

LEVEL ONE

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 is designed and organized with the traveler in mind. The following guidelines are used:

1. The basic premise is that communicating in a language requires learning words, phrases and sentences: but you can't learn to communicate effectively in a language unless you know the individual meaning of each word.

2. The emphasis is on communication. Words, phrases or sentences can be used to communicate. It is not always necessary to use a complete sentence to convey a thought.

3. It teaches the way a child learns. Children start by learning one-word sentences, then two-word sentences, etc.

4. It teaches the most important things first. This course does not use your valuable memory to store useless words. The important words you need to survive and get around are taught first. Grammar is introduced in the later lessons, but it is taught with examples rather than rules.

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5. No more than one new word is introduced at a time. This means you won't hear a sentence or a phrase and wonder which sound corresponds to which word.
6. No textbook is required. The fact that no more than one new word is introduced at a time enables you to use the CDs effectively without referring to a textbook. The CDs are designed to be used without a textbook so that you can use them while driving a car or while doing other things 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 Lesson One. For each expression you will hear the English version followed by a pause, then the Italian translation followed by a pause, then the Italian translation a second time followed by a third pause. At first, you will only be able to imitate the Italian words in the two pauses after the Italain 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 Lesson One several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing Lesson One followed by Lesson Two until you learn most of Lesson Two. As you progress, keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning of Lesson One to reinforce the material you have already learned. (As you progress through the material, you may want to restart at some place other than the start of Lesson One. 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

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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

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—Hank Raymond

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LESSON 1 – LEZIONE 1
BASICS – ELEMENTI BASILARI

I	io
you (familiar)	tu
you (polite)	Lei
he	lui
she	lei
this	questo [masc.] / questa [fem.]
We	noi
you (plural, as in “you guys” or “you people”)	voi
they	loro
good morning / good day	buon giorno
good evening	buona sera
good night	buona notte
good-bye	arrivederci
hello / good-bye	ciao
please	per favore / per piacere
thank you	grazie
you’re welcome / please	prego
yes	

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no . . . . . no
good . . . . . buono
bad . . . . . cattivo
sir / Mr. . . . . signore / signor
madam / Mrs. . . . . signora
miss . . . . . signorina

“tu” = familiar “you” singular, used in casual conversation.
“Lei” = polite “you” used with strangers or to be polite.
“voi” = familiar and polite “you” plural as in “you guys” or “you all.” This form is used as a plural for both “tu” and “Lei.”
“Lei” (polite “you”) is often capitalized to distinguish it from “lei” (she), but it is not necessary.
The pronoun “Loro” (capitalized) is also used as a very formal “you” plural, however this usage is very rare in modern Italian.
The subject pronoun “it” is almost never used in Italian. Instead, a sentence will simply start with a verb.
The subject pronoun “it” is implied by the form (conjugation) of the verb that is used along with the context of the rest of the sentence.

LESSON 2 – LEZIONE 2
BASIC PHRASES – LOCUZIONI DI BASE

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I <u>want</u>... . . . . .

I don't want.	Io non voglio.
Where?	Dove?
Where is? / Where is it?	Dov'è?
Where is the toilet? / Where is the bathroom?	Dov'è il bagno?
How much?	Quanto?
How much does it cost? [L. How much costs?]	Quanto costa?
time / hour	ora
…what time? / …which hour?	…che ora?
At what time?	A che ora?
You have (polite)	Lei ha…
Do you have…? [L. Have [you]…?] (polite)	Ha…?
I understand.	Io capisco.
I don't understand.	Io non capisco.
Do you understand? (polite)	Lei capisce?
It is…	É…
Is it…?	É…?

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

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LESSON 3 – LEZIONE 3
TRANSPORTATION NOUNS – MEZZI DI TRASPORTO

train . . . . . treno
a train . . . . . un treno
the train . . . . . il treno
the trains . . . . . i treni
an automobile . . . . . una macchina
the automobile . . . . . la macchina
the automobiles . . . . . le macchine
a taxi . . . . . un tassì
the taxi . . . . . il tassì
a ship . . . . . una nave
the ship . . . . . la nave
an airplane . . . . . un aereo
the airplane . . . . . l'aereo
the bus . . . . . l'autobus
a bus . . . . . un autobus
the bus stop [L. the stop of the bus] . . . . . la fermata dell'autobus
a bus stop . . . . . una fermata dell'autobus
a ticket . . . . .

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the ticket	il biglietto
the ticket window / the ticket office	la biglietteria
an airport	un aeroporto
the airport	l'aeroporto
the flight	il volo
a connection	una coincidenza
the connection	la coincidenza
the connections	le coincidenze
the gate	l'uscita
the railway	la ferrovia
the station	la stazione
the railway station	la stazione ferroviaria
the bus terminal [L. the terminal of the bus]	il capolinea dell'autobus
the platform	il marciapiede
Which platform?	Quale marciapiede?
Which track?	Quale binario?
Which train car?	Quale carrozza?

In Italian, all nouns have a gender. That is, they are considered masculine or feminine. In English, the articles "the", "a", or "an" help se articles have genders which must agree with the genders of t e articles "il" and "un" as well

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as “lo” and “uno” are used with masculine nouns and the articles “la” and “una” are used with feminine nouns. Articles must also agree in number (singular or plural) with their nouns. The plural of “il” is “i”, the plural of “lo” is “gli” and the plural of “la” is “le”.

“lo” (masculine) is used before masculine nouns beginning with “z”, or “s + consonant”. “lo” changes into “l’ ” before masculine nouns beginning with vowels. The plural of “lo” and “l’ ” is “gli”.

“il” (masculine) is used with all other masculine nouns.

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

“uno” (masculine) is used before masculine nouns beginning with “z” or “s + consonant.” “uno” becomes “un” (without apostrophe) before masculine nouns beginning with vowels.

“un” (masculine) is used for all other masculine nouns.

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

“dell’autobus” = “di” + “l’ ” = “

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	Singular		Plural	
	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
the	il, lo	la	i, gli	le
“a” or “an”	un, uno	una	-	-

LESSON 4 – LEZIONE 4
TRANSPORTATION PHRASES – FRASI NEI TRASPORTI

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

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

"alla" = "a" + "la"

"all'aeroporto" = "a" + "lo" + "aeroporto"

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In Italian, the use of subject pro) is optional. This is because

the subject pronoun can be detemined by which conjugation of the verb is used. In the examples above, since “vorrei” can only be used with “io” (“io” = “I”), it is not necessary to say “Io vorrei...” because “io” is understood.

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

LESSON 5 – LEZIONE 5
MONEY – DENARO / SOLDI

the money	il denaro / i soldi
European money	euro
the coin	la moneta
the bank	la banca
Where is the bank?	Dov’è la banca?
exchange	cambio
Where is the ATM? / Where is the cash machine?	Dov’è il bancomat?
the currency	la valuta
the small change	gli spiccioli
to change money	cambiare valuta
I would like to change some cur	re della valuta.

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to buy . . . . . comprare
I would like to buy some euros. . . . . Vorrei comprare degli euro.
the rate of exchange . . . . . il corso del cambio
What is the exchange rate?
[L. Which is the exchange rate?] . . . . . Qual'è il corso del cambio?
a banknote . . . . . una banconota
a check . . . . . un assegno
to travel . . . . . viaggiare
a travellers check . . . . . un travelers chèque
credit . . . . . credito
a credit card . . . . . una carta di credito
"del" = "di" + "il"
"della" = "di" + "la"
"delle" = "di" + "le"

LESSON 6 – LEZIONE 6
HOTEL – ALBERGO

a hotel . . . . . un albergo / un hotel
a hostel . . . . . un ostello
a room . . . . . na camera

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a better room	una camera migliore
I would like a better room.	Vorrei una camera migliore.
a bathroom	un bagno
with bathroom	con bagno
without bathroom	senza bagno
a shower	una doccia
a toilet	una toletta / un gabinetto
a washbasin	un lavandino
I would like a room with a bathroom.	Vorrei una camera con bagno.
and a shower	e una doccia
How much does it cost?	Quanto costa?
expensive	caro / costoso
very expensive	molto caro
too much	troppo
too expensive	troppo caro
It's too expensive.	È troppo caro.
cheap	economico / a buon mercato
cheaper / more cheap	più economico
Do you have a less expensive room? (polite)	Ha una camera meno cara?
Do you have the key? (polite)	
the week	

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per week . . . . . per settimana / a settimana
per night . . . . . per notte
air conditioning . . . . . aria condizionata
vacancy / rooms available . . . . . stanze libere
no vacancy / all occupied . . . . . tutto occupato
It works. . . . . Funziona.
It does not work. . . . . Non funziona.
The shower does not work. . . . . La doccia non funziona.
The shower is broken. . . . . La doccia è rotta.
to make . . . . . fare
I would like to make a reservation. . . . . Vorrei fare una prenotazione.

LESSON 7 – LEZIONE 7
IMPORTANT WORDS – PAROLE IMPORTANTI

the water . . . . . l'acqua
drinking water . . . . . acqua potabile
the luggage . . . . . i bagagli
my luggage . . . . . i miei bagagli
the suitcase . . . . . la valigia
the suitcases . . . . .

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my suitcase	la mia valigia
my suitcases	le mie valigie
this suitcase	questa valigia
that suitcase	quella valigia
that one	quella / quello
that one over there	quella là / quella lì
this ticket	questo biglietto
a backpack	uno zaino
the counter	il banco
the baggage claim	il ritiro bagagli
the key	la chiave
a locker	un armadietto
the railroad	la ferrovia
the little town	il paese
the village	il villaggio
the city	la città
a map	una cartina
a map of the city	una cartina della città
open	aperto / aperta
closed	a
the passport	

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a ticket book / a block of tickets . . . . . un blocchetto di biglietti
the police . . . . . la polizia
a police officer . . . . . un poliziotto / una guardia

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

LESSON 8 – LEZIONE 8
DIRECTIONS – DIREZIONI

to the right . . . . . a destra
to the left . . . . . a sinistra
Turn to the right. . . . . Gira a destra.
Turn to the left. . . . . Gira a sinistra.
ahead / forward . . . . . avanti
straight ahead . . . . . avanti diritto / sempre diritto
the corner . . . . . l’angolo
around the corner / behind the c o
the street . . . . .

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the side	il lato / il fianco
the other side	l'altro lato
the other side of the street	l'altro lato della strada
the end of the street	la fine della strada
to the end of the street	alla fine della strada
to the bank	alla banca
here	qui / qua
there	là / lì
over there / down there	laggiù
near	vicino / vicina
near [to] the corner	vicino all'angolo
far	lontano / lontana
far from here	lontano da qui
this address	questo indirizzo
next to… / near to…	vicino a…
as far as…	fino a…
as far as the bank	fino alla banca
as far as the corner	fino all'angolo

"al"= "a" + "il"

"al" changes to "all' " in front of a vowel.

"alla" = "a" + "la"

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LESSON 9 – LEZIONE 9
NUMBERS – NUMERI

0 . . . . . zero
1 . . . . . uno
2 . . . . . due
3 . . . . . tre
4 . . . . . quattro
5 . . . . . cinque
6 . . . . . sei
7 . . . . . sette
8 . . . . . otto
9 . . . . . nove
10 . . . . . dieci

LESSON 10 – LEZIONE 10
MORE NUMBERS – PIÙ NUMERI

11 . . . . . undici
12 . . . . . dodici
13 . . . . . tredici
14 . . . . . .

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15 . . . . . quindici
16 . . . . . sedici
17 . . . . . diciassette
18 . . . . . diciotto
19 . . . . . diciannove
20 . . . . . venti

LESSON 11 – LEZIONE 11
BIG NUMBERS – NUMERI ALTI

20 . . . . . venti
21 . . . . . ventuno
22 . . . . . ventidue
23 . . . . . ventitré
24 . . . . . ventiquattro
25 . . . . . venticinque
26 . . . . . ventisei
27 . . . . . ventisette
28 . . . . . ventotto
29 . . . . . ventinove
30 . . . . . .

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31 . . . . . trentuno
32 . . . . . trentadue
33 . . . . . trentatré
40 . . . . . quaranta
41 . . . . . quarantuno
42 . . . . . quarantadue
50 . . . . . cinquanta
60 . . . . . sessanta
70 . . . . . settanta
80 . . . . . ottanta
90 . . . . . novanta
100 . . . . . cento

LESSON 12 – LEZIONE 12
VERY BIG NUMBERS – NUMERI MOLTO ALTI

100 . . . . . cento
101 . . . . . centouno
102 . . . . . centodue
115 . . . . . centoquindici
200 . . . . . .

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

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LESSON 13 – LEZIONE 13
AT THE RESTAURANT – AL RISTORANTE

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

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a list	una lista
a wine list	una lista dei vini
the first course	il primo piatto
the second course	il secondo piatto
a side dish	un contorno
vegetables	verdura
ice	ghiaccio
the tip	la mancia
a waiter	un cameriere
a waitress	una cameriera
to call a waiter	Cameriere!
to pay	pagare
I would like to pay.	Vorrei pagare.
Two coffees, please.	Due caffè per piacere.
Do you want dessert?	Vuole il dessert?

LESSON 14 – LEZIONE 14
SHOPPING – FARE SPESE

How much is it?	Quant'è?
this one (masculine)	

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that one (masculine)	quello
that one over there	quello laggiù
these (masculine)	questi
those (masculine)	quelli
those over there	quelli laggiù
large	grande
larger	più grande
the largest	il più grande
small (masculine)	piccolo
smaller	più piccolo
the smallest	il più piccolo
like this	così
like this one (masculine)	come questo
like this one, but bigger	come questo, ma più grande
better	meglio
more expensive	più caro
less expensive	meno caro
too expensive	troppo caro
cheap	poco caro
something	qualcosa
I would like something more or less like this.	Vorrei qualcosa più o meno così.

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I would like something less expensive. . . . . Vorrei qualcosa di meno caro.
I'm looking for… . . . . . Cerco…
No, not like that. . . . . No, non così.
Thank you, sir. . . . . Grazie, signore.

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

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

	Masculine	Feminine
this	questo	questa
that	quello	quella
these	questi	queste
those	quelli	quelle

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LESSON 15 – LEZIONE 15
TIME, GENERAL – PAROLE E AVVERBI DI TEMPO

a moment . . . . . un momento
a day . . . . . un giorno
a week . . . . . una settimana
a month . . . . . un mese
a year . . . . . un anno
today . . . . . oggi
tomorrow . . . . . domani
yesterday . . . . . ieri
now . . . . . ora / adesso
not now . . . . . non ora / non adesso
not yet . . . . . non ancora
this year . . . . . quest'anno
the next year . . . . . l'anno prossimo
the last year . . . . . l'anno scorso / l'anno passato
the other day . . . . . l'altro giorno
in two days . . . . . fra due giorni / tra due giorni
within two days . . . . . entro due giorni
two days ago . . . . . —

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two times . . . . . due volte
three times . . . . . tre volte
one more time / another time . . . . . un'altra volta
again . . . . . ancora / di nuovo
in time . . . . . col tempo
on time / on schedule . . . . . in orario
"col"= "con" + "il"

LESSON 16 – LEZIONE 16
TIME OF DAY – ORE DEL GIORNO

the time . . . . . il tempo / l'ora
How long? / How much time? . . . . . Quanto tempo?
What time is it? . . . . . Che ora è?
the morning . . . . . la mattina
noon . . . . . mezzogiorno
the afternoon . . . . . il pomeriggio
the evening . . . . . la sera
the night . . . . . la notte
midnight . . . . . mezzanotte
a second . . . . .

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a minute . . . . . un minuto
an hour . . . . . un'ora
8 o'clock . . . . . le otto
It's eight o'clock. [L. [It] are the eight.] . . . . . Sono le otto.
It's one o'clock. [L. [It] is the one.] . . . . . È l'una.
a quarter past eight . . . . . le otto e un quarto
8:15 . . . . . le otto e quindici
half past eight . . . . . le otto e mezzo
a quarter to nine . . . . . un quarto alle nove
8:50 . . . . . le otto e cinquanta
ten minutes to nine . . . . . le nove meno dieci
8 o'clock in the morning . . . . . le otto del mattino
4 o'clock in the afternoon . . . . . le quattro del pomeriggio
8 o'clock at night . . . . . le otto di sera
16:20 . . . . . le sedici e venti

LESSON 17 – LEZIONE 17
QUESTIONS – DOMANDE

Who? . . . . . Chi?
Who is it? . . . . . .

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

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How far is it?
[L. How much is [the] distance? / How much distance?] . . . Quant'è lontano?/ Quanto dista?
Do you want… ? (polite) . . . . . Vuole… ?
Do you want… ? (familiar) . . . . . Vuoi… ?
Do you want… ? (plural) . . . . . Volete… ?

LESSON 18 – LEZIONE 18
SHOPS – NEGOZI

the store / the shop . . . . . il negozio
a bakery . . . . . un panificio / una panetteria
the butcher shop . . . . . il macellaio
a pharmacy . . . . . una farmacia
the supermarket . . . . . il supermercato
the pastry shop . . . . . la pasticceria
the office . . . . . l'ufficio
the post office . . . . . l'ufficio postale / la posta
the customs house . . . . . la dogana
a laundry . . . . . una lavanderia
the barber . . . . . il barbiere
the hairdresser . . . . . e

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a beauty salon . . . . . un istituto di bellezza
a bookshop . . . . . una libreria
the department store . . . . . il grande magazzino
a market . . . . . un mercato
the police station . . . . . la stazione di polizia
a restaurant . . . . . un ristorante
the cafe or the coffeehouse . . . . . il caffè / il bar
an agency . . . . . un'agenzia
a travel agency . . . . . un'agenzia viaggi
the delicatessen . . . . . la salumeria
an ice cream parlor . . . . . una gelateria

LESSON 19 – LEZIONE 19
NOUNS – NOMI

the town / the city . . . . . la città
a country . . . . . un paese
the name . . . . . il nome
the food . . . . . il cibo
a state . . . . . uno stato
the United States . . . . .

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a gift . . . . . un regalo
a male friend . . . . . un amico
a female friend . . . . . un'amica
the postage stamp . . . . . il francobollo
an entrance . . . . . un'entrata
the exit . . . . . l'uscita
the clothes . . . . . i vestiti
my things / my stuff . . . . . la mia roba
the dirty laundry . . . . . la roba sporca
a thing . . . . . una cosa
some . . . . . qualche
something . . . . . qualcosa
sometimes . . . . . talora / qualche volta
the other / the other one . . . . . l'altro [masculine] / l'altra [feminine]
nothing . . . . . niente / nulla
a man . . . . . un uomo
a woman . . . . . una donna
a wife . . . . . una moglie
the husband . . . . . il marito
a child . . . . . _____ masculine] / _____a [feminine]

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the weather . . . . . il tempo
a word . . . . . una parola
the consulate . . . . . il consolato
the beach . . . . . la spiaggia
the problem . . . . . il problema
a piece . . . . . un pezzo
the cashier's desk . . . . . la cassa
a delay . . . . . un ritardo
the opposite . . . . . il contrario
a house . . . . . una casa
a little boat . . . . . una barca

LESSON 20 – LEZIONE 20
ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS – AGGETTIVI E AVVERBI

big / tall / great . . . . . grande
big / thick / heavy . . . . . grosso (grossa)
small . . . . . piccolo (piccola)
good / good hearted . . . . . buono (buona)
good / talented . . . . . bravo (brava)
well . . . . . .

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

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about / approximately	circa
important	importante
same	medesimo / stesso
similar	simile
opposite	opposto (opposta)
different	diverso (diversa)
up / upstairs	su
down / downstairs	giù
fast	rapido / veloce
slow	lento (lenta)
slower	più lento
slowest	il più lento (la più lenta)
slowly	lentamente
quickly	rapidamente
near	vicino (vicina)
nearer	più vicino
nearest	il più vicino (la più vicina)
only	soltanto / solo
alone	solo (sola)
already	
now	

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right away	subito
soon	presto
ready	pronto (pronta)
Spanish	spagnolo (spagnola)
English	inglese
American	americano (americana)
British	britannico (britannica)
Italian	italiano (italiana)
tall / high	alto (alta)
short / low	basso (bassa)

Remember, adjectives must agree in number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine or feminine) with the nouns they modify. The feminine forms of the adjectives are shown in parentheses. In general, adjectives which end in “o” or “a” end in the following letters:

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	-o	-i
Feminine	-a	-e

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The endings of adjectives which end in “e” generally follow this format:

	Singular	Plural
Masculine	-e	-i
Feminine	-e	-i

Adverbs do not agree with the words they modify. (Adverbs usually modify verbs or adjectives or another adverb.)

LESSON 21 – LEZIONE 21
VERBS – VERBI

to be . . . . . essere
to have . . . . . avere
to want . . . . . volere
to go . . . . . andare
to do / to make . . . . . fare
to eat . . . . . mangiare
to drink . . . . . bere
to buy . . . . . comprare / acquistare
to sell . . . . . vendere
to rent . . . . . eggiare

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to pay / to pay for . . . . . pagare
to see . . . . . vedere
to look at . . . . . guardare
to look for . . . . . cercare
to know something / to know how . . . . . sapere
to know someone or some place . . . . . conoscere
to understand . . . . . capire / comprendere
to come . . . . . venire
to stay / to be located . . . . . stare
to write . . . . . scrivere
to close . . . . . chiudere
to open . . . . . aprire
to learn . . . . . imparare / apprendere
to arrive . . . . . arrivare
to leave / to depart . . . . . partire
to leave something somewhere . . . . . lasciare
to say . . . . . dire
to speak . . . . . parlare
to lose . . . . . perdere
to steal / to rob . . . . .
to study . . . . .

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

These are the infinitive forms of these verbs (i.e. to be, to go, to see, etc.). To speak correctly you need to use the correct form (conjugatio conjugation, use the infinitive. You will most likely be understo

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

LESSON 22 – LEZIONE 22
PREPOSITIONS – PREPOSIZIONI

to / at	a
from	da
of	di
with	con
without	senza
for / intended for	per
by	da / presso
per	per
"on" or "over"	su / sopra
on top of	in cima a
under / below	sotto
in / into	in
inside	dentro
within	

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outside	fuori
in front of / ahead of	davanti a
in back of / behind	dietro a
before [time]	prima di
after [time]	dopo di
near to / next to	vicino a
far from	lontano da
beside	accanto a
around	intorno a
against	contro
between	fra / tra
during	durante
“since” or “ever since”	da / fin da
in the middle of	nel mezzo di / in mezzo a
through / across	attraverso
across from / on the other side of	dall'altro lato di
at the house of	da

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LESSON 23 – LEZIONE 23
PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS – PRONOMI E PREPOSIZIONI

for me . . . . . per me
for you (familiar) . . . . . per te
for you (polite) . . . . . per Lei
for him . . . . . per lui
for her . . . . . per lei
for us . . . . . per noi
for you (plural, familiar) . . . . . per voi
for them . . . . . per loro
to him . . . . . a lui
with her . . . . . con lei
from you / at your house (familiar) . . . . . da te
without me . . . . . senza di me
with them . . . . . con loro
before us . . . . . prima di noi
after you (familiar) . . . . . dopo di te
in front of them . . . . . davanti a loro
near you (plural) . . . . . vicino a voi
behind you (familiar) . . . . . .

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

LESSON 24 – LEZIONE 24
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES – AGGETTIVI POSSESSIVI

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

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my gift . . . . . il mio regalo
my gifts . . . . . i miei regali
your gift (familiar) . . . . . il tuo regalo
your gifts (familiar) . . . . . i tuoi regali
your gift (polite) . . . . . il Suo regalo
your gifts (polite) . . . . . i Suoi regali
his gift / her gift . . . . . il suo regalo
his gifts / her gifts . . . . . i suoi regali
our gift . . . . . il nostro regalo
our gifts . . . . . i nostri regali
your gift (plural) . . . . . il vostro regalo
your gifts (plural) . . . . . i vostri regali
their gift . . . . . il loro regalo
their gifts . . . . . i loro regali
your name (polite) . . . . . il Suo nome
my male friend . . . . . il mio amico
my female friend . . . . . la mia amica
our sister . . . . . nostra sorella
our brother . . . . . nostro fratello
our wives li
our husbands . . . . .

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his car / her car . . . . . la sua macchina
your car (familiar) . . . . . la tua macchina
their car . . . . . la loro macchina
your car (plural) . . . . . la vostra macchina
my father . . . . . mio padre
my mother . . . . . mia madre

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

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

LESSON 25 – LEZIONE 25
CONJUNCTIONS AND SIMILAR WORDS – CONGIUNZIONI E PAROLE SIMILI

and . . . . . e
or . . . . . o / oppure
also . . . . . anche / pure
but . . . . . ma

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maybe / perhaps . . . . . forse
because . . . . . perché
because of . . . . . a causa di
if . . . . . se
then . . . . . allora
afterward . . . . . dopo / in seguito
therefore . . . . . perciò
in any case . . . . . in ogni caso
however . . . . . tuttavia

LESSON 26 – LEZIONE 26
SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GENERAL – FRASI COMUNI

I speak Italian. . . . . Io parlo italiano. / Parlo italiano.
I do not speak Spanish. . . . . Non parlo spagnolo.
Do you speak Italian? (polite) . . . . . Parla italiano?
a little . . . . . un poco / un po'
from here to there . . . . . da qui a lì
at the station . . . . . alla stazione
on the platform . . . . . sul marciapiede
in the train . . . . .

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I am studying. / I study.	Io studio.
I am going. /I go.	Vado.
Stop here. (polite)	Fermi qui.
Stop! (familiar)	Ferma!
No problem. / There is no problem.	Non c'è problema.
I can. / I am able to.	Posso.
Can I? / May I?	Posso?
May I have… ?	Posso avere… ?
to call	chiamare
My name is… / Myself, I call…	Mi chiamo…
From which country [are you]?	Di quale paese [sei]?
From what country do you come? (polite)	Da che paese viene?
From where do you come?	Da dove viene?
Where are you from? / From where are you? (familiar)	Di dove sei?
I am…	Sono…
I am tired.	Sono stanco. / Sono stanca.
I come…	Vengo…
I come from the United States.	Vengo dagli Stati Uniti.
There is…	C'è…
There are…	
Here is… / Here are… / There i	

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I love…	Amo…
I like… [L. To me it is pleasing…]	Mi piace…
Do you like… ? (familiar) [L. To you it is pleasing… ?]	Ti piace?
Do you like your gift?	Ti piace il tuo regalo?
I am leaving.	Parto.
Excuse me. (to pass)	Permesso.
Excuse me. (to apologize) (familiar)	Perdonami. / Scusa.
Excuse me! (to get attention) (polite)	Scusi!
I have…	Ho…
Of course!	Certo!
certainly	certamente
Do you have… (plural, familiar)	Avete…
Do you have a menu in English?	Avete un menù in inglese?
Let's go!	Andiamo!
How does one say… ?	Come si dice… ?
Watch out!	Attenzione!
Be careful! / Stay attentive!	Sta' attento!
Speak slowly, please. (familiar)	Parla lentamente, per favore.
Repeat, please. (polite)	Ripeta, per favore.

"alla" = "a" + "la", "sul" = "su
"dagli" = "da" + "gli", "c'è" = "

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“Perdonami” = “perdona” + “mi” = “[you] pardon” + “me”

When asking for a menu at a restaurant, use the plural form of “you” as in “Do you people have a menu?”

“Di” and “da” are nearly interchangeable, but their use often depends on the following verb. In the above examples, notice that “di” is used with the verb “essere” (to be), and “da” is used with the verb “venire” (to come).

LESSON 27 – LEZIONE 27
SENTENCES AND PHRASES, NEGATIVE – FRASI NEGATIVE

I want…	Voglio…
I do not want…	Non voglio…
I would like…	Vorrei…
I would not like…	Non vorrei…
I have…	Ho…
I do not have…	Non ho…
It is…	È…
It is not…	Non è…
You have… (polite)	Ha…
You don’t have… (polite)	

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

LESSON 28 – LEZIONE 28
FORMING QUESTIONS – FARE DOMANDE

It is big. . . . . É grosso. / É grande.
Is it big? . . . . . É grosso? / É grande?
You have a car. (familiar) . . . . . Hai una macchina.
Do you have a car? . . . . . Hai una macchina?
The train is at the station. . . . . – tazione.
Is the train at the station? . . . . . – tazione?

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Is the train at the station?	È in stazione il treno?
You understand. (polite)	Capisce.
Do you understand?	Capisce?
It's too big.	È troppo grande.
Is it too big?	È troppo grande?
There is…	C'è…
Is there… ?	C'è… ?
It's far from here.	È lontano da qui.
Is it far from here?	È lontano da qui?
You want… (polite)	Vuole…
Do you want… ? (polite)	Vuole… ?
It is…	È…
Is it… ?	È… ?
What is it?	Cos'è?
There is a room with a bathroom.	C'è una camera con bagno.
Is there a room with a bathroom?	C'è una camera con bagno?

"cos'è" = "cosa" + "è"

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

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LESSON 29 – LEZIONE 29
SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GENERAL – FRASI COMUNI

I must… / I have to…	Devo…
I must buy…	Devo comprare…
I should…	Dovrei…
How old are you? / How many years have you? (familiar)	Quanti anni hai?
Where do you live? / Where do you reside? (polite)	Dove abita?
Show me. [L. [You] show to me.]	Mostrami.
Slow down!	Rallenta!
I want to go.	Voglio andare.
Do you have something else? (polite)	Ha qualcosa d'altro?
the opposite of big	il contrario di grande
I don't know the word.	Non conosco la parola.
That means…	Significa…
Does that mean… ?	Significa che… ?
What does that mean?	Che significa? / Cosa vuol dire?
I need… / I have need of…	Ho bisogno di…
Where is Joe's suitcase?	Dov'è la valigia di Joe?
very well	molto bene / benissimo
Of course.	

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It's clear. . . . . È chiaro.
It's fine. / It goes well. . . . . Va bene.
O.K., no problem. . . . . Oh-Key, Non c'è problema.
It's not bad. . . . . Non è male.
not bad . . . . . niente male
It's good. . . . . È buono.
I'm hungry. / I have hunger. . . . . Ho fame.
I'm thirsty. / I have thirst. . . . . Ho sete.
I'm hot. / I'm warm. [L. I have hot.] . . . . . Ho caldo.
I'm cold [L. I have cold.] . . . . . Ho freddo.
I'm busy. [L. I have (things) to do.] . . . . . Ho da fare.
I'm lost. [L. (I) myself am lost.] . . . . . Mi sono perso.
It's nice weather. / It makes beautiful weather. . . . . Fa bel tempo.
It's cold. [L. It makes cold.] . . . . . Fa freddo.
It's hot. / It's warm. . . . . Fa caldo.
It's cool. . . . . Fa fresco.
It's sunny. / There is the sun. . . . . C'è il sole.
It's windy. / There is wind. . . . . C'è vento.
You are sick. (familiar) . . . . . Stai male.
"mostrami" = "mostra" ([you] s

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LESSON 30 – LEZIONE 30

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, TRANSPORTATION – FRASI NEI TRASPORTI

Excuse me, sir, when does the next train to Torino leave? . . . . Mi scusi signore, quando parte il prossimo treno per Torino?

The train leaves in ten minutes. . . . . Il treno parte fra dieci minuti.

It leaves at ten o'clock in the morning. . . . . Parte alle dieci del mattino.

How much does a ticket cost? . . . . . Quanto costa un biglietto?

First or second class? . . . . . Prima o seconda classe?

Second class, please. . . . . Seconda classe, per piacere.

It's 42 euros. [L. [It] are 42 euros.] . . . . . Sono 42 euro.

He wants a ticket for the train that leaves for Naples at ten o'clock in the morning. . . . . Lui vuole un biglietto per il treno che parte per Napoli alle dieci del mattino.

Excuse me, sir, where is the bus to the beach? . . . . . Mi scusi signore, dov'è l'autobus per la spiaggia?

It's over there, on the left. . . . . È la, sulla sinistra.

Which one? There are many of them. . . . . Quale? Ce ne sono molti.

It's the number five. . . . . È il numero cinque.

Thank you very much. . . . . Grazie mille.

Does this bus go to the beach? . us va alla spiaggia?

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No, the number 5 goes to the beach. . . . . No, il numero cinque va alla spiaggia.
At what time does the last bus for the beach leave? . . . . . A che ora parte l'ultimo autobus per la spiaggia?
The last bus leaves at 17:20. . . . . L'ultimo autobus parte alle diciassette e venti.

"alle" = "a" + "le"
"sulla" = "su" + "la"

LESSON 31 – LEZIONE 31
SENTENCES AND PHRASES, MONEY – FRASI DA USARE IN BANCA

Excuse me sir, where is the nearest bank? . . . . . Mi scusi signore, dov'è la banca più vicina?
For which service? . . . . . Per quale servizio?
I want to change some money. . . . . Voglio cambiare dei soldi.
There is a bank on the other side of the street, on the right. . . C' è una banca dall'altra parte della strada, sulla destra.
What is the rate of exchange today? . . . . . Qual'è il corso del cambio oggi?
It's 1.2 euro per dollar. . . . . È un euro e venti per un dollaro.
I would like to exchange for euro. /
I would like to exchange into euro. . . . . Vorrei cambiare in euro.
I would like to buy some euros. _____are degli euro.

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How many? . . . . . Quanti?
I would like to change 100 dollars. . . . . Vorrei cambiare cento dollari.
I would like some coins, please. . . . . Vorrei degli spiccioli, per piacere.
There you are, sir. . . . . Ecco, signore.
Thank you, sir. . . . . Grazie, signore.
"dall'altra" = "dalla" + "altra" = "da" + "la" + altra"
"degli" = "di" + "gli"

LESSON 32 – LEZIONE 32
SENTENCES AND PHRASES, HOTEL – FRASI DA USARE IN ALBERGO

Excuse me sir, do you have any rooms? (polite) . . . . . Mi scusi signore, ha delle camere?
Yes, of course. . . . . Sì, certo.
No, we are full. [L. We are (at the) complete.] . . . . . No, siamo al completo.
How much is it for a room? . . . . . Quant'è per una camera?
With how many beds? . . . . . Con quanti letti?
For how many persons? . . . . . Per quante persone?
For me only. . . . . Per me solo.
With bathroom and bathtub? . . . . . Con bagno e vasca?
No, just a washbasin. . . . . No, solo un lavandino.
It's 120 euros per night. [L. Are . . . . . o per notte.

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May I see the room, please? . . . . . Posso vedere la stanza, per piacere?
Certainly, this way, please. . . . . Certamente, prego, di quà.
Do you want [it] the room? (polite) . . . . . La vuole la camera?
No, it's too expensive. . . . . No, è troppo cara.
Do you have a less expensive room? (polite)
[L. Do (you) have another room less expensive?] . . . . . Ha un'altra camera meno cara?
Yes, but it's very small. . . . . Si, però è molto piccola.
Do you have a better room? (polite)
[L. Do you have another room better?] . . . . . Ha un'altra camera migliore?
No, I am sorry. . . . . No, mi dispiace.
I want the room. . . . . Voglio la camera.
Which one? . . . . . Quale?
The small one, number seven.
[L. That small (one), number 7.] . . . . . Quella piccola, numero sette.
Very well! Sign here. (polite) . . . . . Benissimo! Firmi quà.

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LESSON 33 – LEZIONE 33
SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GETTING AROUND – FRASI DESTREGGIARSI

Excuse me, sir, where is the nearest post office? (polite)	Mi scusi signore, dov'è l'ufficio postale più vicino?
It's very far from here.	È molto lontano da qui.
How many kilometers from here?	Quanti chilometri da qui?
I don't know [it], but it's about ten minutes by car.	Non lo so, ma sono circa dieci minuti di macchina.
Is there a bus or a taxi near here?	C'è un autobus o un tassì qui vicino?
Yes, there is a taxi, but it's very expensive.	Sì, c'è un tassì ma è molto caro.
How much does the bus cost?	Quanto costa l'autobus?
The bus is free, but it's very difficult.	L'autobus è gratis, ma è molto difficile.
Why?	Perché?
Because the bus goes only [for] two kilometers.	Perché l'autobus và solo per due chilometri.
Oh, that's a problem.	Ah, quello è un problema.
I would like to buy some stamps.	Vorrei comprare dei francobolli.
I sell stamps here.	Vendo francobolli qui.
Good, I would like two 3 euro stamps.	Bene, vorrei due francobolli da 3 euro.
Very well, there you are, sir.	Molto bene, ecco, signore.
Thank you, sir.	re.
You're welcome.	

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LESSON 34 – LEZIONE 34
SENTENCES AND PHRASES, DIRECTIONS – FRASI, INFORMAZIONI

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

"all'angolo" = "a" + "lo" + "angolo"
"dell'ospedale" = "di" + "lo" + "ospedale"
"dall'altra" = "da" + "la" + "altra

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LESSON 35 – LEZIONE 35

SENTENCES AND PHRASES, CONVERSATION – FRASI DI CONVERSAZIONE

Good morning, John, how are you? (familiar)	Buon giorno, Giovanni, come stai?
Fine, and you? (familiar)	Bene, e tu?
Not bad. What are you doing today? (familiar)	Non c'è male. Che cosa fai oggi?
I'm going to my parents' house.	Vado a casa dei miei genitori.
Are you going by car? (familiar)	Vai con la macchina?
No, I have a bicycle.	Non, ho una bicicletta.
It's not very far from here.	Non è molto lontano da qui.
At what time are you leaving? (familiar)	A che ora parti?
About noon.	Verso mezzogiorno.
I believe.	Credo.
First, I'm going to the bakery.	Prima vado alla panetteria.
Why? [for] To buy the bread?	Perché? Per comprare il pane?
No. [for] To see my brother.	No. Per vedere mio fratello.
Does he work at the bakery?	Lui lavora in panetteria?
Yes, he works there with my sister.	Sì, lavora lì con mia sorella.
Oh, I see. / Oh, I understand.	Ah, capisco.
It's late now. I must go.	È tardi ora. Devo andare.
We must go.	_____ dare.
Yes, of course, see you soon. [L. _____	, ci vediamo presto.

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

LESSON 36 – LEZIONE 36
SENTENCES AND PHRASES, INTERNET – FRASI IN GERGO INTERNET

Do you people have a computer in the hotel?	Avete un computer in albergo?
Where is an internet café?	Dove c'è un internet café?
Which is the right password?	Qual'è la giusta parola d'ordine?
I don't have an e-mail address.	Non ho un indirizzo email.
to send	inviare
I need to send an email [message].	Devo inviare un messaggio email.
How much does the digital camera cost?	Quanto costa la macchina fotografica digitale?
I want to download the information.	Voglio scaricare le informazioni.
Do you have a printer? (polite)	Ha una stampante?
I want to print now.	Voglio stampare adesso.
How do I print? [How it (I) print?]	Come lo stampo?
I have an online reservation.	Ho una prenotazione in linea.
Do you have a cell phone? (familiar)	Hai un cellulare? / Hai un telefonino?
Does the hotel have a fax numb	numero fax?

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the web . . . . . la rete web
Your website is perfect! (plural, familiar) . . . . . Il vostro sito web è perfetto!
the mouse pad . . . . . il tappetino

LESSON 37 – LEZIONE 37
THE VERB "ESSERE" (TO BE) (present tense) –
IL VERBO "ESSERE" (presente indicativo)

I am very tall. (masculine) . . . . . Io sono molto alto. / Sono molto alto.
You are my male friend. (familiar) . . . . . Tu sei il mio amico.
You are my female friend. (familiar) . . . . . Sei la mia amica.
You are a good person. (polite) . . . . . Lei è una brava persona.
He is Italian. . . . . Lui è italiano.
She is beautiful. . . . . Lei è bella.
Her male child is big. . . . . Il suo bambino è grande.
This ticket is expensive. . . . . Questo biglietto è caro.
We are English. . . . . Noi siamo inglesi.
We are Canadian. . . . . Siamo canadesi.
You are Americans. (familiar or polite) . . . . . Voi siete americani.
They are very important. . . . . Loro sono molto importanti.
Those are difficult problems. . . roblemi difficili.

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It's eight o'clock. [L. (It) are eight o'clock.]	Sono le otto.
I am very intelligent.	Sono molto intelligente.
This is very bad.	Questo è molto male.
These suitcases are heavy.	Queste valigie sono pesanti.
You are tired. (familiar)	Sei stanco.
Are you at the airport? (polite)	[Lei] È all'aeroporto?
He is with my brother.	Lui è con mio fratello.
She [herself] is lost.	Lei si è persa.
This is clean.	Questo è pulito.
We are happy.	Siamo felici.
You are behind schedule. (plural)	Voi siete in ritardo.
They are here.	Loro sono qui.
I am busy.	Sono occupato.
You are sad. (familiar)	Tu sei triste.
The stores are open.	I negozi sono aperti.
We are happy.	Noi siamo felici.
You are in Spain. (familiar)	Tu sei in Spagna.
They are at my house.	Loro sono a casa mia.
Where are you? (familiar)	Dove sei?
Where are my books?	iei libri?

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

Subject pronouns (“io”, “tu”, “Lei”, “lui”, “lei”, “noi”, “voi”, “Loro”, “loro”) are optional in Italian. They are frequently omitted because the ending of the verb or the verb form (conjugation) tells you which person it is referring to.

LESSON 38 – LEZIONE 38
THE VERB “AVERE” (TO HAVE) (present tense) –
IL VERBO “AVERE” (presente indicativo)

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

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

LESSON 39 – LEZIONE 39
TYPICAL REGULAR VERB WITH "ARE" ENDING (present tense) – VERBI REGOLARI IN "ARE" (presente indicativo)

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

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The childen are talking to their mother. . . . . I bambini parlano con la loro mamma.
You speak too quickly for me. (plural) . . . . . Voi parlate troppo rapidamente per me.
Please speak slowly. (polite) . . . . . Per favore, parli lentamente.

In Italian there are three forms of regular verbs. These regular verbs have either “are”, “ere”, or “ire” endings in the infinitive form. (The infinitive is the form marked by “to” in English such as: to go; to look; to run; to buy; to sell; etc.) To conjugate regular verbs with “are” endings in the present tense, simply drop the “are” and attach the appropriate ending as shown above and below. Endings depend on the subject noun and are as follows:

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

Irregular verbs follow different spelling rules and must be learned individually. As you can see from these examples, “I am speaking.” and “I speak.” can both be translated to “Io parlo.” Italian also uses a more complex form called the present ng now. For example, “I am speaking now.” can be translated x form uses appropriate

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conjugation of the verb “stare” (“to stay” or “to be”) plus the gerund of the main verb. Using the present tense (present indicative) as shown in the examples in this lesson does not express “action happening now” as precisely, but it will work fine in most situations.

LESSON 40 – LEZIONE 40
TYPICAL REGULAR VERB WITH “ERE” ENDING (present tense) – VERBI REGOLARI IN “ERE” (presente indicativo)

to sell	vendere
I sell newspapers. / I am selling newspapers.	Io vendo giornali.
You sell magazines. / You are selling magazines. (familiar)	Tu vendi riviste.
You sell magazines. (polite)	Lei vende riviste.
You are selling your car. (familiar)	Vendi la tua macchina.
He sells meat.	Lui vende carne.
She sells vegetables.	Lei vende verdura.
We are selling our tickets.	Noi vendiamo i nostri biglietti.
You sell traveler’s checks. (plural)	Voi vendete traveler’s chèques.
They sell nice things.	Loro vendono cose belle.
That store sells water.	Quel negozio vende acqua.
All the banks sell traveler’s checks.	Tutte le banche vendono traveler’s chèques.
We sell chicken.	llo.

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They sell clothes for women. . . . . Vendono vestiti per donne.
You sell fish. (familiar) . . . . . Vendi pesce.
We sell fruit. . . . . Vendiamo frutta.

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

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

As you can see from these examples, “I am selling.” and “I sell.” can both be translated to “Io vendo.” Italian also uses a more complex form called the present progressive tense to express action happening now. For example, “I am selling.” can be translated as “Io sto vendendo.” This more complex form uses appropriate conjugation of the verb “stare” (“to stay” or “to be”) plus the gerund of the main verb. Using the present tense (present lesson does not express “action happening now” as precisely, bu

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