

*Conversational Italian  
for Travelers*

# Just the Verbs

*Kathryn Occhipinti*



*Conversational Italian for Travelers Just the Verbs*  
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## How to Use This Book

This book, *Conversational Italian for Travelers Just the Verbs*, is a companion book to the *Conversational Italian for Travelers* textbook. The handbook *Just the Verbs* contains the complete verb section from each of the 18 chapters in the textbook, all condensed into one smaller book for easy access and reading.

*Just the Verbs* contains detailed, but easy to read descriptions of how to conjugate Italian present tense verbs, familiar command forms, reflexive verbs, past tense passato prossimo and imperfetto verbs, future tense and conditional verbs. There are special sections that discuss in detail the irregular verbs for each tense, including helpful explanations for how to conjugate each irregular verb to make memorization easier.

Like the textbook from which it is derived, *Just the Verbs* focuses on the conversational use of the Italian verb, with emphasis on of verb placement in Italian sentence structure, when and how to use subject pronouns, and situations in which to use the different types and tenses of each verb. These details are included in the verb sections themselves, as well as in additional excerpts from the "Grammar" and "Idiomatic Expressions" sections of the *Conversational Italian for Travelers* textbook. As a complete work in itself, this book makes learning Italian verbs really come alive!

*Just the Verbs* is a complete text in and of its own right, and will provide a wonderful basis for the beginning and intermediate student of Italian to use for many years. A few words about the textbook from which it is derived:

*Conversational Italian for Travelers* is unique in that it functions both to teach the Italian language in a gradual, understandable way, and also to serve as a reference book for important travel phrases, basic and intermediate grammar, verb conjugations, numbers, and the idiomatic expressions spoken by real Italians today.

The idea is that the adult who is interested in learning a second language has specific needs to communicate with other adults and the world around him, and that these needs should be stressed. In fact, most adults try to learn a new language fairly quickly before they must visit, relocate, or do business in another country. This book is designed to focus on the vocabulary and grammar adults will most often encounter, while at the same time teaching the formal rules of the language. It is an instructional book that can be kept for later reference as well.

The material covered is from beginning to intermediate levels, and contains three units. The units describe the information covered: "Transportation," "City Life," and "Hotels and Restaurants" – with three full chapters on how to read those Italian menus! All books in the *Conversational Italian for Travelers* series are color-coded for easy visual learning. Choose the book for you and get started today! –Kathryn Occhipinti



Map of Italy  
Italian Cities

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Regions of Italy

# Getting Started

## The Italian Alphabet

The Italian alphabet has only 21 letters, but there are names in Italian for all of the Latin letters, including those traditionally described as foreign to Italian. The letters that are foreign to Italian are listed in parenthesis and are included together with the Italian alphabet given below. The written form of each letter's name in Italian and the phonetic pronunciation are listed in separate columns.

<u>Letter</u>	<u>Italian Name</u>	<u>Phonetic Pronunciation</u>	<u>Letter</u>	<u>Italian Name</u>	<u>Phonetic Pronunciation</u>
<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>	ah	<b>u</b>	<b>u</b>	oo
<b>b</b>	<b>bi</b>	bee	<b>v</b>	<b>vu/vi</b>	voo/vee
<b>c</b>	<b>ci</b>	chee	<b>(w)</b>	<b>doppia vu</b>	doh-pee-ah voo
<b>d</b>	<b>di</b>	dee	<b>(x)</b>	<b>ics</b>	eeks
<b>e</b>	<b>é</b>	eh	<b>(y)</b>	<b>ipsilon</b>	eep-see-lohn
<b>f</b>	<b>èffe</b>	ehf-feh		<b>i greca</b>	ee greh-ka
<b>g</b>	<b>gi</b>	jee	<b>z</b>	<b>zèta</b>	zeh-tah
<b>h</b>	<b>acca</b>	ah-kah			
<b>i</b>	<b>i</b>	ee			
<b>(j)</b>	<b>i lunga</b>	ee loon-gah			
<b>(k)</b>	<b>càppa</b>	kahp-pah			
<b>l</b>	<b>èlle</b>	ehl-eh			
<b>m</b>	<b>èmme</b>	ehm-eh			
<b>n</b>	<b>ènne</b>	ehn-eh			
<b>o</b>	<b>ò</b>	oh			
<b>p</b>	<b>pi</b>	pee			
<b>q</b>	<b>cu</b>	koo			
<b>r</b>	<b>èrre</b>	ehr-reh			
<b>s</b>	<b>èsse</b>	es-seh			
<b>t</b>	<b>ti</b>	tee			

## Getting Started

### The Italian Sound Combinations

Here is the Italian alphabet again, with an example word in Italian to represent how each written letter should sound, as well as an example of an English word that has an equivalent sound. If the sounds are identical in Italian and English, no explanation is given. Multiple examples will be given for a letter if the pronunciation can vary. Italian is one of the most phonetic (and beautiful) languages spoken, and a little time spent learning how to pronounce the letter combinations will make learning this language much easier!

<u>Letters(s)</u>	<u>Italian Pronunciation</u>	<u>English Pronunciation Equivalent</u>	
<b>a</b>	<b>cane</b>	<b>father</b>	(ah sound)
<b>b</b>	<b>bene</b>	<b>bell</b>	
<b>ca/co/cu</b>	<b>casa</b>	<b>cat</b>	(hard c sound)
<b>ci</b>	<b>ciao</b>	<b>cheese</b>	(soft ch with long ee sound)
<b>ce</b>	<b>cena</b>	<b>cheddar</b>	(soft ch with short e sound)
<b>chi</b>	<b>chi</b>	<b>key</b>	(hard c with long ee sound)
<b>che</b>	<b>che</b>	<b>kennel</b>	(hard c with sort e sound)
<b>d</b>	<b>dado</b>	<b>dad</b>	
<b>e</b>	<b>era</b>	<b>bet</b>	(eh sound)
<b>e</b>	<b>vedi</b>	<b>bait</b>	(ay sound)
<b>f</b>	<b>farfalla</b>	<b>fan</b>	
<b>ga/go/gu</b>	<b>gusto</b>	<b>good</b>	(hard g sound)
<b>gi</b>	<b>giro</b>	<b>jeer</b>	(soft j with long ee sound)
<b>ge</b>	<b>gettare</b>	<b>jet</b>	(soft j with short e sound)
<b>gli</b>	<b>figlio</b>	<b>million</b>	("gli" is a unique Italian sound similar to the "lli" in million, pronounced like mil-lyee-on)*
<b>gn</b>	<b>signora</b>	<b>onion</b>	(sounds like the "ni" in onion)
<b>h</b>	--	--	(h is not pronounced in Italian)
<b>i</b>	<b>vita</b>	<b>meet</b>	(long ee sound)
<b>l</b>	<b>luna</b>	<b>love</b>	
<b>m</b>	<b>mamma</b>	<b>mother</b>	
<b>n</b>	<b>non</b>	<b>no</b>	

## Getting Started

### The Italian Sound Combinations (cont'd)

<u>Letters(s)</u>	<u>Italian Pronunciation</u>	<u>English Pronunciation Equivalent</u>	
<b>o</b>	<b>sole</b>	<b>soap</b>	(oh sound)
<b>o</b>	<b>modo</b>	<b>law</b>	(aw sound)
<b>p</b>	<b>pasta</b>	<b>pasta</b>	
<b>qu</b>	<b>quanto</b>	<b>quest</b>	(qu together makes the kw sound)
<b>r</b>	<b>Roma</b>	---	(r is always trilled in Italian)
<b>s</b>	<b>rossa</b>	<b>toss</b>	(hard s)
<b>s</b>	<b>rosa</b>	<b>nose</b>	(soft s)
<b>schi</b>	<b>schiaivo</b>	<b>skeet</b>	(s + chi makes hard skey sound)
<b>sche</b>	<b>schema</b>	<b>skill</b>	(s + che makes hard skeh sound)
<b>sci</b>	<b>sciare</b>	<b>shield</b>	(soft sh sound with long ee sound)
<b>sce</b>	<b>scemo</b>	<b>shed</b>	(soft sh sound with short e sound)
<b>t</b>	<b>tu</b>	<b>to</b>	
<b>u</b>	<b>uva</b>	<b>boot</b>	(oo sound)
<b>v</b>	<b>vincere</b>	<b>vine</b>	
<b>z</b>	<b>zero</b>	<b>zero</b>	(soft z)
<b>z</b>	<b>pizza</b>	<b>pizza</b>	(hard z, like tz sound)

\*To form the sound that corresponds to the letter combination "gli" in Italian, place the tip of your tongue behind your upper teeth. Then, raise the back part of your tongue to the palate and roll your tongue forward to form the guttural "gl" sound that is a part of this combination. Finish with the "yee" sound. By listening, you will note the word **gli (the)** stresses the guttural sound, but when placed in the middle of the word, such as with **figlio (son)**, the "yee" part of the sound is stressed.

## Getting Started

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### General Pronunciation and Stress for Italian Words

The Italian language is a phonetic language, and so each letter in an Italian word needs to be pronounced to create the final sound. If two vowels are written next to each other, both are pronounced, but the sound is a combined sound (referred to as a diphthong). There are many pronunciation rules, which include rules for consonants, pure vowels and semivowels, but the easiest thing to remember is just to pronounce what you see!

Most Italian words will be stressed on the second to last syllable, which is easy to remember if the word contains only three syllables – just stress the syllable in the middle of the word. In general, a syllable in Italian is usually made up of a vowel or consonant group with its vowel. So, for many Italian words, just look for the vowel in the middle of the word and stress the syllable it goes with by making your intonation a little higher and more forceful. The word **ragazzo**, for instance, which means **boy**, will place the stress on the /ga/ sound.

**ragazzo:**     ra/**GAZ**/zo

There are many exceptions to this rule, however, and the first syllable is stressed instead in many cases for words with three syllables, while the second syllable is often stressed in words with four syllables, as in **sabato** (**Saturday**) and **domenica** (**Sunday**).

**sabato:**     **SA**/ba/to

**domenica:**   do/**ME**/ni/ca

A vowel alone can also form a complete syllable. **Abito** (**I live**), is a verb with three syllables where the first syllable, which happens to be the vowel /a/ is stressed.

**abito:**     **A**/bi/to

In the few cases where the very last syllable is stressed, the vowel at the end of the word will be given a grave ( ` ) accent, as in **città** (**city**) or **caffè** (**coffee**). Otherwise, accents are infrequently used in Italian, and pronunciation is learned by listening!

For words with double consonants, hold the original sound of the consonant a little longer. For similar words, this can change the meaning; **casa** (**house**) or **cassa** (**cash register**)!







# Unit 1

# *Transportation*



## *At the Airport*

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### **Grammar Point**

#### Studying Italian Verbs and Italian Subject Pronouns

The action words, or verbs, are the heart of every language. One who knows a wide variety of verbs and how to conjugate them quickly has a much easier time understanding others and also expressing their own point of view. We learn verb conjugation - how to change the form of the verb to reflect the speaker - from our native language, naturally and gradually, over many years as we are growing up, simply by listening to the people around us. By the time we are teenagers, we know how to express present, past, and future tenses to describe both action and time. As adults, often the way we use verbs can denote where we are from as much as our accent does. A verb incorrectly conjugated just sounds wrong to our ears in our native language, and this will soon be the case the more we practice our Italian verbs.

At first, learning how to conjugate Italian verbs may seem complicated to the English speaker, and for good reason. In English, we rely on the subject pronouns - I, you, he, she, etc., to signal who is doing the talking. In Italian, however, the speaker is signaled by the verb endings themselves. A different ending must be learned for each speaker for each form of the verb!

Since the Italian verb endings are different for each speaker, the subject pronouns are only included for emphasis in Italian. More often than not, subject pronouns are left out of the sentence in conversational Italian. As an example, in cases where the word "it" is the subject, the third person singular verb form is used, but the subject pronoun "it" is always omitted.

But, with a little practice (that is with "verb drills," which are available in the *Conversational Italian Audio Dialogue Practice Books*), this way of speaking will become more easily understood and the correct conjugation of the verb alone will be easy to remember and just "sound right."

The table below shows the order in which all subject pronouns will be listed when learning each verb form, with the technical names (first, second, third person singular and plural) for each type of conjugation.

At first, when learning to conjugate a verb, try to focus only on the **io**, **tu**, and **noi** forms, as these forms will be used the most in conversation; and luckily, the endings will be the same in the present tense for all three major Italian verb forms!

Subject Pronouns		
<b>io</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>1st person singular</b>
<b>tu</b>	<b>you (familiar)</b>	<b>2nd person singular</b>
<b>Lei/lei/lui</b>	<b>you (polite)/she/he/(it)</b>	<b>3rd person singular</b>
<b>noi</b>	<b>we</b>	<b>1st person plural</b>
<b>voi</b>	<b>you all (familiar)</b>	<b>2nd person plural</b>
<b>Loro/loro</b>	<b>you all (polite)/they</b>	<b>3rd person plural</b>



Gondolas on the Grand Canal, Venice

## *At the Airport*

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### Grammar Point

#### The Many Forms of “You” in Italian – Singular Forms

In Italian, when we address someone as “you,” different subject pronouns and verb endings are used. As we’ve seen already from the last section in this chapter, there are four different subject pronouns and verb endings in Italian that all mean “you” – for each verb! How do we know which is the correct form to use in a given situation? Prior to studying verb conjugations, we will go through the situations when each form of “you” is used. Also, throughout the text from here on, references to the familiar (fam.) and polite (pol.) forms of the Italian verbs may appear for clarity after the English translation of the verb.

Keep in mind that for conversational Italian, the familiar is used very commonly in Italy today, so if you can remember the verb endings for the **io**, **tu**, and **noi** forms (which will be the same for each subject pronoun in all three conjugations), you are well on your way to speaking Italian! Remember these forms when you speak; recognize the other forms when you are listening.

You familiar (singular) – **tu** with an **-i** ending for the **-are**, **-ere**, and **-ire** verbs is used for people you know well, or are familiar with – family (always with children), friends, or someone you would like to be a friend. For instance, “**Tu parli italiano?**” uses the “familiar you” form of the verb **parlare** to ask the question, “**Do you speak Italian?**” Remember this form for traveling, as it can be used in almost all situations.

You polite (singular) – **Lei** with an **-a** ending for the **-are** verbs is used for people you do not know or have just met, and to be respectful toward someone older than you. “**Lei parla italiano?**” also means, “**Do you speak Italian?**” but asks this question in a more polite way than the example given in the last paragraph. This form of the verb, called the “polite” or “formal form,” is important to show respect to others.

For the traveler, who is often a customer, the hotel personnel or the salespeople in a shop may use the polite form. You, in turn, may also want to use this polite form when making requests, and this will be emphasized throughout the text. The response may be in the familiar or polite form, and the situation will usually determine what form the rest of the conversation will continue in.

In written Italian, the subject pronoun **Lei** is capitalized in formal situations. In spoken Italian, the meaning of **Lei**, which means **polite you**, and **lei**, which means **she**, is, of course, understood from the situation.

## Grammar Point

### The Many Forms of "You" in Italian - Plural Forms

You familiar (plural) – **voi** with an **-ate** ending for the **-are** verbs is used when calling a group of people "you." In this text, this form will be referred to as the "you all" form, since the use of this subject pronoun is similar to the colloquial phrase used in the southern states of America. If speaking directly to a group of people you know, such as your family, use this form. Tour guides when addressing "all of you" on the tour will probably use this form, as they will become familiar with the members of the tour group.

When asking shop clerks, **"Do you have...?"** use this form for the "collective you" that includes owners and shopkeepers, and start your question with, **"Avete...?"** **"Do you all have...?"** To ask a group of people if they speak Italian, we can say, **"Voi parlate italiano?"** which means, **"Do you all speak Italian?"**

You polite (plural) – **Loro** with an **-ano** ending for **-are** verbs. **Loro** is capitalized to distinguish the "polite plural you" from **loro**, which means **they**. **Loro** as the "polite you plural" is almost never used by Italians today, and it gives the language a very stiff feeling when it is occasionally used. In a very formal situation, **Loro** may be used to address a group of people, but it is unlikely one will encounter this use while traveling. So, the subject pronoun **Loro** with a capital **"L"** to mean "polite you all" will not be included in the tables used to present verb conjugation after this section.

Finally, then, if we want to ask a group of people if they speak Italian in an extremely formal way, we could say, **"Loro parlano italiano?"** which, again, means, **"Do you all (to a group) speak Italian?"** When making a general statement about a group of people, one would also say, **"Loro parlano italiano,"** to mean, **"They speak Italian."**

Subject Pronouns		
<b>io</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>1st person singular</b>
<b>tu</b>	<b>you (familiar)</b>	<b>2nd person singular</b>
<b>Lei/lei/lui</b>	<b>you (polite)/she/he/(it)</b>	<b>3rd person singular</b>
<b>noi</b>	<b>we</b>	<b>1st person plural</b>
<b>voi</b>	<b>you all (familiar)</b>	<b>2nd person plural</b>
<b>Loro/loro</b>	<b>you all (polite)/they</b>	<b>3rd person plural</b>



## *At the Airport*

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### Grammar Point

#### Writing "I" in Italian

You may have noticed that the word for **I**, **io**, is not capitalized in Italian the way it is in English. Instead, Italians give emphasis in writing to the polite forms of **you**, **Lei** and **Loro**, by capitalizing both of these forms. When addressing a man in Italian, of course, it is simply understood that **Lei** refers to the polite form of **you**, and not the word for "she."



Tiburtina Railway Station, Rome

## *At the Airport*

### Present Tense

#### First Conjugation - Regular **-are** Verbs

Italian verbs are categorized into three main types that are called infinitive forms, and also referred to as conjugations. In English, verbs have just one infinitive form, the "to" form - for instance: "to live," "to sell," and "to sleep." In Italian, the infinitive verb is recognized by its ending: **-are** for the first conjugation, **-ere** for the second conjugation, and **-ire** for the third conjugation. For instance, we will soon learn the verbs that correspond to the above English translations: **abitare**, **vendere** and **dormire**.

To form the present tense of the first conjugation **-are** verbs, just drop the **-are** and add the appropriate ending to the stem that remains, as given in the table below for the conjugation of **abitare**. Let's try this: start with **abitare** > **abitare** > the stem **abit**. The endings to be added are as follows: **o, i, a, iamo, ate, ano**. These endings alone will tell you who is doing the talking, although we always will include the subject pronouns in our table for clarity when we learn verb conjugations.

Abitare – to live			
io	<u>a</u> bito	o	I live*
tu	<u>a</u> biti	i	you (familiar) live
Lei lei/lui	<u>a</u> bita	a	you (polite) live she/he lives
noi	abi <u>t</u> iamo	iamo	we live
voi	abi <u>t</u> ate	ate	you all live
loro	<u>a</u> bitano	ano	they live

\*Note this simple present tense in Italian can be translated four ways:

**io abito** is equivalent to the English I live, I do live, I am living, I am going to live.

As a general guide to the pronunciation of verbs in Italian, remember that the stress will fall in the beginning of the word for the **io**, **tu**, and **lei** forms. This is most often on the second syllable, but can also be on the first, as with our example verb, **abitare**.

For the **noi** and **voi** forms, an additional syllable is created by combining the root with the first vowel of the new ending. The stress will change to the end of the word, and will be at the second to the last syllable. Finally, for **loro**, the stress reverts back to its original location at the beginning of the word! The stressed syllables will be underlined for our examples.

## *At the Airport*

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### Present Tense

#### Direct Reflexive Verbs and Their Pronouns

Direct reflexive verbs are recognized by the additional ending of **-si** to the usual **-are**, **-ere**, and **-ire** endings of our infinitive verbs. In our textbook dialogue from Chapter 1, we encounter the reflexive verb **chiamarsi**, as this is the infinitive verb from which **chiama** and **chiamo** originate. These are verbs that take the reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, etc.), which refer back directly to the person who is doing the action.

The reflexive pronouns are:

**mi** –myself, **ti** –yourself (fam.), **si** –yourself (polite), herself, himself, itself  
**ci** –ourselves, **vi** –yourselves (fam.), **si** –yourselves (polite), themselves

For now, the only reflexive verb we will learn is **chiamarsi**, since it is so commonly used in introductions. To conjugate all reflexive verbs, both the reflexive pronoun and the verb ending must be changed to agree with the subject pronoun.

So, first let's conjugate **chiamarsi** the way we would any other **-are** verb: Drop the **-arsi** and add the endings you already know to the stem **chiam** to form the new words below. The stress will fall on the second syllable for our first three forms and the **loro** form.

Chiamarsi – to be called, as in a name		
<b>io</b>	<b>chiam<u>o</u></b>	I call
<b>tu</b>	<b>chiam<u>i</u></b>	you (familiar) call
<b>Lei</b> <b>lei/lui</b>	<b>chiam<u>a</u></b>	you (polite) call she/he calls
<b>noi</b>	<b>chiam<u>iamo</u></b>	we call
<b>voi</b>	<b>chiam<u>ate</u></b>	you all call
<b>loro</b>	<b>chiam<u>ano</u></b>	they call



To finish the conjugation, add the reflexive pronoun before the verb. Notice that in English the reflexive pronoun goes after the verb, so this may take a little getting used to.

Chiamarsi – to be called, as in a name/to name oneself			
io	mi	chiamo	I call myself
tu	ti	chiami	you (familiar) call yourself
Lei/lei/lui	si	chiama	you (polite)name/she/he calls yourself, herself, himself, itself
noi	ci	chiamiamo	we call ourselves
voi	vi	chiamate	you all call yourselves
loro	si	chiamano	they call themselves



Tour Bus by La Scala Opera House, Milan

## *At the Airport*

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### Present Tense

#### First Conjugation - More Regular **-are** Verbs

Here are some important regular **-are** verbs. Practice the different conjugated forms of each verb to get used to how the words sound with their different endings, focusing on the "I," "you familiar," and "we" forms. Drop the **-are** and add: **o, i, a, iamo, ate, ano.**

abitare	to live	fermare	to stop
accettare	to accept	firmare	to sign
accompagnare	to come along with	fotografare	to take a picture
affittare	to rent	funzionare	to function/work
amare	to love	girare	to turn/tour
annullare	to cancel	giurare	to swear/take an oath
arredare	to furnish/equip	guadagnare	to earn money
arrivare	to arrive	guardare	to look at
ascoltare	to listen	guidare	to drive
aspettare	to wait	gustare	to enjoy the taste of food
attraversare	to cross	illuminare	to light up
atterrare	to land (plane)	imparare	to learn
aiutare	to help	importare	to be important/matter
ballare	to dance	indossare	to wear/put on
buttare	to throw (away)	informare	to inform/educate
camminare	to walk	iniziare	to begin/start
cantare	to sing	insegnare	to teach
cenare	to eat diner	mandare	to send
chiacchierare	to chat/gossip	mostrare	to show/exhibit
chiamare	to call/telephone	nuotare	to swim
compilare	to fill out (a form)	obliterare	to cancel/validate ticket
comprare	to buy	ordinare	to order
confermare	to confirm (reservation)	parlare	to talk/speak
controllare	to check/control	passare	to pass (through)
convalidare	to validate		to put through (telephone)
costare	to cost	pensare	to think

cucinare	to cook food	portare	to carry/bring
danzare	to dance (perform)	pranzare	to eat lunch
decollare	to take off	prenotare	to make a reservation
depositare	to check baggage	preparare	to prepare
desiderare	to desire/want/wish	presentare	to introduce
dichiarare	to declare (customs)	provare	to try/test/rehearse
domandare	to ask	raccomandare	to recommend
entrare	to enter	regalare	to give a gift
restare	to stay/remain	sembrare	to seem/appear/look or feel like
richiamare	to call back (telephone)	sognare	to dream
ricordare	to remember	sorpassare	to overtake/pass on road
rifare	to re-do/make up a room	sostare	to take a break/stop
rinnovare	to renovate	sperare	to hope
riparare	to repair	squillare	to ring (telephone/doorbell)
riposare	to rest	suonare	to play music
riscaldare	to reheat/warm up	svoltare	to turn around
riservare	to reserve	timbrare	to stamp (ticket)
ritornare	to return	tornare	to return
salutare	to greet/say hello	traslocare	to move/change residence
scappare	to escape/run away/leave	trovare	to find/meet by chance / visit
scherzare	to joke	usare	to use/employ
scontare	to discount/reduce (price)	vietare	to forbid/ban/obstruct/block
scordare	to forget	visitare	to visit (a place)
		volare	to fly

## *At the Airport*

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### Present Tense

#### First Conjugation - Irregular **-are** Verbs

The following verbs end in **-care**, **-gare**, **-ciare**, **-giare**, and **-iare**. and have irregular spelling or pronunciation in some conjugations, to be discussed in later chapters:

abbracciare	to hug/embrace	litigare	to argue/fight
allacciare	to fasten/tie/lace	mangiare	to eat
annoiare	to bore	noleggiare	to rent a car
assaggiare	to taste/nibble	odiare	to hate
baciare	to kiss	pagare	to pay
bloccare	to block	parcheggiare	to park
cambiare	to change	passeggiare	to walk slowly/stroll
cercare	to look for	pescare	to fish
cominciare	to start/begin	pregare	to pray/ask of/beg
consigliare	to give advice	ringraziare	to thank
dimenticare	to forget	spagliare	to be wong
festeggiare	to celebrate/party	significare	to mean
giocare	to play game/sport	soffiare	to blow
graziare	to pardon/forgive	spiegare	to explain
imbarcare	to board	studiare	to study
iniziare	to begin/start	tagliare	to cut
inviare	to send	toccare	to touch
lasciare	to leave be/let go	viaggiare	to travel

## Present Tense Verb Tables for Chapter 1

Infinitive Forms	-are	-ere	-ire	-ire (isco)
io	<b>o</b>	*	*	*
tu	<b>i</b>	*	*	****
Lei/lei/lui	<b>a</b>	*	*	****
noi	<b>iamo</b>	****	****	****
voi	<b>ate</b>	***	***	***
loro	<b>ano</b>	***	***	*****

Auxiliary Verbs	Essere (*****)	Avere (*****)
io	****	**
tu	***	***
Lei/lei/lui	*	**
noi	*****	*****
voi	*****	*****
loro	****	*****

Irregular Verbs	Andare (*****)	Volere (*****)	Sapere (*****)	Conoscere (*****)
io	****	*****	**	*****
tu	***	****	***	*****
Lei/lei/lui	**	*****	**	*****
noi	*****	*****	*****	*****
voi	*****	*****	*****	*****
loro	****	*****	****	*****



*Venice*  
Residential Canal