sapete dov'è il consolato Americano?
 Do you know the boss? (Plural) Conoscete il principale?
 Do they know how to spell? Sanno fare lo spelling?

al = a + il = "to the"

Infinitive = sapere

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>
io	so
tu	sai
lui,Lei,Lei	sa

Infinitive = conoscere

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>
io	conosco
tu	conosci
lui,lei,Lei	conosce

noi	sappiamo	noi	conosciamo
voi	sapete	voi	conoscete
loro,Loro	sanno	loro,Loro	conoscono

The verb "sapere" is irregular and it means "to know how (to do something), to know a fact." The verb "conoscere" is a regular verb and it means "to meet someone for the first time, to be acquainted with a person or place."

LESSON 96 LEZIONE 96

USE OF THE IRREGULAR VERB "PIACERE" USO DEL VERBO PIACERE

What do you like? [L. What is pleasing to you?] (Familiar) Che cosa ti piace?
 What do you like? [L. What is pleasing to you?] (Polite) Che cosa Le piace?
 I like Sicily. [L. Sicily is pleasing to me.] Mi piace la Sicilia.
 I like eggs. [L. Eggs are pleasing to me.] Mi piacciono le uova.
 Do you like this ring? [L. Is this ring pleasing to you?] Ti piace questo anello?
 (Familiar)
 Do you like gnocchi? (Familiar) Ti piacciono gli gnocchi?
 She doesn't like butter. [L. Butter is not pleasing to her.] Non le piace il burro.
 He doesn't like chocolate. Non gli piace la cioccolata.
 He likes your dictionary./[L. Your dictionary is pleasing Gli [a lui] piace il tuo dizionario.
 to him.] (Familiar)
 Do you like pepper in the soup? [L. Is pepper in the soup Le piace il pepe nella minestra?
 pleasing to you?] (Polite)
 We like spaghetti carbonara. [L. Spaghetti carbonara are Ci piacciono gli spaghetti alla carbonara.
 pleasing to us.]
 Don't you like Naples? (Plural) Non vi piace Napoli?

They like Italian candies. Gli [a loro] piacciono le caramelle italiane.
 They like your idea. (Plural) Gli [a loro] piace la vostra idea.

Piacere is conjugated in the singular form when followed by an infinitive verb.

I like very much to cook. Mi piace molto cucinare.
 I don't like to insist too much. Non mi piace insistere troppo.
 Do you like to dance? (Familiar) Ti piace ballare?
 She doesn't like to teach in the evening. Non le piace insegnare di sera.
 He doesn't like to wear the vest. Non gli piace indossare il gilè.
 Would you like to see the show again? (Polite) Le piacerebbe rivedere lo spettacolo?
 We like to converse with our Spanish friends. Ci piace conversare coi nostri amici spagnoli.
 Do you like to sing? (Plural) Vi piace cantare?
 They like to discover new places. Gli [a loro] piace scoprire posti nuovi.

The passato prossimo of the verb "piacere" is conjugated with "essere" and must agree in gender and number with the subject noun.

Did you like the novel? [L. To you was pleasing the novel?] .. Ti è piaciuta la novella?
 (Familiar)
 Did you like my tape? [L. To you was pleasing Ti è piaciuto il mio nastro?
 the my tape?] (Familiar)
 Did you like the joke? [L. To you was pleasing the joke?] Le è piaciuta la barzelletta?
 (Polite)
 Did you like the strawberries? [L. To you were pleasing Vi sono piaciute le fragole?
 the strawberries?] (Plural)
 Did you like the ferry boat? (Plural) Vi è piaciuto il traghetto?
 We liked the hills. Ci sono piaciute le colline.

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He liked the horses. Gli [a lui] sono piaciuti i cavalli.
 They liked the horse. Gli [a loro] è piaciuto il cavallo.
 nella = nel + la = "in the"

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The verb "piacere" has an indirect construction whose literal translation corresponds to the English "to be pleasing to". For example:

"I like Florence" is translated as "Mi piace Firenze" (To me, is pleasing, Florence).

Note that while in English the subject is "I" (I like...) in Italian the subject is "Florence", "Florence is pleasing to me"; in this indirect construction Italian uses an indirect object pronoun (mi) in place of the English subject (I). Therefore, the order of the sentence is: indirect object, verb, subject.

"Piacere" is an irregular verb which is mainly used in the third person singular: "piace" or plural: "piacciono". The third person singular is required when the verb is followed by a singular noun: "Mi piace il caffè." (To me is pleasing coffee.) while the third person plural is used when the verb is followed by a plural noun: "Mi piacciono le fragole." (To me are pleasing strawberries.)

Infinitive = piacere

Indirect Object Pronoun

me (to me)
 ti (to you)
 gli,le,Le (to him,her,you Polite)
 ci (to us)
 vi (to you people)
 gli (to them)

Verb Singular Form

piace (is pleasing)
 piace (is pleasing)
 piace (is pleasing)
 piace (is pleasing)
 piace (is pleasing)
 piace (is pleasing)

Verb Plural Form

piacciono (are pleasing)
 piacciono (are pleasing)
 piacciono (are pleasing)
 piacciono (are pleasing)
 piacciono (are pleasing)
 piacciono (are pleasing)

"Non mi piace" is the opposite of "Mi piace". It literally translates as "it is not pleasing to me", but corresponds to the English "I don't like (it)."

Since the indirect object pronoun “gli” is used in reference to either a singular or a plural pronoun, in the examples above we have placed [a loro] or [a lui] in brackets in order to clarify who is being referred to.

LESSON 97 LEZIONE 97

GENERAL GREETING EXPRESSIONS AND OTHERS REQUIRING THE VERB “STARE” IL RUOLO DEL VERBO STARE NEI SALUTI

Good <u>afternoon</u> , Mister Bonetti	Buon <u>pomeriggio</u> , signor Bonetti.
Good bye. (Polite)	ArrivederLa.
Good bye, <u>Madam</u> . (Polite)	ArrivederLa <u>signora</u> .
Farewell.	Addio.
See you <u>tonight!</u>	A <u>stasera!</u>
See you <u>tomorrow!</u>	A <u>domani!</u>
to stay/to be	stare
How are you?/How do you <u>stand?</u> (Familiar)	Come <u>stai?</u>
I <u>’m fine</u> , thank you, and you? (Familiar)	Io <u>sto bene</u> , grazie, e tu?
How <u>are you?</u> (Polite)	Come <u>sta?</u>
I am fine and <u>you?</u> (Polite)	Io sto bene e <u>Lei?</u>
<u>How</u> is your mother? (Familiar)	Come sta tua mamma?
How <u>is</u> Mrs. Mary?	Come <u>sta</u> la signora Maria?
How is your <u>little girl?</u>	Come sta la tua <u>bambina?</u>
How are <u>you?</u> (Plural)	Come state <u>voi?</u>
We are <u>all</u> fine.	Noi stiamo <u>tutti</u> bene.
How is your family? [How are <u>yours?</u>]. (Familiar)	Come stanno <u>i tuoi?</u>
They are <u>fine</u> , thank you.	Stanno <u>bene</u> , grazie.

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I’m fine <u>too</u> , thank you.	<u>Anch’io</u> sto bene, grazie.
I <u>’m</u> Stephen Rosati.	<u>Io sono</u> Stefano Rosati.
Glad to meet you./Much <u>pleasure</u>	Molto <u>piacere</u> .
<u>This</u> is Mr. Ravelli.	<u>Questo</u> è il signor Ravelli.
Glad to meet you./ <u>Pleasure</u> to meet you. (Familiar)	<u>Piacere</u> di conoscerti.
Pleasure to meet <u>you</u> . (Polite)	Piacere di conoscer <u>La</u> .
<u>Glad</u> to meet you. (Plural)	<u>Lieto</u> di conoscervi.
How <u>is</u> it <u>going?</u> (Familiar or Polite)	Come <u>va?</u>
How <u>are</u> things <u>going?</u>	Come <u>vanno</u> le cose?

Greeting expressions that in English use the verb “to be” are translated in Italian with the irregular verb “stare” (to stay). The common expression “Come stai?” “How are you?” literally means “How do you stay?”. In the more general expression “How is it going?” Italian uses the verb “andare” (Come va?) as in English, but in the present tense rather than in the present progressive.

Infinitive = stare (to stay)

io	sto	noi	stiamo
tu	stai	voi	state
lui, lei, Lei	sta	loro, Loro	stanno

LESSON 98 LEZIONE 98

THE GERUND AND THE ROLE OF “STARE” IL RUOLO DI “STARE” NEL GERUNDIO

When the Gerund is used alone in a subordinate clause, it combines two interdependent actions. In English, it is usually preceded by the prepositions: while, in, on and by. Note that the gerund and the main verb have the same subject:

By exercising, he became tired. Facendo esercizio, si è stancato.
 By traveling, one learns to know the world. Viaggiando, si impara a conoscere il mondo.
 While walking, she stumbled. Camminando, ha inciampato.

When the Gerund is used in association with the verb “stare”, it indicates an action in progress. This corresponds most closely to the English present progressive. The Italian present indicative tense is also frequently expressed in English with the present progressive tense. When used with a Gerund, the verb “stare” can be thought of as something in the process of happening. When the present tense of the verb “stare” is used with a gerund in this manner, the action must actually be happening as the speaker speaks. This is unlike the English present progressive which can be used to refer to actions in the future or current actions that are not in the process of happening as the speaker speaks.

The couple leaves today./The couple is leaving today. La coppia parte oggi.
 The couple is leaving./The couple is in the process of La coppia sta partendo.
 leaving.

to observe osservare
 I am observing this painting./I am in the process of Sto osservando questo quadro.
 observing this painting.

to tie legare
 Are you tying the boat?/Are you in the process of tying Stai legando la barca?
 the boat? (Familiar)

to examine esaminare
 The doctor is examining a patient. Il dottore sta esaminando un paziente.
 to explain spiegare

The teacher is explaining the lesson. La maestra sta spiegando la lezione.
 to mix mescolare

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Are you mixing the sauce? (Polite) Sta mescolando la salsa?

Are you resting? (Polite) [Lei] Sta riposando?

to count contare

We are counting the days. Stiamo contando i giorni.

to reserve riservare/prenotare

Are you reserving a room? (Plural) State prenotando una camera?

to joke scherzare

They are only joking! Stanno solo scherzando!

to catch/to take prendere

I am catching a cold. Sto prendendo un raffreddore.

I am catching the ball. Sto prendendo la palla.

Are you waiting for the bus? (Plural) State aspettando l'autobus?

Are you having a cappuccino?/Are you taking Sta prendendo un cappuccino?
 a cappuccino? (Polite)

to interrupt interrompere

You are interrupting the conversation! (Familiar) Stai interrompendo la conversazione!

to cry piangere

The boy was crying. Il bambino stava piangendo.

to clean pulire

She is cleaning the windows. [Lei] Sta pulendo le finestre.

to push spingere

They were pushing the car. Stavano spingendo la macchina.

to go away andare via

They are going away. Stanno andando via.

to transport trasportare

They are transporting the <u>merchandise</u> .	Stanno trasportando la <u>merce</u> .
to fall asleep [Reflexive]	addormentarsi
She <u>is falling</u> asleep.	Lei <u>si sta addormentando</u> .
He is <u>finally</u> falling asleep!	Lui si sta addormentando <u>finalmente</u> !
to enjoy something [Reflexive]	<u>godersi</u>
I <u>am enjoying</u> the sun.	[Io] <u>Mi sto godendo</u> il sole.
She <u>is drinking</u> milk.	[Lei] <u>Sta bevendo</u> latte.
He is <u>telling</u> me something.	[Lui] <u>Mi sta dicendo</u> una cosa.
What <u>are you doing</u> ? (Plural)	Che cosa <u>state facendo</u> ?

“Stare” followed by “per” plus infinitive verb expresses an action that is about to happen right away, i.e. something on the verge of happening:

I <u>am about</u> to leave.	<u>Sto per</u> partire.
Summer <u>is about</u> to end.	L'estate <u>sta per</u> finire.
It <u>is about</u> to rain.	<u>Sta per</u> piovere.
I'm going to <u>throw up</u> /I'm on the verge of <u>vomiting</u> .	Sto per <u>vomitare</u> .

For verbs ending in “are”, the gerund is formed by substituting the “are” ending with “ando”. (parlare = parlando). “Ere” and “ire” verbs instead substitute their endings with “endo”. (leggere = leggendo, dormire = dormendo). These endings remain the same for all persons and correspond to the English “ing”.

LESSON 99 LEZIONE 99

USE OF “BUONO”, “BELLO”, “BRAVO” LA DIFFERENZA TRA “BUONO”, AND THEIR PLACEMENT IN THE SENTENCE “BELLO” E “BRAVO”

When placed before a singular noun, the adjective “buono” will drop the last “o” and will become “buon” to match the indefinite article “un”. In the plural, “buono” has regular endings: “buone” (Feminine) and “buoni” (Masculine).

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A <u>cocktail</u> .	Un <u>cocktail</u> .
This is <u>a good</u> cocktail.	Questo è <u>un buon</u> cocktail.
We are good <u>coworkers</u> . / We are good <u>colleagues</u> .	[Noi] Siamo buone <u>colleghe</u> .
(Feminine, Plural)	
They are good <u>schoolmates</u> .	[Loro] Sono buoni <u>compagni di scuola</u> .
Are these <u>cigarettes</u> good?	Sono buone queste <u>sigarette</u> ?

Likewise, the adjective “bello” will drop the ending “lo” to match the definite article “il” or when preceded by the indefinite article “un”. Plural forms are “belle” (Feminine) and “bei” (Masculine) or “begli” (Masculine, before nouns requiring the article “lo”).

The beautiful <u>garden</u> of my grandmother.	Il bel <u>giardino</u> di mia nonna.
My female <u>neighbor</u> has a handsome boy.	La mia <u>vicina</u> ha un bel ragazzo.
The beautiful <u>belts</u> .	Le belle <u>cinture</u> .
What beautiful <u>flowers</u> !	Che bei <u>fiori</u> !
The beautiful <u>eyes</u> of Barbara.	I begli <u>occhi</u> di Barbara.
Russian is a <u>language</u> .	Il russo è una <u>lingua</u> .
Italian is <u>a beautiful</u> language.	L'Italiano è <u>una bella</u> lingua.
He is a good <u>singer</u> .	Lui è un bravo <u>cantante</u> .
My sister is a good <u>cook</u> .	Mia sorella è una brava <u>cuoca</u> .
What <u>well-behaved</u> children!	Che <u>bravi</u> bambini!

The adjectives “buono”, “bello”, and “bravo” are also used in idiomatic expressions:

She is <u>a good</u> mother.	E' <u>una buona</u> madre.
She is <u>a good</u> person.	E' <u>una brava</u> persona.
<u>Health</u> is a good thing.	<u>La salute</u> è una bella cosa.

When the sentence includes two adjectives, “bello”, “buono” and “bravo” are placed before the noun while the second adjective is placed after the noun.

He is a good French actor. Lui è un bravo attore francese.
She is a good German actress. Lei è una brava attrice tedesca.
Spanish is a beautiful Latin language Lo spagnolo è una bella lingua latina.
French is a beautiful Romantic language. Il francese è una bella lingua romantica.
It was a beautiful American ship. Era una bella nave americana.
They are good country girls. [Loro] Sono brave ragazze di campagna.

When the adverb “molto” is followed by an adjective, it remains invariable. In this case “molto” corresponds to the English “very”.

This jelly is very good. Questa marmellata è molto buona.
Your mirror is very beautiful. (Familiar) Il tuo specchio è molto bello.
The price was good. Il prezzo era buono.

The adjective “bello” is used to define something beautiful, handsome, great. “Buono” is mainly used in reference to food and salutes; it also means “goodnatured”. “Bravo” is used when referring to a performer or a type of behavior.

Bello = beautiful, handsome, fine
Buono = good, goodtasting, goodnatured
Bravo = good, talented, well behaved

Notice the endings of the adjective “bello” in the singular and plural forms:

il marito	il bel marito	i mariti	i bei mariti
il fiore	il bel fiore	i fiori	i bei fiori
l'amico	il bell'amico	gli amici	i begli amici
la strada	la bella strada	le strade	le belle strade

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LESSON 100 LEZIONE 100

COMMON EXPRESSIONS ESPRESSIONI DI USO COMUNE

How old are you?/How many years do you have? Quanti anni hai?
(Familiar)

How old are you? (Polite) Quanti anni ha [Lei]?
I am 42 years old. [L: I have 42 years] Io ho quarantadue anni.
He is 50 years old. Lui ha cinquant'anni.
How old is your son?/What age has your son? (Familiar) Che età ha tuo figlio?
Happy Birthday! Buon compleanno!
Happy Anniversary! Buon anniversario!
to call chiamare
What is your name?/How do you call yourself? (Familiar) Come ti chiami?
What is your name? (Polite) Come si chiama [Lei]?
What are your names? (Familiar) Come vi chiamate?
What are their names? Come si chiamano?
I agree with you./I am in agreement with you. (Familiar) Sono d'accordo con te.
Don't you agree? (Familiar) Non sei d'accordo?
to intend to.../to have the intention of... avere intenzione di...
I intend to quit [my job]. [L. I have intention of quitting Ho intenzione di licenziarmi.
myself.]
I intend to replace the coat. Ho intenzione di sostituire il cappotto.
I have a lot of things to do./I have a sack of things to do. Ho un sacco di cose da fare.
to be able to... /to be capable of..... essere capace di...
Can you do it?/Are you capable of doing it? (Familiar) Sei capace di farlo?
I cannot ski./I am not able to ski..... Non sono capace di sciare.

to succeed (in doing)/to manage/to be able	riuscire
I can't shut the garage./I can't <u>manage</u> to shut the garage.	<u>Non riesco</u> a chiudere il garage.
I can't understand why./I don't <u>manage</u> to understand.	<u>Non riesco</u> a capire.
I couldn't <u>find out</u> ./I couldn't <u>find it out</u>	Non sono riuscito a <u>saperlo</u> .
to be afraid of.../to have <u>fear</u> of... ..	avere <u>paura</u> di...
Are you afraid?/Do you <u>have</u> fear? (Familiar)	<u>Hai</u> paura?
Are you afraid <u>of the dark</u> ? (Familiar)	Hai paura <u>del buio</u> ?
I am not afraid of <u>anything</u> . [L. Not have fear of nothing]	Non ho paura di <u>nulla</u> .
I am <u>broke</u> ! [L. I am <u>at green</u>]	Sono <u>al verde</u> !
I have a <u>commitment</u> ./I have an <u>engagement</u>	Ho un <u>impegno</u> .
Today I am very <u>busy</u>	Oggi sono molto <u>impegnato</u> .
to be <u>worried</u>	essere <u>preoccupato</u>
I <u>am</u> very worried!/I <u>am</u> very concerned!	<u>Sono</u> molto preoccupato!
I am worried <u>about you</u> ! (Familiar)	Sono preoccupata <u>per te</u> !
to worry/to worry oneself [Reflexive]	preoccuparsi
What are you worried about? [L. Of what <u>yourself</u> worry]	Di che cosa <u>ti</u> preoccupi?
(Familiar)	
There is <u>nothing</u> to be worried about.	Non c'è <u>niente</u> da preoccuparsi.
to mean [L. To want <u>to say</u>]	voler <u>dire</u>
What <u>does it</u> mean? [L. What does <u>it want</u> to say?]	Che cosa <u>vuoi</u> dire?
What <u>do you</u> mean? (Familiar)	Che cosa <u>vuoi</u> dire?
What <u>do you</u> mean? (Plural)	Che cosa <u>volete</u> dire?
What <u>do they</u> mean?	Che cosa <u>vogliono</u> dire?
The expression "sono al verde" which literally translates as "I am in green" means "to be broke, to have no money". In Italy this is a common, funny expression.	

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LESSON 101 LEZIONE 101

SEVERAL MEANINGS OF THE VERB "DOVERE"

SIGNIFICATI DIVERSI DEL VERBO "DOVERE"

I have to go to the <u>pharmacy</u> ./I must go to the <u>pharmacy</u>	Devo andare in <u>farmacia</u> .
Must you <u>really</u> go? (Familiar).....	Devi <u>proprio</u> andare?
She has to <u>cash</u> this check./She must <u>cash</u> this check.	[Lei] Deve <u>incassare</u> questo assegno.
He has to make an <u>attempt</u> ./He must make an <u>attempt</u>	[Lui] Deve fare un <u>tentativo</u> .
You must have <u>patience</u> ! (Polite)	[Lei] Deve avere <u>pazienza</u> !
It must cost <u>quite a bit</u> ./It must cost <u>a lot</u>	Deve costare <u>parecchio</u> .
We have to give a <u>reply</u> ./We must give a <u>reply</u>	Dobbiamo dare una <u>risposta</u> .
Do you have to <u>move</u> ? (Plural)	Dovete <u>traslocare</u> ?
You must turn the <u>switch</u> . (Familiar).....	Devi girare l' <u>interruttore</u> .
<u>to reimburse</u>	<u>rimborsare</u>
They have to reimburse <u>it to him</u> !/They must reimburse	Devono rimborsarglielo!
<u>it to her</u> !	
They have to <u>save</u> more./They must <u>save</u> more.	Devono <u>risparmiare</u> di più.
How much do I <u>owe</u> you? (Familiar)	Quanto ti <u>devo</u> ?
How much do I owe <u>you</u> ? (Polite)	Quanto <u>Le</u> devo?
I owe <u>ten thousand lire</u> to Mrs. Rossi.	Devo <u>diecimila lire</u> alla Signora Rossi.
You owe your <u>success</u> to your father. (Familiar).....	Devi il tuo <u>successo</u> a tuo padre.
He owes <u>him</u> a lot!	Lui <u>gli</u> deve molto!
She owes it <u>to me</u> . [L. It owes <u>to me</u> .].....	[Lei] lo deve <u>a me</u> .
We owe them a <u>response</u>	Gli dobbiamo una <u>risposta</u> [a loro].
They owe it to their <u>education</u>	Lo devono alla loro <u>educazione</u> .
You owe me <u>absolutely</u> nothing. (Familiar)	Non mi devi <u>assolutamente</u> nulla.

The English verbs “must”, “to have to” and “to owe” all translate with the irregular verb “dovere”. Whether “dovere” means “must” or “to have to” is usually stressed by a person’s tone of voice. When used in the conditional, “dovere” means “should” or “ought to” (this was discussed in Lesson 94.)

infinitive = dovere

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>
io	devo	noi	dobbiamo
tu	devi	voi	dovete
lui,lei,Lei	deve	loro,Loro	devono

LESSON 102 LEZIONE 102
THE VERB “DARE”AND ESPRESSIONI IDIOMATICHE CON
ITS IDIOMS IL VERBO “DARE”

- To givedare
- To speak to someone informally./To address someoneDare del tu.
 informally. [L. To give of (informal) you]
- To speak to someone formally./To use the polite form ofDare del Lei.
 address. [L. To give of (formal) you]
- I use the informal “you” with my sister.Io do del tu a mia sorella.
- You use the formal “you” with your teacher. (Familiar).Tu dai del Lei al tuo insegnante.
- She uses the informal “you” with him.Lei gli da del tu.
 [L. She, to him, gives the informal “you”.]
- We use the informal “you” between us.Noi ci diamo del tu.
 [L. We, to us, give the informal “you”.]
- Do you use the informal “you” between yourselves?[Voi] Vi date del tu?
- They use the formal “you” between themselves.Loro si danno del Lei.

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- Let’s use the informal “you” between us!Diamoci del tu!
- When are you taking [giving] the examinations? (Plural)Quando date gli esami?
- Tomorrow I’ll take [give] the English test.Domani darò l’esame d’inglese.
- I have just taken [given] the Italian test.Ho appena dato l’esame d’Italiano.
- to give a ridedare un passaggio
- Would you give me a ride to Garda? (Polite)Mi darebbe un passaggio fino a Garda?
- infinitive = dare (to give)

io	do	noi	diamo
tu	dai	voi	date
lui,lei,Lei	da	loro,Loro	danno

In Italian, the idiomatic expression “Dare del tu” (to give the informal “you”) is used to tell people that the informal form of speech is used. Likewise, “Dare del Lei” (to give the formal “you”) is used to tell people that you address someone formally. Note that in using these expressions, only the verb “dare” is conjugated while the words “del tu” and “del Lei” remain unchanged.

LESSON 103 LEZIONE 103
THE PARTITIVE IL PARTITIVO

- I would like some salt.Vorrei del sale.
- There is some beer in the refrigerator!C’è della birra nel frigorifero!
- We have some red wine in the winecellar.Abbiamo del vino rosso in cantina.
- We have some lean roast.Abbiamo dell’arrosto magro.
- Do you have some decaffeinated coffee? (Polite)Ha del caffè decaffeinato?
- Would you like some cheese? (Polite)Vorrebbe del formaggio?
- We ate some very good mushrooms.Abbiamo mangiato dei funghi molto buoni.
- I bought only some T-shirts.Ho comprato solo delle magliette.

I need to buy some <u>shorts</u> .	Ho bisogno di comprare dei <u>calzoncini</u> .
They are [some] Austrian tourists.	Sono <u>dei</u> turisti austriaci.
Do you have any old <u>pots and pans</u> ? (Familiar)	Avete delle <u>pentole</u> vecchie?
Where can I buy some <u>undershirts</u> ?	Dove posso comprare delle <u>canottiere</u> ?
Where can I buy some <u>lightbulbs</u> ?	Dove posso comprare delle <u>lampadine</u> ?
He gave me some <u>pills</u> to take.	Mi ha dato delle <u>pillole</u> da prendere.
She wears [some] blue jeans and [some] black <u>boots</u> .	Porta dei blue jeans e degli <u>stivali</u> neri.
I have a friend in Milan and [some] relatives in Bologna.	Ho un amico a Milano e <u>dei</u> parenti a Bologna.
a <u>meter</u>	un <u>metro</u>
I bought 1 <u>kilogram</u> of bread.	Ho comprato un <u>chilo</u> di pane.
I would like <u>a half</u> a kilogram of meat.	Vorrei <u>mezzo</u> chilo di carne.
He has a <u>bottle</u> of white wine.	Lui ha una <u>bottiglia</u> di vino bianco.
a <u>liter</u>	un <u>litro</u>
I <u>drank</u> a liter of milk.	Ho <u>bevuto</u> un litro di latte.
100 grams	un etto
She ate 100 grams of <u>ham</u> .	Ha mangiato un etto di <u>prosciutto</u> .
There was a lot [<u>a sack</u>] of people.	C'era un <u>sacco</u> di gente.
There was <u>a lot</u> of stuff.	C'era un <u>sacco</u> di roba.
I want to buy <u>some</u> fabric.	Voglio comprare <u>della</u> stoffa.
I need a meter of <u>fabric</u> .	Ho bisogno di un metro di <u>stoffa</u> .
She ate some soup. /She ate <u>a bit of</u> soup.	Ha mangiato <u>un pochino</u> di minestra.
I drank some wine. /I drank <u>a little</u> wine.	Ho bevuto <u>un pò</u> di vino.
I took a <u>sheet</u> of paper.	Ho preso un <u>foglio</u> di carta.

The partitive is used to indicate a portion of a whole or an unspecified amount or number. In Italian, the basic partitive pronoun is “di” which corresponds to the English “of”. Example: “Un chilo di mele” = “A kilogram of apples”. How-

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ever, when we want to express the English partitives “some” or “any”, we need to form a contraction of “di” and the definite article of the noun it refers to. Therefore, the partitive will vary according to the gender and number of the noun it precedes. Below is a table showing singular, plural, feminine and masculine partitives.

Here are some examples:

<u>Definite Article</u>	<u>Partitive</u>
<u>il</u> vino (the wine)	<u>del</u> vino (some/any wine)
<u>la</u> pasta (the pasta)	<u>della</u> pasta (some/any pasta)
<u>l'</u> aspirina (the aspirin)	<u>dell'</u> aspirina (some/any aspirin)
<u>l'</u> antipasto (the appetizer)	<u>dell'</u> antipasto (some/any appetizer)
<u>gli</u> spaghetti (the spaghetti)	<u>degli</u> spaghetti (some/any spaghetti)
<u>i</u> funghi (the mushrooms)	<u>dei</u> funghi (some/any mushrooms)
<u>le</u> fragole (the strawberries)	<u>delle</u> fragole (some/any strawberries)

The partitive's plural forms are considered the plural forms of the indefinite article un, uno, una.

una pera (a pear)	delle pere (some/any pears)
un'arancia (an orange)	delle arance (some/any oranges)
un limone (a lemon)	dei limoni (some/any lemons)
un antipasto (an appetizer)	degli antipasti (some/any appetizers)
uno spuntino (a snack)	degli spuntini (some/any snacks)

The expressions “a bunch of, a lot of.....” are translated in Italian with “un sacco di.....” (a sack of), while “a bit of.....” is translated with “un pò di” or “un pochino di", as shown in the examples above. “Un po' di...” replaces the partitive only when “some” means “a little of, a bit of”.