

Introduction to Italian



LANGUAGE TRANSFER

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DO NOT LOOK AT THE TRANSCRIPTS WHILST YOU ARE BUILDING YOUR SENTENCES. This helps keep your process in your mind, and stops your transcript from behaving like an external brain cell! This is essential for speaking a language."

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Track 1

Hello and welcome to Introduction to Italian, or maybe by the time you're listening to this, Complete Italian. This is Language Transfer's seventh audio course, and has been voted for by Language Transfer users.

In this course, we're going to do something very natural, and we're going to learn in the same way that you've been built to learn: through thinking. But it will contrast starkly to other experiences you may have had, of learning or language learning particularly. For example, we won't be using any tools but our own minds, and we won't be memorising anything.

Half of our job here is to teach you Italian, the other half is to help make you a better language learner, and a better learner generally, to help you be more conscious of your thinking processes, to increase your consciousness of language.

Forget the idea that learning is stressful or even formal. Here in this course, we're just going to have a chat. In this chat, I will explain to you some things about how Italian works, and then I will ask you to build sentences out loud based on what I explain.

The recordings take place with volunteer students. You will pause the audio before they respond, and say out loud your own answer, which you've thought through. The answer or the sentence is not the most important bit, it's one hundred percent the thinking process. It's the thinking process that will install Italian in your mind, so take your time: think slowly to learn quickly.

Don't try to actively memorise or hold on to anything or any of the information we see. Of course you need to remember what we learn, but not through active memorisation. Active memorisation is the most inefficient way of remembering. Just relax, listen, and make sure you understand the explanations that I'm giving. If you get something wrong, that's fine as long as you can work out why it's wrong, you're good to continue on.

Also, we'll constantly recap what we've seen as we go along. We'll constantly pull things back up to relate them to something else, so don't worry about holding on to anything. All you need to do is to think about the task at hand. Don't worry about forgetting words here and there, many tips are built in throughout the course on how to find what you think you have forgotten. Take these paths in your own mind at your own pace, never rushing yourself, and always giving yourself the time you need to think things through. Focus on your thinking process and you'll see that the content will be picked up along the way. I will have to repeat this many times with the volunteer students, so you'll get plenty of reminders.

And don't write anything. I know this is tempting, but the structure we create in our minds is not very easy to reproduce on paper. You will find it very unhelpful if you write during the course time. Everything will seem simpler, but you won't come away with Italian in your mind, as when you simply and exclusively rely on your own thoughts. We want to do this mental work to carry Italian around with us in our minds, not on a piece of paper. A piece of paper would act something like an external brain cell, and we don't want any of those with language learning.

Do as you much as you feel excited about doing, then take a break. Don't force yourself, don't push yourself. The tired mind makes careless mistakes and shortcuts. If you feel yourself drifting away, that's okay: take a break and come back later. You will see your concentration span increasing as you continue on the course.

The most important thing that I can tell you is not to just listen and follow the audio. If you do that, you will feel like you're learning because you will be understanding what's happening. But you will not be having your own learning experience. You will only be witnessing somebody else's learning experience. So it's extremely important that you pause and take your time to think your answer through, say that out loud, and then resume the audio. In this way, you are sure to be having your own learning experience. I can't stress that enough.

The course presumes no previous knowledge of Italian, so it's perfect for beginners and will surely be very useful as well to more advanced students of Italian that want different ways of looking at and understanding the language. A lot of work goes into the researching, writing, practice, then proofing and recording, editing and dissemination of each audio course.

To help give me the time to do all of that, please consider joining the campaign to help get me working full time on creating this free material, and then expanding the project. You can do that for as little as one dollar a month, whilst you also get to vote for the next language course we create. That's on **patreon.com/languagestransfer**. There you can check out the different milestones for the campaign, and the work that can get done with those different milestones, and also the option to donate is on the website: **www.languagestransfer.org**.

Whenever I speak about the Language Transfer project I say 'we'. Even though there is no organisation behind Language Transfer or any fixed team, there is definitely a 'we'. Language Transfer, for now, is simply me and you, the users, who volunteer, who donate, who sustain the project. Together, we are creating a new and exemplary model for independent action on the go and we are creating the most incredible product in the most unlikely of situations. And anyone who stops by to read the interaction with the users, like the feedback that can be seen on the website, can see that something very special is bubbling here.

Thank you to everyone who has joined the campaign so far and the volunteers allowing me to continue giving under much better conditions. It's wonderful and motivating to feel accompanied by you all, and we're still just scratching the surface of the potential of this project. There's a lot more to do, so please join the campaign, volunteer, and spread the word.

Thanks for joining us, and let's begin Italian!

Track 2

Teacher: Italian, Portuguese, French, Romanian, and many more languages, can all be described as dialects of Latin, and because we speak English, we already half-speak Latin. English is like, half-built of Latin. So we can hack this Latin side of English, we can access all of this Latin and just turn that straight into Italian. So, we can identify some Latin words in English by the way they look. So for example, words ending *-al*, most of the time, they are from Latin. So for example: normal, general, legal. And we can make these words Italian just by adding an *-e* on the end of them. Now Italian words tend to end in vowels. You will notice this and you can even hear this in Italian accents in English, no?

Student: Yeah.

Teacher: You might hear them saying ‘turn it off-uh’ or ‘I have a lot-uh’. So this is a phonetic habit of Italian, you will even hear it in the English accent. So we will add an *-e* onto these words, so to get normal, in Italian, we will say: **normale**.

Student: **Normale**.

Teacher: Good. So we have the accent on the second-last syllable, no? On the a – normAle. And the vowels we are pronouncing them clearly, not like English when we say *normal* when we have the *uh-uh* sound you know? So we have the *o* giving us an /oh/ sound like in orange, and the ‘a’ is pronounced /ah/. So how would you say general in Italian?

Student: **Generale**.

Teacher: **Generale**. Good. Legal? So the e in Italian is going to be more like *elephant* – /eh/. So how would you say legal?

Student: **Legale**.

Teacher: So think of the /eh/ of *elephant* and import that over. Do it slowly. **Legale**.

Teacher: **Legale**. Good. Okay, so we have the e, which is like the /eh/ in *elephant*. This is the same sound that we’re adding onto the end of the words, no? **Normale, generale, legale**. Illegal, illegal. If we think about how it’s written, we have an i and then an e. But they are both making the same sound in English: ille, ille, illegal. But this won’t happen in Italian. So the i there is like the sound in *ink, ink*. And the e, like in *elephant*. So how would you say illegal?

Student: **Illegale**.

Teacher: Very good. **Illegale**. And you pronounce both e’s as well, ill-eh, ill-eh. **Illegale**.

Student: **Illegale**.

Teacher: Very good. Global?

Student: **Globale**?

Teacher: **Globale**. Good. And plural? And the u is like /oo/, /oo/.

Student: *Globales*.

Teacher: Ah, sorry. I meant the word plural.

Student: Oh!

Teacher: And the u is like /oo/.

Student: **Plurale.**

Teacher: **Plurale.** Good. And then we see the vowels in Italian are much more consistent than in English, no? In English the pronunciation can be quite random as we saw with illegal: we have an i and we have an e and they sound the same. But Italian is going to be much more faithful to how it's written. The word for 'is' or 'he is', 'she is', 'it is', all of that, is **è**.

Student: **È.**

Teacher: Now this **è** is pronounced a little bit smiley. So make a smile and with an open mouth make 'eh'. And there you will get the sound. Smile and open mouth – **È.**

Student: **È.**

Teacher: A little like the 'eh' on 'yeah'. Like when you say 'yeah', but it also stops quite sharply: **È.**

Student: **È.**

So this means *is* or *it is*, *he is*, *she is*, all of that.

Student: **È.**

Teacher: So how would you say 'it is global'?

Student: **È globale.**

Teacher: **È globale.** Good. 'It is normal'?

Student: **È normale.**

Teacher: **È normale.** And I mentioned that this can mean *is* or *it is*, *he is*, *she is* so this same sentence could mean 'he is normal' or 'she is normal'. How would you say 'it is natural'? Now to get 'natural' in Italian you should think about how it is written. So we don't include this, for example, the 'ch' sound there that we have in English: *natchrul*. But in Italian you will pronounce the 't' like a 't'.

Student: **È natrale. Naturale.**

Teacher: So Italian likes consonant vowel, consonant vowel, so you would really split that up. So like where in English we eat that *u* up, *natchrul* we completely eat it up. But it's there, so in Italian we're going to pronounce that *u* clearly like an /oo/.

Student: **È naturale.**

Teacher: **È naturale.**

Student: **È naturale.**

Teacher: Good. Now it's really important to get this **è** right, because if you don't do it with a smiley face and an open mouth – **è** – if you don't make that sound, and you say **e**, *e* that means *and*. So we have **è** for 'is' or 'it is', 'he is', 'she is' and **e** – a much weaker, more closed e – for 'and'. So if you were to say something like 'it's normal and natural', how would that be?

Student: **È normale e naturale.**

Teacher: Very good. È **normale e naturale**. So you should listen out for the difference between these two e's and how open or closed these two different e's sound really depends on the dialect, so we just want to be aware of this difference and listen out for it and this is the best way to get much closer to the difference between these two sounds. 'It is not', 'he is not', 'she is not' is **non è, non è**.

Student: **Non è**.

Teacher: How would you say 'it's not ideal'. 'It's not ideal'? So let's start with 'it is not'.

Student: **Non è**.

Teacher: And now think of ideal. Think about how it's written, to get the Italian pronunciation.

Student: *I-deal-eh*.

Teacher: The i – we don't pronounce it like i like in ideal do we, how do we pronounce it in Italian?

Student: *Ideal-eh*.

Teacher: Like 'ink'.

Student: *Ideal-eh*.

Teacher: It requires a lot of thought, this one. You have a lot of vowels to think about here. English fuses them together. In Italian you will take the time to pronounce each vowel. And then we will stick another e on the end of course for Italian.

Student: **Ideale**.

Teacher: Good. So how would you say 'it's not ideal'?

Student: **Non è ideale**.

Teacher: Good, but careful not to pronounce two l's on the end there – '*Idealle*'. No – we want to say ideal, *ideal-eh*. **Non è ideale**. How would you say 'it's original'?

Student: È **originale**.

Teacher: È **originale**. 'It's not original'?

Student: **Non è originale**.

Teacher: **Non è originale**. Good.

Track 3

T: How would you say 'real' in Italian? That ends *-al*, no?

S: **Reale.**

T: **Reale.** Good. So again we have the e, so it's like an 'eh'. So in English we say 'real' but an e in Italian is like 'eh'. **Reale.**

S: **Reale.**

T: 'Reh' 'eh'. So you make more like 'ree'. And that's just a transfer coming from English. Okay. So whilst we pick out these Latin words from English, we want to be careful not to transfer over the English sounds at the same time. The letter e is like in elephant.

S: **Reale.**

T: Much better. Now, the r in Italian is rolling or flicking. It can also sound quite a bit heavier, this just depends on the dialect, more like rruh, rruh. Now many learners might find this sound intimidating, but it's much more simple than it looks or sounds. The first thing, with dealing with sounds generally, is that's a really bad idea to worry about it, to be stressed. So forget the idea that the sound is difficult and relax the mouth – the most important thing is that, when the mouth produces sounds, it's relaxed, so a tense mouth can't do anything. So, we can forget the fact that the r is rolling and we can just focus on the vowel, on making a nice clear è.

S: È.

T: Now we put the r before it but we're still focusing on getting the vowel right, rather than focusing on the rolling quality of the r. So we've focused on the good è, and then we do 'è, è, reh'.

S: È, è, reh.

T: You see, and it puts your tongue in the right position. You can hear a couple of weak flicks there that come by themselves, no? È, reh. And when your mouth feels naturally relaxed, and the tongue is relaxed, then that happens quite naturally if you're in the right position for the e. So that's the best way to practice this sound if you have any problem with it. Concentrate on the vowel that comes afterwards. È, reh, é, é, reh. **Reale.**

S: È, è, reh, reale.

T: And also careful not to double that l, no, on **reale**, not *realle*, **reale**. How would you say 'it is real and original' - it is real?

S: È reale.

T: And original? And this is the weaker one, the more closed one.

S: **E originale.**

T: È reale e originale. Very good. Reale also means 'royal'. The same in Spanish for example, Real Madrid is not 'real' Madrid it is 'royal' Madrid. And we have the word for king, as well, connected: **ré** in Italian.

S: **Ré.**

T: Or ‘the king’ – **il ré**. And we find this ré around in English as well, like Tyrannosaurus Rex means ‘the king of the tyrannical lizards’ or something like that. Also loyal has this same pattern. So as royal becomes **reale**, loyal follows that same pattern, it’s a little bit different to loyal, it does the same as royal – **reale**, loyal...?

S: **Leale**.

T: **Leale**, good. How would you say ‘he is loyal’ or ‘she is loyal’?

S: **È leale**.

T: Good. **È leale**. And real? What was real again?

S: **Reeale. Reale**.

T: Good, better, much better. So we add an e to get the Italian, no? We said that most Italian words end in vowels so to get the Italian here we’re adding an e. Real – **reale**. As well as pronouncing all the other vowels as they’re written. Now ‘ly’ as in *real-ly*, no? Really, LY, -ly in Italian, is *-mente*, *-mente*. So if we say ‘really’ this *-mente* ends in a vowel. So we don’t need that extra e that we put on real to get **reale**. We don’t need that any more when we add this *mente* to say ‘really’ because that already ends in a vowel. So how might that sound, how would that sound, really, if we wanted to say really?

S: **Realmente**.

T: **Realmente**. So the e that we put on the end of real, we don’t need it any more. We’re already ending in a vowel, so we lose it. **Realmente**, really. So how was global?

S: **Globale**.

T: **Globale**. Globally?

S: **Globalmente**.

T: **Globalmente**. Original?

S: **Originalmente**.

T: Just original?

S: Original.

T: But the word by itself, how is it?

S: **Originale**.

T: Good. Originally?

S: **Originalmente**.

T: Very good. **Originalmente**. How would you say ‘generally it’s legal’?

S: **Generalmente è legale**.

T: We’re still carrying over quite a strong e sound from English, legal, no? So give me again, legal?

S: **Legale**.

T: Much better, good. Legale. So ‘generally it’s legal’?

S: **Generalmente è legale.**

T: **Generalmente è legale.** In English we have quite a Germanic accenting pattern even when we are using Latin words, often. So we say 'generally', we have that heavy initial accent 'GENrelly' and then the rest of the vowels, we kind of swallow them up 'GENrilly', no? But Italian won't do that. **Generalmente, generalmente, naturalmente.**

S: **Generalmente.**

T: How was normal?

S: **Normale.**

T: Good, and normally?

S: **Normalmente.**

T: **Normalmente.** And this you can use like 'usually'. So you could say 'usually he's loyal', for example, no? 'Normally he's loyal'. So, normally?

S: **Normalmente.**

T: He is or she is loyal.

S: **È *loyale*. Leale.**

T: Very good. Normally he's loyal, normally she's loyal. **Normalmente è leale.** Very good.

Track 4

T: Words ending *-ible* and *-able* in English are also from Latin, unless we stick something on like, you know, unless we say *huggable*, if ‘somebody is huggable’, then it’s not Latin. But if we say *possible*, *probable*, this is a Latin word. And we can also make this Italian. *-ible* and *-able* become *-ibile*, *-ibile*, and *-abile*, *-abile*. So it’s like the vowel sound that we pronounce in English that we don’t write if you think about it, so that’s very interesting. When we say *possible* we pronounce a vowel between the b and the l: ‘possibil’l’. There’s a vowel there. But we don’t write it, we have an e on the end that we don’t pronounce, no? But Italian writes it, so *-able* becomes *-abile* and *-ible* becomes *-ibile*. *-abile*, *-ibile*. So, possible becomes **possibile**, **possibile**. But we also pronounce the two s’s. **Possibile**.

S: **Possibile**.

T: Good. And probable – how would that be – probable?

S: *Probibile*.

T: Take it slowly, syllable by syllable.

S: *Probabile*.

T: **Probabile**.

S: **Probabile**.

T: So it’s just like the English, if you think of the English *probable* and then you make each of those vowels more Italian-sounding, so pro-ba-bil, and then you pronounce the e that we don’t pronounce in English. **Probabile**.

S: **Probabile**.

T: Good. So, give me again possible. Take it slowly, I want you to work with the syllables.

S: **Possibile**.

T: Very good. And it felt good to take it slowly, no? Like more confidence? And probable?

S: *Probable...probaba...probi...probibile*.

T: Think of how it’s written. How it’s spelt PROBA, probah.

S: *Probah...probabile...probabile*. It’s almost like there’s an extra b.

T: There’s two b’s as well in English, just that the vowel between them is so reduced, you can’t really feel them. *Probubul*. *Probubul*. But there’s still two b’s there, no? *Probable*, **probabile**.

S: **Probabile**.

T: Good, so that’s *probable*. Now how would you say *probably*? Again, because we add *-mente*, which has a vowel on the end, we don’t need the final e of **probabile**. So give it a try.

S: **Probabilmente**.

T: **Probabilmente**. Very good.

S: **Probabilmente**.

T: Very good. So that's probably. How would you say 'probably it's real', 'probably it's real'?

S: **Probabilmente è reale.**

T: **Probabilmente è reale.** Probably it's original?

S: **Probabilmente è originale.**

T: Very good. **Probabilmente è originale.** Good. Possible, how was possible?

S: **Possibile.**

T: **Possibile.** And possibly?

S: **Possibilmente.**

T: So the e on the end, we don't need it anymore because *-mente* ends in a vowel. **Possibilmente.**

S: *Possibilmente.*

T: Slowly. And not from memory but take that time to find it again, take that time.

S: **Possibilmente.**

T: Good. **Possibilmente.**

S: **Possibilmente.**

T: How was natural?

S: *Naturale.*

T: Good, but the ch sound is from English, no? Actually we have a t here.

S: **Naturale.**

T: Very good. **Naturale.** Naturally?

S: **Naturalmente.**

T: Very good. **Naturalmente.** Now this can mean like 'obviously', so you could say 'obviously, naturally, it's original'.

S: **Naturalmente è originale.**

T: **Naturalmente è originale.** How was normal?

S: **Normale.**

T: Good and normally or usually?

S: **Normalmente.**

T: **Normalmente.** Normally it's digital?

S: **Normalmente è digitale.**

T: Very good. **Normalmente è digitale.** Tell me again how was possible?

S: **Possibile.**

T: **Possibile.** Good. And impossible, how would impossible be?

S: **Impossibile.**

T: **Impossibile.** So on the end I really want to hear this bi-leh. Impossibi-leh.

S: **Impossibile.**

T: **Impossibile.** Good. Incredible would be?

S: **Incredibile.**

T: **Incredibile.** Very good. So incredible is just the Latin of *unbelievable*. The in is like un.

Incredibile, incredibile, unbelievable. So if you wanted to say, *believable*, you could just get rid of the in of incredible. How would that be, believable?

S: *Credibleh.*

T: **Credibile.**

S: **Credibile.**

T: Or like credible in English, just in English it sounds very formal.

S: **Credibile.**

T: And how would you say 'it's believable'.

S: **È credibile.**

T: **È credibile.** Good.

Track 5

T: 'I want' in Italian is '**voglio**'.

S: **Voglio**.

T: Or 'voy-o'.

S: **Voglio**.

T: Now this is spelt VOGLIO. And the pronunciation will vary quite a lot across Italy and in different dialects. The g is pronounced like a y here, it's soft, no? So the first bit is like voy, and then we hear yo or ylo. The l can sound quite swallowed up it really depends on the dialect so whatever you feel more comfortable with, and just listen out to whoever you're practicing with, and you'll pick up their accent. So this is **voglio** 'I want' and this is actually connected to the word *volunteer* in English – when you do something as a volunteer you do it through wanting. So volunteer – **voglio**. And you may also notice that **voglio** is two words in English – 'I want'. And the o on the end is actually what shows us that it's I – **voglio**.

S: **Voglio**.

T: Good. How was *it is, he is, she is*?

S: È.

T: Good, and 'he is not', 'she is not'? What did we have for not or don't, and where did it go?

S: **Non è**.

T: Good. So we can use this '**non**' to say 'I don't want', no? We will just put this '**non**' before **voglio**, so how would that be?

S: *Non è voglio*.

T: Think it through, not from memory.

S: **Voglio. Non voglio. Non voglio.**

T: **Non voglio**. The word for *it* is **lo, lo, LO. Lo**.

S: **Lo**.

T: And if you say, 'I want it', this *it* would come first in Italian. And in Italian you say 'it I want', 'it I want'. So how would that be?

S: **Lo voglio**.

T: Good. **Lo voglio**. If you say 'I don't want it' then don't is going to come first. So how would that be, 'I don't want it'.

S: *Voglio...non...*

T: So, rather than thinking about it all together, just think about what will come first and then what can come next. So take that time to think it through slowly like this.

S: **Non**.

T: And then what's next?

S: **Lo.**

T: Good. And then?

S: **Voglio.**

T: Very good. **Non lo voglio.** Give me again 'I want'.

S: **Voglio.**

T: Good. I don't want?

S: **Non voglio.**

T: And I don't want it?

S: **Non lo voglio.**

T: Very good. So we can combine this with hundreds of verbs we can pull right out of Latin English and convert into Italian. When we have a word ending in *-ation*, in English, *-ation* like ATION, the great majority of the time it's a very easy job to find a corresponding verb in Italian. Now, what is a verb? The verb is 'to', like *to cancel*, *to invite*. **Voglio**, I want, is also a verb, from *to want*. So invitation, for example, is a word we have that ends *-ation* in English. We can get rid of this *-ation* and put *-are*. ARE. So invitation – **invitare**.

S: **Invitare.**

T: And we get *to invite*. To invite, just like that. And we can do this with hundreds of other verbs as well. So for example we have in English 'visitation'. We don't use it very much, visitation rights in a hospital or a prison. But it exists, and that means we can find the verb 'to visit' in Italian. We're just going to take off that *-ation* and we're going to put *-are*.

S: **Visitare.**

T: Visitare. Very nicely pronounced! Cancel, to cancel is cancellare. So CE or CI in Italian makes /che/ or /chi/ so here we get cancellare – and also there's two ls in this verb. Cancellare.

S: **Cancellare.**

T: Good and we want to pronounce both of those l's – it might feel like a little bit of a pause actually *cancel-lare*.

S: **Cancellare.**

T: Very good. So there might be some little changes, no? *Invitation* – **invitare** was quite straight forward, but *cancel* – **cancellare**, we have two changes there to think about. We have the ce making /che/ which is quite obvious and then the two l's which is less obvious. **Cancellare**. How would you say 'I want to cancel'. I want is the first part.

S: **Voglio.**

T: Good.

S: **Cancellare.**

T: Very good. And two l's, **cancellare**.

S: **Cancellare.**

T: Very good. I want it?

S: **Lo voglio.**

T: **Lo voglio.** Now, if you want to say 'I want to cancel it' you can keep that 'it' up front.

S: **Lo voglio cancellare.**

T: Very good. **Lo voglio cancellare.** And if you wanted to say 'I don't want to cancel it'. How would you say that? 'I don't want to cancel it'.

S: **Non lo voglio cancellare.**

T: Very good. **Non lo voglio cancellare.** Good. So we have the *non* first. How might you say 'to celebrate'? We have celebration, so we just take off the *-ation* and we put...?

S: *Celeberare.*

T: Very good that you got the /che/! Very good. Okay no, that's very good, take it slowly syllable by syllable.

S: *Celebellare.*

T: Syllable by syllable. You don't want to have a salad you want to be confident, so take your time.

S: *Celebratare.*

T: You will get much faster at this, but you really must take your time in the beginning. And also not make shortcuts, you don't want to go from celebrate because then you will get something like 'celebratare' which is not the verb. You want to go from *celebration*, that's our root. We start with *celebration*, we remove the *-ation*, we put *-are*, and we make it sound a little bit more Italian as we go through syllable by syllable. And we see what we end up with.

S: **Celebrare.**

T: **Celebrare.**

S: **Celebrare.**

T: So we must go through syllable by syllable slowly. Like I say, this process will get much quicker but not if you rush, no? **Celebrare**, *celebration*. I love that you got the CE, you know, that's very good. That was excellent. Of course this is just here so you can say 'celebrare' and I can correct you.

S: Do you want me to go ahead?

T: No. So, now you could say in Italian, for example, 'I want to celebrate'.

S: **Voglio celebrare.**

T: **Voglio celebrare.** Very good.

Track 6

T: So we've seen how we can access hundreds of Italian verbs through identifying Latin words in English that end *-ation*, and we take off that *-ation* and we put *-are* and we get the verb in Italian, or the 'to' form of the verb, so for example invitation becomes **invitare** – *to invite*. *Donate*, to donate – so you don't want to make a shortcut, we don't want *donatare*, that's not the verb. You want to go from donation, so when we have donation and we get rid of the *-ation*, what are we left with?

S: *Don*.

T: And then we add *-are*.

S: **Donare**.

T: **Donare**. So the same as with celebrate. We have celebration, we get rid of the *-ation* and we're left with *celebr*.

S: **Celebrare**.

T: Good. **Celebrare**, not *celebratare*. So we want to resist the temptation to take a shortcut going from the verb in English, because that will only sometimes work and often you will end up with an extra t in Italian that you don't want. So if you want to find for example 'to coordinate' you shouldn't go from coordinate but from coordination.

S: **Coordinare**.

T: Very good. **Coordinare**. To terminate or to finish. We can go from termination and we will get to terminate or to finish.

S: **Terminare**.

T: **Terminare**. Very good. We also have **finire** meaning *to finish*, in Italian. **Finire**. We can also get the related word *final*. How would you say *final* in Italian?

S: **Finale**.

T: **Finale**, good. An *-al* word like *normal*, **normale**, and of course we say in English as well 'the grand finale', no? To separate, we could say 'to separate'. *Separation*...?

S: *Seperare*.

T: Be very cautious of the uhs that come through from English – sepUHrate. This is not an Italian sound, you know, in Italian our vowels are going to be clear. Sep-ah, so this is an *a* here no? Sep-/ah/-rah, sep-/ah/-rah, **separare**.

S: **Separare**.

T: So we want to be very clear when we are pronouncing an e, when we are pronouncing an a, and this is a new skill for a native English speaker. In English you know half of the a's are pronounced e's, half of the e's are pronounced a's – and on we go, no? So this will be a new skill. To be sure of what vowel actually you're pronouncing when you pull over these convertible words.

S: **Separare**.

T: Good. How would you say 'I want to donate'?

S: **Voglio donare.**

T: Are you trying to find it from memory? Are you trying to remember the word we found before or are you finding it again? There's no reason to use your memory, you just go 'oh how do I find' ... okay, donation and find it again.

S: *Dontare.*

T: Slowly though.

S: **Donare. Donare.**

T: Good. So this is just little shortcuts, little stresses that we want to get it out quickly and we want to get it right, and these are never tests, these sentences, these are thinking exercises which give us the opportunity to think it through. And it's that thinking through that's going to install the Italian rather than the sentences themselves, no? So we really want to take our time, and we might have to play a little bit even before we realise how it will sound without the *-ation* but you will get better at this really quickly. *Donation – don – donare.* Good, so 'I want to donate'?

S: **Voglio donare.**

T: **Voglio donare.** To use, you can say 'to utilise', no? We have utilisation, so we could have found that, this would be **utilizzare**, but also in Italian you have **usare**. To use, **usare**.

S: **Usare.**

T: And that's maybe more common. So how would you say 'I want to use it'? So 'it I want to use'?

S: **Lo voglio usare.**

T: Good. **Lo voglio usare.** Very good. What was to finish?

S: **Finire.**

T: **Finire**, or also we can find from 'termination'. If we don't remember **finire** we can find termination, take off the *-ation* and we would get...?

S: **Terminare.**

T: Very good. **Terminare.** I want to finish.

S: **Voglio terminare.**

T: **Voglio terminare, voglio finire.** I want to finish it?

S: **Lo voglio terminare.**

T: Good and I don't want to finish it?

S: **Non lo voglio terminare.**

T: Very good, **non lo voglio terminare.** So we get hundreds of sentences in Italian now, hundreds just with '**voglio**' or '**non voglio**' or '**lo voglio**' or '**non lo voglio**', with one of these hundreds of verbs that we could find from English, from Latin English, and we won't realise just how many they are until we start trying to speak and realising that we can pull in all of these words. How would you say 'I don't want to imagine'? Let's begin with *I don't want.*

S: **Non voglio.**

T: Good. *To imagine*. Now, imagine has two m's in Italian, and you'll pronounce those both.

S: *Immaginitare*.

T: Find it slowly, don't guess it.

S: *Immaginatare*.

T: Okay, so, go to imagination and first tell me how it will sound without the -ation.

S: *Imagine*. **Immaginare**.

T: Good, and two m's. **Immaginare**.

S: **Immaginare**.

T: Very good. I don't want to imagine?

S: **Non voglio immaginare**.

T: **Non voglio immaginare**. *I love you*, in Italian, in a friendly way or a romantic way, is **ti voglio bene, ti voglio bene**. Now this literally means 'I want you well'. So, **ti** is you. **Ti voglio** – I want you – and then **bene**, well. We have this in English as well – *benefit*, the first bit of benefit is the same as this '**bene**' in Italian. Of course benefit has to do with *wellness*, no? You can see the connection. So for you we have '**ti**', '**ti**', spelled TI, TI, for you. So if you wanted to say for example, 'I want to visit you'. 'You I want to visit'.

S: **Ti voglio visitare**.

T: Good. **Ti voglio visitare**. I want to invite you?

S: **Ti voglio...ti voglio invitare**.

T: **Ti voglio invitare**. Very good.

Track 7

T: We've seen two little words like **lo** and **ti** that we've been putting before the verb in Italian. For example we were saying 'it I want' rather than 'I want it'. How was that, 'I want it' or 'it I want'?

S: **Lo voglio.**

T: **Lo voglio**, good. And we could also say 'I love you', 'I want you well'. Do you remember how that was?

S: *Te voglio bene.*

T: **Ti. Ti voglio bene.**

S: **Ti voglio bene.**

T: So we've been putting this before the verb but when we have a 'to verb', a verb in its 'to' form so that's *to invite, to visit, to cancel*, we can also put it on the end. Now, when we do that, when we put '**lo**' or '**ti**' or some other words we will see on the end of our 'to' form, our 'to verb', to cancel, **cancellare**, that last e on the end, we don't need it anymore, no? We like to end on a vowel in Italian, we said, but the **lo** or the **ti**, for example, already does. So we'll have **cancellarlo**. And the **lo** is hooked on, it's written like one word. **Cancellarlo**.

S: **Cancellarlo.**

T: So if we say 'I want to cancel it', we have the option of where to put that 'lo'. We can put it at the beginning, as we were doing, so tell me that first. 'I want to cancel it' or 'it I want to cancel'.

S: **Lo voglio cancellare.**

T: So we have two l's on **cancellare**. **Lo voglio cancellare**. Very good. But you could also hook it onto the end of **cancellare**. And if you do that, you don't need that e anymore, no? So how would that sound having it on the end. I want to cancel it?

S: **Voglio cancellarlo.**

T: Very good. **Voglio cancellarlo**. Very good. We have 'preparation' which also means we can get the verb 'to prepare' in Italian.

S: *Prepara...preperare.*

T: **Preparare**. So we have an *a* in there actually rather than an *e*. Pre-pah-rah-reh.

S: **Preparare.**

T: To say 'I want to get ready', you could say 'I want to prepare myself'. Now, the word for myself is the same as the word for me, and the word for me is the same as in English: me.

S: Me.

T: But how is that spelled in Italian?

S: With an *i*.

T: Good, because it's an /ee/ sound like ink, so it's spelled with an *i*. Very good. **Mi**. So you could say 'I want to prepare myself' and that would mean 'I want to get ready'. First give it to me with the **mi** up front.

S: **Mi voglio preperare**. There's a lot of r's.

T: So take it syllable by syllable. Pre-pah-rah-reh. Don't rush it and think 'is it an e or an a here'? So actually we only have an e at the beginning which is the e of *pre*, no? Like pre-paid. Preh.

S: *Preh*.

T: And then pah-rah-reh.

S: **Preparare**.

T: Much better. So I want to prepare myself, with the mi, the myself, up front?

S: **Mi voglio preperare**.

T: Slowly. Because if you don't do it slowly then the things we just thought about they get lost.

S: **Mi voglio preparare**.

T: **Mi voglio preparare**. So, that would mean 'I want to get ready' and we could have the **mi** on the end as well. It doesn't make any difference to the meaning but we have that option. And how would it sound then with the **mi** on the end?

S: **Voglio prepararmi**.

T: Good. Very good. We have to lose that e on the end, we don't need it anymore, because **mi** ends with a vowel. **Voglio prepararmi**. Good. In the same way, if you were to say 'I don't want to conform' in Italian you would say 'I don't want to conform myself'. *Conformation*, so we have conform, how would you say 'to conform'?

S: **Conformare**.

T: **Conformare**. Good, and this is an interesting word. 'Con' actually means 'with', 'con' means 'with', and 'form', we know what this means. So 'with-form', to conform is 'with-form'.

Conformare. So 'I don't want to conform' or 'I don't want to conform myself'. Give it to me first with the mi up front.

S: **Non mi voglio conformare**.

T: Very good. You forgot it, but it didn't matter because you knew how to find it, no?

S: Yes.

T: *Conformation*, **conformare**. Good. **Non mi voglio conformare**. And you could also put it at the end, how would that be?

S: **Non voglio conformarmi**.

T: **Non voglio conformarmi**. Very good.

Track 8

T: So, these small words **mi, ti, lo**, we can have them after the to form, no? to conform, to finish, to cancel or before the verb that's not a to form anymore like **voglio** it's I want, it's not to want. So that means in some situations we have an option but in other situations we have no option, like if you only have 'I want' it's not 'to want' so you must have the 'it' before. So how would you say 'I want it'?

S: **Lo voglio.**

T: Very good. **Lo voglio.** I don't want it?

S: **Non lo voglio.**

T: Good. So there we have no option, we have no choice, we only have one verb, it's not a to verb, it's not to want, it's I want so that **lo** comes before. You might also only have a to verb. For example if you say something like 'it is not possible to cancel it', in that part 'to cancel it', we only have to cancel. So there again we have no choice, we must put the **lo** there on the end. So how would you say that, it's not possible to cancel it? Let's begin with *it's not possible*.

S: **Non è possibile.**

T: With two s's – **possibile**. To cancel it?

S: *Cancellarelo*, **cancellarlo**.

T: Good. **Non è possibile cancellarlo.**

S: **Non è possibile cancellarlo.**

T: But it's important to take time with this double consonants, like **possibile** and **cancellare** and they will also give you more time to think about what's coming next, no? So it feels like a pause, we are actually pronouncing both of these s's. **Possibile**. And again, *cancel-lar*, **cancellarlo**.

S: **Cancellarlo.**

T: Much better. So words like **lo, ti, mi**, sometimes we won't have a choice on where we'd put them, sometimes we will. But the rule about where they go is on the end of the to verb, no? *To invite, to visit* or before the verb that's not in the to form like *I want*. So if you wanted to say I want to invite you – do you have a choice there on where to put the you?

S: No. it has to be in the front.

T: Let's try it. Let's put it in the front first. So, 'you I want to invite'.

S: **Ti voglio invitare.**

T: **Ti voglio invitare.** And do you think there's anywhere else there it could go that ti?

S: **Voglio invitarti, invitarti.**

T: Good. **Voglio invitarti.** Good. **Voglio invitarti, ti voglio invitare.** Let's access some more verbs from Latin English. So we have for example the verb creation which means we can also find the verb to create in Italian.

S: *Crietaire*

T: So that's a bit of a shortcut, no? you're going from create and you're putting -are. But you wanna go from creation, remove the *-ation* and then put your *-are*. And do it slowly, so you don't put extra sounds, you know?

S: *Criare. Creare. Creare.*

T: Good. **Creare**. Very good. So we think slowly, syllable by syllable. Complication? So to complicate?

S: *Compliare*

T: A bit slower.

S: *Compleare*

T: Any though process, you want to divide it into like the smallest thoughts possible, no? So we're really in control of it.

S: *Comple.*

T: So, the first bit is, what is it without the *-ation*, which is *complic* actually.

S: *Complic.*

T: It's easy to lose the c because it's like part of the next syllable, no? *Complic-ation* but if we just get rid of the *-ation* we still have that c, *complic*. We will realize that only if we do it slowly. And then to that we add a *-are*.

S: **Complicare.**

T: **Complicare**. And then we have to complicate, **complicare**. And **complicare** is an interesting word actually. I mentioned before that *con* means with as in 'to conform' – this can be *con* or *com*, so in **complicare** we have an *m* there. **Complicare** actually means 'with folding' which is interesting, no? When something gets complicated it's like...

S: With holding?

T: Folding.

S: With folding.

T: With folding. That's what it means to fold actually is **piegare, piegare**. And if you think that's strange, the word for simplemindedness or naivety in German is *Einfalt* which means one fold, one fold. So you know there is a shared mentality there somehow about folding and complicatedness or simpleness. So whenever you see a *con* or a *com*, try to work out what's going on there behind the scenes, where is the meaning coming from. So you can go picking apart Italian words and ask native speakers if they can relate it to something and of course the native speakers never think about their language in this way so they might enjoy doing it with you.

Track 9

T: To demonstrate, to demonstrate in Italian is **dimostrare, dimostrare**.

S: **Dimostrare**.

T: And it's spelled DIMOSTRARE. So actually we have a couple of changes there from demonstrate, the n goes and the de of demonstrate becomes di in Italian. So we get **dimostrare**, to *demonstrate*.

S: **Dimostrare**.

T: This actually means something like from monster. Monster was a deformed animal actually which was considered like an omen, demonstrating something like a message or a sign from the gods, so you know maybe you see an animal with one horn too many and you will understand that monster as a sign from the gods. So *demonstrate* or **dimostrare** means from monster. To demonstrate. This **di** we will find around and it means of or from. If we get rid of it we left with *mostrare* which means just to show.

S: **Mostrare**.

T: **Mostrare**. So this is like literally to monster, no? but it means to show, **mostrare**.

S: **Mostrare**.

T: The monster is **il mostro, il mostro**.

S: **Il mostro**.

T: So that's the monster. So you can see all of that connected. How would you say I want to show you? I want to show you.

S: *Voglio mostra-*, **voglio mostrarti**.

T: Good. So we didn't put it up front so we had to hook it on the end there and lose the e of *mostrare*. **Voglio mostrarti**. But we could have also had it upfront. **Ti voglio mostrare**. The capital, the capital like the capital city is la and how would capital be?

S: **Capitale**.

T: Good. **La capitale**. How would you say I want to show you the capital?

S: **Voglio mostrare-**, **mostrarti la capitale**.

T: Good. **Voglio mostrarti la capitale**. Or **ti voglio mostrare la capitale**. So we have this same root of monster in monitor, admonish, also money. Money, the moneymonster, is a showing of value, it's not real value well especially in our monetary system as well money doesn't have any real value, it's a show of money so that mon of money is actually monster or showing. Actually the language of the economy is quite telling. We have money monster, no? Mortgage, is a death pact. We have mortal, no? How would *mortal* be in Italian?

S: **Mortale**.

T: **Mortale**. Exactly. So mortgage and we have that t that we don't pronounce in mortgage. That actually means death pact. Then we have advertisement. Advertisement actually means a warning. To *warn* in Italian is **avvertire**. Two v's – **avvertire**.

S: **Avvertire**.

T: Good. We have inadvertently in English as well where we can see that meaning of warn inadvertently. so advertisement is a warning. and we have **avvertire, avvertire** to warn in Italian. How would you say I want to warn you?

S: **Ti voglio avvertire**.

T: **Ti voglio avvertire**. Or **voglio avvertirti**. And then we have the word debt, no? Which is spelled DEBT in English. And the word **devo** in Italian. So that b becomes a v in Italian. **Devo** means *I owe* or *I have to* DEVO. **devo**. *I have to* or *I owe*.

S: **Devo**.

T: So that related to debt, no? is I have to, I must, it's obligation. So the meaning of debt is just obligation. So **devo** 'I owe' or also 'I have to' in Italian. So how would you say I have to warn you?

S: **Ti devo avvertire**.

T: Good. **Ti devo avvertire**. So money is a monster, mortgage is a death pact and advert is a warning. And debt is what you get when you buy the thing the warning was about. And that debt is obligation. Devo. I owe or I must, I have to. How would you say 'I have to show you the capital', 'I have to show you the capital'? So we'll break it up and think piece by piece. I have to, or I must or I owe.

S: **Devo**.

T: To show you

S: *Mostra* – **mostrarti**.

T: Good. The capital.

S: **La capitale**.

T: **Devo mostrarti la capitale**. I must cooperate?

S: **Devo cooperare**.

T: **Devo cooperare**. I must inform myself. This just means I must get info I have to find out, you know? I must inform myself or inform me.

S: **Devo informarmi**.

T: **Devo informarmi**. Good. I must visit you.

S: **Devo visitarti**.

T: Very good. **Devo visitarti**.

S: **Devo visitarti**.

Good. Or **ti devo visitare**. Very good.

Track 10

T: So how was I want?

S: **Voglio.**

T: **Voglio.** Good. And I owe or I must which was related to debt.

S: **Devo.**

T: **Devo.**

S: **Devo.**

T: So the *-o* is showing us that it's I, no? I want **voglio**, I must **devo**. So the *-o* is what's showing us that it's I but we have a word for I which we can use. And this is **io, io**. And it can sound a little bit more like /yo/, /yo/ especially when it's pronounced in a sentence. A little bit like the English a, no? If somebody says how would you say this word as in 'a house' you know and you pronounce it slowly, you will say 'a house'. But then more fluently 'a house', 'a house'. So this is the situation with **io, io** when stands alone but maybe a little more like /yo/ when hear it in a sentence.

S: **Io.**

T: And this is spelled IO. so you can use this for emphasis you know if you want to say like I want you know who wants? I do. I want.

S: **Io voglio.**

T: **Io voglio.** I want it. We will have the I first.

S: **Io lo voglio.**

T: Good. I don't want it.

S: *Io non voglio.*

T: And the it?

S: **Io non lo voglio.**

T: Good. But if you say it slowly and broken like this, you would pronounce more **io. Io non lo voglio.** Or more fluently, **io (/yo/) non lo voglio.** And that **io** is kind of extra like we say we don't need it, **non lo voglio.** And because of that it's really flexible, so you could say **io non lo voglio** or **non lo voglio io**, which is even more emphatic so it sounds like I'm the one that doesn't want it. How was possible, possible?

S: **Possibile.**

T: Very good. **Possibile.**

S: **Possibile.**

T: Now I can is **posso, posso**, also with two s's.

S: **Posso.**

T: So I can or I am able, no? Your ability is your possibility. So we can see that connection, **possibile, posso, I can**. And again the -o showing that it's I. how would you say I can, emphasising I?

S: **Io posso**.

T: **Io posso**. Very good there with the double s. how would you say *I am able to cancel it?* I am able to cancel it, I can cancel it.

S: **Posso cancellare**.

T: Good. And the it?

S: *Posso lo cancellare*.

T: That's the only place where you can't put it. You can have it on the end there or you can have it before the verb that is not in it's to form, no?

S: **Lo posso...**

T: Good. **Lo posso cancellare**. Or?

S: **Posso cancellarelo – cancellarlo**.

T: Good. **Posso cancellarlo**. And if you don't want to worry it of course you can just have it upfront. **Lo posso cancellare**. How would you say I can't cancel it? I am not able to cancel it.

S: **Non posso cancellare lo**.

T: So if you will put it on the end we don't need the e anymore of **cancellare**. And of course **cancellarlo** is also written like one word. But if you don't want to worry about doing that you can just put it upfront.

S: **Non lo posso cancellare**.

T: Much easier, no?

S: Yeah.

T: **Non lo posso cancellare**. The word for *them* is **li**.

S: **Li**.

T: So we have **lo** for *it* and **li** for *them*. How would you say, 'I can cancel them', 'I'm able to cancel them'?

S: *Le posso cancellare*.

T: So it's **li**, LI. **Li posso cancellare**. Or **posso cancellarli**. The word for *today* in Italian, today is **oggi**.

S: **Oggi**.

T: That's OGGI. **Oggi**.

S: **Oggi**.

T: So you see these double consonants are a big deal in Italian. They're a big feature of Italian. We must get used to stopping on them, no? Taking our time to pronounce both, og-gi which feels and

sounds like a pause, no? og-gi. And that also gives us time to think, especially when we're building our sentences. **Oggi**. Today. So how would you say 'I can't cancel them today', 'I can't cancel them today'?

S: **Non posso cancellare... cancellarle... cancellarli**

T: Good. Today.

S: **Oggi**.

T: Very good. **Non posso cancellarli oggi**. How was I have to, I must or I owe?

S: **Devo**.

T: Very good. **Devo**. To organise, to organise. So we can go from organisation and we get **organizzare**. So here we have two z's in Italian. **Organizzare**. *To organise*.

S: **Organizzare**.

T: Very good. and of course the word organ is related to organised, no? Your organs are organised. They have to be, so that's connected. Organ, organised. To organise, **organizzare**. So how would you say 'I have to organise it', 'I have to organise it'?

S: **Devo organizzare lo, organ... lo devo organizzare**.

T: Exactly if you have a problem to put that thing on the end then **lo devo organizzare**. How would you say 'I have to organise them'?

S: **Li devo organizzare**.

T: **Li devo organizzare**. So it's not obvious in English because it doesn't look anything like them but *them* is the plural, the plural of *it*. Two *its* is *them*. Two *its* are them, no? So **lo** is **it** and the plural of that is **li**. So we can make the plural in Italian with this too. For example we had the monster, no? Monster was **mostro**, no like in demonstrate. We had **dimostrare**, to demonstrate and **mostrare** to show and **il mostro** was the monster. If you wanted to say monsters you can do exactly what you did between **lo** and **li**. **Mostro** would become?

S: **Mostri**.

T: **Mostri**. Monsters, no? so **il mostro, il mostro**, the monster becomes **i mostri**. So the i the /ee/ sound gives us the plural for the word for the, that also changes – **il mostro, i mostri**, and also the ending, no? **Mostro, mostri**. The word for dog is **cane, cane**.

S: **Cane**.

T: Can you relate it to something does it sound like something in English that has to do with dogs?

S: Canine?

T: Yes. Canine, canine, **cane**. And how would dogs be?

S: **Cani**.

T: **Cani**. Dogs. So you get **il cane** the dog and **i cani** the dogs. The concert, the concert is, well you can imagine it might be the same in Italian because it has **con-** at the beginning which means *with* and if you had to make it sound more Italian, what would you try to do to the word concert?

S: *Concerto*?

T: Good. And also the ce what sound does it make?

S: **Concerto.**

T: **Concerto.**

S: **Concerto.**

T: So **il concerto** is the concert and concerts would be?

S: **Concerti.**

T: **Concerti.** Or the concerts **i concerti**. So the word for the also changes, no? **il concerto – i concerti**. So just like between **lo** and **li**, *it* and *them*, we get the plural by changing that last vowel to an **i**. To see, to see in Italian is **vedere, vedere**.

S: **Vedere.**

T: Like video, video is a Latin word, no? it's sharing its root there with **vedere**, to see. That's **VEDERE. Vedere.**

S: **Vedere.**

T: How would you say I want to see it?

S: *Lo, lo voglio vedere.*

T: Good. **Lo voglio vedere.** And I want to see them?

S: **Li voglio vedere.**

T: **Li voglio vedere.** How would you say I want to see the concert? I want to see the concert.

S: **Voglio vedere il concerto.**

T: **Voglio vedere il concerto.** And how would you say i want to see 'the concerts', 'the concerts'?

S: **Voglio vedere il concerti.**

T: And **il** also changes in the plural.

S: **I.**

T: **I.** So again just the plural sound.

S: **I concerti.**

T: Good. **Voglio vedere i concerti.** To confirm, to confirm, like confirmation, no? In Italian is confermare. Now this is spelled with an 'i' in English confirm, but in Italian it becomes an e which consequently makes it sound more like the English, no? **Confermare.**

S: **Confermare.**

T: So that's to confirm which literally means with firm, no? when you confirm you make something firm. With firm. **Confermare.** What was I can?

S: *Poss....*

T: That's it. Now you, you only need to think of the I bit now. What is I on the verbs?

S: *O. Poss...* **posso**.

T: **Posso**. I can't confirm it today, I can't confirm it today.

S: *Non posso confermar*, **non lo posso confermare oggi**.

T: **Non lo posso confermare oggi**. To this we can also connect **fermare**, **fermare** which means to stop something, no? Like to bring to a stop, to firm, no? **Fermare**. And also **firmare** which means to sign which has again the meaning of make firm, no? when you sign something, **firmare**. So one with the e, **fermare** to stop something. And **firmare** with an i, to sign. How would you say 'I can't sign it today'?

S: **Non posso firmar**, *firmare*, **firmarlo oggi**.

T: Very good. **Non posso firmarlo oggi**. Or **non lo posso firmare oggi**. So **voglio**, **devo**, **posso** they are very useful because we can add verbs onto them, no? all to verbs, like *to cancel*, *to see*, *to sign*. And this gives us thousands of sentences just with these three words, the negative and all of those convertible words that we are pulling over from Latin English. How would you say convertible?

S: **Convertibile**.

T: **Convertibile**. Good.

Track 11

T: So we continue the audios with Meera who has done the first ten audios online, and we're continuing together from number 11. Hello, welcome Meera.

S: Hello.

T: How do you think you would say *to collaborate* in Italian? So we have 'collaboration' in English, so what might 'to collaborate' be in Italian?

S: **Collaborare.**

Good, and here we have two ls and you will pronounce them both in Italian.

S: **Collaborare.**

T: Good, **collaborare.** Good. And this 'col' is still the 'con' that we mentioned, it's still 'with'. Just the n has been assimilated to that next letter which is what actually has given us two ls. We don't pronounce them in English, but we do in Italian. **Collaborare.** How would you say 'I want to collaborate'?

S: **Voglio collaborare.**

T: Very good. **Voglio collaborare.** If we get rid of the 'con', this word that means 'with' or 'col' in this case, as we said the n assimilated to the next letter, we get '**lavorare**'. And here we have a v, '**lavorare**'. And this means 'to work'.

S: **Lavorare.**

T: B and v are such close sounds. For example, in Spanish the v letter mostly gives us a b sound and in Greek the letter that looks like a b gives us a v, so there's a little crossover there between these very close sounds. '**Collaborare**', with a b, 'to collaborate' or to 'with-work', and then '**lavorare**', just 'to work'.

S: **Lavorare.**

T: How would you say 'I want to work'?

S: **Voglio lavorare.**

T: Very good. **Voglio lavorare.** And of course this is like 'labour', that we have in English and again we have that b to v shift. What was the word for 'today'?

S: **Oggi.**

T: **Oggi**, very well done on the pronunciation of the two g's there, '**oggi**'. How would you say 'I don't want to work today', or maybe more common in Italian, 'today I don't want to work'.

S: **Oggi non voglio lavorare.**

T: Very good. **Oggi non voglio lavorare.** What was 'I have to', 'I must' or literally 'I owe'?

S: **Devo.**

T: **Devo**. Good. And again we have another b to v shift, no? In English we have the letter b in the word debt, DEBT, and in Italian, v. Devo, I owe, related of course with debt. So 'I have to work today' is just 'I owe to work today'. How would that be?

S: **Oggi devo lavorare**.

T: Very good. **Oggi devo lavorare. Oggi devo lavorare**. So 'voglio', 'devo' – we have -o on the end and we mentioned how this -o is what gives us 'I', that's what shows that it's 'I' – 'I want', 'I must'. So if we want to get 'I'm working' or 'I work' from 'to work' we can use this -o, but first we must remove the ending which shows us that it's 'to work', and that's -are. So we get rid of -are from 'lavorare' and we put out o, and that's how we move between 'to work' and 'I work' or 'I'm working'. How would that sound?

S: *Lavo...lavoro*.

T: **Lavoro**. Good. And the o doesn't take the accent, no? The ending doesn't take the accent. '**Lavoro**', so we go from '**lavorare**', we get rid of this -are and we put o, and we move between 'to work' and 'I work'. So again, 'I work' or 'I'm working'.

S: **Lavoro**.

T: **Lavoro**. I'm working today.

S: **Oggi lavoro**.

T: Good, '**oggi lavoro**'. **Lavoro oggi**. And it's important not to have the accent on the ending. If you were to say lavor-o, that would mean 'he' or 'she worked' in the past, and he or she not I. We will come back to this but for now it's just very important not to accent that ending, we want the accent before – **lavoro**.

S: **Lavoro**.

T: How would you say 'I'm not working today'?

S: **Oggi non lavoro**.

T: **Oggi non lavoro**. Good. The word 'to see' is **vedere, vedere**.

S: **Vedere**.

T: Which was related to 'video'. How would you say 'I see'? So you will do the same, you will remove the ending of the verb that shows that it's 'to see'. So if '-are' showed us that it's 'to work' in '**lavorare**', what is showing us that it's 'to see' in '**vedere**'?

S: *-Ere*.

T: *-Ere*, good, so we get rid of that, we put our o, and that gives us 'I see' or 'I'm seeing'.

S: **Vedo**.

T: **Vedo**. 'I see you', 'you I see'.

S: **Ti vedo**.

T: **Ti vedo**. I don't see you.

S: **Non ti vedo**.

T: **Non ti vedo.** So this might be used rather than 'I can't see you', no? In English we use 'can't' quite a lot, but if you were looking for somebody in a park and you're on the phone for example, and you wanted to say 'I can't see you', in Italian you would just say 'I don't see you'. 'I can't see you' would refer to some circumstance or individual that doesn't allow it. And we learned that word, we got 'I can' from 'possible'. What was 'possible'?

S: **Possibile.**

T: **Possibile.** And 'I can'?

S: **Posso.**

T: **Posso,** good. So how would you say 'I can't see you'?

S: **Non posso vederti.**

T: Very good, '**non posso vederti**', or '**non ti posso vedere**'. So if we were to use '**posso**' this would be something like, you know, 'I can't see you because of the circumstances' or 'I'm not allowed, my parents don't let me', 'I have to work', something like this. How would you say that, 'I can't see you, I have to work'?

S: **Non ti posso vedere, devo lavorare.**

T: Very good. Very good. '**Non posso vederti**', '**non ti posso vedere, devo lavorare**'. I can't see you today, I have to work. Today I can't see you, I have to work.

S: **Oggi non posso vederti, devo lavorare.**

T: Very good. **Oggi non posso vederti, devo lavorare.** So tell me again what was 'possible'?

S: **Possibile.**

T: **Possibile.** Words ending *-ity*, ITY like *possibility*, we can also make Italian. All we have to do is replace this *-ity* with *-ità*, *-ità* ITA. And we're also accenting that *a* on the end, *-ità*. So if we want to get 'possibility', you will just replace that *-ity* with *-ità* and accent the end, how might that sound?

S: **Possibilità.**

T: Good but we want to hang around a little bit on the s, no? **Possibilità.**

S: **Possibilità.**

T: Good, we have two s's there so we hang around on them, **possibilità.** So we had 'probable', which was?

S: *Probable.* **Probabile.**

T: **Probabile, probabile.** And 'probability'?

S: **Probabilità.**

T: Very good. **Probabilità.** 'Personality' would be?

S: **Personalità.**

T: **Personalità,** good. So this is the rule, we have a rule for converting *-ity* to *-ità*. But then you might come across another word that we don't have a rule for, but maybe you can see that it's related to a word that we do have a rule for, so for example, '*person*'. We don't know how to make

'person' in Italian, but we know how to make 'personality' Italian. So this means that we can assume 'person' is also going to be the same or very similar in Italian. So then we just have to play a little bit to try and find it. So what might you do to make 'person' sound a bit a more Italian?

S: **Persona.**

T: **Persona**, yes! So maybe you put an e, maybe you put an o, maybe you put an a. You know it's going to end with a vowel in Italian. You can run through the possibilities in your mind, and the one that you've heard before is just going to sound better, so if you're not sure you can go: 'persono, persone, persona' and maybe one jumps out at you. '**Persona**', 'person'. How would you say 'generosity'?

S: **Generosità.**

T: And if you wanted to say 'generous', now again we don't have a rule for this, but as you got 'generosità' from 'generosity', you could guess that 'generous' would be very similar and you can start playing.

S: **Generoso.**

T: **Generoso**. Good. Also depending on the dialect of Italian this single s between vowels might sound more like an s or more like a z. '**Generoso**', 'generozo'. 'Probable' actually means something like 'testable', 'triable'. Probable. So we can also get the verb 'to try' or 'to try out' from 'probable'. This verb is '**provare**'.

S: **Provare.**

T: And this is with a v. So again we have that strange change between b and v, no? We have a b in 'probable', '**probabile**', and then in the verb 'to try' we have a v. **Provare**. So how would you say 'I'm trying', 'I'm trying out' from '**provare**'.

S: **Provo.**

T: '**Provo**', good. I'm trying out LanguageTransfer.

S: **Provo LanguageTransfer.**

T: Good, **provo LanguageTransfer**. You could also say the word for 'I' if you wanted to be emphatic, what was that?

S: **Io.**

T: Yeah.

S: **Io provo LanguageTransfer.**

T: Good, '**io provo LanguageTransfer**'. The word for 'I', '**io**', you know when you really emphasise it, it's much more like 'ee-oh', but when you say it quickly it might sound like /yo/. **Io provo LanguageTransfer**. So you might hear both there, '**ee-oh provo LanguageTransfer**', '**yo provo LanguageTransfer**'. How would you say I'm trying it?

S: **Lo provo.**

T: Very good, **lo provo**. I'm not trying it?

S: **Non lo provo.**

T: Non lo provo. Io non lo provo.

Track 12

T: So how was 'probable' in Italian?

S: **Probabile.**

T: And 'probability'?

S: **Probabilità.**

T: Good. How would you say 'opportunity'?

S: **Opportunità.**

T: Good, and I think you tried to pronounce, I think you did pronounce the double p there, no?

S: **Opportunità.**

T: So we have a double p there, even though that doesn't make a lot of difference to us in English, it's important for Italian. **Opportunità.** The word for 'city' doesn't sound like the same word at all but it is: **città, città.**

S: **Città.**

T: So here we have CITTA. So it's a slight irregularity for our rule, no, which is expected being such a small word we have two t's. And we know that CE and CI give us the /ch/ sound, so city, CITTA, **città.**

S: **Città.**

T: We said that nouns are words that we can put 'the' or 'a' in front of. Nouns ending -a are feminine and may take 'la' for 'the'. So 'the city' is?

S: **La città.**

T: **La città.** The personality?

S: **La personalità.**

T: **La personalità.** The person?

S: **La persona.**

T: **La persona.** The speciality?

S: **La specialità.**

T: Good! Very well done. C-i giving us 'ch' again like in **città**, 'city' so **la specialità**. What was 'I must'?

S: **Devo.**

T: **Devo**, and 'you must'?

S: **Devi.**

T: **Devi**, good. 'You must try LanguageTransfer', what was 'to try', related to 'probable' which actually means 'triable', 'try-outable'?

S: **Provare.**

T: **Provare.** So 'you must try LanguageTransfer'.

S: **Devi provare LanguageTransfer.**

T: Good, **devi provare LanguageTransfer.** I don't usually put these sentences in every course by the way. How would you say 'you must try it'?

S: **Devi provarlo.**

T: '**Devi provarlo**', good. Or where else could you put the 'lo'?

S: **Lo devi provare.**

T: Very good. **Lo devi provare.** So we have /ee/, an *i*, an /ee/ sound for 'you' like in '**devi**'. Give me again 'to try'.

S: **Provare.**

T: **Provare.** And 'I try'?

S: **Provo.**

T: **Provo.** So we got rid of our *-are* which shows us that it's 'to try', we get rid of that when it's not 'to try' any more, and we put the *-o* to show that it's 'I try' and also we make an effort not to accent that *o*, no? **Provo** rather than *prov-o*. So you would do the same to get 'you try', the sound for 'you' as we see in 'devi' is /ee/, an *i*, an /ee/ sound. So how would you say 'you try'?

S: **Provi.**

T: **Provi**, good. 'Are you trying the speciality', 'are you trying out the speciality', 'are you giving the speciality a try'? How would that be?

S: **Provi la specialità?**

T: Very good. **Provi la specialità?** *Tomorrow* is **domani, domani.**

S: **Domani.**

T: DOMANI. **Domani.** Tomorrow.

S: **Domani.**

T: How would you say 'you must see the city tomorrow'? So this is 'you owe to see the city tomorrow'. Let's start with the beginning 'you owe', 'you must'.

S: **Devi vedere la città domani.**

T: Very good. **Devi vedere la città domani.** Very good. Are you seeing the city tomorrow? So the first bit is 'are you seeing', that's just 'do you see'.

S: **Vedi la città domani?**

T: Good. **Vedi la città domani?** Are you seeing it tomorrow? Now when you say 'it' referring to the city, referring to something feminine rather than **lo** you will use **la**, like in **la città**. So, 'are you seeing it', and we mean a feminine it, '**la**'. Are you seeing it tomorrow?

S: **La vedi domani?**

T: Good. **La vedi domani?** Good, so this refers to the city. So we've seen that the present can be used to refer to the future if there's some context, no? This context might just be the situation or in the language you know with a word like 'tomorrow', '**domani**'. Or even '**oggi**', no? '**Oggi**', 'today' can be future if we're referring to part of the day that hasn't happened. The word 'late' in Italian is '**tardi**', '**tardi**'. TARDI. **Tardi**.

S: **Tardi**.

T: And you know you can also hear that English slang, no? You can say, 'I'm arriving today a bit tardy' now that's of course the same word, that's just from Latin. '**Tardi**', 'late'. How would you say, 'it is late'?

S: *Lo è tardi*, or **è tardi**.

T: Yeah, just **è**, no? Because **è** by itself means 'it is', 'she is', 'he is'. We don't need 'lo'. **È tardi**.

S: **È tardi**.

T: So this is the open **è**, no, that is pronounced more like /ɛ/ rather than /eh/ no? Nothing to stress about now, more about listening to Italians and just kind of picking it up as you go along. **È tardi**. *Later, later* in Italian is 'more late'. The word for 'more' is '**più**'. PIU, più.

S: **Più**.

T: So how would you say 'later', 'more late'?

S: **Più tardi**.

T: **Più tardi**. How would you say 'it is later'?

S: **È più tardi**.

T: **È più tardi**. I see it later. I see it later.

S: **Lo vedo più tardi**.

T: **Lo vedo più tardi**. And what if you meant 'the city', 'I will see the city later', but you're still going to say 'it'.

S: **La vedo più tardi**.

T: Very good. **La vedo più tardi**. I'll try it later.

S: **Lo provo più tardi**.

T: Very good. **Lo provo più tardi**. What was 'to work'?

S: **Lavorare**.

T: **Lavorare**. I'm working later.

S: **Lavoro più tardi**.

T: **Lavoro più tardi**. Are you working later?

S: **Lavori più tardi?**

T: **Lavori più tardi?**

S: **Lavori più tardi?**

T: Good. Are you working tomorrow?

S: **Lavori domani?**

T: **Lavori domani?** Aren't you working tomorrow?

S: **Non lavori domani?**

T: **Non lavori domani?** 'To do' or 'to make' in Italian is 'fare'.

S: **Fare.**

T: FARE. **Fare.**

S: **Fare.**

T: So what is the bit there that shows us it's 'to make'.

S: *-Are.*

T: *-Are.* ARE. How would you say 'I want to do it later'.

S: **Lo voglio fare più tardi.**

T: **Lo voglio fare più tardi.** Very good. You must do it later. 'You must', 'you owe', 'to do it later'.

S: **Lo devi fare più tardi.**

T: **Lo devi fare più tardi.** Very well done.

Track 13

T: What was to work again?

S: **Lavorare.**

T: **Lavorare.** ‘Are you working later?’

S: **Lavori più tardi?**

Good. **Lavori più tardi.** ‘Aren’t you working later?’

S: **Non lavori più tardi?**

T: **Non lavorie più tardi.** The word for *why*, is **perché, perché.**

S: **Perché.**

T: So how would you say, ‘*why aren’t you working tomorrow?*’ Why aren’t you working tomorrow?

S: **Perché non lavori domani?**

T: Very good. **Perché non lavori domani.** ‘*Why don’t you try it?*’ What was to try?

S: **Provare.**

T: **Provare.** Why don’t you try it?

S: **Perché non prova... provi?**

T: Good, and the *it*.

S: **Perché non lo provi?**

T: Very good. **Perché non lo provi.** So what was *why* again?

S: **Perché.**

T: **Perché. Perché** also means *because*. **Perché** literally means either *for what*, or *for that*, no? When it’s *why* we can think of it as *for what*, you know, when we say like *why do you work*, we mean *for what do you work*. And when it’s *because* we can think of it as *for that*. *Because* I’m working – *for that* I’m working. For a reason that I’m working. So **che** means both what and that. And **per** means for. What was to do or to make?

S: **Fare.**

T: **Fare.** I don’t want to do it because today I’m working. So the first bit, ‘I don’t want’?

S: **Non voglio.**

T: ‘To do it’?

S: **Non lo voglio fare.**

T: ‘Because today I’m working’?

S: **Perché oggi lavoro.**

T: Very good. **Non lo voglio fare, perché oggi lavoro.** ‘I can’t, I’m not able to do it because today I’m working’?

S: **Non lo posso fare perché oggi lavoro.**

T: Very good. **Non lo posso fare, perché oggi lavoro.** So the **per** in *perché* means for, no? It's the same as in *per mile*, when we say *per mile* we mean for mile, *per gallon* it means for a gallon. The word for *please* in Italian is **per favore, per favore.**

S: **Per favore.**

T: Meaning *for favour*. So when you say please what you're actually saying is *for favour, for favour*. For and per are actually the same word, or they come from the same word depending on how you look at it. In different languages, in even the same language sometimes a consonant can shift; it can become another consonant. This can happen between similar sounds, as we have seen between V and B or it can happen between sounds that sound totally dissimilar to us, for example, P and F. There are a lot of changes between P's and F's in different languages. For and per are actually the same word. All that's happened is that the P has shifted to an F. You can find this in other places for example. Have you heard the word in English fable?

S: Yes.

T: Yes? It's not a very common one! Related to fable we have *to speak* in Italian. So fable in English means like a story, like a tale and these tales were told, and to speak is **parlare.**

S: **Palare.**

T: PARLARE. Parlare. So this again is the P to F shift. Like for and per. You as a German speaker, you can find this in very high concentrations between English and German. If you think about it, Apple – Apfel, path – pfad, ship – Schiff, and so on, many, many. In Italian not so much, just a few here and there. But we can remember parlare meaning to speak, related to fable. The word for Italian is Italiano.

S: **Italiano.**

T: I speak Italian.

S: *Parlaro... parlo... parlo italiano.*

T: **Parlo italiano.** Very good. Do you speak Italian?

S: **Parli italiano?**

T: **Parli italiano.**

S: **Parli italiano.**

T: Don't you speak Italian?

S: **Non parli italiano?**

T: **Non parli italiano?** I speak it.

S: **Io lo parlo.**

T: Very good. And very good for adding the *io, /yo/* intuitively. Because you are making that contrast you know, so you are emphasising. **Non parli italiano e io lo parlo.** Why don't you speak Italian?

S: **Perché non parli italiano?**

T: **Perché non parli italiano?** Maybe a strange thing to say in Italian! So this is interesting, no? We have this F to P shift like in for, per, fable, parlare. And another place we can find this consonant shift is between father and **padre**. Father in Italian is **padre**.

S: **Padre**.

T: And **padre** we still see hanging around in English. Like in *paternal*, like in Jupiter. Jupiter actually means farther of the gods. If you split that up you have *pater*, like in father and Ju like deity/ god. Father of the gods. As the biggest planet, it was considered the father of the gods and historically, you know, the planets were always associated with gods. Stories about the planets ended up being stories about the gods. But traditionally they were stories about planets and we can see this through the language. The word for Jupiter in Italian is **giove**. And in Thursday is **giovedì**, the day of the Jupiter and it's the same in English, even though it doesn't appear like it. Thursday is Thors-Day and Thor, the god Thor, the guy with the hammer, is just a manifestation of Jupiter. The planet associated with thunder and storms and the sky generally. Zeus, the sky and thunder god in Greek mythology and also the god of the gods or the king of the gods again – Jupiter, father of the gods. So Zeus, Thor, Jupiter all the same person or the same idea. We can also see this in German, no? You remember what the word for Thursday is?

S: *Donnerstag*.

T: *Donnerstag*, which means thunders-day, of course.

Track 14

T: *Good day, good day*, in Italian is **buon giorno**.

S: **Buon giorno**.

T: That's BUON and that is carrying the meaning of *good*. And then giorno which is day spelled GIORNO. So sometimes the I in Italian won't be heard that clearly like here – we don't really pronounce, *gi-orno*, but *giorno*. And we also we have this word in English in *journal, journal*. A journal of course related to **giorno**, day.

S: **Giorno**.

T: So **giorno** is the word for day. How would you say the day?

S: **Il giorno**.

T: **Il giorno**. Good. And how do you think you would say *days*?

S: **I giorni**.

T: Good. Good. Giorni, or the days, **i giorni**. Very good. Now we've spoken about having different types of words, no? Different words types. We've got verbs, we have nouns and the verbs are the words you can put *to* in front of. Like *to be, to run, to dream* in their standard form, in their *to* form. The form we find in the dictionary. So for example if you wanted to make the verb *to indicate* in Italian we have *indicare* in English, so it's quite straightforward to find that verb in Italian.

S: **Indicare**.

T: **Indicare**. And this also means to point, like with your finger. Which is of course where we get index finger from in English, no? It's the indicating finger. And we said that nouns were words that you can put 'a' or 'the' in front of, no? Like *the being* rather than *to be*. *The dream*, rather than *to dream*. The day – *il giorno*. How would you say *the positivity*?

S: **La positività**.

T: Good and these feminine ending -a, take **la** for *the*. **La positività**. The negativity?

S: **La negatività**.

T: **La negatività**. Good. So with *-tion* words, to make *-tion* words, words like *indication*, which is a noun, we say *the indication*. To make that Italian, we would change the *-tion* to *-zione*, which is spelled **ZIONE**, *-zione*. So *indication* becomes **indicazione**.

S: **Indicazione**.

T: And these words ending **IONE** are feminine words. So we saw how we had the -a ending for feminine nouns and also this -ione ending is also a feminine ending. The condition?

S: **La condizione**.

T: **La condizione**. The tradition?

S: **La tradizione**.

T: **La tradizione.** So we've seen already that with nouns, the -i sound, the i, can give us the plural. We have the day...

S: **Il giorno**

T: **Il giorno.** And then the days?

S: **I giorni.**

T: **I giorni.** The dog, do you remember the dog, related to canine?

S: **Cane. Il cane.**

T: **Il cane.** And the dogs?

S: **I cani.**

T: **I cani.** So to say *the* we have **il** for the singular, for the masculine nouns and then the **i** for the plural. **Il cane, i cani.** Tell me again, what was condition?

S: **Condizione.**

T: **Condizione.** And the conditions?

S: *Condizione.*

T: Again?

S: *Condizione.*

T: That's the singular still, no? So you can change that -e to an -i to get the plural.

S: **Condizioni.**

T: **Condizioni.** Indications?

S: **Indicazioni.**

T: **Indicazioni.** And you can use this like directions, to get directions towards somewhere.

Indicazioni. So we see that the /ee/ sound, the -i with our nouns can give us the plural. But with the verbs, the /ee/ sound has a completely different function. It gives us the *you* form of the verb. So for example, to speak, related to fable, was?

S: **Parlare.**

T: **Parlare.** And you speak?

S: **Parli.**

T: **Parli.** What was to show? Which we got from demonstrate. Literally something like to monster.

S: **Mostrare.**

T: **Mostrare.** And *I show*?

S: **Mostro.**

T: **Mostro,** which also means monster. **Mostro. Il mostro** – the monster. So one is a noun and the other is a verb. *I show* – **mostro**, that's a verb. And then monster – **mostro, il mostro** *the monster* – is the noun. How is you show?

S: **Mostri.**

T: **Mostri.** And how would you say monsters? The plural of **mostro**.

S: **Mostri.**

T: **Mostri**, again, no? The same. But one is a noun and one is a verb. So although they end up looking the same they are inflect two very different words, behaving in totally different ways. In **mostri** – you show- the /ee/ sound has nothing to do with plural. And in **mostri** – monsters – the /ee/ sound has nothing to do with you. What was to work?

S: **Lavorare.**

T: **Lavorare.** And I work?

S: **Lavoro.**

T: **Lavoro.** The work, or the job in Italian, is **il lavoro**.

S: **Il lavoro.**

T: So **lavoro** – job, the same as **lavoro** – I work. How would you say you work?

S: **Lavori.**

T: **Lavori.** And the jobs?

S: **I lavori.**

T: **I lavori**, no? So again we get the same. We have **lavoro** – *I work* – and **lavoro** –*job*. And **lavori** – *you work* – and **lavori** – jobs. So in everyday life it's very unlikely to confuse you because we will always have a context. Showing, helping us understand what is being meant. But when reading, for example, if you decide too soon that you have a noun or a verb when you don't you might get stuck for a while, depending on how stubborn you are, and how long it takes you to let go of an idea and look again!

Track 15

T: The word for *when* in Italian, is **quando**.

S: **Quando**.

T: QUANDO, **quando**. When are you working?

S: **Quando lavori?**

T: Good. **Quando lavori?** When are you working tomorrow?

S: **Quando lavori domani?**

T: Good. **Quando lavori domani?** What was the word for *why*, again?

S: **Perché**.

T: **Perché** and also *because*, no? So, we said that **che** is either *what* or *that*. **Perché** is *why* means something like *for what*. And **perché** as *because* means something like *for that*. So, other than when are you working, **quando lavori**, you might also hear **quando è che lavori?** **Quando è che lavori?**

S: **Quando è che lavori?**

T: What are we saying there, literally?

S: When is it when you are working?

T: When is it that you work? So, you can hear either there. **Quando lavori?** **Quando è che lavori?** Or you could even hear the *quando* and the *è* contracted – **quand'è che lavori?** What was to see?

S: **Vedere**.

T: **Vedere**. The house in Italian is **la casa**.

S: **La casa**.

T: So that single -s that comes between vowels you can hear more like a z sound or an s sound depending on the dialect. **La casa**, *la caza*. How would you say, I want to see the house?

S: **Voglio vederle... vedere la casa**.

T: **Voglio vedere la casa**. 'I want to see it' and we mean the house.

S: **La voglio vedere**.

T: Very good. **La voglio vedere. Voglio vederla**. What was *when* again?

S: **Quando**.

T: **Quando**. 'When are you seeing the house?'

S: *Quando vederi vedi* – **quando vedi la casa?**

T: Very good. **Quando vedi la casa**. What else could you say? You could say, when is that you see the house? How would that be?

S: **Quando è che vedi la casa?**

T: Good. And here we hear the difference quite nicely, between the two different E's. **Quando è che vedi la casa?** Although I should mention that what *e* you should pronounce. It's generally not very important because it changes a lot between different dialects. The only time really that we can say it's especially important is the difference between **è** *he/she/it is* and **e** the word for *and* – è and e, no? That difference is important all across the board in the different dialects of Italian. But otherwise, it's not so important. So maybe someone from the south, you hear them pronounce the e of è and che in the same way. It's not very important. Tell me again what was the word for house?

S: **Casa.**

T: **Casa.** Good. To get the plural of most words ending in -a we would change the -a to an -e. So rather than an -i giving us /ee/ sound, now we will have the -e giving us the /eh/ sound. So casa is house. How do you say houses?

S: **Case.**

T: **Case.** How is the house?

S: **La casa.**

T: If we want to say *the houses*, the -a of la will also change to an -e.

S: **Le case.**

T: **Le case.** I want to see the houses.

S: **Voglio vedere le case.**

T: Good. **Voglio vedere le case.** Now if you say I want to see them and you mean the houses, what do you think the sound for them might be. If we have la for feminine it, for feminine them what might we have?

S: **Le.**

T: **Le.** Good. So, I want to see them?

S: **Le voglio vedere.**

T: **Le voglio vedere. Voglio vederle.** When are you seeing the houses?

S: **Quando vedi le case?**

T: Good. **Quando vedi le case?** When do you see them? And we mean the houses.

S: **Quando le vedi?**

T: **Quando le vedi?** Tell me again what was the house?

S: **La casa.**

T: **La casa. La cosa** is the thing. **La cosa.**

S: **La cosa.**

T: How would you say things?

S: **Cose.**

T: **Cose.** And the things?

S: **Le cose.**

T: **Le cose.** Good. But *thing* – the singular.

S: **Cosa.**

T: **Cosa.** Tell me again the word for *why*.

S: **Perché.**

T: **Perché,** and we said that this was literally *for what*. *What thing*, so **che cosa**.

S: **Che cosa.**

T: And often just shortened to **cosa** or **che**, but most commonly **cosa**, means *what*. So, in Italian to say *what* you will say *what thing*, most of the time, **che cosa**. And that is often shortened to just **cosa** rather than being shortened just to *what* it is often shortened just to *thing*, no. So, if you say for example in Italian, ‘what do you see?’ You will say *what thing* do you see, or just, *thing* you see?

S: **Che cosa vedi?**

T: **Che cosa vedi?** Or?

S: **Cosa vedi?**

T: **Cosa vedi.** So, in colloquial spoken Italian, in informal Italian, this is the most common way of saying, what do you see. **Cosa vedi?** In fact, if you don’t understand what somebody tells you, you might just say ‘**cosa?**’

S: **Cosa?**

T: *Thing? What?* But you could also hear ‘**che cosa vedi?**’ ‘**Cosa è che vedi?**’ ‘**Che vedi?**’ ‘**Che cosa è che vedi?**’ No, there’s all those different ways of saying it. Even like how I mentioned **quando è** can become **quand’è**, the same could happen also with **cosa è**, **cos’è**. **Cos’è che vedi?** But in colloquial Italian, maybe the most common is just **cosa vedi**, *thing you see*. What was to demonstrate?

S: *Dimostrare.*

T: Good, but not de, but...?

S: Ah! **Dimostrare.**

T: **Dimostrare.**

S: **Dimostrare.**

T: **Dimostrare.** So, in **dimostrare** we have **di** meaning of or from and then **mostrare** meaning show or monster. Of showing, of monster, of an omen. So, there we have **di** for of or from. What was to speak?

S: **Parlare.**

T: **Parlare.** If you want to say in Italian, what are you talking about? What are you speaking about? You will just say: ‘Of what you speak?’ Or, ‘of thing you speak?’ So how would that be?

S: *Che cosa parlar- parli? Che cosa parli?*

T: Of what thing you speak?

S: **Di cosa parli?**

T: **Di cosa parli? Di che cosa parli? Di che cosa è che parli?**

S: **Di che cosa è che parli?**

T: It's possible, no? It depends how emphatic you want to be. Sometimes we make our sentences longer, just to be more emphatic, just to hold the attention, no? But the more common simple way would be: **di cosa parli?** What are you talking about? Of thing you speak? Implied, of what thing do you speak? What was to see?

S: **Vedere.**

T: Good. I see.

S: **Vedo**

T: I see you?

S: **Ti vedo.**

T: **Ti vedo.** So the you, as in I see you, is **ti** – TI. But you like in you see. The optional you, that we don't have to use, but we can do so for emphasis, is **tu**, TU, **tu**.

S: **Tu.**

T: So if we want to say YOU see, and we emphasise you, we can use that **tu**.

S: **Tu vedi.**

T: **Tu vedi.** Do you see the house?

S: **Tu vedi la casa?**

T: **Tu vedi la casa?** Do you see it? And we mean the house.

S: **Tu la vedi?**

T: **Tu la vedi?** What if we meant the houses? Do you see them?

S: **Tu le vedi?**

T: **Tu le vedi?** When are you seeing the house?

S: **Quando vedi la casa?**

T: **Quando vedi la casa?** Or if we wanted to include the word for you, it's quite flexible. **Quando vedi la casa tu?** **Tu quando vedi la casa?** **Tu quando vedi la casa,** would probably be the most natural order, but we can put it on the end to be especially emphatic, no. **Quando vedi la casa tu?** You might also hear the information being repeated. **Quando la vedi la casa?** It might also happen – When do you see it, the house? What do you see it?

S: **Che cosa vedi?**

T: Good. **Che cosa vedi? Cosa vedi?** What do *you* see?

S: **Che cosa vedi tu?**

T: **Tu che cosa vedi? Che cosa vedi tu?** Do you see the thing?

S: **Tu vedi la cosa?**

T: Good. **Vedi la cosa? Tu vedi la cosa?** And the plural of thing? The word for things?

S: **Cose.**

T: **Cose.** And the things.

S: **Le cose.**

T: Very good. So, we've seen two ways of making the plural, no? We can have an -i sound for words ending in -o or -e. We saw for example **cane** – dog and **cani** – dogs. Or, **giorno** – day. And **giorni** – days. We saw **indicazione** and **indicazioni**, so the -i sound /ee/ for words ending in -o or -e and then for our nouns ending in -a we have an -e or an /eh/ sound to make the plural. **Casa** – case. **Cosa** – cose.

Track 16

T: What was the word for house?

S: **Casa.**

T: **Casa**, good. And thing?

S: *Cose*. **Cosa.**

T: **Cosa**. Good. **Cose**, what is it?

S: Plural.

T: Plural, things. Good. And we said that **cosa** – thing, is also used like *what* by itself or in combination with **che**. **Che cosa**, what thing. Which is spelled CHE. So, CH gives us this hard /k/ sound. We already saw how CE and CI gives us /che/ and /chi/, no? So it's counter intuitive comparing with English. A thing, a thing, is **una cosa**.

S: **Una cosa.**

T: This can be used like *something*. For example, if you say 'I want to show you something', you can say, 'I want to show you a thing'. So how would that be?

S: *Voglio mostrare* – **Ti voglio mostrare una cosa.**

T: Very good. **Ti voglio mostrare una cosa**. Or, **voglio mostrarti una cosa**. What was to do or to make? Do you remember?

S: **Fare?**

T: **Fare**. Good. So more colloquially in Italian you could hear for *to show*, *to make see*. So instead of to show, **mostrare**, you could hear **fare vedere**, no? *To make see*. So how would you say: I want to show you something, I want to show you a thing in this way. So literally, I want to make you see a thing.

S: **Ti voglio fare vedere una cosa.**

T: **Ti voglio fare vedere una cosa**. Or where else could that **ti** go?

S: **Voglio fare vederti una cosa.**

T: So there it might confuse the meaning, no? I want to make to see you. So maybe the best place for it would be 'I want to make you to see a thing'. How would that be?

S: **Voglio farti vedere una cosa.**

Good. **Voglio farti vedere una cosa**. Good. How would you say, do you see me?

S: **Mi vedi?**

T: **Mi vedi?** And what if we were to use the word for you?

S: **Tu mi vedi?**

T: **Tu mi vedi?** Good.

S: **Tu mi vedi?**

T: How would you say, I see you?

S: **Ti vedo.**

T: **Ti vedo**, no? So when its you seeing we have **tu** but the you of I see you is **ti, ti vedo**. Do you see yourself? How would that be? So this is just, do you see you?

S: **Tu ti vedi?**

T: Good. **Tu ti vedi**. Do you see yourself? **Tu ti vedi?** What was I want?

S: **Voglio.**

T: **Voglio**. You want is **vuoi**.

S: **Vuoi.**

T: This is VUOI. So its quite irregular. From **voglio** (VOGLIO) to **vuoi** (VOUI). But we can see that its still ending in -i. We still have that -i for you. So you want. **Tu vuoi**.

S: **Vuoi.**

T: Do you want it?

S: **Lo vuoi?**

T: **Lo vuoi?** And of course we mentioned how **voglio** is related to volunteer, no? Volunteer is the one who wants to do something so we have **voglio** and **vuoi** related to volunteer, giving us the meaning of want. Don't you want to do it?

S: *Lo voglio fare non?* **Non lo vuoi fare?**

T: Good. **Non lo vuoi fare?** Don't you want to do it? Very good. What do you want to do?

S: **Que cosa vuoi fare?**

T: Very good. **Que cosa vuoi fare?** What was the word for why, again?

S: **Perché.**

T: **Perché.** Why don't you want to do it?

S: **Perché non vuoi farlo?**

T: Good. **Perché non vuoi farlo?** **Perché non lo vuoi fare?** Why don't you want to show me? Why don't you want to make me see?

S: **Perché non vuoi farmi vedere?**

T: Very good. **Perché non vuoi farmi vedere?** To come, to come in Italian is **venire**. That's VENIRE. And this word is all over English. We have venue – and venue is a place you come to. We have avenue, a place you come though. We have venture and adventure. Convenient. What does **con** mean?

S: With.

T: With. So, when something is convenient, is when things come together, no? Souvenir. Souvenir which is actually just the French word for memory, which means something like *sub-venire*. To come up from below, a memory, a souvenir. So, **venire** is to come. **Venire**.

S: **Venire.**

T: Do you want to come?

S: **Vuoi venire?**

T: **Vuoi venire?** Don't you want to come?

S: **Non vuoi venire?**

T: **Non vuoi venire?** Why don't you want to come?

S: **Perché non vuoi venire?**

T: **Perché non vuoi venire?** What was house, again?

S: **Casa.**

T: **Casa.** Home can just be **a casa, a casa** – which is literally *to house*, like *to* in the sense of direction, but used like home, or at home.

S: **A casa.**

T: So you could say for example, do you want to come home? Or to my house, might be implied there.

S: **Vuoi venire a casa?**

T: Good. **Vuoi venire a casa.** You remember what was the word for *late*?

S: **Tardi.**

T: **Tardi.** And *later*?

S: **Più taride.**

T: **Più tardi.** Do you want to come home later?

S: **Vuoi venire a casa più tardi?**

T: Good. **Vuoi venire a casa più tardi?** What was the word for possible?

S: **Possibile.**

T: Good, **possibile.** And possibility?

S: **Possibilità.**

T: **Possibilità.** Very good. And from this we can get I can, which was...?

S: **Posso.**

T: **Posso.** **Posso** and **voglio** have the same irregularity for **tu**, for the you form. So, just as we had **vuoi** for *you want*, we have **puoi** for *you can*. PUOI. So again, still ending -i to show that it's you. **Tu puoi.**

S: **Tu puoi.**

T: So what was again, you want?

S: **Vuoi.**

T: **Vuoi.** And you can?

S: **Puoi.**

T: So maybe we want to pronounce a little bit more the U at the beginning, so it's a little bit more like **puoi**.

S: **Puoi. Puoi.**

T: **Puoi**, much better. **Puoi.** Can you come?

S: **Puoi venire?**

T: **Puoi venire?** Can you come home later?

S: **Puoi venire a casa più tardi?**

T: Very good. **Puoi venire a casa più tardi?** Do you remember the word for when?

S: **Quando.**

T: **Quando.** Very good. **QUANDO. Quando.** When can you come home?

S: **Quando puoi venire a casa?**

T: **Quando puoi venire a casa?** So, this can be home or it can imply, it can also imply, my house, no? But if it's not implied or if you want to show it or stress it you can also say **a casa mia, a casa mia**. So how would that be, 'can you come to my house later'?

S: **Puoi venire a casa mia più tardi?**

T: Very good. **Puoi venire a casa mia più tardi?** When can you come to my house?

S: **Quando puoi venire a casa mia?**

T: **Quando puoi venire a casa mia?** Or just **a casa** depending on the context. Very good.

Track 17

T: How was *I want*?

S: **Voglio.**

T: **Voglio.** And *you want*?

S: **Vuoi. Vuoi.**

T: **Vuoi.** Good. I can?

S: **Posso.**

T: **Posso.** And you can?

S: **Puoi.**

T: **Puoi**, very good. What was again to do or to make?

S: **Fare.**

T: **Fare.** *You do* or *you make* is also a little irregular. We have **tu fai.** FAI. **Tu fai.**

S: **Tu fai.**

T: So how would you say, what are you doing?

S: **Che cosa fai?**

T: **Che cosa fai?** **Cosa fai?** What are you doing later?

S: **Che fai più tardi?**

T: You could hear **che fai più tardi**, no? **Che fai più tardi?** **Cosa fai più tardi?** **Che cosa fai più tardi?** What do you want to do later?

S: **Che cosa vuoi fare più tardi?**

T: Very good. **Che cosa / cosa vuoi fare più tardi?** What do you want to show me? What do you want to make me see?

S: *Che cosa fare* - no. **Che cosa vuoi farmi vedere?**

T: Very good. **Che cosa vuoi farmi vedere?** Good. Well we could also use **mostrare.** But in colloquial, spoken Italian **fare vedere** is probably most common. To sell, to sell in Italian is **vendere, vendere.**

S: **Vendere.**

T: So, this is where we get vending machine from in English. This is a selling machine, a vending machine. Or a vendor, like a street vendor is a street seller. So **vendere** – to sell. Do you notice something odd about **vendere**? The accent mostly we have it on the ending **no**, in the **to** form. If we think **cancellare, parlare.** We have the accent the **-are** in the **to** form or on the **-ere, -ire, venire**, but not here. **Vendere.** So, some Italian verbs have the accent third from the end. **Vendere.** But only a few, mostly we have the accent on the penultimate syllable, on the second from the end in the **to**

form. **Indicare** – to indicate, **cancellare**, **venire**. But here **vendere** – to sell. How would you say, you can sell the house.

S: **Puoi vendere la casa.**

T: Very good. **Puoi vendere la casa.** You can sell the houses.

S: **Puoi vendere le case.**

T: Very good. **Puoi vendere le case.** You can sell the things.

S: **Puoi vendere le cose.**

T: Very good. **Puoi vendere le cose.** Are you selling the things? Do you sell the things?

S: **Vendi le cose?**

T: Very good. **Vendi le cose?** So, most nouns that end -a tend to go to -e for the plural. **Casa – case. Cosa – cose.** But not always. Those words with the accent on the ending, that we got from -ity, so let's find some more of them. Priority, how would that be in Italian?

S: Prio- **priorità**

T: **Priorità.** Responsibility? The I in -ibility is an A in Italian, so it's more like responsAbility. How would that be?

S: **Responsabilità.**

T: **Responsabilità.** Activity is very similar. Instead of CT, we get two T's there. So how would that be, 'activity'?

S: **Attività.**

T: **Attività.** So we get two Ts. The C turns into a T – it assimilates to the next T. So these nouns, our -ity -ità nouns, when they go into the plural, they stay the same. So, **priorità** can mean priority or priorities. We'll only know by the context or for example if we have the word for *the*. Because the word for the will still change for the plural. So, we have **la priorità** for the singular and the priorities, what does **la** become?

S: **Le.**

T: **Le.** But **priorità** stays the same. So how would you say, the priorities?

S: **Le priorità.**

T: And it's a T on the end – **priorità**. How would say the possibility?

S: **La possibilità.**

T: **La possibilità.** And the plural? The possibilities?

S: **Le possibilità.**

T: **Le possibilità.** So with these -ità nouns, we only know its plural by the word for *the*. How is the city?

S: **La città.**

T: And the cities?

S: **Le città.**

T: **Le città.** Do you want to see the cities?

S: *Vuoi vedere-* **vuoi vedere le città?**

T: Very good. **Vuoi vedere le città?** But generally speaking we see that we also have the -a changing to an -e to e for the plural. So we have **cosa** for thing and then things is?

S: **Cose.**

T: **Cose.** We mentioned briefly **la persona** which was the person and how would you say persons or people?

S: **Le persone.**

T: **Persone** or **le persone** – the people, the persons. But not for our -ità nouns, no? So, the personality is?

S: **La personalità.**

T: **La personalità.** And the personalities in plural?

S: **Le personalità.**

T: **Le personalità.** Good. The celebrity?

S: *Celebr*—**Celebrità.**

T: Very good. The celebrity, with the word for the?

S: **La celebrità.**

T: Very good. **La celebrità** and the CE of course giving us /che/. And the plural? The celebrities?

S: **Le celebrità.**

T: **Le celebrità.** Good. The word for friend in Italian is **amico**. AMICO, **amico**.

S: **Amico.**

T: For a male. For a female friend, what might it be?

S: **Amica.**

T: **Amica** and in the plural, female friends?

S: **Amiche.**

T: **Amiche.**

S: **Amiche.**

T: **Amiche.** **Amiche** is spelled AMICHE. Here we have to put the CH to maintain the hard /k/ sound, otherwise the CE would give a /che/ sound *AmiCHE* which is not the word its **amiche**. So that's spelled AMICHE. So like I mentioned before its quite counter-intuitive coming from English. My friend is **il mio amico**, if we me male friend. **Il mio amico**.

S: **Il mio amico.**

T: So, what we say there is *the my friend*. **Il mio amico**. How would you say, I want to see my friend today? I want to see my friend today?

S: *Ochi. Ochi*

T: **Oggi**.

S: *Oggi voglio*- **Oggi voglio vedere il mio amico**.

T: Very good. **Oggi voglio vedere il mio amico**. Very good. What was to sell again? Connected to vending machine, street vendor...

S: **Vendere**.

T: **Vendere** And we had the accent there at the beginning no? **Vendere**, or three away from the end also at the beginning. **Vendere**. To know in Italian in the sense of knowing a person or a place, or even to meet, to know the first time – to get to know, is **conoscere, conoscere**.

S: **Conoscere**.

T: So again we have the accent third from the end, like in **vendere, conoscere**, not *conoSCERe – coNOSCere*. We have this of course in *recognise*, when you recognise somebody in English you REcognise them. You reCONOSERE them, you re-know them. So **conoscere**, meaning to know, used for like knowing a person or a place or also to get to know, to meet for the first time. ‘Do you want to meet my friend?’ ‘Do you want to know my friend – to cognise my friend?’

S: **Vuoi conoscere il mio amico**.

T: Very good. So, we had **il mio amico** for a male friend. My female friend is **la mia amica**. So -a -a -a all the way down. **La mia amica**. So **il** becomes **la** and also **mio** becomes **mia**. Do you want to meet my friend, and we mean a female friend.

S: **Vuoi conoscere la mia amica?**

T: Very good. **Vuoi conoscere la mia amica?** How would you say I want to see my friend later (we still mean a feminine friend) – I want to see my friend later.

S: **Voglio vedere la mia amica più tardi**.

T: Very good. **Voglio vedere la mia amica più tardi**. So, we had **il mio amico**, no? **La mia amica**. What was female friends? The plural for female friends? Amica becomes?

S: **Amiche**.

T: So how might my female friends be? If we have **il mio amico, la mia amica**, what might happen for the my friends for female.

S: **Le mie amiche**.

T: Very good. **Le mie amiche**. So here -e -e -e all the way down. **Le mie amiche**. Do you want to meet my friends? And we mean female friends.

S: **Vuoi conoSCERe le mie amiche?**

T: Good. And where is the accent on the verb to know?

S: **Conoscere**.

T: **Conoscere.**

S: **Vuoi conoscere le mie amiche.**

T: Good. **Vuoi conoscere le mie amiche.** Do you want to meet the city? So this is quite an odd sentence to say in English. So here the translation might be something more like to get to know. So maybe you come to visit me and I'll ask you, you know, do you want to go meet the city? Do you want to go and get to know it. So, do you want to get to know the city?

S: **Vuoi conoscere la città?**

T: Good. **Vuoi conoscere la città?** The /sheh/ sound in **conoscere** is spelled SCE. So, we've seen how CE gives us /che/, but SCE gives us /sheh/ like in **conoscere**. CONOSCERE. Do you want to get to know the cities?

S: **Vuoi conoscere le città?**

T: Very good. **Vuoi conoscere le città?** And we've seen how città, being one of these nouns that we get from our conversion from -ity to ità, doesn't go into plural, the noun itself, only for *the*. **Le città**. Very good.

Track 18

T: So we saw **conoscere** which means to know in some circumstance like if you know a person or a place, and also get to know – **conoscere**.

S: **conoscere**.

T: How would you say you know?

S: **Conosci**.

T: **Conosci**. So we have SCI giving us /shi/. CI would give us /chi/, but SCI, /shi/. **Conosci**. Do you know me?

S: **Mi conosci?**

T: **Mi conosci?** And what if we were to use the word for you? Do you know me?

S: **Tu mi conosci?**

T: **Tu mi conosci?** Do you know my friend? Let's refer to a male friend.

S: **Conosci il mio amico?**

T: **Conosci il mio amico?** And a female friend.

S: **Conosci la mia amica?**

T: **Conosci la mia amica**. Don't you know my female friends? So, don't you know my friends, and they are female, all of them.

S: **Non conosci le mie amiche?**

T: Very good. **Non conosci le mie amiche?** Very good. How is, I want it?

S: **Lo voglio**.

T: **Lo voglio**. So the word for *it* was...?

S: **Lo**.

T: **Lo**. If we refer to a masculine thing or something general that doesn't have a gender, **lo**. But if we refer specifically to something feminine, like a house, I want it and we mean the house, what do we use?

S: **La voglio**.

T: **La voglio**. Lo and la can also be used for him and her. **Lo** and **la** also mean him and her. So, for example, if you say do you know him, you can use **lo**. How is that?

S: **Lo conosci?**

T: **Lo conosci?** Do you know her?

S: **La conosci?**

T: **La conosci?** How do you think I know, from conoscere would be?

S: *conosho. conoshco.*

T: So its CE and CI that gives us /che/ and /chi/, and then SCE and SCI that gives us /sheh/ and /shi/. But it's only with the E and the I that we get these odd sounds popping up. Otherwise it's much more intuitive.

S: **Conosco.**

T: **Conosco.** So now we have SCO which just gives us /sco/, **conosco.** I know you.

S: **Ti conosco.**

T: **Ti conosco.** I know him.

S: **Lo conosco.**

T: **Lo conosco.** I know her.

S: **La conosco.**

T: **La conosco.** I see her.

S: **La vedo.**

T: **La vedo.** I don't see her.

S: **Non la vedo.**

T: **Non la vedo.** I want to know her, which would mean more like I want to meet her.

S: **La voglio conosco- conoscere.**

T: Very good. Very good on the accent there. **La voglio conoscere, la voglio conoscere.** Do you know her?

S: **La conosci?**

T: **La conosci?** What if we wanted to be emphatic? Do you know her?

S: **Tu la conosci?**

T: Very good. **Tu la conosci?** And this tu is the flexible element, no? It is not necessary, it's not essential to put it. It's much more flexible. So if we wanted to be more emphatic we could say, **la conosci tu?** But there would have to be some reason, some context, to be emphatic there so it doesn't sound odd. **La conosci tu?** Like I didn't expect that. So the word for *you*, in the sense of you see, you know, is...?

S: **Tu.**

T: **Tu.** Your friend, if we mean a male friend, is **il tuo amico.**

S: **Il tuo amico.**

T: **Il tuo amico.** I want to know, I want to meet, your friend.

S: **Voglio conoscere il tuo amico.**

T: **Voglio conoscere il tuo amico.** And a female friend?

S: **Voglio conoscere la tua amica.**

T: Very good. **Voglio conoscere la tua amica.** How would you say I want it, again? I want it.

S: **Lo voglio.**

T: **Lo voglio.** And I want them, for masculine things, or mixed things.

S: **Li voglio.**

T: **Li voglio.** Very good. And what if you want feminine things like the houses. I want them.

S: *Le* – **le voglio.**

T: **Le voglio.** So these words for them, **li** and **le**, can also mean them, as in people, referring to people. Just as **lo** and **la** can mean *it* or *him* or *her*, **li** and **le** can refer to things or people. So if you say, for example, I know them and you mean people. How would that be?

S: **Li conosco.**

T: **Li conosco.** So **li** would refer to a masculine group or a mixed group, no? **Li conosco.** But if they were all females, how would you say that?

S: **Le conosco.**

T: **Le conosco.** And I want to get to know them. I want to meet them.

S: **Le voglio conoscere.**

T: **Le voglio conoscere.** And here, what gender do we refer to with **le**?

S: To females.

T: To females. And what if it was a male group, or a mixed group?

S: **Li voglio conoscere.**

T: **Li voglio conoscere.** I want to see them.

S: **Li voglio vedere.**

T: **Li voglio vedere.** We have invitation in English so how is to invite in Italian?

S: **Invitare.**

T: **Invitare.** I want to invite them, and we mean two females.

S: **Le voglio invitare.**

T: **Le voglio invitare. Voglio invitarle.** And I want to invite them and we mean 100 females and one male, it still goes into the masculine because this is what we use for mixed groups. So, I want to invite them.

S: **Li voglio invitare.**

T: **Li voglio invitare.** You want.

S: **Vuoi.**

T: Do you want to invite them?

S: **Li vuoi invitare?**

T: **Li vuoi invitare? Vuoi invitarli?** And how was you can, which had a very similar irregularity to **vuoi.**

S: **Puoi.**

T: **Puoi.** Good. Can you invite them? And we mean females.

S: **Puoi invitarle?**

T: Good. **Puoi invitarle**, referring to females and a masculine or a mixed group – can you invite them?

S: **Puoi invitarli?**

T: **Puoi invitarli?** Very good.

Track 19

T: What as to invite?

S: **Invitare.**

T: **Invitare.** And I invite?

S: **Invito.**

T: Good. You invite.

S: **Inviti.**

T: **Inviti.** So we have the /oh/ sound on the -o showing that the verb is for I, and the -i or the /ee/ sound showing that it is for you. The ending for we is **-iamo, IAMO, -iamo.**

S: **-iamo.**

T: So we invite is...

S: **Invitiamo.**

T: **Invitiamo.** We're inviting you.

S: **Ti invitiamo.**

T: **Ti invitiamo.** And this can me like *we pay*. So you know maybe you invite somebody to dinner and you actually say we're inviting you, **ti invitiamo**, it means we pay, we'll pay. **Andare, andare** in Italian means to go. **Andare.**

S: **Andare.**

T: You might be familiar with this by the musical speed, **andante. Andante.** This is, if you've ever played any music, on the sheet music, you know, you can see **andante.** Which is the speed of the music which means going speed. Which doesn't really give a lot of information but musicians understand it! **Andare** – to go. How would you say, we go?

S: **Andiamo.**

T: **Andiamo** and you will hear this a lot in Italian like *let's go, andiamo, let's go*. So we see with this phrase, **andiamo**, that just with the tone of voice in Italian you can get the meaning of *let's*. We don't have any word here to say *let's go*, we just show it with the voice. **Andiamo** – let's go.

S: **Andiamo.**

T: Good. You can also show with your voice, shall we go?

S: **Andiamo?**

T: **Andiamo?** Shall we go? **Andiamo?** What was to sell, again?

S: **Vendere.**

T: **Vendere**, very good. We're selling it.

S: **Lo vendiamo.**

T: **Lo vendiamo.** And what if we were selling a feminine thing?

S: **La vendiamo.**

T: **La vendiamo.** Shall we sell it?

S: **Lo vendiamo?**

T: **Lo vendiamo?** Shall we sell it? What do you think? **Lo vendiamo?** What if you were to say we are selling them, and you mean masculine or mixed things.

S: **Li vendiamo.**

T: **Li vendiamo.** And feminine things?

S: **Le vendiamo.**

T: **Le vendiamo.** And shall we sell them?

S: **Le vendiamo?**

T: **Le vendiamo?** All of this you can do with your voice in Italian. What was *to come*? Related to avenue, convenient, souvenir.

S: **Venire.**

T: **Venire.** We are coming?

S: **Veniamo.**

T: **Veniamo.** So we had **vendiamo** we sell and **veniamo** we come, we are coming. Shall we come later?

S: **Veniamo più tardi?**

T: **Veniamo più tardi?** When shall we come?

S: **Quando veniamo?**

T: **Quando veniamo?** But of course this can mean when are we coming, when do we come, when shall we come, just depending on the context. What was *to see*, related to video?

S: **Vedere.**

T: **Vedere.** We see.

S: **Vediamo.**

T: **Vediamo.** So we have **vendiamo** – we sell, **veniamo** – we come, and **vediamo** – we see. So going back to the *to* form and you will never get confused, to go back to the *to* form, whether its **vedere**, **vendere**, **venire**. We see you.

S: **Ti vediamo. Ti vediamo.**

T: Good. And what did you do with that confusion, to get over the confusion?

S: I go back to infinitive.

T: Exactly, you go back to the *to* form, we have to see **vedere - vediamo**. Very good. **Ti vediamo** – we see you. The word for us is **ci, ci**.

S: **Ci.**

T: How do you spell that?

S: C, CHI?

T: CHI in Italian would give us /ki/, it would give us the hard K.

S: Oh, ok, so it's just CI.

T: CI. So kind of counter intuitive coming from English. CI, **ci**. So **ci** means us and it can also mean each other, one another, ourselves, all of that, all of those meanings are included in **ci**. How would you say, we see each other?

S: **Ci vediamo**.

T: **Ci vediamo**. And this is used like, you know, see you as a greeting or to say goodbye, see you, **ci vediamo**. Literally we see each other, rather than the see you that we have in English. **Ci vediamo**. What was the word capital? What did we do with English Latin words that ended -al?

S: **Capitale**.

T: **Capitale**, and it ends in -e. So how might it go into plural?

S: With an -i.

T: Very good.

S: **Capitali**.

T: **Capitali**. Like, **cane** – dog, **cani** – dogs, which is masculine no, **il cane** – **i cani**. But **capitale** is a feminine word, we have **la capitale**. So when we are deciding how to make something plural, we don't worry too much about the gender of the word, but rather how it ends. We saw that an -e goes to -i, **cane** – **cani**. Indicazione- indicazioni, which was also feminine. So the same for **capitale**, **capitali**. The capital?

S: **La capitale**.

T: **La capitale**. And the capitals.

S: **Le capitali**.

T: **Le capitali**. So we don't want to think what gender is it, rather than how does it end. What was to know?

S: **Conoscere**.

T: **Conoscere**. I want to know, I want to see, the capital. So I want to see, like for the first time, I want to get to know, the capital.

S: **Voglio conoscere la capitale**.

T: Very good. **Voglio conoscere la capitale**. **Cap-**, the **cap-** that we have in **capitale**, means head. Actually the word **capo** in Italian means boss. How would you say bosses?

S: **Capi**.

T: **Capi**. **Capire**, **capire**, is to understand.

S: **Capire**.

T: **Capire.** We understand.

S: *Capiriamo. Capiamo.*

T: Good. **Capiamo.** good. We don't understand.

S: **Non capiamo.**

T: **Non capiamo.** So this is literally something like to head. To head – to understand. We don't understand you.

S: **Non ti capiamo.**

T: **Non ti capiamo.** We don't understand him or it.

S: **Non lo capiamo.**

T: **Non lo capiamo.** Or her, we don't understand her.

S: **Non la capiamo.**

T: **Non la capiamo.** We don't understand them referring to a male or a mixed group.

S: **Non li capiamo.**

T: Very good. So we make lo plural and we get **li. Non li capiamo.** And what if we meant females, we don't understand them.

S: **Non le capiamo.**

T: **Non le capiamo.** What was the word for us or each other or...

S: **Ci**

T: **Ci. CI, ci.** We don't understand each other.

S: **Non ci capiamo.**

T: **Non ci capiamo.** The word cape in English also comes from this cap- root. And to escape is an awesome verb. It means something like to get away, leaving the pursuer, the one chasing you, with nothing but your cape. It literally means something like out of cape. So you get out of your cape and you leave them with your cape. And it's the same in Italian – nearly. To escape is **scappare, scappare.**

S: **Scappare.**

T: Good, you can hear the two P's because you pronounced them. And we don't have the e- at the beginning like we do in English, escape. So it's SCAPPARE. **Scappare.**

S: **Scappare.**

T: And this is also used kind of colloquially, in Italian or in some Italian dialects. You can say for example, it's late, let's escape. It's late, let's escape, let's split. What was the word for late, like in English slang as well.

S: **Tardi.**

T: **Tardi.** It's late, let's escape.

S: **È tardi, scappiamo**

T: Very good. **È tardi, scappiamo.** It's late, I'm getting out of here, I'm escaping.

S: **È tardi, scappo.**

T: Good. **È tardi, scappo. È tardi, io scappo. Io scappo.** Very good.

Track 20

T: So we had the word **ci**, CI for each other, ourselves, one another and also just plain old us. What was to prepare? We have preparation in English, so..?

S: **Preparare.**

T: **Preperare.** We prepare ourselves or we get ready, we're getting ready.

S: **Ci prepar- prepariamo.**

T: Good, **ci prepariamo.** We're getting ready later.

S: **Ci prepariamo più tardi.**

T: **Ci prepariamo più tardi.** What was I want?

S: **Voglio.**

T: **Voglio.** We want. How might *we want* be, going from **voglio**?

S: **Vogliamo.**

T: **Vogliamo.** But *you want* was?

S: **Vuoi.**

T: Good, VUOI, **vuoi.** Do you want to see us?

S: **Ci vuoi vedere?**

T: Good. **Ci vuoi vedere? Vuoi vederci?** So, we have **io voglio, tu vuoi** and then **noi vogliamo.** So, the word for we is **noi.**

S: **Noi.**

T: NOI. So, we have **noi** for we, and the word for us?

S: **Ci.**

T: **Ci.** Very different. So how do you say, *we want*, emphasising the word for *we*?

S: **Noi vogliamo.**

T: **Noi vogliamo.** We don't want.

S: **Noi non vogliamo.**

T: **Noi non vogliamo.** *We don't want it.* Let's say the word for *we* still. We don't want it.

S: **Noi non lo vogliamo.**

T: Good. **Noi non lo vogliamo. Non lo vogliamo noi.** We want to see each other.

S: **Ci vogliamo vedere.**

T: Good. **Ci vogliamo vedere.** Or **noi ci vogliamo vedere.** We don't want to see each other.

S: **Non ci vogliamo vedere.**

T: Good and what if you were to include the word for *we*. We don't want to see each other.

S: **Noi non ci vogliamo vedere.**

T: Good. **Noi non ci vogliamo vedere.** So, we can always just think about what comes first and then what comes next, rather than translating the whole idea all together. How would you say we want to get ready, we want to prepare ourselves?

S: **Vogliamo preparachi.**

T: Good. **Vogliamo preparachi. Ci vogliamo preparare.** What was I can, again?

S: **Posso.**

T: **Posso** and how do you think we can, we are able, might be?

S: **Possiamo.**

T: **Possiamo.** Can we see your friend later? Can we see, are we able, to see your friend later?

S: **Possiamo vedere il tuo amico più tardi?**

T: Good. Very good. **Possiamo vedere il tuo amico più tardi?** Are we seeing your friend late? Are we seeing your friend later?

S: **Vediamo il tuo amico più tardi?**

T: **Vediamo il tuo amico più tardi?** Shall we see your friend later?

S: *Vediamo vedere il tuo amico più tardi?*

T: You said, we are seeing to see!

S: Oh!

T: Shall we see your friend later, is just do we see your friend later, with a tone of voice and a context.

S: **Vediamo il tuo amico più tardi?**

T: Good. **Vediamo il tuo amico più tardi?** Good. So, shall we don't need the word for this in Italian, we can just do that with the voice. **Vediamo il tuo amico più tardi?** How would you say we can't see each other? Or this could also mean we are not allowed to see each other.

S: **Non possiamo vederci.**

T: Good. **Non possiamo vederci. Non ci possiamo vedere.** So, we have **posso** – I can, **possiamo** – we can, but you can was...?

S: **Puoi.**

T: **Puoi.** Good. PUOI. **Puoi.** Can you see us tomorrow? What was tomorrow?

S: **Domani.**

T: **Domani.** Can you see us tomorrow?

S: **Puoi vederci domani?**

T: **Puoi vederci domani?** What was to do or to make?

S: **Fare.**

T: **Fare** and *you do* or *you make*, which was slightly irregular?

S: **Fai.**

T: **Fai.** If it were regular, we would take away the -are and be left with *fi*. But we're not, we have **fai**. *You do, you make* – **tu fai**. To give is dare.

S: **Dare.**

T: So, we have **fare** – *to do* or *to make* and **dare** – to give, DARE. And *you give* has the same irregularity as **fai**. So how would that sound?

S: **Dai.**

T: **Dai. Tu dai.** And this is also used like an expression in Italian. Dai is used like come on, come on – hurry up. It's used like come on in the sense of give over, stop if trying to fool me or you know, what are you talking about, or you're kidding. Used like *no way*. It's all depending on the tone of voice. **Dai** – come on. **Dai** – no way. **Ma dai, ma** being but – but no. **Ma dai.** Literally just you give. How would *we give* be?

S: **Diamo.**

T: **Diamo.** And with the word for we.

S: **Noi diamo.**

T: **Noi diamo.** The word for book is **libro**. LIBRO. Just like library in English. Of course, these two words are connected. Library and **libro** – book or **il libro** – the book.

S: **Il libro.**

T: How would you say, can we see each other tomorrow because I have to give you the book? So let's start from the beginning. Can we see each other tomorrow?

S: **Possiamo vederci domani?**

T: Because I have to, because I owe, to give you the book.

S: **Perché devo darti il libro.**

T: Very good. **Possiamo vederci domani perché devo darti il libro.** We can't give you the books tomorrow because we're working. We can't give you the books tomorrow, let's begin there.

S: **Non possiamo darti i libri domani.**

Good. **Non possiamo darti** or **non ti possiamo dare i libri domani**, because we're working.

S: **Perché lavoramo – lavoriamo – lavoriamo.**

T: **Perché lavoriamo. Non possiamo darti il libri domani perché lavoriamo.** Very well done.

Track 21

T: How was I can?

S: **Posso.**

T: Good and we can?

T: **Possiamo.**

T: And you can?

S: *Possi.*

T: It was a little more irregular, no?

S: **Puoi. Puoi.**

T: **Puoi.** PUOI, good. So it still ends in -i, no? PUOI, **poui.** And how was the book? You can think about library in English.

S: **Il libro.**

T: **Il libro.** And what was to give, similar to *to do* or *to make*, **fare.** And then to give was?

S: **Dare.**

T: Good so how would you say can you give me the book?

S: **Puoi darmi il libro?**

T: Very good, **Puoi darmi il libro.** So you can use **puoi** to talk about what somebody can do, what are their abilities or possibilities and also to kind of make a polite request like here, no? Can you give me the book, **puoi darmi il libro?** How would you say *your book* or *the your book*.

S: **Il tuo libro.**

T: Very good, **il tuo libro.** Can you give me your book?

S: **Puoi darmi il tuo libro?**

T: Good. **Puoi darmi il tuo libro.** Very good so you could use **puoi** to make this request or you could also, a little more colloquially, just say 'you give me a book?' with a kind of asking tone of voice. What was you give?

S: **Dai.**

T: **Dai.**

S: **Dai.**

T: **Dai.** Good and we said this is used like an expression like come on, **dai**, come on. So just say can you give me your book. You can also just say you give me a book?

S: **Mi dai il tuo libro?**

T: Very good. **Mi dai il tuo libro?** Or we could add please if we wanted to: **Mi dai il tuo libro per favore?** With this tone of voice that sounds like you're asking for something. How would you say can you give me the thing?

S: **Puoi darmi la cosa?**

T: Good. **Puoi darmi la cosa? Mi dai la cosa?** And your thing, how would your thing be?

S: **La tua cosa.**

T: **La tua cosa.** And and your things?

S: **Le tue cose.**

T: Very good, **le tue cose.** Can you give me your things?

S: **Puoi darmi le tue cose?**

T: Good. **Puoi darmi le tue cose?** Or **mi dai le tue cose?** If we want to say something like *can you give me it, can you give me them*, we'd have two small words in this situation together. We would have **mi** and **lo**, or **mi** and **la**, or **mi** and **li** for the plural, or **me** and **le** for the plural feminine. So when we have these two words together *mi lo, mi la, mi le, mi li*, when they come together we have a slight change in Italian. *Mi lo* becomes **me lo**, *mi li* becomes **me li**, *mi la* becomes **me la** and so on and this is just a sound thing, a phonetic question, a sound question just to make it kind of roll off easier, no? It's not about the grammar or meaning, it just happens when two of these little words come together. So if you want to say *can you give me it* we're going to have **mi** and **lo** which means we will have **me** and **lo**, so *can you give me it?*

S: **Puoi darmelo?**

T: Good. **Puoi darmelo? Me lo dai?** So could just say, you give me it, **me lo dai?** What if you were talking about something feminine?

S: **Me la dai?**

T: **Me la dai? Puoi darmela?** Very good. Can you give me them?

S: **Me li dai?**

T: **Me li dai? Puoi darmeli?** Good. And what if you were talking about feminine things?

S: **Puoi dar mele?**

T: **Puoi dar mele?** Good. **Me le dai?**

S: **Me le dai?**

T: Can you show me it? Or as we've seen we can say *can you make me see it?* Can you make me see it? Can you show me it?

S: *Mi puoi fare vederle?*

T: So here we have in English, 'can you make me see it?' If we break it up, no? But this *me* and *it* they're going to come together in Italian, no? So we can say: 'can you make me it to see?'

S: **Me lo fai vedere?**

T: Very good. **Me lo fai vedere?** Or **me lo puoi fare vedere?** Or we could even have this *-melo* after **fare**. **Puoi farmelo vedere?**

S: **Puoi farmelo vedere?**

T: So when we have two of these small words together **mi** becomes **me**, **ti** for you becomes **te**.
What was the sound for us?

S: **Ci**.

T: **Ci**. And **ci** becomes **ce**. What was to sell?

S: **Vendere**.

T: **Vendere**. Very good. The accent at the beginning, which is odd for Italian. It doesn't happen very often but we do have this accent get back in sometimes. **Vendere**. Are you selling us the house?

S: **Ci vendi la casa?**

T: Very good. **Ci vendi la casa?** Are you selling us the house? Is it you that's selling us the house?

S: **Tu ci vendi la casa?**

T: **Tu ci vendi la casa?** Good but what if we say, 'is it you selling us it?' And it refers to the house.

S: **Tu ce lo vendi?**

T: Good, but what if you want it to refer to the house. Instead of **lo** would have?

S: **Tu ce la vendi?**

T: Very good. **Tu ce la vendi?** **Ce la vendi tu?** Do you want to sell them to us? So it's worth noting that in English we have a certain flexibility: do you want to sell us them? Do you want to sell them to us? But in Italian you're going to say *us them*, no? Do you want to sell us them? We have the *personal sound first*, the one referring to the person. So how would that be, do you want to sell us them?

S: *Voui ce la vendere? Voui ce la venderle?*

T: Do you want? So, start with that. Do you want?

S: **Vuoi**.

T: **Vuoi**. To sell them to us?

S: *Ce li vendere.*

So the position that we can put words like **ci** or **lo**, etc. is before the changed verb, no? A verb like **vuoi**, which is not to want but you want. Or after the *to form*.

S: *Voui vendercela? Vuoi venderceli?*

T: Very good, and the accent of **vendere** stays there, no? **Vuoi venderceli? Vuoi venderceli?**

S: **Vuoi venderceli?**

T: Good, and what *you want* is, you shouldn't lose completely the u: **vuoi**. How would you say we're selling you the house.

S: **Ti vendiamo la casa.**

T: Very good. **Ti vendiamo la casa.** And if we're stressing the word for we, we're selling you the house, the word for we was noi, NOI, noi. So we're selling you the house.

S: **Noi ti vendiamo la casa.**

T: Very good. **Noi ti vendiamo la casa.** We're selling you it and we mean the house?

S: **Noi ti la vendiamo.**

T: Good and what happens with *ti la*?

S: **Te la vendiamo.**

T: Good. **Noi te la vendiamo.**

S: **Noi te la vendiamo.**

T: Good. We're selling you them and still we mean the houses so it's plural feminine. We're selling you them.

S: **Noi te le vendiamo.**

T: Very good. **Noi te le vendiamo.** Very good. The car, the car is **la macchina**, which actually just means machine. That's spelled MA - [laughter]. You like that? so that's spelled MACCHI which gives us the hard /k/ sound, CHI, /ki/, NA, /na/. **La macchina.** And it's a double consonant because we have C and then CH so that makes us hang around a little bit on the /k/ sound – **la macchina.** Or **auto, auto**, which is also feminine even though it ends in -o because it's actually just short for **automobile**, no? Auto-mobile or automobile in English. So the car **la macchina** or **l'auto** because when you get the feminine **la** followed by a vowel like in **auto** the 'a' of **la** disappears. So actually the car, **l'auto**, is spelled L apostrophe AUTO. Very good. We can practice this **la** losing its *a* with other words that we've seen. How would you say *the opportunity*?

S: **L'opportunità.**

T: **L'opportunità.** But *the opportunities* here we won't join them together, the word for *the* and *opportunities*. So how would that sound like?

S: **Le opportunità.**

T: Very good and the *-ità* words don't change for plural even, do they? **Le opportunità.** The University?

S: **L'università.**

T: Very good, **l'università.** So *la università* becomes **l'università.** But the plural the universities?

S: **Le università.**

T: **Le università.** The opinion? We saw was that words that end in TION they become -zione, but this is ION, so it would just become *-ione*.

S: **L'opinione.**

T: **L'opinione.** But the plural the opinions?

S: **Le opinione.**

T: What happens to the e on the end to make it plural?

S: **Le opinioni.**

T: Very good, **le opinioni**, good. So when we're making a noun plural we don't care about gender, we care how it ends. And we've seen that the e on the end will become i in plural, like **cane** dog,

cani dogs; **l'opinione** the opinion, **le opinioni** the opinions. How would you say I can't sell you the car?

S: **Non posso venderti la macchina.**

T: Very good. **Non posso venderti la macchina.** I can't sell you my car?

S: **Non posso venderti la mia macchina.**

T: Very good, non posso venderti la mia macchina. If you want to say I can't sell you 'my one', you can just leave that at 'the my'. So I can't sell you my one – I can't sell you the my.

S: **Non posso venderti la mia.**

T: Very good. **Non posso venderti la mia**, in this case referring to something feminine like **la macchina**, or **l'auto**. I can't sell you it, still referring to the car?

S: **Non posso vendertela.**

T: Very good, **non posso venderterla**. So it's a bit hard to maintain the accent on VEN-ndere, no? When you're putting those little words on the end: VEN-dertela. So if you want to get around that you can do so just by putting the **te la** at the beginning. So how would that be?

S: **Non te la posso vendere.**

T: Very good. Much easier, no? **Non te la posso vendere, non te la posso vendere.** Good. What was to do or to make?

S: **Fare.**

T: **Fare.** Can you do it for me? So sometimes you can even like a for implied just by having the me and the it together: we can understand for. Can you do it for me, can you do me it?

S: **Me lo puoi fare?**

T: **Me lo puoi fare? Puoi farmelo?** Can you do it for us? Can you do us it?

S: **Ce lo puoi fare?**

T: **Ce lo puoi fare? Puoi farcelo?** Very good. Kitchen in Italian is **cucina, cucina.**

S: **Cucina.**

T: How is that spelled?

S: CUCINA.

T: Very good, very good! /chi/, CI. **Cucina**, CUCINA. And what gender is it?

S: Feminine.

T: Feminine, no? It ends in an 'a' so it looks feminine. So the kitchen would be?

S: **La cucina.**

T: **La cucina.** And the kitchens?

S: **Le cucine.**

T: **Le cucine.** To cook is **cucinare.**

S: **Cucinare.**

T: So to kitchen! No? To cook, **cucinare**. How would you say can you cook me the speciality? Can you cook me the speciality?

S: **Mi puoi cucinare la specialità?**

T: Very good! So again here we have *for me* implied, no? Can you cook *for me* the speciality? **Puoi cucinarmi la specialità? Mi puoi cucinare la specialità?** How would you say can you cook me it and we mean something feminine, the speciality?

S: **Me la puoi cucinare?**

T: Very good. **Me la puoi cucinare? Puoi cucinarmela?** Very good.

Track 22

T: What was the word for friend in Italian?

S: **Amico.**

T: **Amico.** **Amico** would be for a male friend, and how about a female friend?

S: **Amica.**

T: **Amica.** And my friend, female still?

S: **La mia amica.**

T: **La mia amica,** good. And your friend, still female?

S: **La tua – tua amica.**

T: La tua amica. And your car?

S: **La tua macchina.**

T: **La tua macchina** or **la tua auto.** Your cars?

S: **Le tue auto.**

T: Good, **le tue auto.** Auto, we don't change the last -o to -e or to anything. Why?

S: Because it's the short version of **automobile.**

T: Exactly. Good. So, **le tue auto,** auto stays the same or if you were to use **macchina** how would it be?

S: **Le tue macchine.**

T: Very good. **Le tue macchine.** So generally speaking, to say my or your something we say "the my something", "the your whatever" no? But in some fixed expressions, we don't do that. We already have seen, for example, **a casa** like to house or home, and then **a casa mia,** no? We have the possessive word afterwards and we are not saying *a la casa mia,* just **a casa mia.** You might also be familiar with **mamma mia,** no? An expression of surprise or disbelief or you know, you can use this in many contexts. **Mamma mia,** you don't say *la mia mamma,* no? So, in some situations, in some contexts you could see that possessive word afterwards and no word for *the,* no? But generally speaking, we say *the my friend, the your friend.* How would you say, can you come to my house with your friend? So, let's take it piece by piece. First piece, can you come to my house?

S: **Puoi venire a casa mia?**

T: Very good. **Puoi venire a casa mia?** With your friend. So, how do we find with?

S: **Con.**

T: **Con,** no? We have like in convenient, consequence, with sequence, no? **Con,** with *the your friend* and let's say it's a masculine friend.

S: **Con il tuo amico.**

T: Good. **Puoi venire a casa mia con il tuo amico?** Can you come to my house with your friend? So in that sentence we see the two different ways of talking about possession, no? Firstly, we have a **casa mia**, and this doesn't happen very often mostly in fixed expressions and then the more standard way with your friend with *the our friend*. **Con il tuo amico**. What was to go, like in andante music?

S: **Andare**.

T: **Andare**. We can go to your house.

S: **Possiamo andare alla casa tua, a casa tua**.

T: Good. **Possiamo andare a casa tua**. How would you say vital in Italian?

E: **Vitale**.

T: No? we have -al ending, so we stick an 'e' at the end and get **vitale**. Life, in Italian, the word for life is **vita**. So vital, in English, means what is you know, of life, essential of life, what is vital is of life. So you might also hear **vita mia** my life as a term of endearment, no? My life, or even my love, **amore mio**, again a fixed expression breaking our standard rules for how we deal with possession in Italian. **A casa mia, mamma mia, vita mia**. Tell me again how is friend, referring to a female?

S: **Amica**.

T: Good, and what's that in plural?

S: **Amiche**.

T: Amiche. So this means friends if we are referring to female friends. And how is that spelled, amice?

S: AMICHE.

T: Very good. So we have ch maintaining for us the hard /k/ sound that we get in **amico** and **amica, amiche**. So in **amico** and **amica** we just have CO, CA, but when we have an e after it we need a CH to keep that hard /k/ sound. Friends referring to masculine, male friends, or a mixed group of friends is **amici**. How is that spelled?

S: AMICI.

T: AMICI, no? So there we have the CI giving us the /chi/ sound. So that's a bit strange, no? For the feminine we have **amiche**, we keep the hard /k/ sound but then for the masculine **amici**, and we keep the c. My friends, referring to masculine or mixed friends, is **i miei amici. I miei amici**.

S: **I miei amici**.

T: So that gets a bit weird, no? We don't have *mii* as we might have **mio, mia, mie, mii**, we don't do that. Italian puts an e between those two i's to separate them and make them both count, no? So we have the first i which is the i of mio, mia, mie, no? and the second i which is the i of the plural and to split them up we stick an e in between, so we get **i miei MIEI amici**.

S: **I miei amici**.

T: Good. What was to know?

S: *Conucere*, **conoscere**.

T: **Conoscere**. Good. Do want to meet my friends, and we mean masculine or mixed group of friends.

S: **Vuoi conoscere** *i mie, il mai, i mai*.

T: So, don't work with sound from memory, think about what we discussed and why it's weird and how and how to find it again.

S: **I miei amici**.

T: Very good. Very good. **Vuoi conoscere i miei amici**. So, rather than demanding from our memory no? we can think about 'ok, it was strange and I remember it, it was strange and why was it strange?' And that will bring us back around to that idea of the e separating those two i's so that we can hear them both. **Vuoi conoscere i miei amici**? What was *to see* related to video, for example?

S: **Vedere**.

T: **Vedere**. Do you want to see my friends? and still we mean a masculine group or mixed group.

S: **Vuoi vedere i miei amici**?

T: **Vuoi vedere i miei amici**? And what if we meant female friends?

S: **Vuoi vedere** *le, le, me... le mie amiche*.

T: Good.

S: Ah!

T: So here it's quite regular no? Quite regular all the way down. **Le mie amiche. Vuoi vedere le mie amiche**. Do you want to see my ones? And we mean masculine things. But in mixed gender. Do you want to see my ones, do you want to see the my, in plural?

S: **Vuoi vedere i miei**?

T: That's it. **Vuoi vedere i miei**? So we don't need to add this word for ones like we do in English, we just say you want to see the my? no? and then we understand my ones. **Vuoi vedere i miei**? Do you want to see my ones later?

S: **Vuoi vedere i miei più tardi**?

T: **Vuoi vedere i miei più tardi**? To buy, in Italian is **comprare, comprare**.

S: **Comprare**.

T: COMPRARE. **Comprare**.

S: **Comprare**.

T: I want to buy your house.

S: **Voglio comprare** *casa tua... la tua casa*.

T: So, **casa tua** would sound more like home. So I want to buy your home. Okay, it's possible but it doesn't as natural as **la tua casa**, in this case. No? Just your house. **Voglio comprare la tua casa**. I want to buy your one, and we mean the house.

S: **Voglio comprare la tua**.

T: **Voglio comprare la tua**, no? I want to buy the yours, I want to buy your one. What if we meant a masculine thing?

S: **Voglio comprare il tuo?**

T: Very good. **Voglio comprare il tuo?** *Your ones* for masculine, *your ones* for masculine or mixed is **i tuoi, tuoi**. TUOI.

S: **Tuoi**.

T: **Tuoi**. So again, it is irregular. Now we have **tuo, tua, tue**, and then **tuoi**. No *tui*. Again a bit irregular again for the masculine plural. How would you say *I want to invite your friends, I want to invite your friends?* We have invitation, so to find invite is easy.

S: **Invitare**.

T: Good. So. I want to invite?

S: **Voglio invitare i tuoi amici**.

T: Very good. **Voglio invitare i tuoi amici**. Again, what was to buy?

S: **Comprare**.

T: **Comprare**. How would you say, I want to buy you it? I want to buy you it?

S: **Te lo voglio comprare**.

T: **Te lo voglio comprare. Voglio comprartelo**. And in Italian actually, this could mean either I want to buy you it, I want to buy it for you and it could also mean I want to buy it *from* you, no? Depending on the context, we can have either for you or from you implied. **Voglio comprartelo. Te lo voglio comprare** could mean that I want to buy it for you or I want to buy it from you. What is *I know*, from **conoscere**?

S: *Io conosc-co... io conosco*.

T: **Io conosco**. Good. So, its SCE and SCI that give us /sheh/ and /shi/ but SCO just /sco/. Conosco. I don't know your friends. Talking about a mixed or masculine group.

S: **Non conosco i tuoi amici**.

T: Very good. **Non conosco i tuoi amici**. We want to know your friends, we want to meet your friends.

S: **Vogliamo conoscere i tuoi amici**.

T: Very good. **Vogliamo conoscere i tuoi amici**. To eat, to eat in Italian is mangiare. Mangiare.

S: **Mangiare**.

T: This is spelled MANGIARE and the *i* is not really pronounced here, is it? **Mangiare**. It actually just is giving us a soft g, as opposed to a hard /g/. We have seen this before, **giorno**, the word for day, which is spelled GIORNO or even in **specialità, specialità**, the *i* more than anything is letting us know that the c is giving us /ch/. So that happens sometimes in Italian that the *i* will not be very noticeable, like here **mangiare**. Just affecting the previous sound.

S: **Mangiare**.

T: We eat.

S: **Mangiamo.**

T: And here even though the *i* is of -iamo it still just softening that *g*, so what hear is **mangiamo, mangiamo.** Let's eat.

S: **Mangiamo.**

T: **Mangiamo.** Let's eat. The word for *here* is **qui.** QUI, **qui,** here.

S: **Qui.**

T: Let's eat here.

S: **Mangiamo qui.**

T: **Mangiamo qui.** Do you want to eat here with with my friends? And let's talk about a mixed or masculine group of friends. So, do you want to eat here is the first bit.

S: **Vuoi mangiare qui?**

T: With my friends.

S: **Con i miei amici.**

T: Very good. **Vuoi mangiare qui con i miei amici?** Very good. And what if you said with my friends and they were all females?

S: **Vuoi mangiare qui con le mie amiche.**

T: Very good. **Vuoi mangiare qui con le mie amiche.** Let's eat at my house with your friends. Let's eat at my house with your friends.

S: **Mangiamo a casa mia.**

T: Let's it at my house, so then we have '*a*', also for like at home, no? **Mangiamo a casa mia** with your friends.

S: **Con i tuoi amici.**

Very good. **Mangiamo a casa mia con i tuoi amici.** Very good.

Track 23

T: To pass or to pass by, to pass or to pass by in Italian is **passare, passare**.

S: **Passare**.

T: **Passare, PASSARE**. *Can you pass me the salt? Can you pass me the salt?* The salt is **il sale**.

S: **il sale**.

T: Like a saline solution for example, in English. **Il sale**. Can you pass me the salt?

S: **Puoi passarmi il sale?**

T: Good. **Puoi passarmi il sale?** Well, how else could you ask that?

S: **Mi passi il sale?**

T: Very good. **Mi passi il sale?** So just you pass me the salt. Can you pass me it?

S: **Me lo passi?**

T: Very good. So from **mi** to **me** just because we have a **lo** after it, **me lo passi? Me lo puoi passare?** Very good. What was to eat?

S: **Mangiare**.

T: **Mangiare**. Do you want to eat at my place? Do you want to eat at my house?

S: **Vuoi mangiare a casa mia?**

T: Good. **Vuoi mangiare a casa mia?** *Do you want to come to eat at my place?* Now, here although **mangiare** is to eat, it is not enough in a sentence like this. When we have a verb of motion in Italian, like **venire**, no? Can you come to eat at my place, a verb of moving to do something, we need 'a' to connect it to a following verb. The fact that **mangiare** is to eat isn't enough here. We want to show this movement towards eating. So we use the word for *to* which we know from **a casa**. What is *to*?

S: **A**.

T: **A**. So, if you want to say do you want to come to eat at my place we are going to say, 'do you want to come to *to eat* at my place, at my house'. So, how would that be? Start from the beginning. Do you want to come?

S: **Vuoi venire**.

T: **Vuoi venire**. To eat?

S: **A mangiare**.

T: At my place?

S: **A casa mia?**

T: Good. **Vuoi venire a mangiare a casa mia?** So although **mangiare** is *to eat* and we translate that as to eat, it's not enough if it's following a verb of movement. If we are moving towards eating then we will include that movement with 'a'. What was to speak or to talk connected to fable in English?

S: **Farlare**.

T: Good. and what happened to the "f" it changed to...

S: Ah, **parlare**.

T: **Parlare**. Good. We also have the word for *word* in Italian is *parola* which in plural would be...

S: **Parole**.

T: **Parole**, which if you were to read it like an English word, you know this word in English?

S: *Parole*.

T: *Parole*. When someone is released from prison before the sentence is completed, no? And they on parole, they are on word.

S: Hmm, ok.

T: But **parlare**, to speak. How would you say, can you come?

S: **Puoi venire?**

T: **Puoi venire?** Can you come to talk?

S: **Puoi venire a parlare?**

T: Good. **A parlare. Puoi venire a parlare?** Can you pass by to talk with us? For with us we will say just with we in Italian. So, can you pass by to talk with us, with we?

S: **Puoi passare a parlare con noi?**

T: Good, very good. **Passare** another verb of motion, no? So we, we're moving towards that talking and want to show that with 'a'. **Puoi passare a parlare con noi?** What was to go?

S: **Andare**.

T: **Andare**. Let's go?

S: **Andiamo**.

T: **Andiamo**, and you hear this often in Italian. **Andiamo**, let's go. Let's go to eat.

S: **Andiamo a mangiare**.

T: Good. Again 'a', no? **Andare** to go towards eating. **Andiamo a mangiare**. Let's go to eat. Shall we go to eat?

S: **Andiamo a mangiare?**

T: **Andiamo a mangiare?** No? Just the tone of voice – '**andiamo a mangiare?**' *We're going to eat.*

S: **Andiamo a mangiare**.

T: **Andiamo a mangiare**. Again, the change is only in the tone of voice. Here we make it sound like a statement. **Andiamo a mangiare**. And this means that we are going literally, moving, going to eat. It is not used to talk about the future as we do in English, no? In English, we're going to eat, we're going to talk, can just be the future but in Italian this means literally, going, moving to do something. **Andiamo a mangiare**. We are going to eat. What was to pass, to pass by?

S: **Passare**.

T: **Passare.** Shall we pass by?

S: **Passiamo?**

T: **Passiamo?** Should we pass by to see you?

S: **Passiamo a vederti?**

T: Good. **Passiamo a vederti? Ti passiamo a vedere?** Much more common than to see, in this kind of situation, you might hear **trovare**, which means to find. Shall we pass by to find you? This is very common in Italian. **Trovare.**

S: **Trovare.**

T: *To find.* So how you say that, *should we pass by to find you?*

S: **Passiamo a trovarti?**

T: Good. **Passiamo a trovarti?** We had confermare with firm, to confirm and there very small change to **firmare**, **firmare** we got to sign. **Firmare**, to sign.

S: **Firmare.**

T: How would you say, *I'll pass by to sign in later.*

S: **Passo a firmarlo a più tardi.**

T: Good. **Passo a firmarlo a più tardi. Lo passo a firmare più tardi.** I'll pass by, I pass by to sign it later. Good. So what was to find?

S: **Trovare.**

T: **Trovare**, **trovare** is to find. How do you say I find?

S: **Trovo.**

T: **Trovo.** I can't find it or I can't find him.

S: **Non posso trovarlo.**

T: **Non posso trovarlo.** So this means, you know, I can't find him or I can't find it because I am busy, because something is impeding me or whatever. But you could also just say *I don't find it, I don't find him.* So how you that be?

S: **Non lo trovo.**

T: **Non lo trovo.** So that means I don't find him or I don't find it. How would you say, I don't find her or I don't find it, a feminine it?

S: **Non la trovo.**

T: **Non la trovo.** And I don't find them, a group of females?

S: **Non le trovo.**

T: **Non le trovo.** Can you find it for us? or in Italian can you find us it?

S: **Puoi trovercelo.**

T: Very good, very good. **Puoi trovercelo.** So that *ci lo* becomes **ce lo.** Good. **Puoi trovercelo.** Can you find us it? We'll find it for you later, we'll find it for you later.

S: **Te lo troviamo più tardi.**

T: Very good. **Te lo troviamo più tardi.**

Track 24

T: What was to know, like to know a person or a city or to get to know?

S: **Conoscere.**

T: **Conoscere.** I know him?

S: **Lo conosco.**

T: **Lo conosco.** I know her?

S: **La conosco.**

T: **La conosco.** I know him well or I know it well. The word for well was **bene.**

S: **Lo conosco bene.**

T: **Lo conosco bene.** We mentioned that **bene** we have it in English like in benefit, beneficial, benign. So, **lo conosco** would mean *I know him* a person or *I know it* like a place, like a game, like a book referring to being acquainted with something. How would you say, I don't know her well or I don't know a feminine thing well?

S: **Non la conosco bene.**

T: **Non la conosco bene.** Good. But if you want to say generally, I don't know, I don't know what happened, no I don't know a piece of information rather than being acquainted with somebody or something. I don't know where he is, for example. Talking about knowing a piece of information, rather than being acquainted with something then there is a verb for to know, which is much more general. This to know, is **sapere, sapere.**

S: **Sapere.**

T: It's what we have in Homo Sapien, no? The Homo Sapien is the, the wise being. Also like the English slang, if you are familiar with it, he's got savvy, she's got savvy, somebody that's got savvy is smart or street-wise. This is just slang coming from Latin. So we have sapere. SAPERE. A more general verb for to know.

S: **Sapere.**

T: So you can listen out when you hear Italian to kind of get a finer tuning for how the two different verbs **sapere** and **conoscere** are used and you can make your own generalisations always remaining open minded to change any generalisations that you might make if you hear something that contradicts them. But generally speaking, we can talk about **conoscere** for being acquainted with somebody or something and then **sapere** for knowing a piece of information. I know, from **sapere** is **so.**

S: **So.**

T: **SO. So.**

S: **So.**

T: So, that's very irregular, no? We just have the 's' from the beginning of **sapere** and the -o for I. **So**. When you say, I know, somebody is telling you something, you say, *I know*. In Italian, you will say *I know it*. How would that be?

S: **Lo so**.

T: *I don't know*.

S: **Non lo so**.

T: **Non lo so**. Good. *If*, in Italian, *if* is **se, se**.

S: **Se**.

T: SE. **Se**. I don't know if I can come. I don't know if I am able to come.

S: **Non so se posso venire**.

T: Very good. **Non so se posso venire**. And you didn't have the **lo** there. You don't need it anymore, of course because you're not saying I don't know it. You're saying I don't know *if* I can come. **Non so se posso venire**. I don't know if I can pass by to sign it today [laughter]. I don't know if I can pass by to sign it today. So the first bit is, I don't know.

S: **Non so**.

T: If I can pass by.

S: **Se posso passare**.

T: If I can pass by, **se posso passare**. To sign it.

S: *Firmarlo*... **A firmarlo**.

T: Good. **A firmarlo** because we have **se posso passare a**, no? we are moving to that action **passare a firmarlo**, today.

S: **Non so se posso passare a firmarlo oggi**.

T: Very good. Very good. **Non so se posso passare a firmarlo oggi**. Very good. I don't know why you don't want to do it tomorrow. So, I don't know.

S: **Non so**.

T: Why.

S: **Perché**.

T: You don't want to do it tomorrow.

S: **Non lo vuoi fare domani**.

T: Very good. **Non so perché non lo vuoi fare domani** or **perché non voi farlo domani**. I don't know what you want to do.

S: **Non so che cosa vuoi fare**.

T: Very good. **Non so che cosa vuoi fare**. **Non so cosa vuoi fare**. So you wouldn't say *non conosco* here, no? I don't know what you want to do, no? Here you would not say *non conosco* because you are not talking about being acquainted rather than a piece of information, I don't know what. But

you could say for example, **non conosco il motivo**, no? I'm not acquainted with the reason, the motive why you want to come or whatever, no? You could also say, **non so il motivo**, I don't know the reason. So there are some gray areas where you could use both verbs and like I said, mostly you want to listen out to see how Italian use them. So tell me again, what is *I know* from **sapere**.

S: **So**.

T: **So**. *You know* is **sai**. SAI. Sai.

S: **Sai**.

T: Good. Do you know?

S: *Sai*?

T: Good. But when it stands alone, just as we had **lo so**, *I know it*, if we say *do you know* we will say *do you know it*.

S: **Lo sai**?

T: **Lo sai**? Good. And what if we were to use the word for *you*?

S: **Tu lo sai**?

T: **Tu lo sai**? Good. Don't you know it? Don't you know? Don't you know it?

S: **Tu non lo sai**?

T: **Tu non lo sai**? Good. Don't you know if we're coming? Don't you know whether we're coming? So whether or if the same word.

S: **Non sai se veniamo**.

T: Very good. **Non sai se veniamo**. Don't you whether we're working tomorrow? What was to work?

S: **Lavorare**.

T: **Lavorare**. Don't you whether/if we're working tomorrow?

S: **Non sai se lavoriamo domani**.

T: Very good. **Non sai se lavoriamo domani**. Why don't you know?

S: **Perché non lo sai**.

T: **Perché non lo sai**. Very good for the **lo** there. **Perché non lo sai**. Don't you know if you can come to eat tomorrow? Don't you know if you can come to eat tomorrow?

S: **Non sai se puoi venire a mangiare domani**?

T: Very good. Very good. **Non sai se puoi venire a mangiare domani**? Don't you know if you are able to pass by to speak with us tomorrow? [laughter] So, don't you know if you are able?

S: **Non sai se puoi...**

T: To pass by to speak with us tomorrow?

S: **passare a parlare con noi domani**?

T: Very good. Very good. Don't you know if you are able to pass by to speak with us tomorrow?

Non sai se puoi passare a parlare con noi. With us is just is *with we*, **con noi domani.** Very good.

Track 25

T: So we had *I know*, which is?

S: **So.**

T: **So.** Or when we use that by itself – **lo so, io lo so.** You know.

S: **Sai.**

T: **Sai. Tu sai, tu lo sai.** We know, is more regular going from **sapere**, we have **sappiamo, sappiamo.**

S: **Sappiamo.**

T: But we still have a small irregularity. Can you notice it – **sapere, sappiamo.**

S: No... **Sappiamo.**

T: **Sapere, sappiamo.**

S: Ah, there's two P's, ok.

T: No? We have **sapere**, we have gliding of the P really quickly, **sapere** and then **sappiamo** we double the P.

S: Ah! Ok.

T: So quite a small irregularity, no? But we have it there, extra P. **Sappiamo.**

S: **Sappiamo.**

T: How would you say, *we know*?

S: **Lo sappiamo.**

T: **Lo sappiamo.** We know it. *We don't know?*

S: **Non lo sappiamo.**

T: **Non lo sappiamo.** *We don't know.*

S: **Noi non lo sappiamo.**

T: Good. **Noi non lo sappiamo.** We don't want to know.

S: **Non vogliamo saperlo.**

T: Good. **Non vogliamo saperlo. Non lo voglio sapere.** We want to know if you want to come to speak with us. We want to know...

S: **Vogliamo sapere...**

T: If you want to come to speak with us.

S: **Se vuoi venire a parlare con noi.**

T: Very good. **Vogliamo sapere se vuoi venire a parlare con noi.** Very good. So, to know like in sapien, homo sapien is...?

S: **Sapere.**

T: **Sapere.** And, I know?

S: **So.**

T: **So**, or **lo so**. You know?

S: **Tu lo sai.**

T: **Tu sai**, or **tu lo sai**. And, we know?

S: **Sappiamo.**

T: **Sappiamo**, or **lo sappiamo**. And then we had **conoscere** which means to know in the sense to be acquainted with and we can again relate this back to Latin English we mentioned that we had *recognised*, no? when you recognize and you re-**conoscere** something, no? you reacquaint yourself with it. So, being acquainted with people, places, or maybe even ideas, or books, or something like this. So, from **conoscere** we have *I know*.

S: **Conosco.**

T: **Conosco.** And, you know.

S: **Conosci.**

T: **Conosci.** Very good. SCI giving us /shi/. Do you know the city?

S: **Conosci la città?**

T: Good. Again, how was *city*?

S: **Cittá.**

T: **Cittá. Conosci la città?** No? Do you know the city, do you know the city well?

S: **Conosci bene la città?**

T: Good. **Conosci bene la città? Conosci la città bene?** Do you know the city, we mean are you acquainted with the city? So, we use **conoscere**. But if we say, for example, do you know how the city is, this is information and then we would use **sapere. Sai, tu sai.** The word for *how* in Italian is **come, come. COME.**

S: Come.

T: So how would you say, do you know how is the city?

S: **Sai come é la città?**

T: Very good. **Sai come é la città?** and **come é** would be contracted to **com' é. Come é, com' é.**

S: **Com' é.**

T: **Sai com' é la città?** So if somebody asked you **Sai come la città?** You could say, no! *No* is the same word in Italian and so would just pronounced it like Italian – **no**. No, I don't know the city.

S: **No, non la conosco.**

T: Good. **No, non la conosco. Non conosco la città**, no? So, somebody could ask you do you know how it is using **sapere** and you could respond using **conoscere** to say no, I'm not acquainted with it. I don't know the city – **no, non conosco la città**.

Track 26

T: When the Italians answer the phone, you will notice that they say **pronto**. “**Pronto?**” when they answer the phone. And this actually just means *ready*. *Ready?* What’s actually is happening there is that when you answer the phone you are saying *I’m ready*. Because, traditionally you had an operator kind of connecting wires from one little box to another and, you know, your ready means I’m connected so you can hear me. But that’s kind of hung around in Italian. **Pronto?** So you will see people using that word when they answer the phone quite a lot. So this actually means ready. **Pronto.**

S: **Pronto.**

T: Tell me again what was *I know* from **sapere**.

S: **So.**

T: **So.** *I am* is **io sono**. So, **sono** is *I am*.

S: **Sono.**

T: Good. So you could say *I am ready*.

S: **Sono pronto.**

T: Good, but you being a female you will change **pronto**. the *-o* on pronto which refers to something masculine you will change it to an *-a* to refer to you, female.

S: **Sona pronta.**

T: **Sona pronta.** What was to invite.

S: **Invitare.**

T: **Invitare.** *Invited, invited* is **invitato**.

S: **Invitato.**

T: For masculine. If you say, for example, I am invited, you being a female you won’t say **invitato** but...

S: **Invitata.**

T: Good. So, *I am invited?*

S: **Sono invitata.**

T: **Sono invitata.** I don’t know if I’m invited.

S: **Non so se sono invitata.**

T: Very good. **Non so se sono invitata.** What was the word for here?

S: **Qui.**

T: **Qui.** I am here.

S: **Sono qui.**

T: **Sono qui.** What was *you know?*

S: **Sai.**

T: **Sai.** Do you know why I am here?

S: **Sai perché sono qui?**

T: Good. **Sai perché sono qui?** So *you know* is **sai**, SAI. *You are* is **sei**, SEI, **sei**.

S: **Sei.**

T: Are you ready?

S: **Sei pronto?**

T: **Sei pronto.** And what if you are speaking to a female?

S: **Sei pronta?**

T: **Sei pronta.** Are you here?

S: **Sei qui?**

T: **Sei qui.** Do you know if you are here?

S: **Sai se sei qui?**

T: Good. Do you know if you are here? **Sai se sei qui?** [laughter] **Sai se sei qui?** To interest, to interest is **interessare, interessare.**

S: **Interessare.**

T: Interested is **interessato, interessato.**

S: **Interessato.**

T: How would you say *I am interested*.

S: **Sono interessata.**

T: Very good. **Sono interessata** for females or **sono interessato** for males. *Very*, the word for *very* in Italian is **molto, MOLTO. Molto.**

S: **Molto.**

T: And this is like multiple, of course. Multiple in Latin English is connected with **molto** in Italian which means *very*. I am *very* interested.

S: **Sono molto interessata.**

T: Good. **Sono molto interessata**, or **interessato** for males. *I am very interested in the house*. You will actually say ‘very interested *at* the house, *to* the house’ in Italian.

S: **Sono molto interessata alla casa.**

T: Good. **Sono molto interessata alla casa.** I don’t if you are interested in the house, let’s say you’re speaking with a male. I don’t know if you are interested in the house.

S: **Non so se sei interessata alla casa.**

T: Very good. **Non so se sei** – ‘if you are’ – **se sei interassato alla casa**. So, this you can use like a way to solicit more information, no? I don’t know if you are interested in the house, and you kind of leave it open and lingering. So. what is I know?

S: **So**.

T: **So**. An I am?

S: **Sono**.

T: **Sono**. You know?

S: **Sai**.

T: **Sai**. And you are?

S: **Sei**.

T: **Sei**. How was how, you remember?

S: **Come**.

T: **Come**. Good. You don’t know how I am? Like, you don’t know what I am like, no? You don’t know what I am like, you don’t know how I am.

S: **Non sai come sono**.

T: Good. **Non sai come sono**. But you don’t know me. How would that be? You don’t know me.

S: **Non mi conosci**.

T: Very good. You went back to **conoscere**. **Non mi conosci**, no? Because this means you don’t know me, you’re not acquainted with me rather than you don’t know what I am like. Very good. You don’t know her, You don’t know her.

S: **Non la conosci**.

T: **Non la conosci**. But if you were to say you don’t know how she is?

S: **Non sai come...**

T: How is *it is, she is, he is*?

S: **È**.

T: **È**.

S: Ah! **Com’è**.

T: Very good. They contract, **come** and **é**, they will contract together and we get **com’è**. And it is important there to have the open **é** sound because the **-é** of **comé** now is the **-é** of *it is, she is, he is*, no? So you don’t know how she is: **non sai com’è**. So we have seen briefly **quando** – ‘when’ – and **é** contracting to **quand’è**. We have seen **cosa** and **é** contracting to **cos’è**, and now we see **come** and **é** contracting to **com’è**. The word for **where** in Italian is **dove, dove**. DOVE.

S: **Dove**.

T: How would you say where is he? Where is she? Where is it?

S: **Dov’è**.

T: Very good. **Dove é** or with that contraction which you guessed. You generalised and you guessed that might happen, **dov'é**, and you're correct. Very good. **Dov'é**. So, **dov'é** with the accent on the end and open **é** all by itself means *where is it, where is he, where is she*. I don't know where he is.

S: **Non so dov'é.**

T: **Non so dov'é.** What was the word for *how*?

S: **Come.**

T: So how by itself is **come**, with the accent on the beginning. **Come.**

S: **Come.**

T: If you say **comé** it might sound like the contraction of **come** and **é**. I don't know how he is.

S: **Non so com'é.**

T: Good. **Non so com'é.** I don't know what he is, what he is like. What was the word for when?

S: **Quando.**

T: **Quando.** I don't know when it is.

S: **Non so quando é.**

T: **Non so quando é**, or with the contraction?

S: **Non so quand'é.**

T: Very good. **Non so quand'é.** I don't know if he is invited.

S: **Non so se é invitato.**

T: Very good. **Non so se é invitato.** Where are you?

S: **Dove sei?**

T: **Dove sei.** Do you know where you are?

S: **Sai dove sei?**

T: Very good. **Sai dove sei.** Do you know where I am?

S: **Sai dove sono.**

T: Good. **Sai dove sono.** I don't know where I am.

S: **Non so dove sono.**

T: **Non so dove sono.**

Track 27

T: How would you say *sincerity* in Italian?

S: **Sincerità.**

T: Very good. **Sincerità.** We have CE there giving us /che/, **sincerità.** And how do you think you would say *sincere*? We don't have a rule for this but as you know that *sincerity* becomes **sincerità**, we can hazard a guess at *sincere*.

S: *Sincere*, **Sincero.**

T: Good. **Sincero, sincero.** How would you say he is *very* sincere, and *very* is related to multiple.

How do you say *very* in Italian?

S: **Molto.**

T: He is very sincere.

S: **È molto sincero.**

T: Very good. **È molto sincero.** If you say *she is very sincere*, for adjectives ending in *-o* like **sincero**, we are going to change this *-o* to match the feminine gender, no? So she is very sincere would be?

S: **È molto sincera.**

T: Very good. **È molto sincera.** So just with our adjectives, our describing words, no? Adjectives are describing words, words we can put 'is' in front of: is sincere, she is sincere, she is tall, it is yellow. These are adjectives. So when our adjectives ends with an *-o* in its standard form, we need to worry about changing it for gender. But not if for example it ends with an 'e', no? The word for intelligent is **intelligente, intelligente.** We have two L's there and we pronounce them both.

S: **Intelligente.**

T: **Intelligente.** So this adjective ends with an *-e* so we don't have to worry the changing for gender. So how would you say 'she is very intelligent'?

S: **È molto intelligente.**

T: Very good. **È molto intelligente.** How would you say *I am sincere*?

S: **Sono sincera.**

T: Good. **Sono sincera**, since you're a female. I would say **sono sincero.** So what is *I am*?

S: **Sono.**

T: This is also 'they are'. **Sono** also means 'they are', it's the same. So how would you say 'they are sincere'?

S: **Sono sinceri.**

T: Very good, very good. We have to put it into plural, of course. **Sono sinceri**. And this -i sound would work for masculine or mixed gender, males and females. But if we were just talking about females, '*they are sincere*', how would that be?

S: **Sono sincere**.

T: **Sono sincere**. Very good. How would you say, *I am intelligent*?

S: **Sono intelligente**.

T: **Sono intelligente**. So it doesn't matter then if we are male or female, the adjective ends with an -e so we don't have to worry about changing it. **Sono intelligente**. How would you say *they are intelligent*?

S: **Sono intelligente... intelligenti**?

T: Which do you think it is?

S: **Intelligenti**?

T: But why?

S: It's plural.

T: Good. It's plural. And as we mentioned, these adjectives ending in -e don't change for gender, so **sono intelligenti** can refer to males or females – it's the same. **Sono intelligenti**. What was the word for where?

S: **Dove**.

T: **Dove**. Good. 'I don't know where they are'.

S: **Non so dove sono**.

T: Very good. **Non so dove sono**. 'I don't know where I am'.

S: **Non so dove sono**.

T: The same, no? **Non so dove sono**. They are here.

S: **Sono qui**.

T: **Sono qui**. I am here.

S: **Sono qui**.

T: **Sono qui**. So to clarify, we can see **io sono qui** or when we say it a bit faster /yo/ **sono qui**. Or we can say the word for *they* which is **loro**. LORO, **loro**.

S: **Loro**.

T: **Loro**. They. So *they are here*.

S: **Loro sono qui**.

T: **Loro sono qui**. How is *you know* from **sapere**?

S: **Sai**.

T: Good. SAI. Very similar to *you are*, which is **sei**, SEI. So **tu sai** – *you know*. Do you know where they are?

S: **Sai dove sono?**

T: And we can add **loro** to clarify: **Tu sai dove sono loro?** We just kind of stick it on the end to clarify – **tu sai dove sono loro?** So *I am* or *they are*, how is it?

S: **Sono.**

T: **Sono.** And you are?

S: **Sei.**

T: **Sei.** Good. So you are – **tu sei**. He/she/it is?

S: **È.**

T: **È.** *We are* is **noi**, the word for *we* if we use it, **noi siamo, siamo.** SIAMO.

S: **Siamo.**

T: **Noi siamo.** I want to know where we are.

S: **Voglio sapere dove siamo.**

T: Very good. **Voglio sapere dove siamo.** Invited was **invitato.**

S: **Invitato.**

T: So, if we go from the verb what we did there to make an adjective to find this adjective *invited*, that's a describing word word what we can put *is* in front of or *am*, 'I am invited', 'he is invited'. So what we do there is we get rid of *-are* from for example **invitare** and you put *-ato* and we find the adjective **invitato.** *Invited.*

S: **Invitato.**

T: We don't know if we are invited, we don't know if we are invited. How was *we know*?

S: *Sapiamo?*

T: **Sappiamo.**

S: **Sappiamo.**

T: Good it's slightly irregular, no? we have **sapere** with one P and then **sappiamo** with two P's, so *we don't know if we are invited.*

S: **Non sappiamo se siamo invitato... invitati.**

T: Very good, very good. **Non sappiamo se siamo invitati.** Very good. Or if we were all females what would we say instead of **se siamo invitati?**

S: **Se siamo invitate.**

T: Very good. **Se siamo invitate.** So different types of words behave in different ways, no? With the adjectives we need to worry about changing them for gender if end in *-o*, but with verbs we don't do this, no? how is we are?

S: **Siamo.**

T: **Siamo**. The ending for we is *-iamo* this doesn't change depending on if we are females or males, no? It's always just **siamo**. So whilst we don't care a lot about grammatical terminology we do want to be aware that there are different groups of words, different types of words and different words behave in different ways, words like **invitato** which are adjectives, no? And they mean or we will change them for gender and number – **invitato, invitada, invitati, invitarte**, no? But **siamo** which is a verb is always **siamo**. **Non sappiamo se siamo invitati**, or **invitarte** if we are all females.

Track 28

T: What was to confirm?

S: *Confirmare*.

T: Again?

S: *Confirmare*.

T: It changes a tiny bit in Italian, the 'i' becomes an 'e' which actually makes it sound more like English, no?

S: **Confermare**.

T: So if you want to say confirmed, we remove the *-are* and we put *-ato*, like **interessare**. to interest; **interessato**, interested. **Invitare**, to invite; **invitato**, invited. So we have **confermare** and then confirmed?

S: **Confermato**.

T: **Confermato**. How would you say *it is confirmed*?

S: **È confermato**.

T: **È confermato**. To sign was connected in meaning to confirm, no? And here we actually have the 'i' like in the English confirm, to sign was **firmare**, **firmare**. How would you say it is signed?

S: **È firmato**.

T: **È firmato**. They are signed?

S: **Sono firmato... firmati**.

T: Good Sono firmati, no? So we have the adjective there, we need to show the number with the adjective, that it's plural, **firmati**. If there were feminine things that were signed, maybe you already made reference to a certain type of document or paper and it was feminine, you would that reference with the adjective. So how would that be in feminine, *they are signed*.

S: **Sono firmate**.

T: **Sono firmate**. Good. So we had **sono** which is 'I am' or 'they are', **sei** which is 'you are', **siamo** 'we are', and **è** 'he/she/it is', and these all come from the verb 'to be'. Rather than 'I be', we say 'I am'; rather than 'you be', we say 'you are', but it's quite an irregular verb, no? *Am, is, are* don't sound very much like 'be'. In Italian, it's also quite irregular as we can see, no? **Sono, siamo, è, sei**. *To be* in Italian, so the *to be* is **essere, essere**.

S: **Essere**.

T: That's spelled ESSERE, **essere**.

S: Essere.

T: So we have the accent there three back from the end or at the beginning, in this case. **Essere**. Like in **vendere**, to sell, or **conoscere**, to know. Actually the word *interesting* in spirit of this, *interesting*, means something like *inter*, which is *between*, and *being*. To be between being is to get

interested or be interested. We also have in English the word *essence*, no? Essence, **essere**. Essence is the being of something in essence in being. So **essere**, *to be*. How would you say *I have to be here? I must be here?*

S: **Devo essere qui.**

T: **Devo essere qui.** Very good. At seven o'clock, at seven o'clock in Italian is **alle sette, alle sette.**

S: **Alle sette.**

T: **Alle**, which is spelled ALLE is *to the*. It's *to the* for feminine plural. **Le** is feminine plural. And **a** and the **le** of the feminine plural stick together, they contract to form this one word which is **alle**. *To the*, ALLE. So it gets an extra L, no? **Alle**. Now the reason that we talk about time in this way, '**alle sette**' – at seven o'clock, is because what we are really saying is '*at seven hours*', and **hour** in Italian is **ora, ora**. How would the plural of that be?

S: **Ore.**

T: **Ore**. So it's feminine, no? So when we say **alle sette** we are actually saying *at seven hours*. '**Alle ora sette**' and **sette** has two T's. **Sette** is like September, in fact the year used to have ten months historically, and September was the seventh month. So how would you say I have to be here at seven o'clock?

S: **Devo essere qui alle sette.**

T: Very good. **Devo essere qui alle sette.** *There* in Italian is **là, LA, là.**

S: **Là.**

T: I have to be there at seven o'clock.

S: **Devo essere là alle sette.**

T: Very good. **Devo essere là alle sette.** So we said **sette** is connected to September, no? We choose it to be the seventh month when our calendar had ten months. October, then, was the eighth month, not the tenth month like now. And eight in Italian is **otto**. OTTO, **otto**.

S: **Otto.**

T: So we see T with double T, which we have seen before as well. We saw activity, **attività**, no? We saw that happening before. So we have **otto** like October, meaning eight, and also like octopus which eight legs, or octagon, which has eight sides. *We must*, or *we owe*, or *we have to* is **dobbiamo, dobbiamo**. That's DOBBIAMO, **dobbiamo**. It's a little irregular, no? And again we have the V to B shift, like **devo, devi**, but then a B popping up. **Dobbiamo**.

S: **Dobbiamo.**

T: We must be here at eight o'clock.

S: **Dobbiamo essere qui alle otto.**

T: Good. **Dobbiamo essere qui alle otto.** We must be there at eight o'clock.

S: **Dobbiamo essere là alle otto.**

T: Good, but take a little bit of time with **alle** to say *al-le* and pronounce the two L's.

S: **Alle.**

T: So all together, we must be here at eight o'clock.

S: **Dobbiamo essere là alle otto.**

T: Very good. **Dobbiamo essere là alle otto.** We want to be there at eight o'clock.

S: **Vogliamo essere là alle otto.**

T: Very good. You could also say something like, *at eight o'clock tomorrow we're there.*

S: **Dormani alle otto siamo là.**

T: Good. **Dormani alle otto**, or **alle otto dormani siamo là**. So we had **sette** like September, **otto** like October, nine in Italian is **nove** like November.

S: **Nove.**

T: Ten is **dieci**.

S: **Dieci.**

T: Like December.

Track 29

T: What was **to be**?

S: **Essere.**

T: **Essere.** We can also use this like a noun. So we said that nouns are words that you put *the* or *a* in front of, so *il essere*, which actually contracts together because **essere** starts with a vowel, so we get **l'essere**. *Il essere* becomes **l'essere**. L apostrophe **essere**. So *The* 'to be' what might that mean as a noun? *The be* what might that be?

S: The being.

T: The being! Good. The being. How would you saying beings?

S: **Esseri.**

T: **Esseri.** So some words are quite flexible, no? In one situation they are nouns, and in other situations they are adjectives or verbs, no? How would you say intelligent beings? In Italian we say beings intelligent.

S: **Esseri intelligenti.**

T: **Esseri intelligenti.** How would you say *humanity*? And the *h* here is not going to be pronounced in Italian.

S: **Umanità.**

T: So you could make a good guess at how to say human being.

S: **Essere umano.**

T: Good. **Essere umano.** We have no rule to find **umano** from human, but as we have **umanità**, we could guess that it will be very similar, no? So, **umano**. How would you say human beings?

S: **Esseri umani.**

T: **Esseri umani.** What was the word for intelligent again?

S: **Intelligente.**

T: **Intelligente.** So there's actually a rule here. When a word finishes in *-ent*, or *-ant* in English, much of the time we can find the Italian just by sticking an *-e* on the end of the Latin English word, like *intelligent* to **intelligente**. So we have different in English, if you want to build that in Italian?

S: *Diferente.*

T: Good. And we have two F's there, no?

S: **Differente.** Very good. There you notice it sounds more Italian when you put that double F, **differente**. It also helps you have that Italian intonation. Italian feels quite sung, as a language. And a lot of the time it's the double consonants that kind of holds back the tension that's released afterwards that makes it much more sung – **differente**. Indifferent?

S: **Indifferente.**

T: **Indifferente.** Important?

S: **Importante.**

T: **Importante.** How would you say, she is different?

S: **È differente.**

T: **È differente.** So an adjective ending in *-e* we don't have to worry about changing it for gender. But we do change it for plural. So if we say, *We are different*?

S: **Siamo differenti.**

T: **Siamo differenti**, no? And this works for males or females. **Siamo differenti.** We saw like in English when we have *de-* like in *demonstrate*, this is *of* or *from* in Italian. And how is this *de-* in Italian?

S: **Di.**

T: **Di.** Good. So if you want to say *independent*, apart from the *-e* on the end, we might have to make another little change, no?

S: *Indipente... indipente?*

T: Good but you are missing a syllable no?

S: **Indipendente.**

T: Very good. **Indipendente**, no? So the *de* become a **di** in Italian. **Indipendente.** How would you say *dependent*.

S: **Dipendente.**

T: **Dipendente.** **Dipendente** actually means *of hanging*, no? And **indipendente** means like *not of hanging*. So when you are *dependent* you are *hanging of* or *from somebody* or *something else*. Actually it's the same in German, no? How do you say in German?

S: *Abhängig.*

T: *Abhängig*, no? The verb to depend, *abhängig* – *hanging*, no? *Hanging*. You can actually get rid of the *di* also from **dipendente** to get the word *hanging*, how would that be?

S: **Pendente.**

T: **Pendente.** And this is how The Leaning Tower of Pisa is called. *Torre*, which is *Tower* in Italian, **torre pendente di Pisa**, no? It's like a pendulum, if you look at the angle of the tower. How would you say *we are independent*?

S: **Siamo indipendente... indipendenti.**

Very good. **Indipendenti. Siamo indipendente.** Let's be independent.

S: **Siamo indipendenti.**

T: Good we will just have to change the voice, no? **Siamo indipendenti.** Let's be independent. What was interesting?

S: **Interessante.**

T: **Interessante.** We are interesting.

S: **Siamo interessanti.**

T: **Siamo interessanti.** Good. But we are interested?

S: **Siamo interessati.**

T: **Siamo interessati.** And as this **interessato** ends with an *-o*, we also change the gender, so if we are all females when we say we are interested, how would that be?

S: **Siamo interessate.**

T: **Siamo interessate**, no? So to get interested we've gone from *to interest*, **interessare**, remove the *-are*, and add *-ato*. **Interessare – interessato**. We can also think we are going from **interessare** to get **interessante**, no? *Interesting*. From **interessare** we remove *-are* and put *-ante*, no? Which also means we can work backwards from those other adjectives that we found just by adding *E*'s onto the Latin English, *important – importante*, to find verbs in Italian. For example, **importante**, if we think of moving between *-ante* and *-are*, how would we get the verb to import?

S: **Importare.**

T: **Importare.** Important?

S: **Importante.**

T: **Importante.** And imported?

S: **Importato.**

T: **Importato.** So there are potentially two different adjectives you can get from every single verb as long as it makes sense to build them. What was different?

S: **Differente.**

T: **Differente.** So we found this by adding an *-e* onto the Latin English different, **differente**, no? But we could have also gone from the verb to differ, no? Which is **differire**. We could have removed the *-ire* and put *-ente* in the same way. So like I said we can potentially get two different types of adjectives quite easily from verbs in Italian. We have *frustration* in English. So would you say *to frustrate*?

S: **Frustrare.**

T: **Frustrare.** How would you say frustrated?

S: **Frustrato.**

T: **Frustrato.** And how would you say frustrating? Like interesting?

S: **Frustrante**

T: **Frustrante**, no? So we get two adjectives there from **frustrare**. But it also means that maybe if you come across, for example, one of the adjectives before you ever come across the verb, you can also work backwards and find the verb, no? So if you find somewhere **frustrato** or **frustrante**, you can work out yourself that **frustrare** is the verb and you can use that, '*to frustrate*'. How would you say 'They are important?'

S: **Sono importanti.**

T: Good. **Sono importanti.** Or with the word for they, **loro sono importanti.** And how would you say *they are imported*?

S: **Sono importati.**

T: **Sono importati,** no? Or what if you were talking about feminine objects?

S: **Sono importate.**

T: Good. **Sono importate. Loro sono importate.** They are frustrated.

S: **Sono frustrati.**

T: **Sono frustrati,** if we refer to males or mixed groups, or just females?

S: **Sono frustrate.**

T: **Sono frustrate.** And they are frustrating?

S: **Sono frustranti.**

T: Very good. **Sono frustranti.** So we're changing **frustrante** to get the plural, and that works for both genders. **Sono frustranti.** So you can move between words in Italian when you find one version, be it the adjective or the verb you can think of the others and especially in a live context when you are practising and trying to express yourself you will realise how many different words you can access that you may never have used before. How would you say *it's a frustrating situation*? Give it a try, *it's a frustrating situation.*

S: **È una situazione frustrante.**

Very good. **è una situazione frustrante.** We saw before that the words ending *-ione* are feminine, so we have **una situazione frustrante**, **frustrante** doesn't change for gender. Very good. **È una situazione frustrante.**

Track 30

T: What was to import?

S: **Importare.**

T: And important?

S: **Importante.**

T: **Importante**, no? So we can think of going from the Latin English *important* and adding an *-e* **importante** or we can also think that we are going from the verb **importare**, removing the *-are* and putting an *-ante*, **importante**. And imported?

S: **Importato.**

T: **Importato**. So we go from **importare**, removing the *-are* there, and we get *-ato* for a different type of adjective. *Imported* – **importato**, rather than important. **Importante**. How would you say to contaminate? We have contamination in English.

S: **Contaminare.**

T: **Contaminare**. And if we want to say contaminated?

S: **Contaminato.**

T: **Contaminato**. How would you say contaminating? Like, you know, a contaminating factory, for example.

S: **Contaminante.**

T: **Contaminante**. Good. So to get our *-ato* adjective we spoke about removing the *-are* and putting *-ato*, like **contaminare** – **contaminato**. For verbs ending in *-ire*, we add *-ito* for this adjective. So what was to understand, which was related to head, which we have in capital?

S: **Capire.**

T: **Capire**. How would you say understood?

S: **Capito.**

T: **Capito**. Which you can hear a lot in Italian. **Capito**. Actually we even use it in English, in English slang you can hear *capito!* or *capito*. So that just means *understood*. Which is not an *-ed* adjective in English but only because it is a bit irregular in English rather than ‘understanded’, we say *understood* in English, but that shouldn’t confuse us it’s an English problem. Understood – **capito**. To finish was **finire, finire**.

S: **Finire.**

T: How would you say finished?

S: **Finito.**

T: **Finito**. It’s finished.

S: **È finito.**

T: **È finito.** They are finished.

S: **Sono finiti.**

T: **Sono finiti.** To clean in Italian is **pulire.**

S: **Pulire.**

T: Which is related to polish. **Pulire.** PULIRE, to clean.

S: **Pulire.**

T: How would you say *we'll clean it tomorrow? We'll clean it tomorrow.*

S: **Lo puliamo dormani.**

T: **Lo puliamo dormani.** And how would you say cleaned? So getting the adjective, it's cleaned, or just clean.

S: **Pulito.**

T: **Pulito.** So it is clean?

S: **È pulito.**

T: **È pulito.** They are very clean.

S: **Sono molto puliti.**

T: **Sono molto puliti,** or for feminine things: **pulite.** To organise was **organizzare,** with two Z's, **organizzare.**

S: **Organizzare.**

T: How would you say organised?

S: **Organizzato.**

T: **Organizzato.** It is organised?

S: **È organizzato.**

T: She is very organised.

S: **È molto organizzata.**

T: Very good. **È molto organizzata.** So we have *-ato* for *-are* verbs, to make this adjective, *-ito* for *-ire* verbs, and for *-ere* verbs it gets a little bit odd. We have *-uto, -uto.*

S: *Uto.*

T: So what was to sell?

S: **Vendere.**

T: **Vendere.** And sold would be?

S: **Venduto.**

T: **Venduto.** They are sold?

S: **Sono venduti.**

T: **Sono venduti.** It is sold?

S: **È venduto.**

T: It is sold. **È venduto.** Or if we're talking about a feminine thing, like **la macchina**, the car?

S: **La macchina è venduta.**

T: Good. **È venduta. La macchina è venduta.** What was to know, as to our *cognise* know, rather than *sapere*?

S: **Conoscere.**

T: **Conoscere.** If you want to get known, so again, it's irregular in English, we don't say *know-ed*, no? 'Very well know-ed', we say, *very well known* in English, so to get that, we going to remove our *-ere* and put *-uto*.

S: **Conosciuto.**

T: **Conosciuto.** Good. And this is spelled CONOSCIUTO. And the 'i' there isn't pronounced, it's just showing us that the SC gives us the /sh/ sound, **conosciuto**. You can say for example, *it is well known, it is very known*.

S: **È molto conosciuto.**

T: **È molto conosciuto**, or **famoso** – famous, it would mean the same. **È molto conosciuto**. Or this *-ato*, or *-ito*, or *-uto* adjective that we learn to build, we can actually use this very same form to go into the past, just as we do in English. In English, we can say, '*it is sold*', or '*I have sold*' or '*I have sold it*'. We can say 'it is understood', there we have an adjective, and then 'I have understood'. We use it like a verb, the going into the past. We do the same in Italian. So give me again to understand.

S: *Conosce...*

T: Related to head.

S: **Capire.**

T: **Capire.** And understood.

S: **Capito.**

T: **Capito.** So we could use this like an adjective, we can say **è capito** – *it is understood*, or we could also say *I have understood* and there we are talking about the past, no? '*I have understood*.' So for this one we need to learn *I have*. *I have* in Italian is just **ho**.

S: **Ho.**

T: **Ho**, just **ho**. And this is spelled HO. And this H is silent, like we saw in **umanità**, no? HO, **ho**.

S: **Ho.**

T: So if you want to say *I have understood*, it's quite literal: *I have understood*.

S: **Ho capito.**

T: **Ho capito.** I have understood you.

S: **Ti ho capito.**

T: Very good. **Ti ho capito.** We said that the little words like **ti** or **lo** or **la** or **mi** can go before the changed verb or after the to form. We don't have any to form here so there's only one place we can put it. **Ti ho capito.** I haven't understood.

S: **Non ho capito.**

T: **Non ho capito.** I have sold the house.

S: **Ho venduto la casa.**

T: Very good, with the *-ere* verbs we get *-uto* to get this version. Good. **Ho venduto la casa.** *I haven't sold the house.*

S: **Non ho venduto la casa.**

T: **Non ho venduto la casa.** *I have organised everything.* The word for everything is **tutto.**

S: **Tutto.**

T: TUTTO. You might know this from *Tutti Fruti*, the name of sweet flavour or a drink flavour which just literally means all the fruits. So multi-flavoured. **Tutto** – everything. So I have organised everything.

S: **Ho organizzato tutto.**

T: Very good. **Ho organizzato tutto.** Very good.

Track 31

T: What was to organise again?

S: **Organizzare.**

T: And organised?

S: **Organizzato.**

T: and we've seen how this form, **organizzato**, we can use it like an adjective to say something is organised, or we can use it like a verb to say I have organised to talk about the past. How would you say i have organised the visit? The visit is **la visita, la visita.**

S: **Ho organizzato la visita.**

T: **Ho organizzato la visita.** *I have organised my visit? The my visit.*

S: **Ho organizzato la mia visita.**

T: Very good. **Ho organizzato la mia visita.** What was *i know* from **sapere**? It was very irregular.

S: **So.**

T: And I have?

S: **Ho.**

T: **Ho.** HO. So these actually share an irregularity. It's not very obvious when we hear them because we have SO giving us **so**, and then HO and the H is silent, no? But **so** and **ho** share an irregularity. What was *you know*?

S: **Sai.**

T: **Sai.** SAI. **Sai.** If you want to say *you have*, the irregularity is again shared so we have **so** and **ho**, and **sai** and how would you say *you have*?

S: **Hai.**

T: **Hai.** HAI. **Hai.** Have you organised your visit?

S: **Hai organizzato la tua visita.**

T: **Hai organizzato la tua visita.** Very good. Have you organised everything for your visit? Have you organised everything for your visit?

S: **Hai organizzato tutto per la tua visita.**

T: Very good. **Hai organizzato tutto per la tua visita.** Have you understood?

S: **Hai capito.**

T: **Hai capito.** Have you understood me?

S: **Mi hai capito.**

T: **Mi hai capito.** What was to sell?

S: **Vendere.**

T: And sold?

S: **Venduto.**

T: Have you sold the things?

S: **Hai venduto le cose?**

T: Have you sold your things?

S: **Hai venduto le tue cose?**

T: Very good. **Hai venduto le tue cose?** What was to come, like in *convenient, souvenir, adventure*?

S: **Venire.**

T: **Venire.** We come?

S: **Veniamo.**

T: **Veniamo.** We are coming to eat or we come to eat?

S: **Veniamo a mangiare.**

T: **Veniamo a mangiare.** So good. When we have a verb of motion like **venire** – to come, **andare** – to go, **passare** – to pass, and we join that to another verb we use ‘a’ to show that movement. **Veniamo a mangiare.** How would you say ‘I have eaten’.

S: **Ho mangiato.**

T: So again we don't hear that ‘i’, that ‘i’ is just softening the ‘g’. **Ho mangiato.**

S: **Ho mangiato.**

T: Good. **Venire** becomes **venuto** which is strange, why is it strange?

S: Because it ends in *-ire*?

T: Good, exactly it should be *venito*, no? But it's not, it's **venuto**. Maybe once upon a time it was *venere* and this is why we have **venuto**, I'm not sure but it's irregular. But that's easy to remember because we also have welcome which is *benvenuto*, no? So that will remind us of this strange irregularity that instead of *venito* we have **venuto** for **venire**. What was to be?

S: **Essere.**

T: **Essere.** Like in interest, or essence. And from to be, we have I am.

S: **Sono.**

T: **Sono. Io sono.** They are.

S: **Sono.**

T: **Sono.** Or **loro sono.** You are.

S: **Sei.**

T: **Sei. Tu sei.** And we are?

S: **Siamo.**

T: **Siamo.** Or **noi siamo.** And he/she/it is?

S: **È.**

T: In Italian, when you talk about the past in this way, '*I have sold*', '*I have come*', you need to check what type of verb you are using. For example, if you are using a verb of movement, no? Like the ones that have '*a*' after them when they join to another verb, like **venire** – '**veniamo a mangiare**', **parlare**, or whatever. You don't make this past with *to have* but with *to be*. So if you want to say '*I have come*', you say '*I am come*'. Instead of '*I have gone*' you say '*I am gone*'. Instead of '*I have arrived*', '*I am arrived*'. And this was also once the case in English, which is why '*I am come*' makes perfect sense, just sounds really antiquated, formal, or even a bit funny in English. So this used to be the case in English before it's simplified in English but it's still very much the case in Italian. So in Italian when we use this kind of past we need to think about – am I using a verb of motion and if we are, then we're going to go into the past with *to be*: *I am come* rather than *I have come*. What was I am again?

S: **Sono.**

T: **Sono.** So if you want to say *I have come*, you will say *I am come*, how is that?

S: **Sono venuto.**

T: And here when you use *venuto* with *to be*, it behaves like an adjective again. So you as a female won't say **sono venuto**, but...

S: **Sono venuta.**

T: What was to go?

S: **Andare.**

T: **Andare.** We saw that we had *andante* as a musical speed, no? If you want to say *I have gone* you will say *I am gone*.

S: **Sono andata.**

T: Good, you as a female – **sono andata.** I have come to speak.

S: **Sono andata...**

T: Come.

S: **Sono venuta a parlare.**

T: **A parlare**, no? We connect with '*a*'. How was you are?

S: **Sei.**

T: **Sei.** Good. Have you come, are you come?

S: **Sei venuto?**

T: **Sei venuto** to a male, and what if you are speaking to a female, have you come?

S: **Sei venuta?**

T: **Sei venuta?** Have you gone?

S: **Sei andato?**

T: **Sei andato? Sei andata?** Have they come? Are they come?

S: **Sono venuti?**

T: And for females?

S: **Sono venute?**

T: So when we're using these adjectives / verb forms, no? With *to be* we're going to behave like adjectives, no? But when we use them with *to have*, so if you say for example, 'I have spoken', 'we have to speak', **parlare**, spoken would be?

S: **Parlato.**

T: And i have spoken?

S: **Ho parlato.**

T: **Ho parlato.** The ending doesn't matter if you are male or female. **Parlato** is **parlato**. **Ho parlato**. Very good.

Track 32

T: To arrive in Italian is **arrivare, arrivare.**

S: **Arrivare.**

T: So here we have two R's, giving us the rolling R. **Arrivare.**

S: **Arrivare.**

T: It's hard for you?

S: Yes.

T: Ok, so think about it literally as two R's. So say *R*.

S: *R*.

T: And then start the next *R*, but having kind of let your tongue fold into the previous one, so *a/rr/i*.

S: *A/rr/i*.

T: Good, but without the tension that comes in that moment, because that tense the tongue, and the tongue has to flip quite naturally, so it needs to be very relaxed. So first make *RRR*.

S: *RR*.

T: You can feel the little flick it makes when you say *RR*, or the fold it makes when the tongue relaxes. The flicking sound is actually letting your tongue relax and fold there and then activating it there for the next *R*. *A/rr/i*.

S: *A/rr/i*.

T: Good. It's basically that but the more relaxed you get the more your tongue will flick there. **Arrivare.**

S: **Arrivare.**

T: Good. And arrived?

S: **Arrivato.**

T: **Arrivato.** So if you say I have arrived, how might it be in Italian?

S: **Sono arrivata.**

T: Good. **Sono arrivata. Sono arrivato.** So here we have a verb of movement, of motion, so rather than I have arrived, we say *I am arrived*, **Sono arrivato**, and in your case, **sono arrivata**, because when we use this with *to be*, it's going to behave like an adjective, so we have to think about that as well. What is you have?

S: **Hai.**

T: **Hai.** HAI. Have you arrived?

S: **Sei arrivato?**

T: **Sei arrivato?** Or if you're talking to a female?

S: **Sei arrivata?**

T: **Sei arrivata?** Have they arrived?

S: **Sono arrivati?**

T: **Sono arrivati?** Or for females.

S: **Sono arrivate?**

T: **Sono arrivate?** What was to buy?

S: **Comprare.**

T: **Comprare.** I have bought.

S: **Ho comprato.**

T: Good. **Ho. Ho comprato.** So to buy is not a verb showing movement and direction, so we go back to I have, and it also means we don't need to worry about changing it to match our gender. **Ho comprato.** I have bought the books?

S: **Ho comprato i libri.**

T: Good. **Ho comprato i libri.** Good. This might also be very common, 'I have bought the books', to just say 'I bought the books'. It might depend on the dialect of Italian but generally speaking in spoken Italian, it is extremely common to use this 'I have' past where we might use the simple past in English 'I bought'. For example, in Italian you can say 'I have bought the books yesterday', which would sound a little bit weird in English. In English, we would much strongly prefer 'I bought the books yesterday'. But in Italian there's much more of a grey area and the 'have' past as we would call it, or 'have be' past is used much more than in English. The word for yesterday in Italian, is **ieri, ieri.**

S: **Ieri.**

T: IERI. And it's like the beginning of *yesterday*, and it's actually related to *yesterday*. Ieri.

S: **Ieri.**

T: I arrived yesterday.

S: **Sono arrivata ieri.**

T: Good. **Sono arrivata ieri. Sono arrivato ieri.** Have you arrived yesterday? So that would sound a bit weird in English, no? Have you arrived yesterday. But in Italian it's perfectly fine, it's going to feel like *did you arrive yesterday*.

S: **Sei arrivato ieri.**

T: Good. **Sei arrivato ieri.** Are you arrived yesterday. Or if you're talking to a female?

S: **Sei arrivata ieri.**

T: Very good. Did you come yesterday?

S: **Sei venuto ieri?**

T: Have you bought the car yesterday? Did you buy the car yesterday?

S: **Hai comprato la macchina ieri?**

T: Very good. **Hai comprato la macchina/l'auto ieri?** Good. So they all went back to *have*. What was to pass by?

S: Passare.

T: Passare. Have you passed by to speak with them? For with them, we just going to say with they in Italian. So having passed by to speak with them?

S: **Sei passato a parlare con noi...**

T: They.

S: **con ci.**

T: Think about sono, io sono, and they are?

S: Ah! **Con loro.**

T: Very good. Have you passed by to speak with them? **Sei passato a parlare con loro.** And how would you just say: *have you spoken with them?*

S: **Hai parlato con loro?**

T: Very good. Very good. So we go back to using *have* because we're not using a verb of movement and motion, no? **Hai parlato con loro?** So we had *I know* from **sapere**. How was that?

S: **So.**

T: **So.** And I have?

S: **Ho.**

T: **Ho.** And we said these share an irregularity, in fact. We have SO and HO. We had *you know* from **sapere**, which was?

S: **Sai.**

T: **Sai.** And then you have?

S: **Hai.**

T: **Hai.** Again sharing that irregularity, SAI to HAI. What was *we know* from **sapere**?

S: **Sappiamo.**

T: **Sappiamo.** *We have* is **abbiamo**, very similar, we have two B's. We have two P's in **sappiamo**, *we know*. **Abbiamo**, two B's.

S: **Abbiamo.**

T: How would you say *we have sold the house?*

S: **Abbiamo venduto la casa.**

T: **Abbiamo venduto la casa.** We have come. We are come.

S: **Siamo venuti.**

T: **Siamo venuti.** How would you say: *We have come to speak.*

S: **Siamo venuti a parlare.**

T: Good. **Siamo venuti a parlare.** How would you say: They have gone to eat? So, what was to go?

S: **Andare.**

T: Good. They have gone to eat?

S: **Sono andati a mangiare.**

T: **Sono andati a mangiare,** or for females, **sono andate a mangiare.** What was to visit?

S: **Visitare.**

T: **Visitare.** And university?

S: **Università.**

T: **Università.** And the university.

S: La... **L'università.**

T: Very good. They stick together, no? **L'università.** Spelled L apostrophe then we write **università.** We have visited the university yesterday. We visited the university yesterday.

S: **Abbiamo visitato l'università ieri.**

T: Very good. **Abbiamo visitato l'università ieri.** Now you would be forgiven for thinking to use to be here. Visited is moving, no? When you visit someone, you go to visit them. But if you think like that it will be very blurry, which verbs refer to movement, and which don't. Because a lot of verbs necessarily involve some movement. Only if the verb is referring specifically to the movement, like **passare, venire, andare,** do we use *to be* in the past. So for example, to drive in Italian is **guidare, guidare. GUIDARE. Guidare.**

S: **Guidare.**

T: Of course related to guide, no? When you drive a car you guide it. And this verb actually refers to the act of controlling the car. Rather than actually going in a car. So hear to say I have driven, we won't say I am driven, we will use the verb to have.

S: **Ho guidato.**

T: Ho guidato. And in fact we have another verb to say *to go in the car*, to refer actually to moving in the car, and that's **andare in auto,** or **andare in macchina.** So if you want to say we have driven, specifically, how is that?

S: **Abbiamo guidato.**

T: **Abbiamo guidato.** But if you want to say we have gone in car.

S: **Siamo andati in macchina.**

T: Good. **Siamo andati** or **siamo andate in macchina.** What was to clean, like to polish?

S: **Pulire.**

T: **Pulire.** Have you cleaned the car?

S: **Hai pulito la macchina?**

T: Good. **Hai pulito la macchina?** We have cleaned the car.

S: **Abbiamo pulito la macchina.**

T: **Abbiamo pulito la macchina.** We haven't cleaned the car yet. The word for yet is **ancora**.

S: **Ancora.**

T: Which means *again* or *another time*. **Ancora**. And you can use this like *yet*, but you must put it after we have it. So you will say *we haven't yet cleaned the car*.

S: **Non abbiamo ancora pulito la macchina.**

T: Good. And you can say '*but we have cleaned the house*'. The word for but is **ma**. MA. But we have cleaned the house.

S: **Ma abbiamo pulito la casa.**

T: Good. **Ma abbiamo pulito la casa. Tutta la casa** is all the house, the whole house. **Tutta la casa.**

S: **Tutta la casa.**

T: We have cleaned all the house, so we have cleaned the whole house.

S: **Abbiamo pulito tutta la casa.**

T: **Abbiamo pulito tutta la casa.** We have cleaned all the houses, how do you think that might be? Rather than all the house or the whole house, all the houses, we have cleaned all the houses?

S: **Abbiamo pulito tutte le case.**

T: Very good. **Abbiamo pulito tutte le case.** We haven't cleaned all the houses yet. We haven't yet cleaned all the houses.

S: **Non abbiamo ancora pulito tutte le case.** Have you cleaned all the cars? Have you cleaned all the cars?

S: **Hai pulito tutte le macchine?**

T: Good. **Hai pulito tutte le macchine?** And have you cleaned the whole car?

S: **Hai pulito tutta la macchina?**

T: Very good. **Hai pulito tutta la macchina?** Very good.

Track 33

T: How was to clean? Related to polish?

S: **Pulire.**

T: And cleaned, from clean?

S: **Pulito.**

T: Good. If you say *I have cleaned it, I have clean it*, what is the word for *it*?

S: **Lo.**

T: **Lo. Lo** and **ho** are going to contract together to form **L'ho**. Which is spelled L apostrophe HO. So it sounds just like *it – lo –* by itself, no? **Lo**. But it's actually '**lo ho**'. So if you say for example, I have cleaned it?

S: **L'ho pulito.**

T: **L'ho pulito.** Good. So this is *I have cleaned it. I have bought it*?

S: **L'ho comprato.**

T: Good. **L'ho comprato.** So **lo** there is **lo ho** contracted. L apostrophe HO. So, **lo** and **ho** contract to form **L'ho**. And **la** and **ho** also contract to form **L'ho**. So if you say for example, *I have bought it*, and you mean a feminine thing, you'll also start **L'ho**, this is just a contraction of **la** and **ho**. But there is another way of knowing that we mean **la** instead of **lo**. We saw when we use the past *to be*, we have to match the *-ato/ito/uto*, the person coming or going or whatever. When we make this *have past*, this *-ato/ito/uto* past and we have either **lo**, **la**, **li**, or **le**. So when we make this *have past* using *to have*, and we have **lo**, **la**, **li**, or **le**, it also changes the *-ato/ito/uto* will also change in this circumstance to match our **lo**, our **la**, our **li**, or our **le**. So if we say for example, *I have bought it*, and we mean something masculine, **lo comprato**, we have **-ato**. But if we say *I have bought it*, and we mean something feminine, you will change the **-ato** to match that.

S: **L'ho comprata.**

T: **L'ho comprata.** Good. We don't see the feminine in the first bit, **L'ho**, because **la ho** contracts to **L'ho**, but we see it in **comprata. L'ho comprata.** So what the sound for *it*?

S: **Lo.**

T: **Lo** for masculine, or for neuter, for something that doesn't have a gender we have **lo**. And how do we make that plural, to get *them*? **Lo** becomes?

S: **Li.**

T: **Li.** Good. And **li** doesn't contract with **ho**. Only **lo ho** contract to **L'ho**, and **la ho** contract to **L'ho**, but **li** won't contract. So if you say I have bought them?

S: **Li ho comprati.**

T: Very good. **Li ho comprati.** So because we have **lo**, **la**, **li**, **le**, we have to change our **-ato** of **comprato** to match it. **Li ho comprati.** And if we are talking about feminine things – I have bought them?

S: **Le ho comprate.**

T: **Le ho comprate.** What is *you have*?

S: **Hai.**

T: **Hai.** HAI. You have. **Tu hai.** Have you bought them?

S: **Li hai comprati.**

T: **Li hai comprati.** Have you bought them and we mean feminine things?

S: **Le hai comprate.**

T: Very good. **Le hai comprate.** Very good. So we have seen two times that we need to match our -*ato/ito/uto* forming this past, when we use *to be* to form the past, and we need to match it to whoever is coming or going, so you know, if I say '*I have come*', I say **sono venuto**, and you say **sono venuta** as a female. So when you use *to be* we have to match this -*ato/ito/uto* to the person that is coming or going or whatever, and when we use *to have* in the past, we need to match the -*ato*, -*uto*, or -*ito* if we have a little word like **lo**, **la**, **li**, or **le**. *Already* in Italian, *already*, is **già, già.**

S: **Già.**

T: that's GIA. **Già.**

S: **Già.**

T: So the 'i' here is actually just making the 'g' soft, you don't hear the 'i' apart from that, it's just giving us a /j/ sound instead of a /g/ sound. We've seen quite a few examples of this already popping up, I think the most famous example would be the word **ciao**. The word *ciao* is spelled CIAO, and the CI there is just giving us a /ch/, we don't really have a value for the 'i', otherwise *ciao*. So the same in **già**, GIA. And that means *already*, and *already* in Italian comes after *have*. So if we say for example, *have you bought it already?* We will say, *have you already bought it?* So how will be that – *have you already bought it?*

S: **Lo hai già comprato?**

T: Good. And what might happen to *lo hai*? So we had *lo ho* contracting to **L'ho...**

S: **L'hai già comprato.**

T: Good. **L'hai già comprato.** Have you bought them already?

S: **Li hai già comprati?**

T: Very good. **Li hai già comprati?** Good. What was to sell?

S: *Ven-der-e.*

T: **Vendere.**

S: **Vendere.**

T: So we had the accent third back from the end on this one. **Vendere.**

S: **Vendere.**

T: And sold?

S: **Venduto.**

T: So the accent being third from the end on **vendere**, on the to form of the verb doesn't affect **venduto**, we still have the accent there on *-uto*, **venduto**. So how would you say, have you sold it already? Have you already sold it?

S: **L'hai già venduto?**

T: **L'hai già venduto?** Good. So here it's actually agreeing, because we have **lo** and **hai** contracting together to make **P'hai**, and **venduto** already in the masculine singular is agreeing with that **lo**. But if you were to say *have you sold it already*, and you mean the house, a feminine thing – *have you sold it already?*

S: **L'hai già venduta?**

T: Very good. **L'hai già venduta?** So when we have **lo/la/li/le**, the *-ato/ito/uto* matches it. What was to understand?

S: **Capire.**

T: **Capire**, no? Understood?

S: **Capito.**

T: **Capito.** How would you say I have understood him?

S: *Lo hai... L'ho capito.*

T: **L'ho capito.** **L'ho** in that sound /lo/ we have the information of it or him, and also **ho**, I have, all there contracted together, **P'ho**. L apostrophe HO **capito**. So only because of the -o in **capito** we understand we're talking about a masculine person or just *it*, but if we were to say, I have understood her?

S: **L'ho capita.**

T: **L'ho capita.** So **la ho** contracts to form the same sound, **P'ho**. L apostrophe HO. So only then with the -a in **capita** do we understand that we're referring to a female. **L'ho capita**, I have understood her. *I have understood them?*

S: **Li ho capiti.**

T: Good. So we don't have the contraction there with the plural. **Li ho capiti**. And if we are talking about females, I have understood them?

S: **Le ho capite.**

T: Good. **Le ho capite.** Good. So with **lo, la, li**, we have to match. And as we've seen previously, we don't use the little words like **lo, la**, and we use the noun, we don't need to match anything. So, for example, I haven't understood your friends, and we say '*your friends*' rather than '*them*', we don't have to worry about matching anything. So how would you say that – *I haven't understood your friends, the your friends.*

S: **Non ho capito le tua amici.**

T: Again? The your friends?

S: *Le tua amici.*

T: There's a bit of a mix, because there's mostly, you're using a memory, no?

S: **I tuoi amici.**

T: **I tuoi, tuoi.** TUOI, It's a bit irregular, **amici**. So all together, *I haven't understood your friends?*

S: **Non ho capito i tuoi amici.**

T: Good. **Non ho capito i tuoi amici.** So because we are saying **i tuoi amici**, your friends, we're not saying *them*, we're not using this little word to say *them* or *him* or *it*, we don't need to worry about changing '**capito**'. But if we say, *I didn't understand them, I haven't understood them*, then we do. So how would that be?

S: **Non li ho capiti.**

T: Bravo. **Non li ho capiti.** So there we have **capiti** matching **li**. What was to sell?

S: **Vendere.**

T: **Vendere.** Sold?

S: **Venduto.**

T: **Venduto.** I have sold the house?

S: **Ho venduto la casa.**

T: **Ho venduto la casa.** So we have no matching. We have **-uto** and **la casa**. No need to match it. But if you say '*I have sold it*', and we mean the house?

S: **L'ho venduta.**

T: **L'ho venduta.** This is **la ho** contracted, **I'ho venduta** – I have sold it. What was to come?

S: **Venire.**

T: **Venire.** And *come* like in I have come, welcome, **benvenuto**?

S: **Venuto.**

T: **Venuto.** Good. **Venuto.** So also when we use this past with *to be*, this **-ato/uto/ito** past with *to be*, like with our verbs of movement, it matches whoever it refers to like an adjective. So, I have come, I am come, for example is?

S: **Sono venuta.**

T: **Sono venuta** for females, or I would say **sono venuto**. We have come?

S: **Siamo venuti.**

T: **Siamo venuti**, for mixed or masculine groups, or just feminine?

S: **Siamo venute.**

T: **Siamo venute.** So when we are using *to be* in the past, we don't need to ask any questions about whether we going to match or not this **-ato/ito/uto**, we going to do it, we going to match whoever is doing the going or coming or the verb we have there. But with *to have*, it's a little bit more complicated. We need to think about whether we have **lo/la/li/le**, and if we have one of those then we worry about matching the verb.

Track 34

T: What was to pass or to pass by?

S: **Passare.**

T: **Passare.** Good and how would you say past, like I have passed by, just passed?

S: **Passato.**

T: **Passato.** And **passato** actually is also a noun. **Il passato** means *the past*. So many of these *-ato/ito/uto* words are quite flexible in this way. You might find them as nouns as well as adjectives. How would you say we passed by to buy something? We passed by to buy something?

S: **Siamo passate comprare qualcosa.**

T: Good, but...

S: **A. A comprare.**

T: Good. **A.** We show that action towards that to buying. **Siamo passate a comprare qualcosa**, or **una cosa** in this context could fit as well. We passed by to buy something – **siamo passate a comprare una cosa, qualcosa**. How would you say just *we bought something*?

S: **Abbiamo comprato una cosa.**

T: **Abbiamo comprato una cosa.** So here, **comprato**, does not match anything, there's no need for it to match anything. What if we say *we bought them*?

S: **Li abbiamo comprati.**

T: Very good. **Li abbiamo comprati.** So because we have *li*, this little word beginning with *l*, we're matching the *-ato*, with this **li abbiamo comprati**. What was to give?

S: **Dare.**

T: **Dare.** And given?

S: **Dato.**

T: **Dato.** DATO.

S: **Dato.**

T: **Dato.** Which is also like a piece of data, of course this is where data comes from in English. In Italian you have **dato** and **dati** like the plural, and actually in English data is like a plural, no? Rather than a piece of data. So that actually just means *a given*, no? And we also even say that in English. In English we can say *it's a given* to say something's obvious, it's a piece of data. So **dato** from **dare** also means data. How would you say *I have given them to my friend, I have given them to my friend*? Give me the first bit first, I have given them?

S: **Li ho dato ... ti.**

T: *Dato*? Good. **Dati. Li ho dati.** We want to match **dato** with **li**. To the my friend. So we have to which is?

S: **A.**

T: And *the*?

S: **Il**.

T: Good. **Il**. **A** and **il**, they will fuse together and they will give us **al**. **AL**, **al**. So that's 'a il'. **Al**. So how would you say to my friend?

S: *Al amico... al mio amico*.

T: **Al mio amico**. So give me that all together, *I have given them to my friend*.

S: **Li ho dati al mio amico**.

T: Very good. **Li ho dati al mio amico**. *I have given them to you*.

S: *Li ho dati a ti*.

T: So this is actually like the way we are splitting it up in English, no? But when we say in English 'I have given them to you', this is also 'I have given you them' which is how we say it in Italian, no? *I have given them to you, I have given you them*, and this *you them* are just two little words at the beginning.

S: **Ti li ho dati**.

T: And what happens to *ti li* as well, whenever we have *ti lo, mi lo* what does it become?

S: **Te li ho dati**.

T: Good. **Te li ho dati**, no? I have given you them, **Te li ho dati**. Good. So we've seen that *la/li/le* means we need to change the ending of **-ato/uto/ito** to match it. When we use **ti, mi, or ci** without any **lo, la** or whatever, these small sounds **ti, mi, and ci**, they can also cause matching to happen but it's optional, it's optional, so it's not something you need to worry about but I need to mention it because when you hear it you don't want to feel like you misunderstood all the rules about when you should and shouldn't be matching. So you might hear this but it's really not important for us, what is important is to match it when we have **lo, la, le, or li**, no? But when you get **ti, mi, or ci** by itself that could also cause some matching, but like I say it's optional. So if we say, for example, *have you understood me*, what is *you have* again?

S: **Hai**.

T: **Hai**. **HAI**. With our silent H. *Have you understood me?*

S: **Mi hai capito?**

T: Good. **Mi hai capito**. So this is correct, **mi hai capito**, but if it's a female speaking, who says **mi hai capito**, you could hear the **-ito** matching the **mi**, no? **Mi hai capita**, no? Not the person you're speaking to, it's matching the **mi** the little word that you've put there, but it's optional so **mi hai capito, mi hai capita**. How about *have you understood us?*

S: **Noi hai capiti**.

T: **Noi** is the word for 'we', no? what is the sound for us?

S: **Ci**.

T: **Ci**.

S: **Ci hai capiti.**

T: Good so you can do that but you don't need to, no? So you could say **ci hai capiti**, or even the feminine if we had a feminine us, **ci hai capite**, no? But it's perfectly common and normal to say **ci hai capito**, so this agreement is optional. How would you say I haven't understood you?

S: **Non ti ho capito.**

T: **Non ti ho capito.** And if you're talking to a female you might also say?

S: **Non ti ho capita.**

T: Good. **Non ti ho capita.** How would you say I have given you the book?

S: **Ti ho dato il libro.**

T: Good. **Ti ho dato il libro.** And here you couldn't have any optional matching because the option in matching only happens when we have **mi**, **ti**, or **ci** by itself. So here we have 'I have given you the book', in this case we can't match **mi**, **ti**, or **ci**. *I have given you it.*

S: **Te l'ho dato.**

T: **Te l'ho dato.** So again we have the *lo ho* contracting together and here you wouldn't have an optional matching with the **te**, of you, because you have a **lo** there. I have given it to you already, I have already given it to you. What is *already*?

S: **Già.**

T: **Già.** GIA. So *I have already given you it?*

S: **Te l'ho già dato.**

T: Good. **Te l'ho già dato.** I have already given you them?

S: **Te li ho già dati.**

T: Very good. **Te li ho già dati.** And there we have to change **dato** to match with the L word that we have, **li**. **Te li ho già dati.** What was to do or to make?

S: **Fare.**

T: **Fare.** FARE. Done, or made, like in I have done, I have made, it is done, it is made, is **fatto**, **fatto**.

S: **Fatto.**

T: And you can hear I'm pronouncing two T's here, **fatto**. FATTO.

S: **Fatto.**

T: So this version is also a noun like we saw **il dato** can be the piece of data, or **i dati** the data like in the plural. **Il fatto** is the fact. The fact. How would you say the facts?

S: **I fatti.**

T: **I fatti**, no? So a done, a made, is a fact, no? How would you say *I have done* or *I have made it?*

S: **L'ho fatto.**

T: **L'ho fatto.** And what if you meant a feminine thing?

S: **L'ho fatta.**

T: **L'ho fatta.** We wouldn't hear it in *la* because it's still contracted, **la** and **ho** to **l'ho**, but we hear it in **fatta**. **L'ho fatta.** Very good. I have made them?

S: **Li ho fatti.**

T: **Li ho fatti.** So no contraction there with the plural, no? **Li ho fatti.** And what if you're talking about feminine things?

S: **Le ho fatte.**

T: **Le ho fatte.** Good. I have made you something, I have made something for you, we don't need the *for*, we can just say *I have made you something*.

S: **Ti ho fatto una cosa.**

T: **Ti ho fatto una cosa.** Good. I have made you it?

S: *Ti l'ho fatto...* **te l'ho fatto.**

T: Good. **Te l'ho fatto.** I have made you it. **Te l'ho fatto.** And if you're talking about a feminine thing?

S: **Te l'ho fatta.**

T: **Te l'ho fatta.** Good. What does you have?

S: **Hai.**

T: **Hai.** Have you made us them? Have you made them for us? have you made us them?

S: *Ci li hai fatti.*

T: And what happens to *ci li*?

S: **Ce li hai fatti.**

T: **Ce li hai fatti.** Good. **Ce li hai fatti.** So **fatti** is agreeing with **li**, not with **ce**. **Ce li hai fatti.** Or if we were talking about feminine things instead of **li**?

S: **Ce le hai fatti...** **fatte.**

T: Good.

S: **Ce le hai fatte.**

T: **Ce le hai fatte.** Good. Have you understood the facts, have you understood the facts?

S: **Hai capito i fatti?**

T: Good. **Hai capito i fatti?** Good. So you have a couple of things to think about in the past in Italian, no? You need to think about whether you will use *have* or *be* when you are building your past, whether you will use *to have* or *to be* in the beginning to build that past structure, and also you will think about whether you need to match your **-ato**, **-ito**, or **-uto** ending. Don't worry about all the things you have to remember like all at once, no? Just when you want to say something, let that be the motor for the thought no you will think about just the bits you need to rather than running through the panorama of everything you know about the past, no? So you have a sentence you want

to say in front of you and just the bits that arise whilst you are building it you can think those through about whether you need to do any matching or whatever. And also listening, listening allows you to review what you know when you hear something that's said in a certain way. All you have to do is think about why it's said in this certain way and this will remind you what you know. So for example if i say **li abbiamo comprati, li abbiamo comprati**, first what does it mean?

S: We bought them.

T: We bought them, no? And what do you notice there in **li abbiamo comprati**?

S: That uh, **comprati** matches with **li**.

T: Perfect. Brilliant. So that's all you need to do, no? If you analyse the Italian you expose yourself to and think about why it is the way it is beyond whether you understand it or not, why is it like this, and you will revise in this way all of the different rules that you've learned to use.

Track 35

T: What is it to understand?

S: **Capire.**

T: And we understand?

S: **Capiamo.**

T: **Capiamo** with one P, **capiamo.**

S: **Capiamo.**

T: I understand is **capisco, capisco.**

S: **Capisco.**

T: So not **capo** as we might expect it to be, **capire** to **capo**, now we go from **capire** to **capisco**. So with this verb and just a few others we have this /isc/ popping up but not for everyone, no? We already saw *we understand* which is?

S: **Capiamo.**

T: **Capiamo.** So no /isc/ popping up there but *I understand*, **capisco**. We also have this /isc/ popping up for you so how would you say *you understand*?

S: *Capiski?*

T: Good this is the sound you're transferring but think about how it's spelled, ISC.

S: **Capisci.**

T: Good, again.

S: **Capisci.**

T: **Capisci**, no? Because when we have SCI or SCE, we get a /sh/ sound. **Capisci, capisci**. So, *do you understand*?

S: **Capisci?**

T: **Capisci?** We said that **il capo** was the boss, no? The head, the boss, the top of whatever. So you could say, *I understand the boss*.

S: **Capisco il capo.**

T: **Capisco il capo.** *I have understood the boss.*

S: **Ho capito il capo.**

T: **Ho capito il capo.** *I have understood the bosses.*

S: **Ho capito i capi.**

T: **Ho capito i capi.** So here we don't match, no? We don't need to match **i capi** with **capito**. Only if we say *I have understood them*, then we will match it. So let's do that, *I have understood them*?

S: **Li ho capiti.**

T: **Li ho capito.** Good. *Have you understood?*

S: **Hai capito.**

T: *Have you understood me?*

S: **Mi hai capito,** or **mi hai capita.**

T: Good. **Mi hai capito,** perfect. But you might also hear in this context, **mi hai capita,** knowing you have the option to match with the **mi.** So *I understand.*

S: **Capisco.**

T: You understand.

S: **Capisci.**

T: We understand.

S: **Capiamo.**

T: **Capiamo.** There's no /isc/ popping up, **capiamo.** So it's only a handful of verbs do this, put this extra /isc/ from nowhere but some really important ones like **capire,** so **preferire,** for example does the same. I think you can guess what **preferire** means, to...

S: Prefer.

T: To prefer, no? So *I prefer,* this verb also puts in this extra /isc/ from nowhere.

S: **Preferisco.**

T: **Preferisco.** Which means you prefer would be?

S: **Preferisci.**

T: **Preferisci.** What do you prefer?

S: **Che cosa preferisci.**

T: **Cosa preferisci. Che cosa preferisci.** What do you prefer to eat?

S: **Che cosa preferisci a mangiare.**

T: Did you say a **mangiare?** [Laughter] So, **mangiare** is already to eat, no?

S: Okay.

T: We don't need *a mangiare.* Only if we were moving towards that eating, like going to eat, we would need it. So how would you say, again, 'what do you prefer to eat'?

S: **Che cosa preferisci mangiare.**

T: Good. **Cosa, che cosa preferisci mangiare.** So we have **preferisco, preferisci,** but *we prefer?*

S: **Preferiamo.**

T: **Preferiamo.** For we, for **noi,** we don't have this /isc/ popping up. Words ending *-ence* or *-ance* in English, ENCE or ANCE in English, you can make Italian just by changing that ending to **-enza** or **-anza,** ENZA or ANZA. So difference becomes?

S: **Differenza.**

T: So we have the two F's and we pronounce them both. **Differenza**. And how would you say differences, differences?

S: **Differenze**

T: **Differenze**. The A to E. Importance?

S: **Importanza**.

T: **Importanza**. Consequence? This one changes a little bit, the QU becomes GU.

S: **Conseguenza**.

T: So *consequence* actually means with sequence, or with following because you also have the verb **seguire** which means to go after, to go after something or someone, to follow, or to continue.

Conseguire is also a verb which means to obtain, to accomplish, to get. **Perseguire**, **per** we have like *for*, you know? **Perseguire**, to chase, to pursue, to follow, so we have all of those verbs as well you might see around. So we have consequence, **conseguenza**, and consequences?

S: **Conseguenze**.

T: **Conseguenze**. Good. I don't understand the difference.

S: **Non capisco la differenza**. And I don't see the difference.

T: **Non vedo la differenza**. You don't understand.

S: **Non capisci**.

T: **Non capisci**. You don't understand the consequences.

S: **Non capisci le conseguenze**.

T: Good. **Non capisci le conseguenze**. You haven't understood the consequences.

S: **Non hai capito le conseguenze**.

T: Good, but if you say you haven't understood them, and you're making reference to the consequences?

S: **Non le hai capite**.

T: Good. **Non le hai capite**. Good. Action is **azione, azione**.

S: **Azione**.

T: And actions?

S: **Azioni**.

T: **Azioni, azioni**. Have you understood the consequences of your actions? Have you understood the consequences of your actions? Let's do the first bit first, have you understood the consequences?

S: **Hai capito le conseguenze**.

T: **Hai capito le conseguenze**. Of your actions? So what was *of*, like in *demonstrate*?

S: **Di**.

T: **Di**. But when we say of your actions, the your actions, the word for *the* here is a plural feminine, no? Which is?

S: **Le**.

T: So **di** and **le**, they contract together and form **delle**.

S: **Delle**.

T: **Delle**. **DELLE**. So that's one word. So, *of your actions*?

S: **Delle tue azioni**.

T: Good. Altogether. Have you understood the consequences of your actions?

S: **Hai capito le consequence delle tue azioni**.

T: Very good. **Hai capito le consequence delle tue**, because **azione** is feminine. **Azione**, like the **-ione** words they are feminine, and it ends in an 'e' so we put it into plural with an 'i', but it's still a feminine word. **Delle tue azioni**. **Hai capito le consequence delle tue azioni**.

Track 36

T: What was to understand?

S: **Capire.**

T: And to prefer?

S: **Preferire.**

T: **Preferire.** And we saw that these two are a little bit irregular in that they have this /isc/ popping up in the present for most people. **Capisco, preferisco, capisci, preferisci.** But not for *we*. For *we*, we have **capiamo** and **preferiamo**. To finish, to finish was **finire**.

S: **Finire.**

T: **Finire.** How would you say finished? Like I have finished, or it is finished?

S: **Finito.**

T: **Finito.** And we also have this in English slang of course. But in English slang, of course, we say '*finito*', no? '*It's finito*'. So, how would you say, *it is finished*?

S: **È finito.**

T: **È finito.** So here we're using it like an adjective, like a describing word. And as an adjective ending -o, it will always change to match who or what it's talking about. So if we were to say, '*it is finished*'? And we meant something feminine?

S: **È finita.**

T: **È finita.** And they are finished?

S: *Sono? Sono finito... finiti. Sono finiti.*

T: **Sono finiti.** Good. Or for feminine things?

S: **Sono finite.**

T: **Sono finite.** But of course we can also use **finito** to talk about the past, like a verb, and here it won't necessarily change to match anything. So I have finished?

S: **Ho finito.**

T: **Ho finito.** Here it will never change, there's nothing here it can match. We have finished?

S: **Abbiamo finito.**

T: **Abbiamo finito.** Still, nothing here it can match. We have finished it?

S: *Lo abbiamo finito.*

S: So we have **lo** and **abbiamo** contracted. **L'abbiamo.** L apostrophe **abbiamo**. And here the **finito** is matching **lo**. We have an L word there, and in its standard form **finito**, it's already matching the **lo**. But if we say for example, we have finished them?

S: **Li abbiamo finiti.**

T: **Li abbiamo finiti.** And there **finito** matches **li, finiti**. Good. I finish is **finisco, finisco**.

S: **Finisco.**

T: So again, we have this /isc/ popping up like in **capisco**, **preferisco**, now **finisco**. *I finish it later.*

S: **Lo finisco più tardi.**

T: **Lo finisco più tardi.** You finish.

S: **Finisci.**

T: **Finisci.** But *we finish?*

S: *Fin...finiamo.*

T: **Finiamo.**

S: **Finiamo.**

T: We'll finish it tomorrow.

S: **Lo finiamo domani.**

T: **Lo finiamo domani.** He, she, or it finishes – all of that – she finishes, he finishes, it finishes, is **finisce**, **finisce**.

S: **Finisce.**

T: That's FINISCE. **Finisce.**

S: **Finisce.**

T: So what did we learn here? We learn that we have **è** for he/she/it, and we also learn that this /isc/ change occurs also for he/she/it. Not just for the 'I' version and the 'you' version, but also for the he/she/it version. Finisce. What was to understand?

S: **Capire.**

T: **Capire.** She understands?

S: **Capisce.**

T: **Capisce.** To prefer?

S: **Preferire.**

T: She prefers?

S: *Prefisce...* **Preferisce.**

T: Good. If we go too fast there, we lose a syllable. **Preferisce.** Good. And to finish, to finish?

S: **Finire.**

T: And he finishes?

S: **Finisce.**

T: **Finisce.** Good. Pulire, which was to clean, related to polish, also behaves like **finire**, **capire**, having this /isc/ pop up. So how would you say I clean, or I'm cleaning?

S: **Pulisco.**

T: **Pulisco.** You clean?

S: **Pulisci.**

T: **Pulisci.** He cleans?

S: **Pulisce.**

T: **Pulisce.** But we clean?

S: **Puliamo.**

T: **Puliamo.** No /isc/ popping up there. So, this only occurs with a verbs, this /isc/ popping up, but with some quite important verbs, as we're seeing. All of them -ire verbs, **capire, preferire, finire, pulire.** What was I have?

S: **Ho.**

T: **Ho.** HO. You have?

S: **Hai.**

T: **Hai.** HAI. He has, she has, it has is just **ha.** HA.

S: **Ha.**

T: So how would you say he has cleaned the house?

S: **Ha pulito la casa.**

T: Good. **Ha pulito la casa.** He has cleaned it, and we mean the house?

S: *La ha pulita.*

T: We actually have the contraction there as well, so it's going to be easier.

S: *L'ha... L'ha pulita.*

T: **L'ha pulita.** So la and ha contracts, L apostrophe HA. And we understand that it's feminine because **pulito** changes to **pulita.** **L'ha pulita.** He has cleaned it, and we mean the house or something feminine. He hasn't cleaned it.

S: **Non l'ha pulita.**

T: Good. **Non l'ha pulita.** He hasn't cleaned them, still we mean the houses, something feminine. He hasn't cleaned them.

S: **Non le ha pulite.**

T: Good. **Non le ha pulite.** He has finished it.

S: *Lo... L'ha finito.*

T: **L'ha finito.** He has finished it. **L'ha finito.** Or if we're referring to something feminine that he's finished?

S: **L'ha finita.**

T: **L'ha finita**. So actually we've seen two sounds for he/she/it with the verbs. We've seen /a/ just now, as in ha, he has (HA), she has, and it has, and /e/ as we've seen in **pulisce, finisce, capisce**, or even the word we learned from the beginning. He/she/it is, how is that?

S: **È**.

T: **È**, no? So just **è** by itself is he/she/it is, and just **ha** by itself is he/she/it has, and both **e** and **ha** can show us he, she, or it.

Track 37

T: What was to sell?

S: **Vendere.**

T: **Vendere.** Good. And, he sells, she sells, it sells?

S: **Vende.**

T: **Vende.** What is he selling? What is she selling?

S: **Che vende? Che cosa vende?**

T: **Che vende, cosa vende, che cosa vende.** So this *-e* we added for *-ere* and *-ire* verbs to get the he/she/it form. *Vendere*, *-ere* verb. *Vende* – he sells, she sells, it sells. But if we have an *-are* verb, we will use *-a* to show that it's he, she, or it. So what is to speak?

S: **Parlare.**

T: **Parlare.** So if you wanted to say he speaks, she speaks, or even it speaks?

S: **Parla.**

T: **Parla.** She speaks a lot, he speaks a lot, to say a lot you can just say 'very'.

S: **Parla molto.**

T: Good. **Parla molto.** Good. What was to eat?

S: **Mangiare.**

T: **Mangiare.** He or she eats a lot.

S: **Mangia. Mangia molto.**

T: **Mangia molto.** Good. And **mangia** is spelled MANGIA. Again, GI giving us the soft /j/.

Mangia. Mangia molto. So we saw until now the endings that we used for people, that we've been using for people, with the verbs, **-o/i/iamo**, no? They work for all the verbs. It doesn't matter if it's an *-are* verb, an *-ere* verb, or an *-ire* verb, but with the he, she, or it form we have a difference depending on the type of verb. *-are* verbs use *-a* and *-ere* and *-ire* verbs use *-e*. How would you say what is he talking about? You can say of what he talks, of what she talks?

S: **Di che cosa parla?**

T: Good. **Di che cosa parla? Di cosa parla?** What are you talking about?

S: **Di che cosa parli tu?**

T: **Di che cosa parli tu? Di cosa parli tu?** If you wanted to put **tu** there to be more emphatic, no? What is she eating?

S: **Che cosa mangia.**

T: **Che cosa mangia. Cosa mangia.** How was *when* in Italian?

S: **Quando.**

T: **Quando.** When does he eat? When does she eat?

S: **Quando mangia.**

T: **Quando mangia.** Good. So for **-are** verbs, we have *-a* for he/she/it. He wants, she wants, it wants, is **vuole**, VUOLE. **Vuole.**

S: **Vuole.**

T: So that's he wants, she wants, it wants. So how would you say, *what does he want to eat? What does she want to eat?*

S: **Che cosa vuole mangiare.**

T: Good. **Che cosa vuole mangiare.** When does he want to eat? When does she want to eat?

S: **Quando vuole mangiare.**

T: **Quando vuole mangiare.** *When has he eaten? When has she eaten?* Which sounds a little weird in English but it sounds perfectly fine in Italian. In Italian that would just sound like, *when did he eat, when did she eat?* So, *when has he/has she eaten?*

S: **Quando ha mangiato?**

T: Good. **Quando ha mangiato?** What has he eaten?

S: **Che cosa mangiato?**

T: **Cosa mangiato. Che cosa mangiato.** Has he eaten already? Has she eaten already?

S: **Ha già mangiato?**

T: Very good. **Ha già mangiato?** And **già** of already, and **gia** of **mangiato** is spelled in the same way, no? GIA. Even though we don't hear the 'i' there in either. **Ha già mangiato.** So to want, to want, the to form is **volere**.

S: **Volere.**

T: VOLERE. So again, before we relate to this to volunteer, when you're a volunteer you do something for the wanting of it. So you can just think of the beginning of volunteer *vol* made into an Italian verb, **volere**, to want. But then the versions we get from this are a little bit all over the place, no? So we have *I want*.

S: **Voglio.**

T: **Voglio.** VOGLIO. **Voglio.** We want.

S: **Vogliamo.**

T: **Vogliamo.** You want.

S: *Vogli...* no. **Voui.**

T: Yes even more irregular, **voui.** VUOI, **voui.** So we still end in an *-i* to show that it's you but quite irregular, **voui**, and then he wants, she wants, it wants?

S: **Voule.**

T: **Voulez**. So not an easy one, this verb. You will notice most of the irregular verbs in most languages are the very common verbs, like *want*, for example, verbs you say all the time, like saying something a lot seems to wear it out, and it deforms easier. What was *why* or *because*?

S: **Perché**.

T: **Perché**. So **per** meant *for*, and **che**, what did it mean?

S: What.

T: Or what else? So when we say why, **perché** is like *for what*, but when we say *because*, **perché** is more like *for? For that*.

S: Okay.

T: So **che** you can also use it like *that*, in the sense of 'we want to see the books *that* you have bought', 'we want to see the books *that* you have bought'. That '*that*' there is just **che**. So how would you say *we want to see the books*?

S: **Vogliamo vedere i libri**.

T: That.

S: **Che**.

T: You have bought.

S: **Che hai comprati**.

T: And why why did you match it, **comprati**?

S: Because of the books.

T: Do you do that automatically because you have books? When do you match your *-ato/ito/uto* when it's with to have?

S: Ah, it's just when we have **te li**.

T: Exactly, **lo/la/li/le**, no? Otherwise we don't need to worry about it.

S: Okay.

T: So, you have bought is just...?

S: **Che hai comprato**.

T: Good. **Vogliamo vederi i libri che hai comprato**. We want to see the books that you have bought. She wants to see the things that we have bought, how would that be?

S: **Vuole vedere le cose che abbiamo comprato**.

T: Very good. **Vuole vedere le cose che abbiamo comprato**. very good.

Track 38

T: How do you say my friend in Italian?

S: **Il mio amico.**

T: **Il mio amico.** My friend wants to come, so my friend is like he or she, no? He wants, my friend wants, so my friend wants to come?

S: **Il mio amico vuole venire.**

T: Good. **Il mio amico vuole venire.** My friends?

S: *I mii?*

T: So think about why it was weird, you're remembering that it was weird.

S: Yes.

T: We have **mi**, no? Which is the base of **mi**, or **mia**, or **mie**, and then we have the sound for the masculine plural which is?

S: /i/.

T: Also /i/. And what happens when you try to add that all together, the *mi i*? We put an 'e' to separate them, so we get to hear them both – **miei** – so it's a bit irregular and that was why, **miei**, so the *e* kind of jumps in to split up those two *i*'s.

S: Okay.

T: So tell me again, my friends?

S: **I miei amici.**

T: **I miei amici.** So how would you say my friends have come?

S: **I miei amici sono venuti.**

T: Very good. My friends are come, and my friends are like they, so they are come, **sono venuti**, my friends have come, my friends are come, **i miei amici sono venuti**. Very good. Your friends came, your friends are come?

S: **I tuoi amici sono venuti.**

T: Good. **I tuoi amici sono venuti.** How would you say your friends are welcome here, your friends are welcome here, your friends are well come here?

S: **I tuoi amici sono benvenuti qui.**

T: Very good. **I tuoi amici sono benvenuti qui.** So what was I know from **sapere**?

S: **So.**

T: **So. Io so.** And I have?

S: **Ho.**

T: **Ho.** So we mentioned that we have the same irregularity here. SO, so. HO, ho. What was you know from **sapere**?

S: **Sai.**

T: **Sai.** SAI. And you have?

S: **Hai.**

T: **Hai.** HAI. We know?

S: **Sappiamo.**

T: **Sappiamo.** We have the weirdness of that double P where we have sapere, one P, and then **sappiamo**, double P, and *we have* was very similar.

S: **Abbiamo.**

T: **Abbiamo**, with a double B, with two B's. He has or she has or it has?

S: **Ha.**

T: **Ha.** So what might he knows, she knows, it knows be?

S: **Sa.**

T: **Sa.** So we know this because we found a pattern between to have and to know. But what is to know?

S: **Sapere.**

T: **Sapere**, which is an -ere verb, no? But still we are using -a for he/she/it, **sa**. So we shouldn't have an -a, no? And the same with *to have*. *To have* is **avere**. AVERE. So again it's an -ere verb but still we have **ha**, HA, for he, she and it. How would you say *he doesn't know it, she doesn't know it*?

S: **Non lo sa.**

T: **Non lo sa.** We mentioned before that to find was **trovare**.

S: **Trovare.**

T: How would you say found, as in *I have found, or it is found*?

S: **Trovato.**

T: **Trovato.** He hasn't found it?

S: **Non lo ha trovato.**

T: Good and what might happen to lo ha?

S: **Non l'ha trovato.**

S: **Non l'ha trovato**, no? So we have the contraction there. L apostrophe HA. **Non l'ha trovato**. And what if we meant a feminine thing? He hasn't found it, and we mean a feminine thing?

S: **Non l'ha trovata.**

T: Good. **Non l'ha trovata**. So **la** and **ha** contracts to the same thing as **lo** and **ha**, no? L apostrophe HA, but we know we mean something feminine because we get **trovata**. **Non l'ha trovata**. How would you say he or she hasn't found them?

S: **Non non li ha trovata... trovati.**

T: Good. **Non li ha trovati.** Ieri was yesterday. IERI. **Ieri.**

S: **Ieri.**

T: **Ieri.** Just like the beginning of yesterday. How would you say *your friend found it yesterday, your friend has found it yesterday?*

S: **Il tuo amico l'ha trovato ieri.**

T: Good. **Il tuo amico l'ha trovato ieri.** And what if you would say *your friend has found them yesterday*, and you refer to a feminine them?

S: **Il tuo amico l'ha trovate ieri.**

T: Good but we don't contract with the plurals **le** and **li**.

S: **Il tuo amico le ha trovate ieri.**

T: Very good. **Il tuo amico le ha trovate ieri.** We mentioned how already was **già** and we can say something then like *your friend has already found it, your friend has already found it.* How would that be?

S: **Il tuo amico ha già... no, l'ha già trovato.**

T: Good. **Il tuo amico l'ha già trovato.** And your friend has already found them?

S: **Il tuo amico li ha già trovati.**

T: Good. **Il tuo amico li ha già trovati.** So we've learned how to make this version of the verb, -*ato/ito/uto*, which we can use to go into the past and also like an adjective. We can say for example, I have finished, it is finished, I have cleaned, it is cleaned or clean. And we've also seen how this -*ato/ito/uto* version might also be irregular sometimes. So for example, **fare**, to do or to make, from there we got **fatto**, that's a little bit irregular we have two T's. What was to see?

S: **Vedere.**

T: **Vedere. Veduto** exists but much more common is **visto**, so that's an irregular version of our **-uto** form. We have **veduto** from **vedere**, but also **visto**. You can hear either but **visto** is much more common.

S: **Visto.**

T: How would you say I haven't seen your friends, I haven't seen your friends?

S: **Non ho visto i tuoi amici.**

T: Very good. **Non ho visto i tuoi amici.** And I haven't seen them?

S: *Non li ho visto...* **Non li ho visti.**

T: Very good. **Non li ho visti.** Here we match visto with li, visti. We've also seen that these -*ato/ito/uto* words are really flexible words. They can be used like verbs to talk about the past. They can be used like adjectives. Other than this possibility, some of these versions might also sometimes be nouns. We've seen that we have *to give* which is?

S: **Dare.**

T: And given?

S: **Dato.**

T: **Dato**, with one T. **Dato** which is a noun also, **il dato** the data, or the piece of data. We had *to do* or *to make*?

S: **Fare.**

T: **Fare.** And made or done?

S: **Fatto.**

T: **Fatto.** Here we do have two T's. **Fatto** it's a little bit irregular. And **il fatto** can be the fact, **il fatto**. So here we are getting nouns from these versions. Sometimes also we might notice just a change in gender for the *-ato/ito/uto* version, and that giving us the noun. So for example, how is *seen* from **vedere**?

S: **Visto.**

T: **Visto.** La vista is the view, so we just have a change in gender between **visto** and **vista**, and there we have the noun. So you might notice that happening sometimes as well. The view, **la vista**.

S: **La vista.**

T: Have you seen the view?

S: **Hai visto la vista?**

T: Yes. **Hai visto la vista?** But if you say have you seen it, and you mean the view?

S: **L'hai vista?**

T: Exactly. **L'hai vista.** And here you're are not using the noun, you're using the verb but it has to agree with **la**, *la hai*, **l'hai**, **l'hai vista?** Good. Haven't you seen the view?

S: **Non hai visto la vista?**

T: **Non hai visto la vista?** Haven't you seen the view? **Non hai visto la vista?** Have you seen the view already?

S: **Hai già visto la vista.**

T: **Hai già visto la vista.** So **già** is already, but yet is **ancora**, **ancora**.

S: **Ancora.**

T: ANCORA. **Ancora.** And it has the same position as **già**, so if you say for example haven't you seen the view yet, you will say: haven't you *yet* seen the view? So how would that be, yet is ancora, haven't you yet seen the view?

S: **Non hai ancora visto la vista?**

T: Good. **Non hai ancora visto la vista?** What was to clean like polish?

S: **Pulire.**

T: **Pulire.** Have you cleaned already?

S: **Hai già pulito?**

T: **Hai già pulito?** Haven't you cleaned yet?

S: **Non hai ancora pulito?**

T: Good. **Non hai ancora pulito?** So already is **già**, and **ancora** is yet, but you can also think of it in the sense that **già** goes with positive sentences and **ancora** with negative sentences, no? Have you cleaned already? Hai **già pulito?** Haven't you cleaned yet? **Non hai ancora pulito?** We haven't cleaned yet?

S: **Non abbiamo ancora pulito.**

T: Very good. **Non abbiamo ancora pulito.** And it is clean?

S: **È pulito.**

T: **È pulito.** So here you use it like an adjective, **è pulito.** So if you meant the house?

S: **È pulita.**

T: **È pulita. Pulito,** you can also change the gender to get the noun. So **pulita**, or **una pulita** means *a clean*. You could say for example, *I want to give the house a clean, I want to give a clean to the house.* How would that be?

S: **Voglio dare una pulita alla casa.**

T: Very good. **Voglio dare una pulita alla casa.** Very good.

Track 39

T: What was to import in Italian?

S: **Importare.**

T: And this is literally like in door like portal, port – portal, or passport, passport which in Italian is **passaporto** which literally just means it passes port. Passa porto – **passaporto**. so **porto** is port, and **porta** is door. So we have **il porto** the port, and **la porta** the door. So sometimes in Italian you will notice that a change in gender with nouns gives us a shift in meaning and a new word like **il porto**, the port, and **la porta**, the door. How do you say the doors?

S: **Le porte.**

T: **Le porte.** So **importare** is to import and this also means to matter, of course this is where we get the meaning of **importante** from. Importing, mattering, important. So **importare** is to import and to matter. So how would you say it matters?

S: **Importa.**

T: **Importa.** It doesn't matter.

S: **Non importa.**

T: **Non importa.** And you could also say I don't care. To say I don't care you will just say: it doesn't matter to me, it doesn't matter to me. So how would that be? Me and to me is the same.

S: **Non mi importa.**

T: **Non mi importa.** I don't care, **non mi importa.** If you want to say something like 'yes it matters', you can say *yes that it matters, yes that it matters*. **Si che... Si che importa**, and of course this **che** meaning that is like in **perché** because, because of that, for that, **perché**. So you might hear that this well, **si che importa**. it does matter. How would you say *I do care*?

S: *Io si che importo.*

T: **Si che importo** would be 'yes I do matter', but we said that I don't care or I care would be *it matters to me* so how is that?

S: **Mi importa.**

T: **Mi importa.** And if you want to say you know *it does matter to me, I do care*?

S: **Si che mi importa.**

T: **Si che mi importa.** Yes that, **si che**, yes that it matters to me. **Si che mi importa.** How would you say *what does it matter*?

S: **Che importa?**

T: **Che importa?** Good. **Che importa?** So then we have **che** as as what, no? So when we say **si che importa**, we have **che** like that, yes that, yes that it matters, it does matter, but then **che importa**, we have **che** as what, what does it matter. You remember how is *to have, to have*?

S: **Avere.**

T: **Avere**. With a V. **Avere**. AVERE. And this was extremely irregular, no? What was to know?

S: **Sapere**.

T: **Sapere**. Which was also very irregular, but **avere** and **sapere** share a lot of their irregularities. For example, we had *you have* from **avere**. is was that?

S: **Hai**.

T: Good and you know from **sapere**.

S: **Sai**.

T: **Sai**. He or she has?

S: **Ha**.

T: **Ha**. We just removed the 'i' of **hai** and we get **ha**. And he or she knows?

S: **Sa**.

T: **Sa**. So we have these two very irregular verbs, and they share a lot of their irregularities. What was the word for possible?

S: **Possibile**.

T: **Possibile**. And I can, I am able?

S: **Posso**.

T: **Posso**. We can, we are able?

S: **Possiamo**.

T: **Possiamo**. And you can, you are able?

S: **Poui**.

T: **Poui**. Good. PUOI. So we have **posso**, **possiamo**, **poui**, but to can, let's say, or to be able, of course, we don't have to can in English is **potere**, **potere**. POTERE.

S: **Potere**.

T: So again **potere** is a very irregular verb, to get **posso**, **poui**, from **potere**, but **potere** is easy for us to remember because it's where we get potent from. How would you say potent in Italian?

S: **Potente**.

T: **Potente**. **Potente**, no? We have an ENT, we have an ENT that we can add an -e to potent, **potente**. Or we can think of going from **potere**, getting rid of our -ere, and putting in ENTE, to get our -ente adjective, **potente**. **Potere** can also be a noun. If you say **il potere**, it means the power. So **il potere** is the power, how would you say the powers?

S: **I poteri**.

T: **I poteri**. Good. So **potere**, to be able, like **sapere**, to know, and **avere**, to have, is seriously irregular, no? **Potere** to **posso** to **poui**. He can or she can is **può**, **può**. That's PUO. So this is crazy irregular, no? It doesn't even end in an -e or an -a for he or she. **Può**, PUO. But we do the same as with **sapere** and **avere** if we think about moving between **hai** and **ha**, and **sai** and **sa**. We just

remove the last 'i', the last /i/ sound, the last -i from the you form, so we have **sai – sa, hai – ha, poui** and...?

S: **Può.**

T: **Può.** Good. The word for *he* is **lui**. LUI, **lui**.

S: **Lui.**

T: He. He can?

S: **Lui può.**

T: **Lui può.** Good. And the word for *she* is **lei**. LEI, **lei**.

S: **Lei.**

T: So she can?

S: **Lei può.**

T: **Lei può.** So you might find yourself using these little words for he, she, more often than other words like **io** or **tu** as it's more ambiguous, no? We have **può** for he and for she for example. We have **ha, sa**, for he and for she. So the word for he, **lui**, LUI, and the word for she, **lei**, LEI. How would you say *can he come* using the word for he?

S: **Lei può venire.**

T: what was...

S: **Lui può venire.**

T: Good. **Lui può venire. Può venire lui.** Can she come to eat, using the word for she?

S: **Lei può venire a mangiare?**

T: Very good. **Lei può venire a mangiare? Può venire a mangiare lei?** Our, our like in 'our house' is **nostro, nostro**. NOSTRO. So how would you say our house or our home?

S: **La nostra casa.**

T: **La nostra casa**, which would sound more like our house, or our home. We can change the order a little bit to get more the feeling of our home.

S: **La casa nostra.**

T: **Casa nostra.** Just **casa nostra**. So if you were to say can she come to eat at our house, can she come to eat at our place, how would that be?

S: **Lei puo venire a mangiare a casa nostra?**

T: **Lei puo venire a mangiare a casa nostra?** The word for but was **ma**. MA, **ma**.

S: **Ma.**

T: How would you say he can't but she can?

S: **Lui non può venire ma lei può venire.**

T: Good, you repeated **venire** but you didn't have to necessarily. You could say **lui non può ma lei può**. Or also for **ma**, you can use **però** that also exists in Italian for *but*. Lui non può però lei può.
Very good.

Track 40

T: so what was to be able or to can, let's say, very much like potent, related to potent?

S: **Potere.**

T: **Potere.** Good. So now that we have **potere**, to be able, we can say for example, I have been able to do it, no? Or I haven't been able to do it, for example. So **potere**, in *I have been able*, what is **potere** going to become?

S: *Posso... possito.*

T: So you have -ere, and if you say for example, **ho** – I have, **ho** – been able, what will **potere** become?

S: **Potuto.**

T: Good.

S: **Potuto.**

T: Of course. So, I have been able to do it. Let's build it bit by bit. *I have been able to do it.*

S: **Ho potuto farlo.**

T: Very good. **Ho potuto farlo.** And where else can that **lo** go?

S: **L'ho potuto fare.**

T: Very good. **L'ho potuto fare.** We can contract **lo** and **ho** to get **l'ho**. Very good. I haven't been able to do it yet, what was the word for yet?

S: **Già.**

T: **Già** was already, and for yet we had a...

S: **Ancora.**

T: **Ancora.** A longer word, **ancora**, meaning yet and this word also means *again, once again*. But you can use it like *yet*. So I haven't been able to do it *yet*, or in Italian, I haven't yet been able to do it.

S: **Non l'ho ancora potuto fare.**

T: Very good. **Non l'ho ancora potuto fare.** Good. Have you been able to do it yet?

S: *Lo hai ancora potuto fare.*

T: Good, okay, *lo hai* becomes?

S: **L'hai.**

T: **L'hai.** And this is a little bit of a trick, because *have you been able to do it yet* is okay in English. In English we get two meanings, have you been able to do it *already*, and have you been able to do it *yet*, no? Two slightly different meanings, but in Italian it's much more **già** goes with positive sentences, and **ancora** with negative most of the time, much more straightforward. So have you been able to do it yet?

S: **L'hai già potuto fare.**

T: So, **hai già potuto farlo, l'hai già potuto fare**, no? So even though we might say *yet* in English, if it's a positive sentence without **non**, no? Then we use **già**, not **ancora**. To live in Italian is **vivere, vivere**.

S: **Vivere.**

T: That's VIVERE. And you notice that we have the accent not on the second from the end, but the third from the end, or at the beginning in this case. **Vivere**. to live. How would you say she lives here?

S: **Lei vive qui.**

T: Very good. **Vive qui**, or if you want to clarify or emphasise, **lei vive qui**. She wants to live here?

S: **Lei *vuo* vivere qui.**

T: it was a little bit more than *vuo*. I see why you went to *vuo* because like *vuo* and **può**, no? But it was a bit longer. **Vuole**.

S: **Vuole.**

T: Good. So that's VUOLE. **Vuole**.

S: **Lei vuole vivere...**

T: **Vivere**. Good.

S: **Qui.**

T: Very good. **Lei vuole vivere qui**. So we had **qui** for here and what for there was **là**. LA, **là**.

S: **Là.**

T: And what was the word for he?

S: **Lui.**

T: **Lui**. Good. LUI. So how would you say he can't live there?

S: **Lui non può vivere là.**

T: **Lui non può vivere là**. You remember the word for where?

S: **Dove.**

T: **Dove**. Where does he live?

S: **Dove vive?**

T: **Dove vive?** And if you want to show that it's he?

S: **Dove vive lui?**

T: **Dove vive lui? Lui dove vive?** I don't know where he lives, I don't know where he lives.

S: **Non so dove vive lui.**

T: Very good. **Non so dove vive lui**. So you can put this **lui** at the end, or you can also put it in this quite strange position for English which would be **non so lui dove vive**. I don't know he where he

lives. And that's because we don't want to break up that verbal clues, that verbal block of the sentence of **dove vive**. So **lui dove vive**, or **dove vive lui**. **Non so lui dove vive**. We wouldn't put it between the **dove** and the **vive**. So you should listen out for word order habits like this, and you will notice things like this, like any extra words, like **lui** or **lei** shouldn't interrupt the verbal block of a sentence. So we have **vivere** to live, **vivente** as an adjective. **È vivente**, what might it mean, what do you think it means?

S: Living. It's living.

T: Living. Good. It's this kind of adjectives, the *-ente* adjective, living, **vivente**. So actually you could say *living being*. What is a being?

S: **Essere**.

T: To be is also the noun, of a being. So if you want to say living being?

S: **Essere vivente**.

T: Good. **Essere vivente**. And if you wanted to say living beings?

S: **Esseri viventi**.

T: Very good. **Esseri viventi**. Living beings. You might also hear that adjective in a sentence, like you know, he's the best living writer, you know, much more useful than it might seem, this adjective.

Track 41

T: What was to do what to make?

S: **Fare.**

T: **Fare.** And to show or to make see?

S: **Mostrare.**

T: Good. **Mostrare** is to show but also extremely common in the spoken language especially, you can say to make see, to make to see.

S: **Fare vedere.**

T: **Fare vedere.** And it's also very common to hear **far vedere** when you have these two to forms coming together, **fare**, can drop the 'e', **far vedere**. He wants to show us it, he wants to show us it?

S: *Lui vuo far vederlo.*

T: So we saw *può*, which was he can or she can, and *vuo-le* is very similar, you start **VUO**, but then you also get **LE**. of course, an -e for he, she, and it. So **vuole**.

S: **Vuole.**

T: So he wants to show us it, he wants to show it to us?

S: *Ci lo.*

T: *Ci lo* becomes?

S: **Ce lo.**

T: **Ce lo.** So *ci lo, mi lo, ti lo*, becomes **ce lo, me lo, te lo**. He wants to show us it, he wants to make us see it.

S: **Lui voule farcelo vedere.**

T: Very good. **Lui voule farcelo vedere.** But we could have of had **ce lo voule far vedere**. But because it's very common to say **far vedere**, instead of **fare vedere**, it's very nature to put **ce lo** there, so **voule farcelo vedere**. Can he show us it?

S: **Lui poui farcelo vedere?**

T: Good, but *lui poui*? **Può.**

S: **Lui può farcelo vedere?**

T: Good. **Lui può farcelo vedere?** Can he show us it? Good. So **vedere** is to see, and how do we say seen, like in I have seen.

S: **Visto.**

T: **Visto.** Very good. It's irregular, no? **Visto.** I have seen you?

S: **Ti ho visto.**

T: **Ti ho visto.** And if you're talking to a female you have the option to change **visto** to **vista**, but it's not essential. You could say **ti ho vista.** *I have shown you it, I have made you see it.* So first we have you and it, let's deal with that.

S: **Te lo.**

T: **Te lo.** Good. So, *I have shown you it, I have made you see it.*

S: **Te l'ho fatto vedere.**

T: **Te l'ho fatto vedere.** Very good. So even though we have **te l'ho**, we still have **lo** and **ho** contracting so **te l'ho.** TE L apostrophe HO, is already I have to you it. Made, **fatto**, **vedere**, made seen, I have shown you it. **Te l'ho fatto vedere.** So we have **fare** which is to do or to make, and to say was **dire.** DIRE.

S: **Dire.**

T: *I have said* is **ho detto, ho detto.**

S: **Ho detto.**

T: That's DETTO. So that's a little bit irregular as well. And of course it's where we get *ditto* from in English. When somebody says something and you agree and you say *ditto*, this is actually just **detto** and it's coming from the saying in Italian of *you have said it.* When you agree with somebody in Italian, instead of just saying *ditto* like you do in English, in Italian you will say *you have said it.* So how will that be, *you have said it?*

S: **L'hai detto.**

T: **L'hai detto.**

S: **L'hai detto.**

T: With the contraction. **L'hai detto.** So this is how would say *ditto* in Italian. I agree, you have said it, you have said what I was thinking. **L'hai detto.** **Detto** also has a meaning as a noun. **Il detto** is the saying, or a saying, **un detto.** So we have **un** again for the masculine a or an, and **una** for feminine, like in **una macchina**, so **un detto** is a saying. How would you say, it is a very well known, it is a very known saying, so in Italian you will say it is a saying very known. Start from the beginning, it is a saying.

S: **È un detto.**

T: **È un detto.** Good. So we remember it from *ditto* in English but it has an e in Italian. **È un detto.** Very well known. What was the word for *very* connected to multiple?

S: **Molto.**

T: **Molto.** And known, are we going to use **sapere**, or **conocere**?

S: **Conocere.**

T: Yes it's acquainted, it's known, so known from **conocere**?

S: **Conosciuto.**

T: **Conosciuto.** So let's put that all together. It's a very well-known saying.

S: **È un detto molto conosciuto.**

T: Good. Very good. **È un detto molto conosciuto.** You can also say **popolare**, what does that mean?

S: Popular.

T: Popular. And of course, popular is related to people. This is where get people from, from popular. Popular just means of the people, like pop music just means popular music, people music. So we get people from that same root population as well. How would you say she told me a saying, she told me, she has told me a saying.

S: **Mi ha detto un detto.**

T: Good. **Mi ha detto un detto.** She has told me saying. What has she told me, what did she tell me?

S: **Che cosa mi ha detto?**

T: **Che cosa mi ha detto? Cosa mi ha detto?** The word for nothing in Italian is **niente**. NIENTE. **Niente.**

S: **Niente.**

T: And we have a double negative in Italian. So if you say for example, he told me nothing, you will say 'he hasn't told me nothing' or 'he hasn't told me anything'. So how would that be?

S: **Non mi ha detto niente.**

T: very good. **Non mi ha detto niente.** He hasn't told me anything, she hasn't told me anything. You might also hear **di niente**, like you're welcome, don't worry about it, you're welcome. **Di niente**, of nothing literally. How would you say she didn't do anything to you, she didn't do anything to you, she hasn't done anything to you.

S: *Non ha fatto niente...* **non ti ha fatto niente.**

T: Very good. **Non ti ha fatto niente.** She hasn't done anything to you. So we've seen how from fare and dire, we have **fatto** and **detto**. Which are both slightly irregular in that **fatto** has two T's, rather than being just 'fato'. And **detto** also has two T's, and has an 'e' in there, which we wouldn't expect. We'd expect it to be more like *ditto* that we have in English as **dire** is an -ire verb. So **fatto** and **detto**, we have from **fare** and **dire**, and both of these versions can also be nouns. So we have **fatto**, fact, and **detto**, saying.

Track 42

T: So what was to make or to do again?

S: **Fare.**

T: **Fare.** And to say?

S: **Dire.**

T: Dire. And these are quite irregular little verbs, and they share some of their irregularities as we've seen with **detto**, and **fatto**, they both have this double T popping up. For their 'I' forms, so to say I do, I make, or I say, I tell, they also share an irregularity, although they sound quite different. **Dire** become **dico, dico**. 'I say', **io dico**.

S: **Dico.**

T: And fare, for I do or I make becomes **faccio**.

S: **Faccio.**

S: So they sound very different, but they both have a 'c' popping up from nowhere. We have DICO, **dico**. and then **faccio**, FA... maybe you can tell me how this is spelled. **Faccio. Faccio.**

S: FACIO.

T: Very good only that it has two C's, there's a slight pause there, **faccio**, so it's FACCIO, **faccio**. So they both have C's popping up from nowhere, **dico, faccio**, but they sound very different. Actually the C we can also find it in English like in deficient but is just from **fare**. Deficient, away from doing not enough. So from **dire** we have **dico** for 'I'. How would you say I'm telling you it?

S: **Te lo dico.**

T: **Te lo dico.** And you can use this like an expression, well if you had 'I' on the end, **te lo dico io, te lo dico io** in Italian, to mean like *I'm telling you, I know, listen to what I'm saying*. **Te lo dico io**. So, we have **dico** for *I say*, for *you say* we might have?

S: **Dici.**

T: **Dici.** Very good. How will you say *what you say*? You can use this like in English like you make a suggestion to somebody and then you say what do you say, what do you think? So how would that be, *what do you say*?

S: **Che dici?**

T: **Che dici?** So maybe you make a suggestion and then you say **che dici**, what do you think? so we have **dico, dici**, what do you think he says, she says, it says might sound like?

S: *Diche?*

T: We go from **dici** to?

S: **Dice.**

T: **Dice. A dico, dici, dice.** So this is how we deal with irregular verbs. So we see for example in this case the C pop up and we keep it there. **Dico, dici, dice**. And we try to make these relations

between different versions of the verb. In the same way if you want to say *we say, we tell*, how might that be?

S: **Diciamo.**

T: **Diciamo.**

S: **Diciamo.**

T: Good. So the 'i' of *-iamo* just makes the C soft and you don't really hear it. **Diciamo.** Good. So we have **dire, dico, dici, dice, diciamo.** To do or to make was?

S: **Fare.**

T: Fare. And I do or I make was **faccio.** Spelled FACCIO. **Faccio.**

S: **Faccio.**

T: How would you say I will do it later?

S: **Lo faccio più tardi.**

T: Very good. **Lo faccio più tardi.** We do, we make?

S: **Facciamo.**

T: **Facciamo.** Good. What are we doing?

S: **Che facciamo?**

T: **Che facciamo? Che cosa facciamo?** What are we doing here?

S: **Che facciamo qui?**

T: **Che facciamo qui? Cosa facciamo qui?** So from fare, we have **faccio**, I do, I make, **facciamo**, we do, we make, but but we saw briefly before that for you for **tu**, we have **tu fai, tu fai**, like to give, **dare** and **dai**, we had **fare** and **fai**. He/she/it does we can get from **fai**, we just take away the 'i' and we left with?

S: **Fa.**

T: **Fa.** And also if we just go from fare treating it like a regular verb, taking away our -are, and putting -a, will also get **fa**. So **fa**, FA, is he does, or she does, or it does or makes. He's doing it now, he's doing it now, and for now you can just use the word for *hour* to mean now. What was the word for hour?

S: **Ora.**

T: **Ora.** Good. So he's doing it now?

S: **Lo fa ora.**

T: **Lo fa ora.** Good. Or **adesso**, also means now, **adesso**. You could also say he will do it now, it's just the context, he will do it now, he will do it in a bit.

S: **Lo fa ora.**

T: **Lo fa ora.** The same, exactly the same, just by the context. He won't do it today?

S: **Non lo fa oggi.**

T: **Non lo fa oggi.** Very good.

Track 43

T: What was to say or to tell?

S: **Dire.**

T: **Dire.** And I say or I tell?

S: **Dico.**

T: **Dico.** Good. And that C that we have popping up that in **dico**, we can also see in Latin English in words like dictionary, diction, that's related to **dire** and that C that popping up there is the same C popping up in **dico**. How would you say you say?

S: **Dici.**

T: **Dici.** He or she or it says or tells?

S: **Dice.**

T: **Dice.** And we say, we saying?

S: **Diciamo.**

T: **Diciamo.** *They say* is **dicono, dicono.**

S: **Dicono.**

T: **Dicono.** So we have -ono for they, and also we notice that it doesn't take the accent. we say in DICOno, not diCONo. **Dicono.**

S: **Dicono.**

T: What was they are?

S: **Sono.**

T: **Sono.** So we have the -ono here too. We had it all along, but of course here it must take the accent because it's only two syllables, **sono**. So this -ono for they, we have it for -ere and -ire verbs, -ono, and it usually doesn't take the accent. Of course, in sono it has to, but otherwise we will avoid putting the accent on it. So we have **dicono**, they say, they tell. What was to live?

S: **Vivere.**

T: **Vivere.** And they live?

S: **Vivono.**

T: **Vivono.** Where do they live?

S: **Dove vivono?**

T: **Dove vivono? Dove vivono loro**, if you want to add that. To offer is **offrire, offrire.** OFFRIRE.
Offrire.

S: **Offrire.**

T: How would you say I'm offering, I offer?

S: **Offro.**

T: **Offro.** And you can also use this to say *I pay*. We mentioned before we can say I invite you, **invito io, ti invito**. You can also say **offro io**, I offer, I pay. So **offro**, I offer, and you offer?

S: **Offri.**

T: **Offri.** And he or she offers?

S: **Offre.**

T: **Offre.** We offer?

S: **Offriamo.**

T: **Offriamo.** And they offer, they're offering?

S: *Offriamo... offROno.*

T: Good, and we won't have the accent on the -ono.

S: **Offrono.**

T: **Offrono.** So that's very important for our *they* form, we don't have the accent on our ending. **Offrono.** Let's go to eat, they are paying, they, are offering.

S: **Andiamo a mangiare, offrono loro.**

T: Very good. **Andiamo a mangiare, offrono loro.** What was to understand?

S: **Capire.**

T: **Capire.** And we understand?

S: **Capiamo.**

T: **Capiamo.** Very good, and I understand?

S: *Capishco.*

T: **Capisco.**

S: **Capisco.**

T: Very good we have this /isc/ popping up, **capisco**. Good. I understand, **capisco**, you understand?

S: **Capisci.**

T: **Capisci.** Very good the 'i' softens the SC there, **capisci**. He or she understands?

S: **Capisce.**

T: **Capisce.** And also for they, we will have this this /isc/ popping up again, so they understand?

S: **Capiscono.**

T: **Capiscono.** Very good. **Capiscono**, no? **Capiscono**. We don't accent the -ono, very good. They don't understand us?

S: **Non ci capiscono.**

T: Very good. **Non ci capiscono**. What was to finish?

S: **Finire.**

T: **Finire.** And I finish?

S: **Finisco.**

T: **Finisco.** And they finish?

S: **Finiscono.**

T: **Finiscono.** Good. To clean?

S: **Pulire.**

T: **Pulire.** I clean?

S: **Pulisco.**

T: **Pulisco.** Another /isc/ verb. He or she cleans?

S: **Pulisce.**

T: **Pulisce.** They clean?

S: **Puliscono.**

T: **Puliscono.** But we clean?

S: **Puliamo.**

T: **Puliamo.** For for we -iamo, we don't have this /isc/ popping up. What was to prefer?

S: **Preferire.**

T: **Preferire.** She, and let's use the word for she if we can remember it, she prefers it?

S: *Lei...* **lei lo preferisce.**

T: **Lei lo preferisce.** Good. And they prefer?

S: **Loro preferiscono.**

T: **Preferiscono, loro preferiscono.** Very good. so we have -ono for -ere and -ire verbs, but for -are verbs, we have -ano. ANO. So for he/she/it, and the plural of he/she/it, if we think about it, *they* is the plural of he or she – two he's is they, two she's is they. So for he/she/it, and the plural of he/she/it, they, we have different versions for -are, and for -ere/-ire verbs. For -ere/-ire verbs, we have 'e' for he/she/it, and -ono for they, and for -are verbs, we have 'a' for he/she/it, and -ano for they. The rest of the endings -iamo, -o, -i, they count for both -are and -ire verbs, for all verbs. So what was to eat?

S: **Mangiare.**

T: **Mangiare.** And what type of verb?

S: -are.

T: -are, -are verb. So if you want to say he eats or she eats?

S: **Mangia.**

T: **Mangia.** And they eat?

S: *ManGIAno*.

T: Good but...?

S: **Mangiano**.

T: **Mangiano**. Good, the accent away from -ano, **mangiano**. What are they eating?

S: **Che cosa mangiano?**

T: **Che cosa mangiano? Cosa mangiano?** To speak, related to fable?

S: **Parlare**.

T: **Parlare**. We had the F to P switch, like in father – **padre**, fable – **parlare**. Actually **favola**, **favola**, means fairytale in Italian, which is of course fable. And again you have the B to V shift, **favola**, fable. So we have **parlare**, to speak, and he speak so she speaks?

S: **Parla**.

T: **Parla**. So before we put the a we need to make a quick check, what verb do I have? Okay -are verb – **parla**. They speak?

S: **Parlano**.

T: **Parlano**. Good. **Parlano**. They speak a lot. For a lot you can just use *very*.

S: **Parlano molto**.

T: **Parlano molto. Troppo, TROPPO, troppo**, means too much.

S: **Troppo**.

T: They speak too much.

S: **Parlano troppo**.

T: They eat too much.

S: **Mangiano troppo**.

T: But they eat a lot.

S: **Mangiano molto**.

T: Good. **Mangiano molto**. Tell me again what was to do or to make?

S: **Fare**.

T: **Fare**. I do or I make?

S: *Facco*.

T: Good you remembering the C's, but... good.

S: **Faccio**.

T: **Faccio**. Good. **FACCIO. Faccio**.

S: **Faccio**.

T: So the C popping up here in **faccio** or the C's popping up here, we can also find them in Latin English. We mentioned deficient or efficiency is related to **fare** – fact. We've seen before, factor – factory, all of those words related to **fare** and we have the C in Latin English as well. So **faccio**, I do, I make. We do or we make?

S: **Facciamo**.

T: **Facciamo**. So you don't really hear the 'i' here, it's just kind of a changing that C to a soft C, **facciamo**. You do?

S: *Facci*.

T: We have no C's here actually, this one was like **dai**, that popular expression from dare, to give, which means like *come on*.

S: **Fai**.

T: **Fai**. Good. So that's you do, or you make, you're doing, you're making – **fai**. He or she does or makes?

S: **Fa**.

T: **Fa**. Just **fa**. And they, they make or they do is **fanno, fanno**.

S: **Fanno**.

T: Which has a slight irregularity, can you spot the irregularity in **fanno**?

S: It has two N's.

T: It has two N's. Good. There's a double N there. **Fanno**. What they doing?

S: **Che cosa fanno**.

T: **Che cosa fanno**. What are they showing you?

S: **Che cosa ti mostrano... ah, que cosa ti fanno vedere**.

T: Good, but both are fine. **Cosa ti mostrano**, or **cosa ti fanno vedere**.

S: **Cosa ti fanno vedere**.

T: Very good.

Track 44

T: What was I want?

S: **Voglio.**

T: **Voglio.** VOGLIO, **volgio.** They want, we can build it from I want, **voglio.** So how might it be, *they want?*

S: **Vogliono.**

T: **Vogliono,** Good. So we don't go from volere, to want, with this very irregular verb **vogliono.** What do they want to do today?

S: **Che cosa vogliono fare oggi.**

T: Good. **Che cosa vogliono fare oggi.** What do they want to tell me, what do they want to say to me?

S: **Cosa vogliono dirmi.**

T: Yeah, that's fine. **Che cosa vogliono dirmi.** And you can also have it at the beginning. **Che cosa mi vogliono dire.** What was I can?

S: **Posso.**

T: **Posso.** So what might they can be?

S: **Possano.**

T: **Possano.** Good. So again we go from **posso** rather than from **potere**, to be able, with these very irregular verbs. It makes more sense to look at the other versions of the verb, rather than the to form. But we still have to look back to the to form, to understand if we need to add an -ono or an -ano. Because **volere, potere**, okay they are -ere verbs so we have -ono for *they*, rather than -ano. **Possano, vogliono. Aspettare** means to wait. **Aspettare.**

S: **Aspettare.**

T: So that ASPETTARE. He's waiting for me. Or this might be more like he's awaiting me as we don't need the word *for*. So he's awaiting me?

S: **Mi aspetta.**

T: Good. **Mi aspetta.** We have an -are verb so we used 'a' for he/she/it. They are waiting for me?

S: **Mi aspettano.**

T: Good. **Mi aspettano.** Very good. So again -are verb, so we have -ano for they. **Mi aspettano.** They're waiting for me. We awaiting for you?

S: **Ti aspettiamo.**

T: **Ti aspettiamo.** Good. So for -are verbs we have -ano for they, and for -ere/-ire verbs we have -ano. But we also have some very strange verbs where this isn't the case. For example to know, our general to know is?

S: **Sapere.**

T: **Sapere**. And to have?

S: **Avere**.

T: **Avere**. So both are -are verbs, **sapere**, **avere**, but both of these use -anno for they, although they are -are verbs, and -anno with double N like in **fanno**, for fare. So we get **sanno**, they know, from **sapere**, and **hanno**, HANNO, and of course the H is silent. **Hanno** for they have, from **avere**. Also for the he/she/it form, we have an 'a' popping up rather than an 'e'. So for example he has or she has was?

S: **Ha**.

T: **Ha**. He knows, she knows?

S: **Sa**.

T: **Sa**. So these two -ere verbs are particularly irregular. They give us **ha**, **sa**, and now **sanno** and **hanno**. Do they know?

S: **Sanno**?

T: **Sanno**? So this we would use if we want to follow this up, do they know that blah, blah, blah, but if we just say do they know by itself, we would say *do they know it* in Italian.

S: **Lo sanno**?

T: **Lo sanno**? Do they know that he knows?

S: **Sanno che lui sa**?

T: Very good. **Sanno che sa**? **Sanno che lui sa**? Do they know if they have sold them? Do they know if – what was what for *if*?

S: **Se**.

T: Good. So do they know if?

S: **Sanno se**.

T: **Sanno se**. They have sold them?

S: **Lo hanno venduto**.

T: Very good, that would be if they have sold *it*, but how about if they've sold *them*?

S: *Li...* **Li hanno venduti**.

T: Very good. Very good. **Sanno se li hanno venduti**. Do they know if they are sold? So do they know if say if?

S: **Sanno se**.

T: They are sold?

S: **Sono venduti**.

T: Very good. **Sanno se sono venduti**? Very good. Do they know what they are doing?

S: **Sanno che cosa fanno**?

T: Good. **Sanno che cosa fanno? Sanno cosa fanno?** Good. What was to wait again?

S: **Aspettare.**

T: **Aspettare.** They have waited for me, they have awaited me?

S: **Mi hanno aspetta.**

T: **Mi hanno?**

S: *Aspetta.*

T: I think we're missing out a syllable there.

S: **Aspettato.**

T: Ah, so they have awaited me?

S: **Mi hanno aspettata.**

T: Good, so you change that to match your gender, which is optional. **Mi hanno aspettata**, or I would say, **mi hanno aspettato**. And that change what you made is optional, you don't have to do it. They weren't able to wait for me, they haven't been able to wait for me. So, *they haven't?*

S: **Non hanno.**

T: They haven't been able?

S: **Non hanno potuto.**

T: **Potuto.** To wait for me.

S: **Non hanno potuto aspettarmi.**

S: Very good. **Non hanno potuto aspettarmi.** So we always want to divide up the idea as far as we can. *They haven't been able to wait for me*, and often when we do that maybe we find that there's bits we miss out because we think about them first in English, and later in Italian or vice versa, but that's fine. The first thing we do is we have a run-through, breaking the sentence up or breaking the idea up in the smallest parts possible. They weren't able to wait for me. **Non hanno potuto aspettarmi.** Very good.

Track 45

T: What was to have?

S: **Avere.**

T: **Avere.** And I have?

S: **Ho.**

T: **Ho.** Just **ho.** And you have?

S: **Hai.**

T: **Hai.** And he or she or it has?

S: **Ha.**

T: **Ha.** They have?

S: **Hanno.**

T: **Hanno.** HANNO. And we have?

S: **Abbiamo.**

T: **Abbiamo.** So both with **hanno** and **abbiamo** we have a double consonant as well. **Hanno, abbiamo.** What was to be?

S: **Essere.**

T: I am or they are?

S: **Sono.**

T: **Sono.** You are?

S: **Sei.**

T: **Sei.** It is, he is, she is?

S: **È.**

T: **È.** We are?

S: **Siamo.**

T: **Siamo.** Good. They have understood.

S: **Hanno capito.**

T: **Hanno capito.** They have come.

S: **Sono venuti.**

T: **Sono venuti.** Good. So we need to match **venuto** now because we are using to be, **sono**, we have to match it to who has come, so this is going to be **sono venuti** for masculine or mixed groups, or for female groups?

S: **Sono venute.**

T: **Sono venute.** So we've seen two ways of going into the past. We have **avere** with most verbs, and **essere** with some verbs with particular meanings like those verbs of movement, for example. There's also a structural situation that say, well we must use **essere** to build the past too. What was to prepare?

S: **Preparare.**

T: **Preparare.** And how would you say we have prepared it?

S: **Lo abbiamo preparato.**

T: **Lo abbiamo preparato.** And with the contraction?

S: **L'abbiamo preparato.**

T: Very good. **L'abbiamo preparato.** So if you say we have prepared it, we use to have, **abbiamo.** But if we say for example, we have prepared ourselves, when we talk about doing something to oneself then necessarily we use **essere** to build the past. So if we say for example, we have prepared ourselves, what is the word *for us* or *ourselves*?

S: **Ci.**

T: Ci. So if we say we have prepared ourselves, we will use to be.

S: **Ci siamo preparati.**

T: Good. **Ci siamo preparati.** So we have prepared it – **l'abbiamo preparato.** We have prepared ourselves, we have got ready, there because it's self – oneself, yourself, myself, ourselves – then we use **essere**, to be, to go into the past. **Ci siamo preparati** or **preparate**, if we are females. So this we can call it a structural situation where we should use *to be* to build the past. How would you say I have prepared myself?

S: **Mi sono preparata.**

T: Good. **Mi sono preparata**, or **mi sono preparato.** I have prepared it.

S: **Lo preparato.**

T: Very good. **Lo preparato.** And I am ready, how would you say I am ready, I am prepared?

S: **Sono preparata.**

T: **Sono preparata.** So that's the only difference between *I am ready*, **sono preparata**, or **sono preparato** in my case, and *I have prepared myself*, **mi sono preparata/preparato.** What was it to organise?

S: **Organizzare.**

T: **Organizzare.** Have you organised the party? The party in Italian is **la festa**, like festival, *festivale*, festival, **festa.** **La Festa** is the party. So have you organised the party?

S: **Hai organizzato la festa.**

T: **Hai organizzato la festa.** Have you organised it, and you mean the party?

S: **L'hai organizzata?**

T: Very good. **L'hai organizzata?** Have you organised yourself? Have you got organised, have you organised yourself?

S: **Ti sei organizzato.**

T: Good. We'd have **ti sei organizzato** to a male, and a female?

S: **Ti sei organizzata.**

T: Very good. So there because it's *yourself* we go back to **essere**. And so **ti sei organizzato**, have you organised yourself, have you got organised, and what if you wanted just to ask '*are you organised?*'?

S: **Sei organizzato.**

T: **Sei organizzato** or **Sei organizzata**. So these two structures look very very similar: '**ti sei organizzato**', '**sei organizzato**'. But two very different things are happening. We have **ti sei organizzato** which is like have you organised yourself, have you got ready. And then just **sei organizzato**, are you organised. To have fun, to amuse, to entertain is **divertire, divertire**.

S: **Divertire.**

T: Like to divert, when you enjoy yourself you divert yourself. So if you say I'm having fun, you say I divert myself, I amuse myself. So how would that be from **divertire**?

S: *Mi divertireo...* **Mi diverto.**

T: **Mi diverto**. I divert myself, I have fun. **Mi diverto**. And that doesn't necessarily literally mean I amuse myself, it's just the way we say I'm having fun, I divert myself. And we have fun, we are having fun?

S: **Ci divertiamo.**

T: **Ci divertiamo**. Or if we use the word for *we*, **noi ci divertiamo**. If you want to say I had fun, I have amused myself, then again we are using self, myself, so we don't say I have amused myself, but I am amused myself. So how would that be?

S: **Mi sono divertito**, or **divertita**.

T: -uto is for -ere verbs, so before we change divertire, we need to look back make a quick check, 'okay what do I have here: -are, -ere, -ire'

S: -ire, **divertito**. **Mi sono divertita**.

T: Good. **Mi sono divertita** for feminine, or for masculine **mi sono divertito**. We had fun, we had fun, we enjoyed ourselves?

S: **Ci siamo divertiti**.

T: Good. **Ci siamo divertiti**. And if we are females?

S: **Ci siamo divertite**.

T: **Ci siamo divertite**. Did you have fun, did you enjoy yourself?

S: **Ti sei divertito?**

T: **Ti sei divertito? Ti sei divertita?** You are fun, you are funny is **sei divertente**. So we don't always have the same version giving us an adjective. Here the adjective *fun* is an -ente adjective, *divertente, you are fun*. How would you say *we are fun*?

S: **Siamo divertente**.

T: Good. **Siamo divertente**. So when you find yourself talking about myself, yourself, themselves in this past, you will use **essere** again. Which also means that you will hear this essere past much more than you might have expected to. For example if you say to somebody 'have you seen me', how is it?

S: **Mi hai visto?**

T: **Mi hai visto?** Have you seen yourself?

S: **Ti sei visto**.

T: And there it changes. **Ti sei visto**, or a female, **ti sei vista**. This matching isn't optional, of course, we have to be there, we must match it. **Ti sei visto. Ti sei vista**. What is to buy?

S: **Comprare**.

T: **Comprare**. Where have you bought it?

S: **Dove l'hai comprato**.

T: Good. **Dove l'hai comprato**. Where have you bought yourself it, where have you bought it for yourself? Where did you buy yourself it?

S: **Dove te lo sei comprato**.

T: Very good. **Dove te lo sei comprato**. So there because we said bought for yourself we included the **te**, we go back to **essere**. **Dove te lo sei comprato**, and **comprato** is matching with **lo**. **Dove te lo sei comprato**.

That concludes our introduction to Italian. Well done, we learned a hell of a lot in a small amount of time. And now is the time to use and to enjoy your new language. So it's very important to find opportunities where you have to build sentences and express your ideas in Italian, whether you have friends that speak Italian that you can practice with, whether that means chatting online.

And also something that I think is a very good idea to practice is to mix. So if you have an Italian friend that speaks English and you're used to speak in English together, but that's not going to change overnight, but what you can do is that when you say something in English and you realise 'oh, I can say that in Italian', go back and say it in Italian.

If you are watching, in this way, watching when you speak in English with your Italian speaking friends, for things you can say in Italian, you will become very aware of what you can say, and also and equally as important, of what you can't say, no? And then slowly, slowly you can replace the English with Italian, and that doesn't interfere with the fluency of your interactions with your friends if you are practising with friends. Otherwise it might be quite unrealistic to say 'okay, from here on I'm only going to speak Italian', and then when we don't, and we can't, we feel demotivated.

Mixing is a very nice way to start. And also you should enjoy the cultural fruits of the language so that includes movies and music and literature, and that gives you the opportunity to constantly analyse the language that you come across.

When you are exposing yourself to the new language, you don't want to just think all the time, you know, 'how much did I understand, how much do I understand?' You want to see what does the exposure make you think about. So whilst you understand or don't understand something that you come across, you can also take the opportunity to work out 'okay, what's going on here, why is it like this?' You might read a sentence that you don't understand, because you don't know the words, but I understand what is matching with what and what is going on structurally. You can hear something that you do understand, but without the thought of what's going on, you miss the opportunity to revise the grammar and the structural points that we've seen. So everything we've learned to think about and to analyse, we want to continue doing this, but exposing ourselves to Italian.

So the key point is to think about the language, that's the essential point. And to think about the language we want to find stimuli, we want to be stimulated to think about the language. So that's both practising, and enjoying the cultural roots of the language.

So please enjoy it, your investigation into Italian. Of course, if there's no audio following this one, it means we haven't yet made complete Italian. So you can join the voting campaign where you can show your support for that cause for complete Italian, which you can read about on the website.

If you go to the support tab and check out the voting campaign and help keep this project running whilst also deciding the path of the project, choosing which languages will come. You can also find information there at the website **languagetransfer.org**, about volunteering online, also under the support tab.

Now this project currently is just me Mihalis, and all of the users of LanguageTransfer which helped me to create these courses in languages that I don't speak, being native speakers proofing the audio tracks, or people that help with dissemination, LanguageTransfer as a project, it really is the result of its users.

So if you have some time and excitement to get involved, please do. If not, and you can donate, again, please do. All of the money goes into this project is used to create more free material and I hope to see you again soon for complete Italian.