

ITALIAN

ROMANCE LANGUAGE OF 62 MILLION

71. Adverbs

Most adverbs are formed by adding *-mente* to the feminine singular form of the adjective. Adjectives ending in *-le* or *-re* drop the final *-e* before adding *-mente*, if the *l* or *r* is preceded by a vowel.

Adjective	Adverb	
recente	recentemente	recently
comoda	comodamente	comfortably
finale	finalmente	finally
regolare	regolarmente	regularly

Note that the adverbial form of *buono* (good) is **bene**, and *cattivo* (bad) is **male**.

72. Passive Voice

In passive sentences, the subject receives the action of the verb. In active sentences, the subject does the action. However, the meaning of both sentences is the same. The passive form is only possible with transitive verbs and is much more common in English than in Italian. The passive form consists of the verb **essere** plus the past participle of the main verb followed by **da** (by) and its contractions. *Essere* should be in the same tense as the verb in its corresponding active sentence. The past participle agrees in gender and number with the subject.

Active **I miei genitori pagano l'affitto.** My parents pay the rent.

Passive **L'affitto è pagato dai miei genitori.** The rent is paid by my parents.

I contratti sono firmati dalle ragazze. The contracts are signed by the girls.

La stanza è stata arredata da Carlo. The room was decorated by Carlo.

L'affitto sarà pagato dai miei genitori. The rent will be paid by my parents.

73. The Impersonal "Si"

Si can be used as a reflexive pronoun, but it can also be used as an impersonal pronoun. It corresponds to "one, you, we, the people in general, or they" in English and always use the third person form of the verb (either singular or plural depending on the object).

Qui si vende carta da lettere. We sell writing paper here./Writing paper is sold here.

Si vendono anche matite? Do you also sell pencils?

Qui non si parla francese. We don't speak French here./French is not spoken here.

74. Post Office and Bank

post office	la posta	bank	la banca
mailbox	la cassetta delle lettere	file cabinet	la schedario
mail carrier	il postino	guard	il custode
mailbag	il sacco della posta	safe	la cassaforte
price	il prezzo	safety deposit box	la cassetta di sicurezza
scale	la bilancia	checkbook	il libretto degli assegni
package	il pacchetto	credit card	la carta di credito
stamp	il francobollo	bills	i biglietti
letter	la lettera	coins	le monete
address	l'indirizzo	deposit slip	il modulo per i depositi
postal worker	l'impiegata postale	pen	la penna
newspaper	il giornale	check	l'assegno
magazine	la rivista	bank teller	il cassiere

75. To Give and to Receive

dare - to give		ricevere - to receive	
do	diamo	ricevo	riceviamo
dai	date	ricevi	ricevete
dà	danno	riceve	ricevono

76. Infinitives followed by Prepositions

The following verbs require **a** or **di** when followed by another infinitive, although the preposition is not always translated into English.

Verb + a + another infinitive		Verb + di + another infinitive	
aiutare	to help	aspettare	to wait for
andare	to go	cercare	to look for
cominciare	to begin	cessare	to cease
continuare	to continue	chiedere	to ask
correre	to run	comandare	to command
imparare	to learn	credere	to believe
insegnare	to teach	decidere	to decide
invitare	to invite	dimenticare	to forget
mandare	to send	dire	to say, tell
passare	to stop by	domandare	to ask
pensare	to think of	finire	to finish
preparare	to prepare	offrire	to offer
provare	to try	permettere	to permit
risuscire	to succeed	promettere	to promise
servire	to be good for	sapere	to know
stare	to stay, stand	sognare	to dream
tornare	to return	sperare	to hope
venire	to come	tentare	to try, attempt

77. The Beach

beach	la spiaggia	clam	l'ostrica
island	l'isola	sand castle	il castello di sabbia
lighthouse	il faro	fins	le pinne
pier	il molo	goggles	la maschera subacquea
lifeguard	il bagnino	palm tree	la palma
coconut	il cocco	beach towel	l'asciugamano
seashore	il litorale	oar	il remo
surfboard	la tavoletta da surf	rowboat	la barca a remo
sand	la sabbia	sea gull	il gabbiano
lounge chair	la sedia a sdraio	seal	la foca
beach umbrella	l'ombrellone	sea lion	l'otaria
picnic	il picnic	wave	l'onda
suntan lotion	la crema abbronzante	sailboat	la barca a vela
beach ball	il pallone	waterskiing	lo sci nautico
sea shell	la conchiglia	ocean liner	la nave
seaweed	l'alga marina	hut	la capanna

78. To Follow

seguire - to follow

sèguo	seguiamo
sègui	seguite
sègue	seguono

79. Fare Causative

The verb **fare** can be followed by an infinitive to express the idea of having someone do something or having something done. If the object is a noun, it follows the infinitive; but if the object is a pronoun, it precedes the verb **fare**. (Unless the object pronoun is *loro*, then it always follows the infinitive.) Note that *farsi* can also be used in a causative construction when one is having something done to oneself.

Abbiamo fatto fare quelle sedia. We had that chair made.

Faccio studiare i ragazzi. I make the boys study.

Li faccio studiare. I make them study.

Mi faccio tagliare i capelli. I'm having my hair cut.

When a causative sentence has two objects, the person being made to do something becomes the indirect object. In Italian, the indirect object is introduced by **a**.

Il maestro fa leggere lo studente. The teacher makes the student read.

Il maestro fa leggere la lettura allo studente. The teacher makes the student read the passage.

To avoid ambiguity with the indirect object, the preposition **da** instead of **a** can be used. The sentence **Abbiamo fatto mandare il pacco a Maria** can mean two things: 1) We had Mary send the package or 2) We had the package sent to Mary. If the first meaning is intended, then **da** can replace **a**.

80. Office / School Supplies

chalkboard	la lavagna
eraser	il cancellino
chalk	il gesso
desk	il banco
pencil	la matita
book	il libro
notebook	il quaderno
paper	la carta
page	la pagina
pen	la penna
backpack	lo zaino
mistake	lo sbaglio
exam	l'esame (m)
clock	l'orologio
student (m)	lo studente
dictionary	il dizionario

81. Conditional Tenses

The conditional tense expresses "would" and is used with requests and doubts. It is also used in hypothetical situations with "if" clauses or with events or actions that may occur in the future, but probably won't.

To form the present conditional, use the future stem and these endings for the three types of verbs. (The verbs that have irregular future forms are also irregular in the conditional tense.)

-ei -emmo
-esti -este
-ebbe -ebbero

Gli parlerei, ma non è a casa. I would talk to him, but he's not at home.

Prendereste un caffè? Would you like some coffee?

Sarei più contenta. I would be happier.

As in the future tense, verbs ending in -care and -gare add an h after the c or g for pronunciation. Verbs endings in -ciare and -giare drop the final i in all forms of the present conditional.

Dovere, potere, and volere all have irregular forms in the present conditional:

dovere		potere		volere	
dovrei	dovremmo	potrei	potremmo	vorrei	vorremmo
dovresti	dovreste	potresti	potreste	vorresti	vorreste
dovrebbe	dovrebbero	potrebbe	potrebbero	vorrebbe	vorrebbero

The past conditional expresses the same basic idea as the present conditional. It is used to express unfulfilled requests, situations that did not occur, or events which had the possibility to fulfill themselves, but didn't. It is formed by using the present conditional of avere or essere and the past participle of the main verb. One difference between English and Italian usage of the past conditional is

that when expressing a future action from the viewpoint of the past, Italian uses the past conditional whereas English uses the present conditional.

Ha detto che sarebbe venuto. He said that he would come.

82. Parts of a Car / Gas Station

gas pump	la pompa di benzina
gas cap	il coperchio del serbatoio
gas can	il bidone per la benzina
trunk	il bagagliaio
roof	il tetto
seat	il sedile
door	lo sportello
tire	la gomma
license plate	la targa
bumper	il paraurti
headlight	il fanale
hood	il cofano
windshield wiper	il tergicristallo
steering wheel	il volante
oil can	il oliatore
radiator	il radiatore
battery	la batteria
jumper cables	i cavi per l'avviamento
screwdriver	il cacciavite
hammer	il martello
wrench	la chiave
nut	il dado
screw	la vite
wheel	la ruota
tires	le gomme
air pump	la pompa pneumatica
flat tire	la gomma a terra

83. To Drive

condurre - to drive

conduco conduciamo
conduci conducete
conduce conducono

84. Travelling / Airport

Where is...	Dov'è...	doh-veh
the bank?	la banca?	lah bahn-kah
the bathroom?	la toilette?	lah twah-let-tah
an automatic cash machine?	un bancomat?	oon bahn-koh-maht
the car rental?	l'autonoleggio?	low-toh-no-led-joh

the taxi stand?	il posteggio dei taxi?	eel poh-stehd-joh day taks-see
the phone?	il telefono?	eel teh-leh-foh-noh
the ticket office?	la biglietteria?	lah bee-lyeht-teh-ree-ah
the train station?	la stazione?	lah stah-zee-oh-neh
the bus stop?	la fermata dell'autobus?	la fair-mah-tah dell ow-toh-boos
the subway?	la metropolitana?	lah meh-tro-poh-lee-tah-nah
the airport?	l'aeroporto?	lah-eh-roh-por-toh
the currency exchange?	l'ufficio cambio?	loo-fee-choh kahm-byoh
the information booth?	l'ufficio informazioni?	loo-fee-choh een-for-maht-zee-ohn-ee
the lost baggage office?	l'ufficio oggetti smarriti?	loo-fee-choh ohd-jeht-tee smahr-ree-tee
the entrance?	l'entrata?	lehn-trah-tah
the exit?	l'uscita?	loo-shee-tah

ticket	il biglietto
flight	il volo
reservation	la prenotazione
round-trip ticket	il biglietto di andata e ritorno
smoking	fumatori
non smoking	non fumatori
baggage	il bagaglio
suitcase	la valigia
passport	il passaporto
gate	l'uscita
boarding pass	la carta d'imbarco
Lira	lire

85. Directional Words

straight ahead	sempre diritto
to the right	a destra
to the left	a sinistra
down there	laggiù
behind	dietro
in front of	davanti a
next to	accanto a
across from	dirimpetto a
after	dopo
near	vicino a
far from	lontano da

86. Use of the Infinitive

The infinitive can be used after certain prepositions, such as **per**, **prima di** and **senza**; whereas in English, the gerund form is usually used.

Siamo pronto per uscire. We are ready to go out.

Prima di partire. Before leaving.

Senza dire niente. Without saying anything.

The past infinitive may be used after **senza** and **dopo**. It is formed with the auxiliaries *essere* or *avere* and the past participle of the verb. The final -e of the auxiliary verb is commonly dropped.

Sono venuti senza aver telefonato. They came without having telephoned.

È ritornata dopo aver comprato i biglietti. She returned after having bought the tickets.

The infinitive may also function as a noun. In this case, the English translation is also the gerund form.

Viaggiare stanca. Travelling is tiring.

Letting, seeing or hearing someone do something is expressed by the forms of *lasciare*, *vedere* and *sentire* plus the infinitive.

Ho sentito cantare Teresa. I heard Teresa sing.

Ho veduto dormire i bambini. I saw the children sleep.

87. Subjunctive Mood

The Subjunctive mood expresses doubt, uncertainty, hope, fear, possibility, opinions, etc. and is used much more frequently in Italian. It is mainly used in dependent clauses (sentences introduced by a conjunction that do not have a complete meaning) that are introduced by *che*.

The present subjunctive of regular verbs is formed by dropping the normal endings, and adding these new endings:

	-are	-ere	1st -ire	2nd -ire
-i	-iamo	-a -iamo	-a -iamo	-isca -iamo
-i	-iate	-a -iate	-a -iate	-isca -iate
-i	-ino	-a -ano	-a -ano	-isca -iscano

Verbs ending in *-care* and *-gare* add an *h* before all endings of the present subjunctive. Verbs ending in *-ciare* and *-giare* drop the *i* from their stems.

Many common verbs have irregular present subjunctive forms:

avere	essere	andare	bere	dare	dire
abbia abbiamo	sia siamo	vada andiamo	beva beviamo	dia diamo	dica diciamo
abbia abbiate	sia siate	vada andiate	beva beviate	dia diate	dica diciate
abbia abbiano	sia siano	vada vadano	beva bevano	dia diano	dica dicano