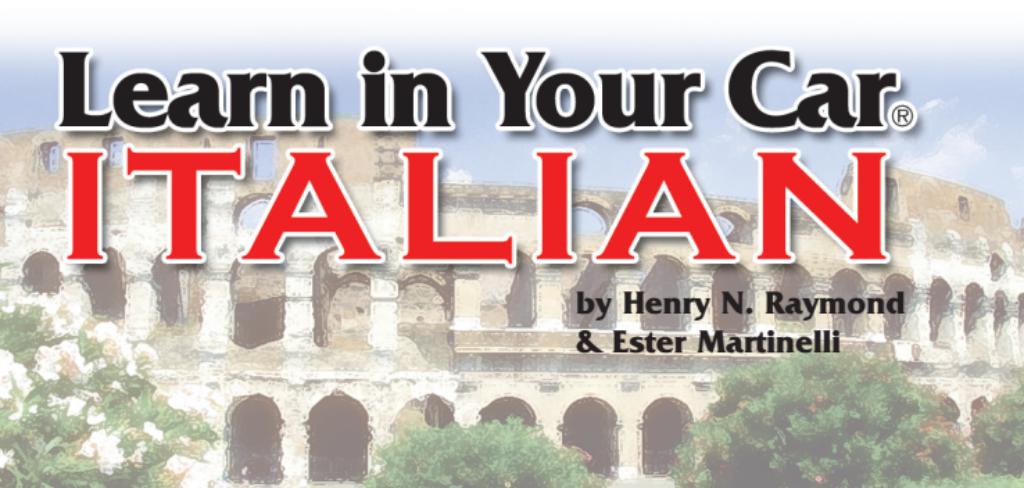


# Learn in Your Car® ITALIAN



by Henry N. Raymond  
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## LEVEL THREE

**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. However, for your reference, this booklet contains the entire recorded text 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 in the program.

### 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 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 that 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 first track on the first disk is an introduction. Lessons start on the following track.

Start by playing 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 expressions aloud.

Play the first lesson several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing the first lesson followed by the second lesson until you learn most of the second lesson. As you progress keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning of the first lesson 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 start of the first lesson. 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 that 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 brackets with an "L." such as: [L. This is a literal translation.]
- Words in brackets [like this] are understood, but are not heard on the recording.

## **NOTES ABOUT THE CDs**

- The disc and track numbers for each lesson are listed in the Table of Contents.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We would like to thank Tony Pavelko and Maria for putting up with us while we worked on this project. Thanks to Claudia Franzosi for editing and Cindi Raymond for reviewing. Thanks also to Annette Norris and Linda Rabin for taking care of so many details.

—Hank Raymond

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## LESSON 75 – LEZIONE 75

### THE VERB “TO BE”, FUTURE TENSE – IL VERBO “ESSERE” NEL TEMPO FUTURO

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

In Italian, the subject pronoun “you” has both familiar and polite forms. The familiar forms 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.

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), 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 76 – LEZIONE 76

### THE VERB “TO HAVE”, FUTURE TENSE –

### IL VERBO “AVERE” NEL TEMPO FUTURO

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

“al” = “a” + “il” = “to the”

**LESSON 77 – LEZIONE 77**  
**THE IRREGULAR VERB “TO GO”, FUTURE TENSE –**  
**IL VERBO IRREGOLARE “ANDARE” NEL TEMPO FUTURO**

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

**LESSON 78 – LEZIONE 78**  
**OTHER IRREGULAR FUTURE VERB STEMS –**  
**ALTRI VERBI IRREGOLARI NEL TEMPO FUTURO**

- I will keep my suitcase. .... Io terrò la mia valigia.  
First I will drink this drink. .... Prima berrò questa bibita.  
Then they will drink the milk. .... Poi loro berranno il latte.

<u>Will</u> you <u>keep</u> your old refrigerator? (familiar) . . . . .	<u>Terrai</u> il tuo vecchio frigorifero?
<u>Will</u> you <u>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</u> he <u>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.
We <u>will know</u> [it] for sure within 24 hours. . . . .	Lo <u>sapremo</u> di sicuro entro 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.
Will you <u>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 [giù] dalla montagna.
“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(em)o
voi .....	terr(et)e
loro, Loro .....	terr(anno)

## LESSON 79 – LEZIONE 79

### 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'.  
I am going to finish this book soon. /  
Soon I will finish this book. . . . . Presto finirò questo libro.  
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.  
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.  
[L. Will finish to work within an hour.] . . . . . Finiremo di lavorare entro un'ora.  
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 80 – LEZIONE 80

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

## LESSON 81 – LEZIONE 81

### MONTHS OF THE YEAR – I MESI DELL'ANNO

I went to Italy in January. . . . . Sono andato in Italia in gennaio.

In February the weather was very cold. /

In February it made much cold. . . . . In febbraio faceva molto freddo.

March was very windy. / In March it pulled wind. . . . . In marzo tirava vento.

I drove from France to Germany in April. . . . . Ho guidato dalla Francia alla Germania  
in aprile.

In May I brought the boat to Sweden. . . . . In maggio ho portato la barca in Svezia.

In June, I traveled by train to Norway. /

In June I went to Norway by train. . . . . In giugno sono andato in Norvegia in treno.

In July the weather was really great.

[L. In July [it] has made very beautiful weather.] . . . . In luglio ha fatto bellissimo tempo.

But in August it rained a lot. . . . . Ma in agosto ha piovuto molto.

the cloud . . . . . la nuvola

September has been cloudy. . . . . Settembre è stato nuvoloso.

But then October was quite sunny. /

But then in October it has made much sun. . . . . Ma poi in ottobre ha fatto molto sole.

In November it is going to be rainy. /

In November it will rain a lot. . . . . In novembre pioverà molto.

It's going to snow a lot in December. . . . . Nevicherà molto in dicembre.  
“dalla” = “da” + “la” = “from the”

## LESSON 82 – LEZIONE 82 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 <u>do you have</u> ? (polite)	Che cos’ha?
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 83 – LEZIONE 83

### AT THE DINNER TABLE – A TAVOLA

- We have a reservation for seven o'clock. .... Abbiamo una prenotazione per le sette.  
May I have a bottle of wine, please? .... Potrei avere una bottiglia di vino, per favore?  
Pass me the vegetables, please. (familiar) .... Passami le verdure, per favore.  
Please bring me some mineral water. (polite) .... Mi porti dell'acqua minerale, per favore.  
Carbonated or non carbonated? .... Gasata o naturale?  
What are your specials today? /  
Which is the dish of the day? .... Qual'è il piatto del giorno.  
What is the specialty of the house? .... Qual'è il piatto della casa?  
What time do you serve lunch? (plural) .... A che ora servite il pranzo?  
At what time do you open? (plural) .... A che ora aprite?  
When do you close? (plural) .... Quando chiudete?  
What's for dessert? .... Cosa c'è di dessert?  
one more / another .... un altro  
I would like another [one more] glass of milk. .... Vorrei un altro bicchiere di latte.  
Three more beers please. .... Altre tre birre, per favore.  
May we have a little more cheese? .... Potremmo avere ancora un pò di formaggio?  
Would you like some cream in your coffee? /  
Do you take cream in the coffee? (familiar) .... Prendi panna nel caffè?

Would you like some meat? /

Do you desire some meat? (polite) ..... Desidera della carne?

I would like a steak, please. ..... Vorrei una bistecca, per favore.

How do you want your meat cooked?

[L. How do you want it cooked, the meat?] (polite) ..... Come la vuole cotta, la carne?

What are my choices? / What choice do I have? ..... Che scelta ho?

rare / medium ..... al sangue

well done / well cooked ..... ben cotta

I would like some more jam, please. ..... Vorrei dell'altra marmellata, per favore.

Do you have any fresh fruit? (plural) ..... Avete della frutta fresca?

The meal was very bad. / We have eaten badly. ..... Abbiamo mangiato male.

This knife is inexpensive. / This knife costs little. ..... Questo coltello costa poco.

Do you desire another [different] plate? (polite) ..... Desidera un altro piatto?

May I have a fork, please? ..... Potrei avere una forchetta, per favore?

Give me a spoon, please. (familiar) ..... Dammi un cucchiaio, per favore.

Excuse me, may I have another napkin? (polite) ..... Mi scusi, potrei avere un altro tovagliolo?

I need a bigger bowl. ..... Ho bisogno di una tazza più grande.

Who is going to do the dishes? / Who washes the dishes? ... Chi lava i piatti?

Is there an ashtray here? ..... C'è un posacenere qui?

What variety of fruit do you have? (plural) ..... Che varietà 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 84 – LEZIONE 84

### 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. / One washes oneself. ..... Si lava.

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. ..... Loro si lavano.

to look at oneself ..... guardarsi

I look at <u>myself</u> .	.....	[Io] <u>mi</u> guardo.
We look at <u>ourselves</u> .	.....	[Noi] <u>ci</u> guardiamo.
to get up / to get <u>oneself</u> up	.....	alzarsi
I <u>am getting myself up</u> .	.....	[Io] <u>mi alzo</u> .
I <u>will get up</u> in a while.	.....	[Io] <u>mi alzerò</u> tra poco.
Will you get [ <u>yourself</u> ] up early? (familiar)	.....	[Tu] <u>ti</u> alzerai presto?
When will you get [ <u>yourself</u> ] up? (familiar)	.....	Quando <u>ti</u> alzerai?
When are they going to get [ <u>themselves</u> ] up?	.....	Quando <u>si</u> alzeranno?
to remember / to recall to <u>oneself</u>	.....	ricordarsi
I remember. / I, <u>to myself</u> , recall.	.....	Io <u>mi</u> ricordo.
You <u>remember</u> . (familiar)	.....	Tu <u>ti</u> ricordi.
He <u>remembers</u> .	.....	Lui <u>si</u> ricorda.
We <u>remember</u> .	.....	Noi <u>ci</u> ricordiamo.
You people <u>remember</u> .	.....	Voi <u>vi</u> ricordate.
They <u>remember</u> .	.....	Loro <u>si</u> ricordano.
I <u>remember</u> you. [L. I <u>remember</u> of you]	.....	[Io] <u>mi</u> ricordo di te.
I <u>remember</u> this place.	.....	[Io] <u>mi</u> ricordo questo posto.
I <u>will remember</u> . / I <u>will remind myself</u> .	.....	[Io] <u>mi ricorderò</u> .
to wake up	.....	svegliarsi
Tomorrow I <u>will wake up</u> at 7 A.M.	.....	Domani <u>mi sveglierò</u> alle sette.
to fall asleep	.....	addormentarsi

I'm falling asleep. / I <u>fall asleep</u> . . . . .	[Io] <u>mi addormento</u> .
We will fall asleep soon. . . . .	[Noi] ci addormenteremo presto.
to enjoy <u>oneself</u> / to have fun . . . . .	divertirsi
They are enjoying <u>themselves</u> . . . . .	[Loro] <u>si divertono</u> .
Are <u>you</u> enjoying yourself? (familiar) . . . . .	[Tu] <u>ti diverti</u> ?
Are you enjoying <u>yourselves</u> ? / Are you having fun? . . . . .	[Voi] <u>vi divertite</u> ?
He <u>is having fun</u> . / He <u>is amusing himself</u> . . . . .	Lui <u>si diverte</u> .
Will you <u>have fun</u> tomorrow? (familiar) . . . . .	[Tu] <u>ti divertirai</u> domani?
They <u>will have fun</u> at the park. . . . .	[Loro] <u>si divertiranno</u> al parco.
to feel . . . . .	sentirsi
Do you <u>feel tired</u> ? (familiar) . . . . .	[Tu] <u>ti senti</u> stanco?
I <u>feel tired</u> today. . . . .	[Io] <u>mi sento</u> stanco oggi.
to fall in love . . . . .	innamorarsi
You <u>fall in love</u> with Italy. . . . .	Tu <u>ti innamori</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 telefonano</u> in ufficio.
Annamaria and Anita <u>help each other</u> a lot. . . . .	Annamaria e Anita <u>si aiutano</u> molto.
They <u>don't write to one another</u> very often. . . . .	[Loro] <u>non si scrivono</u> 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.

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 85 – LEZIONE 85

### SPEAKING ABOUT THE PAST WITH REFLEXIVE VERBS – VERBI RIFLESSIVI NEL PASSATO PROSSIMO

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

- I hurt my back. [L. I myself am made bad at the back.] . . . . . [Io] mi sono fatto male alla schiena.  
I fell in love. (masculine) . . . . . Mi sono innamorato.  
He fell in love with her. . . . . Lui si è innamorato di lei.  
I was interested in this job. . . . . [Io] mi sono interessato di questo lavoro.  
He took an interest in you. . . . . Lui si è interessato di te.  
She was interested in modern art. . . . . Lei si è interessata 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 86 – LEZIONE 86

### REFLEXIVE VERBS, NEGATIVE – VERBI RIFLESSIVI NELLE FRASI NEGATIVE

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

## LESSON 87 – LEZIONE 87

### CLOTHES – INDUMENTI / VESTITI

- I have to buy some new underwear. . . . . Devo comprare delle mutande nuove.  
These clothes are worn out. . . . . Questi vestiti sono consunti.  
I need some new shoes. . . . . Ho bisogno di scarpe nuove.  
shoe size / number of shoe . . . . . numero di scarpe  
Are you going to buy some socks, too? (familiar) . . . . . Compri anche dei calzini?  
I have to wash my pants. . . . . Devo lavare i miei pantaloni.  
This is a very pretty dress. . . . . Questo è un vestito molto carino.  
Where is my suit? (men's suit) . . . . . Dov'è il mio abito?  
My suit is not ready yet. (woman's suit) . . . . . Il mio tailleur non è ancora pronto.  
When will it be ready? . . . . . Quando sarà pronto?  
What are you going to wear? /  
What are you putting on? (familiar) . . . . . Che cosa ti metti?  
That's a very nice sweater. . . . . Quello è un bel maglione.  
Where can I buy a good [beautiful] swimsuit? . . . . . Dove posso comprare un bel costume da bagno?  
Where can I find a blouse like this one? . . . . . Dove posso trovare una camicetta come questa?  
Have you seen my hat? (familiar) . . . . . Hai visto il mio cappello?

I need to clean my ties. / I need to have my ties cleaned. . . . Ho bisogno di far pulire le mie cravatte.  
My blouse is torn. . . . . La mia camicetta è strappata.  
What is your size? / What size do you have? (polite) . . . . Che taglia ha?  
I take size 40. / I have size 40. . . . . Ho la taglia 40.  
I need new gloves. . . . . Ho bisogno di guanti nuovi.  
I'm missing a glove. . . . . Mi manca un guanto.  
a pair . . . . . un paio  
I bought a new pair of glasses. . . . . Ho comprato un nuovo paio di occhiali.  
I just bought a new pair of sunglasses. . . . . Ho appena comprato un nuovo paio di  
occhiali da sole.  
Is this your coat? (familiar) . . . . . E' questo il tuo cappotto?  
“delle” = “di” + “le” = “some”

## LESSON 88 – LEZIONE 88

### COLORS – I COLORI

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

The sky will be color orange at sunset. .... Il cielo sarà di colore arancio al tramonto.  
Here the sky is always blue. .... Qui il cielo è sempre blu.  
I would like to buy a yellow shirt. .... Vorrei comprare una camicia gialla.  
the forest .... la foresta  
The forest is very green. .... La foresta è molto verde.  
I don't like the color purple. .... Non mi piace il colore viola.  
The sky is very black at night. .... Il cielo è molto nero di notte.  
He had a brown car. .... Lui aveva una macchina marrone.  
the hair (plural) .... i capelli  
My brother's hair is brown. /

The hairs of my brother are chestnut. .... I capelli di mio fratello sono castani.  
Is it light brown? / Are they light brown? .... Sono castano chiaro?  
No, it's dark brown. / No, they are dark brown. .... No, sono castano scuro.  
My sister has blond hair. .... Mia sorella ha i capelli biondi.  
She is brown haired. .... Lei è bruna.  
He is blonde. .... Lui è biondo.  
My female friend has a pink bicycle. .... La mia amica ha una bicicletta rosa.  
Beer usually has a gold color. .... La birra di solito ha un colore dorato.  
My uncle bought a bright red [little] truck. .... Mi zio ha comprato un camioncino rosso  
..... brillante.  
It has a silver color. .... Ha un colore argento.

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 89 – LEZIONE 89

### 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 anniversary. . . . . Sarà il loro decimo anniversario di matrimonio.

I wrote my eleventh postcard. . . . . Ho scritto la mia undicesima cartolina.

I received my twelfth letter. . . . . Ho ricevuto la mia dodicesima lettera.

This is the thirteenth copy. . . . . Questa è la tredicesima copia.

The 14th student. . . . . Il quattordicesimo studente.

The 17th engineer. . . . . Il diciassettesimo ingegnere.

The 20th salesman. . . . . Il ventesimo venditore.

The 43rd fisherman. . . . . Il quarantreesimo pescatore.

The 51st farmer. . . . . Il cinquantunesimo coltivatore.

the hundredth page . . . . . la centesima pagina

the five-hundred and forty-third time . . . . . la cinquecentoquarantatreesima volta

the thousandth light bulb . . . . . la millesima lampadina

the millionth bird . . . . . il milionesimo uccello

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 90 – LEZIONE 90

### TECHNOLOGY TODAY – LA TECNOLOGIA DI OGGI

- I have a one-hundred euro telephone card. . . . . Ho una schedina telefonica da cento euro.
- I need a new telephone card. . . . . Ho bisogno di una nuova schedina di ricarica.
- We bought the movie on DVD. . . . . Abbiamo comprato il film in DVD.
- They're listening to some new music CDs. . . . . Stanno ascoltando dei nuovi CD musicali.
- The CD drive is broken. . . . . Il lettore CD è rotto.
- an electric outlet . . . . . una presa elettrica / una presa di corrente
- This electric plug is dangerous. . . . . Questa spina elettrica è pericolosa.
- What voltage does one use in Italy? . . . . . Che voltaggio si usa in Italia?
- internet service . . . . . servizio internet
- Does this café have wireless internet service? . . . . . Questo caffè ha connessione internet wireless?
- What is your cell phone number? /
- What is the number of your cellular? . . . . . Qual'è il numero del tuo cellulare?
- Before leaving for Italy, she bought a video camera. . . . . Prima di partire per l'Italia, ha comprato una cinepresa.
- Which is the Italian channel? . . . . . Qual'è il canale italiano?

We have so many more options with satellite T.V! ..... Abbiamo molte piú opzioni con la televisione via satellite!

I also have a DVD recorder. ..... Ho anche un masterizzatore DVD.

## LESSON 91 – LEZIONE 91

### MORE COMPUTER VOCABULARY –

### TERMINOLOGIA SUPPLEMENTARE SUI COMPUTER

This mouse doesn't roll well on the mousepad. ..... Questo mouse no scorre bene sul tappetino.

That keyboard is very dirty. ..... Quella tastiera é molto sporca.

We can't do the job because we don't have a scanner. ..... Non possiamo fare il lavoro perché non abbiamo lo scanner.

Which icon is the right one? ..... Qual'è l'icona giusta?

My brother prefers a laptop computer. ..... Mio fratello preferisce un PC portatile.

I lost the internet connection again! ..... Ho perso di nuovo la connessione a internet.

Maybe the modem is not working. ..... Forse il modem non funziona.

From here I can't see the computer monitor. ..... Da qui non riesco a vedere lo schermo.

My cousin came to fix the hard drive. ..... Mio cugino é venuto a riparare il disco fisso.

This program has too many errors. ..... Questo programma ha troppi errori.

I can send it to you to your e-mail address.  
(singular, familiar) ..... Posso mandartelo al tuo indirizzo email.

voice mail. .... mail vocale / casella vocale  
Leave me a message on my voicemail. (plural) .... Lasciatemi un messaggio sulla mia mail vocale.  
You have to create a new computer file. (familiar) .... Devi creare un archivio nuovo.  
Right now I am offline. .... In questo momento sono fuori linea.  
This is not a spreadsheet program. /  
This program is not a spreadsheet. .... Questo programma non é un foglio di calcolo.  
Well then, which is the spreadsheet? .... Allora, qual'é il foglio di calcolo?  
I'm taking a class on word processing programs. .... Sto facendo un corso su programmi di videoscrittura.  
Which internet browser do you use? (plural) .... Quale navigatore internet usate voi?

## LESSON 92 – LEZIONE 92

### TECHNOLOGY IN ACTION – TECNOLOGIA IN AZIONE

to plug in ..... collegare  
Where do I plug in the computer? .... Dove collego il computer?  
to recharge ..... caricare  
Don't forget: recharge the batteries. (familiar) .... Non dimenticare: carica le batterie.  
The computer does not work. .... Il computer non funziona.

to connect to the internet . . . . .	connettersi a internet
The <u>internet connection</u> does not work. . . . .	La <u>connessione a internet</u> non funziona.
We need <u>technical assistance</u> . . . . .	Abbiamo bisogno di <u>assistenza tecnica</u> .
to delete . . . . .	cancellare
How do I delete? / How <u>does one delete</u> ? . . . . .	Come <u>si cancella</u> ?
to type . . . . .	battere a macchina / digitare
If I <u>type</u> for more than 30 minutes, my hands hurt. . . . .	Se <u>batto</u> piú di 30 minuti, mi fanno male le mani.
to click . . . . .	cliccare
<u>Click</u> here. (familiar) . . . . .	<u>Clicca</u> qui.
to <u>right-click</u> . . . . .	<u>cliccare con il pulsante di destra</u>
<u>Do I right-click?</u> ? . . . . .	<u>Clicco con il pulsante di destra?</u>
No, <u>left-click</u> . (familiar). . . . .	No, <u>clicca con il pulsante di sinistra</u> .

## LESSON 93 – LEZIONE 93

### THE VERB “FARE” AND ITS IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS –

### ESPRESSIONI IDIOMATICHE DEL VERBO “FARE”

to do / to make . . . . .	fare
Today I prepare risotto with <u>mushrooms</u> .	
[L. Today I make risotto with <u>mushrooms</u> .] . . . . .	Oggi faccio il risotto ai <u>funghi</u> .

Can you give me a nice smile? (familiar)

[L. Do you make me a nice smile?] ..... Mi fai un bel sorriso?

What work do you do? (polite) ..... Che lavoro fa Lei?

Paula is a secretary. [L. Paula makes the secretary.] ..... Paola fa la segretaria.

George is a clerk. [L. George makes the clerk.] ..... Giorgio fa l'impiegato.

We keep mom company. [L. We make company to mom.] ... Facciamo compagnia alla mamma.

The children make me go crazy. ..... I bambini mi fanno impazzire.

I was late for the appointment.

[L. I made late at the appointment.] ..... Ho fatto tardi all'appuntamento.

Did you stand in line at the bank?

[L. Have you made the queue in bank?] (familiar) ..... Hai fatto la coda in banca?

In school we practiced English. /

At school we have made conversation in English..... A scuola abbiamo fatto conversazione in inglese.

I still have to do the translation. ..... Devo ancora fare la traduzione.

If you don't hurry, you will be late.

[L. If you don't hurry you will make late]. (familiar) ..... Se non ti sbirghi, farai tardi!

Will you do me a favor? (familiar) ..... Mi fai 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.

The people go shopping. . . . . La gente fa la spesa.

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)

SUBJECT

io . . . . . faccio

tu . . . . . fai

lui, lei, Lei. . . . . fa

noi . . . . . facciamo

voi . . . . . fate

loro, Loro . . . . . fanno

ENDING

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 94 – LEZIONE 94

### THE PRESENT CONDITIONAL TENSE WITH “ARE” VERBS – CONDIZIONALE PRESENTE DI VERBI TERMINANTI IN “ARE”

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

SUBJECT	ENDING
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 95 – LEZIONE 95

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

I would lose my patience [if...]. . . . . Io perderei la pazienza.

You would lose the bet [if...]. (familiar) . . . . . Tu perderesti la scommessa.

You would miss your plane [if...]/

You would lose the plane [if...]. (polite) . . . . . Lei perderebbe l'aereo.

He would waste time [if...]. / He would lose time [if...]. . . Lui perderebbe tempo.

She would lose her purse [if...]. . . . . Lei perderebbe la borsetta.

We would miss the connection [if...]. . . . . Noi perderemmo la coincidenza.

You would lose your place [if...]. (plural) . . . . . Voi perdereste il posto.

They would lose their employment [if...]. . . . . Loro perderebbero il loro impiego.

I would push the car [if...]. . . . . Io spingerei la macchina.

You would stop right away [if...]. (familiar) . . . . . Tu smetteresti subito.

You would stop smoking [if...]. (polite) . . . . . Lei smetterebbe di fumare.

He would choose this hat [if...]. . . . . Lui sceglierebbe questo cappello.

She would recognize that person [if...]. . . . . Lei riconoscerebbe quella persona.

We would close the garage [if... ]. . . . . Noi chiuderemmo il garage.  
You guys would catch a cold [if... ]. . . . . Voi prendereste un raffreddore.  
They would spend all the money [if... ]. . . . . [Loro] spenderebbero tutti i soldi.

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

Infinitive = prendere (to take)

SUBJECT	ENDING
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 96 – LEZIONE 96

### THE PRESENT CONDITIONAL TENSE WITH “IRE” VERBS – CONDIZIONALE PRESENTE DI VERBI TERMINANTI IN “IRE”

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

You people would not hear the door bell [if...]. . . . . Voi non sentireste il campanello.  
They would sleep day and night [if...]. . . . . Loro dormirebbero 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:

Infinitive = partire (to leave)

SUBJECT	ENDING
io . . . . .	part(irei)
tu . . . . .	part(iresti)
lui,lei,Lei . . . . .	part(irebbe)
noi . . . . .	part(iremmo)
voi . . . . .	part(ireste)
loro,Loro . . . . .	part(irebbero)

## LESSON 97 – LEZIONE 97

### THE PRESENT CONDITIONAL TENSE WITH IRREGULAR VERBS – VERBI IRREGOLARI AL CONDIZIONALE

I would give you a hand, but I don’t have time. . . . . Ti darei 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 <u>see</u> 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 <u>do</u> me a courtesy? (polite) . . . . .	Mi <u>farebbe</u> una cortesia?
We <u>would like</u> [ <u>would want</u> ] to dine early. . . . .	<u>Vorremmo</u> cenare presto.
<u>Would</u> you guys <u>give</u> me a ride? . . . . .	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 <u>could</u> help you sometimes. /	

I <u>would be able</u> to help you sometimes. (plural) . . . . .	Potrei aiutarvi qualche volta.
<u>Could</u> you drive backwards? (familiar) . . . . .	<u>Potresti</u> fare la retromarcia?
He <u>would live</u> as a bachelor. [L. He would live bachelor] . . . . .	Lui <u>vivrebbe</u> scapolo.
She <u>would drink</u> a soft drink. . . . .	Lei <u>berrebbe</u> una bibita.
<u>Would</u> you <u>go</u> to my office? (polite) . . . . .	<u>Andrebbe</u> nel mio ufficio?
We <u>would fall</u> down. . . . .	Noi <u>cadremmo</u> giù.
You <u>would see</u> everywhere. (plural) . . . . .	Voi <u>vedreste</u> dappertutto.
They <u>would still stay</u> here. . . . .	Loro <u>starebbero</u> 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)		Infinitive = dovere (to have to)	
io	andr(ei)	io	dovr(ei)
tu	andr(esti)	tu	dovr(esti)
lui,lei,Lei	andr(ebbe)	lui,lei,Lei	dovr(ebbe)
noi	andr(emmo)	noi	dovr(emmo)
voi	andr(este)	voi	dovr(este)
loro	andr(ebbero)	loro	dovr(ebbero)

Infinitive = sapere (to know)

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

Infinitive = potere (to be able to)

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

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

Infinitive = mangiare (to eat)

io	mang(errei)
tu	mang(erestri)
lui,lei,Lei	mang(errebbe)
noi	mang(eremmo)
voi	mang(erreste)
loro	mang(errebbero)

Infinitive = cominciare (to begin)

io	cominc(errei)
tu	cominc(erestri)
lui,lei,Lei	cominc(errebbe)
noi	cominc(eremmo)
voi	cominc(erreste)
loro	cominc(errebbero)

Infinitive = spiegare (to explain)

io	spiegh(errei)
tu	spiegh(erestri)
lui,lei,Lei	spiegh(errebbe)

Infinitive = dimenticare (to forget)

io	dimentich(errei)
tu	dimentich(erestri)
lui,lei,Lei	dimentich(errebbe)

noi	spiegh(eremmo)	noi	dimentich(eremmo)
voi	spiegh(ereste)	voi	dimentich(ereste)
loro	spiegh(erebbero)	loro	dimentich(erebbero)

## LESSON 98 – LEZIONE 98

### MEANINGS OF “DOVERE”, “POTERE” AND “VOLERE” IN THE CONDITIONAL – SIGNIFICATO CHE ASSUMONO “DOVERE”, “POTERE” E “VOLERE” AL CONDIZIONALE

- I should really go now. .... Dovrei proprio andare ora.  
 to shave [reflexive] [L. to make oneself the beard] ..... farsi la barba.  
 I ought to shave. .... Dovrei farmi la barba.  
 You should tell the truth. (familiar) .... Dovresti dire la verità.  
 It should be impressive! .... Dovrebbe essere imponente!  
 He ought to lose weight! .... Lui dovrebbe dimagrire!  
 You should gain weight. (polite) .... Lei dovrebbe ingrassare!  
 We ought to proceed. .... Noi dovremmo proseguire.  
 You should take [go] that direction. (plural) .... Voi dovreste prendere quella direzione.  
 They ought to be different. .... Dovrebbero essere diversi.  
 I could come Thursday. .... Potrei venire giovedì.

You could pay for dinner. /

You could offer dinner. (familiar) ..... Potresti offrire la cena.

She couldn't live isolated. /

She would not be able to live isolated. .... Non potrebbe vivere isolata.

It might be a virus. .... Potrebbe essere un virus.

He shouldn't wear metals. .... Non dovrebbe portare metalli.

You might be allergic. (polite) .... Lei potrebbe essere allergico.

We might be delayed. / We might be in delay. .... Potremmo essere in ritardo.

You could come at Easter. (plural) .... Potreste venire a Pasqua.

They might be ill. .... Potrebbero essere ammalati.

I would like to be a millionaire. /

I would want to be a millionaire. .... Vorrei essere un milionario.

Would you like to be an athlete? /

Would you want to be an athlete? (familiar) .... Vorresti essere un atleta?

She would like everything. / She would want the moon! .... Lei vorrebbe la luna!

He would like to marry privately. .... Lui vorrebbe sposarsi privatamente.

We would like to be free. .... Noi vorremmo essere liberi.

Would you like to change the flight? (plural) .... Vorreste cambiare il volo?

They would like quite a few things. .... Loro vorrebbero parecchie 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 99 – LEZIONE 99

### THE DIFFERENT MEANINGS OF THE VERB “TO KNOW” – I VERBI “SAPERE” E “CONOSCERE”

I don't know the conjugation. .... Io non so la coniugazione.

I know Mrs. Martinelli. .... Io conosco la signora Martinelli.

Do you know where Paolo's workshop is? (familiar) .... Sai dov'è l'officina di Paolo?

Do you know a good mechanic? (familiar) .... Conosci un bravo meccanico?

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 street to go to the harbor ..... Lei conosce la strada per andare al porto.

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

Subject

io

tu

lui,Lei,Lei

noi

Verb

so

sai

sa

sappiamo

Infinitive = conoscere

Subject

io

tu

lui,lei,Lei

noi

Verb

conosco

conosci

conosce

conosciamo

voi  
loro,Loro

sapete  
sanno

voi  
loro,Loro

conoscete  
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 100 – LEZIONE 100

### USE OF THE IRREGULAR VERB “PIACERE” – USO DEL VERBO “PIACERE”

What do you like? / 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. / Sicily is pleasing to me. ..... Mi piace la Sicilia.

I like eggs. / Eggs are pleasing to me. ..... Mi piacciono le uova.

Do you like this ring? /

Is this ring pleasing to you? (familiar). ..... Ti piace questo anello?

Do you like gnocchi? (familiar) ..... Ti piacciono gli gnocchi?

She doesn't like butter. / 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 to him.] (familiar) ..... Gli [a lui] piace il tuo dizionario.

Do you like pepper in the soup? /

Is pepper in the soup pleasing to you? (polite) ..... Le piace il pepe nella minestra?

We like spaghetti carbonara. /

Spaghetti carbonara are pleasing to us. ..... Ci piacciono gli spaghetti alla carbonara.

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 gile.

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? /

To you was pleasing the novel? (familiar) ..... Ti è piaciuta la novella?

Did you like my tape? /

To you was pleasing my tape? (familiar) ..... Ti è piaciuto il mio nastro?

Did you like the joke? /

To you was pleasing the joke? (polite). ..... Le è piaciuta la barzelletta?

Did you like the strawberries? /

To you were pleasing the strawberries? (plural) ..... Vi sono piaciute le fragole?

Did you like the ferry boat? (plural) ..... Vi è piaciuto il traghetto?

We liked the hills. ..... Ci sono piaciute le colline.

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”

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

mi (to me)

ti (to you)

gli, le, Le (to him, her, you polite)

ci (to us)

vi (to you people)

gli, Loro (to them)

#### Verb Singular Form

piace (is pleasing)

#### Verb plural Form

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 [a loro] or [a lui] is placed in brackets in order to clarify who is being referred to.

## LESSON 101 – LEZIONE 101

### 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 <u>do</u> you <u>stand</u> ? (familiar) .....	Come <u>stai</u> ?
I'm <u>fine</u> , thank you, and you? (familiar) .....	Io sto <u>bene</u> , grazie, e tu?
How <u>are</u> <u>you</u> ? (polite) .....	Come <u>sta</u> ?
I am fine, thank you, and <u>you</u> ? (polite) .....	Io sto bene, grazie, e <u>Lei</u> ?
<u>How</u> is your mother? (familiar) .....	<u>Come</u> <u>sta</u> tua mamma?
How <u>is</u> Mrs. Mary? .....	Come <u>sta</u> la signora Maria?
How is your <u>little girl</u> ? .....	Come <u>sta</u> la tua <u>bambina</u> ?
How are <u>you</u> ? (plural) .....	Come <u>state</u> <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.
I'm fine <u>too</u> , thank you. . . . .	<u>Anch'</u> io sto bene, grazie.
I'm 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 it going</u> ? (familiar or polite) . . . . .	Come <u>va</u> ?
How <u>are things 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 102 – LEZIONE 102

### 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 leaving. .... La coppia sta partendo.

to observe ..... osservare

I am observing this painting. /

I am in the process of observing this painting. .... Sto osservando questo quadro.

to tie ..... legare

Are you tying the boat? /

Are you in the process of tying the boat? (familiar) .... Stai legando la barca?

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

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

Are you resting? (polite) .... [Lei] Sta riposando?

to count ..... contare

We <u>are counting</u> the days.	<u>Stiamo contando</u> i giorni.
to reserve . . . . .	riservare / prenotare
Are you guys <u>reserving</u> a room?	<u>State prenotando</u> una camera?
to joke . . . . .	scherzare
They <u>are</u> only <u>joking</u> !	<u>Stanno solo scherzando!</u>
to catch / to take . . . . .	prendere
I <u>am catching</u> a cold.	<u>Sto prendendo</u> un raffreddore.
I am catching the <u>ball</u> .	<u>Sto prendendo</u> la <u>palla</u> .
Are you people <u>waiting</u> for the bus?	<u>State aspettando</u> l'autobus?
Are you <u>having</u> a cappuccino? /	
Are you <u>taking</u> a cappuccino? (polite)	<u>Sta prendendo</u> un cappuccino?
to interrupt . . . . .	interrompere
You <u>are interrupting</u> the conversation! (familiar)	<u>Stai interrompendo</u> la conversazione!
to cry . . . . .	piangere
The boy <u>was crying</u> .	Il bambino <u>stava piangendo</u> .
to clean . . . . .	pulire
She <u>is cleaning</u> the windows.	[Lei] <u>Sta pulendo</u> le finestre.
to push . . . . .	spingere
They <u>were pushing</u> the car.	<u>Stavano spingendo</u> la macchina.
to <u>go away</u> . . . . .	<u>andare</u> via
They <u>are going</u> away.	<u>Stanno andando</u> via.

to transport . . . . .	trasportare
They are transporting the <u>merchandise</u> . . . . .	Stanno trasportando le <u>merci</u> .
to fall asleep [Reflexive] . . . . .	addormentarsi
She <u>is falling asleep</u> . . . . .	Lei <u>si sta addormentando</u> .
He is <u>finally</u> falling asleep! . . . . .	Lui si sta addormentando <u>finalmente!</u>
<u>to enjoy something</u> [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 <u>is telling</u> me something. . . . .	[Lui] <u>Mi sta dicendo</u> una cosa.
What <u>are you guys doing?</u> . . . . .	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 am <u>about to</u> leave. . . . .	<u>Sto per</u> partire.
Summer <u>is about to</u> end. . . . .	L'estate <u>sta per</u> finire.
It <u>is about to</u> 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 103 – LEZIONE 103

### USE OF “BUONO”, “BELLO”, “BRAVO” AND THEIR PLACEMENT IN THE SENTENCE – LA DIFFERENZA TRA “BUONO”, “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):

A cocktail. .... Un cocktail.

This is a good cocktail. .... Questo è un buon cocktail.

We are good coworkers. /

We are good colleagues. (feminine) .... [Noi] Siamo buone colleghes.

They are good schoolmates. .... [Loro] Sono buoni compagni di scuola.

Are these cigarettes good? .... Sono buone queste sigarette?

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 garden of my grandmother. .... Il bel giardino di mia nonna.

My female neighbor has a handsome boy. .... La mia vicina 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 a <u>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 a <u>good</u> mother. . . . .	E’ <u>una buona</u> madre.
She is a <u>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 <u>actor</u> . . . . .	Lui è un bravo <u>attore</u> francese.
She is a good German <u>actress</u> . . . . .	Lei è una brava <u>attrice</u> tedesca.
Spanish is a beautiful <u>Latin</u> language. . . . .	Lo spagnolo è una bella lingua <u>latina</u> .
French is a beautiful <u>Romance</u> language. . . . .	Il francese è una bella lingua <u>romanza</u> .
It was a beautiful American <u>ship</u> . . . . .	Era una bella <u>nave</u> 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, good tasting, good natured

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

## LESSON 104 – LEZIONE 104

### COMMON EXPRESSIONS – ESPRESSIONI DI USO COMUNE

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

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? (plural) ..... 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 myself.] ..... Ho intenzione di licenziarmi.

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 manage to shut the garage. . . . Non riesco a chiudere il garage.  
I can't understand why. / I don't manage to understand. . . . Non riesco a capire.  
I couldn't find out. / I couldn't find it out. . . . . Non sono riuscito a saperlo.  
to be afraid of / to have fear of . . . . . avere paura di  
Are you afraid? / Do you have fear? (familiar) . . . . . Hai paura?  
Are you afraid of the dark? (familiar) . . . . . Hai paura del buio?  
I am not afraid of anything. [L. Not have fear of nothing] . . . . Non ho paura di nulla.  
I am broke. [L. I am at green.] . . . . . Sono al verde!  
I have a commitment. / I have an engagement. . . . . Ho un impegno.  
Today I am very busy. . . . . Oggi sono molto impegnato.  
to be worried . . . . . essere preoccupato  
I am very worried! / I am very concerned! . . . . . Sono molto preoccupato!  
I am worried about you! (familiar) . . . . . Sono preoccupata per te!  
to worry / to worry oneself [Reflexive] . . . . . preoccuparsi  
What are you worried about?  
[L. Of what yourself worry] (familiar) . . . . . Di che cosa ti preoccupi?

- There is nothing to be worried about. .... Non c'è niente da preoccuparsi.  
to mean [L. to want to say] ..... voler dire  
What does it mean? [L. What want to say?] ..... Che cosa vuol dire?  
What do you mean? (familiar) ..... Che cosa vuoi dire?  
What do you mean? (plural) ..... Che cosa volete dire?  
What do they mean? ..... Che cosa vogliono 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.

## LESSON 105 – LEZIONE 105

### SEVERAL MEANINGS OF THE VERB “DOVERE” – SIGNIFICATI DIVERSI DEL VERBO “DOVERE”

- I have to go to the pharmacy. / I must go to the pharmacy. .... Devo andare in farmacia.  
Must you really go? (familiar) ..... Devi proprio andare?  
She has to cash this check. / She must cash this check. .... [Lei] Deve incassare questo assegno.  
He has to make an attempt. / He must make an attempt. .... [Lui] Deve fare un tentativo.  
You must have patience! (polite) ..... [Lei] Deve avere pazienza!  
It must cost quite a bit. / It must cost a lot. .... Deve costare parecchio.  
We have to give a reply. / We must give a reply. .... Dobbiamo dare una risposta.

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> .
to reimburse . . . . .	rimborsare
They have to reimburse <u>it to him</u> ! /	
They must reimburse <u>it to her</u> ! . . . . .	Devono rimborsarglielo!
They have <u>to 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 euros</u> to Mrs. Rossi. . . . .	Devo <u>diecimila euros</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 98.)

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 106 – LEZIONE 106

### THE VERB “DARE” AND ITS IDIOMS –

### ESPRESSIONI IDIOMATICHE CON IL VERBO “DARE”

to give ..... dare

To speak to someone informally. / To address someone

informally. [L. To give of (informal) you] ..... Dare del tu.

To speak to someone formally. / To use the polite form

of address. [L. To give of (formal) you] ..... Dare del Lei.

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.

[L. She, to him, gives the informal “you”.] ..... Lei gli da del tu.

We use the informal “you” between us.

[L. We, to us, give the informal “you”.] ..... Noi ci diamo del tu.

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.

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 ride ..... dare 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 dei 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 107 – LEZIONE 107

### 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 shorts. . . . . Ho bisogno di comprare dei calzoncini.
- They are [some] Austrian tourists. . . . . Sono dei turisti austriaci.
- Do you have any old pots and pans? (familiar) . . . . . Avete delle pentole vecchie?
- Where can I buy some undershirts? . . . . . Dove posso comprare delle canottiere?
- Where can I buy some lightbulbs? . . . . . Dove posso comprare delle lampadine?
- He gave me some pills to take. . . . . Mi ha dato delle pillole da prendere.
- She wears [some] blue jeans and [some] black boots. . . . . Porta dei blue jeans e degli stivali neri.
- I have a friend in Milan and [some] relatives in Bologna. . . . . Ho un amico a Milano e dei parenti  
a Bologna.
- I bought 1 kilogram of bread. . . . . Ho comprato un chilo di pane.

I would like a <u>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.	<u>Ho 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 [a <u>sack</u> ] of people.	C'era un <u>sacco</u> di gente.
There was a <u>lot</u> of stuff.	C'era un <u>sacco</u> di roba.
a <u>meter</u>	un <u>metro</u>
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 a <u>bit</u> of soup.	Ha mangiato un <u>pochino</u> di minestra.
I drank some wine. / I drank a <u>little</u> wine.	Ho bevuto un <u>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”. However, 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:

Definite Article

- il vino (the wine)
- la pasta (the pasta)
- l'aspirina (the aspirin)
- l'antipasto (the appetizer)
- gli spaghetti (the spaghetti)
- i funghi (the mushrooms)
- le fragole (the strawberries)

Partitive

- del vino (some / any wine)
- della pasta (some / any pasta)
- dell'aspirina (some / any aspirin)
- dell'antipasto (some / any appetizer)
- degli spaghetti (some / any spaghetti)
- dei funghi (some/any mushrooms)
- delle 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)
- un'arancia (an orange)
- un limone (a lemon)
- un antipasto (an appetizer)
- uno spuntino (a snack)

- delle pere (some / any pears)
- delle arance (some / any oranges)
- dei limoni (some / any lemons)
- degli antipasti (some / any appetizers)
- degli spuntini (some / any snacks)

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