

Berlitz[®]



Italian

Learner's Guide

ITALIAN
LEARNER'S GUIDE

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Overview of the Course and Study Tips

Who's It For?

It's designed for adult learners with no previous knowledge of Italian, but is also useful for people who have studied Italian in the past and want to brush up their skills. Whether you're studying in preparation for foreign travel, for your job, for an exam, or just for pleasure, this course will fit the bill.

What's the Approach?

The focus is on spoken conversation, and the goal is to bring you to the point where you'll be able to function in a wide variety of everyday situations. You'll be working on all of the four most important skills in language learning: understanding what's being said, speaking, reading, and writing.

Course Book and Audio

The course book is the primary tool. It will tell you when to work with the audio. The presenters on the audio will give additional instructions. At times you'll be asked to simply listen, at other times to listen and repeat or to answer orally, and at other times to write your answers in the course book.

How Is the Material Structured?

The course is divided into units and each unit deals with a different theme. Each unit is in turn divided into three short lessons, so you'll never feel overwhelmed.

Recurring Features

- **Word Bank**

Each lesson opens with a Word Bank that contains all the new words for that lesson together with their English translations. Don't worry, there's a comprehensive glossary beginning on page 20 of this booklet that contains all the terms covered in the course, so you'll never be at a loss for words. Spend a few minutes reviewing the Word Bank before beginning each lesson, but don't try to learn all the meanings at once. They'll come up in context one by one, and that's when the real learning will take place.
- **Close-Up**

These brief segments each address a different aspect of grammar, spelling, or punctuation. Generally, a rule is stated with examples, together with any major exceptions.
- **Pronunciation**

These segments, which are always accompanied by a recorded exercise, provide tips on correct pronunciation. Remember to take advantage of the native Italian voices on the audio and try to imitate exactly what you hear. Here's a trick: everyone knows how to "put on" an Italian accent. When you're speaking Italian with the audio, try to impersonate an Italian person speaking the Italian words. You'll be amazed how much it helps.
- **Did You Know?**

These segments focus on cultural aspects of Italy. We've kept it very practical, discussing such things as levels of formality, business hours, and so on.
- **Checkpoints**

This segment comes at the very end of each unit, and is designed to give you an opportunity to test yourself on what you've learned. All the major points of the unit are included, and if you pass the test, you're ready to move on to the next unit.
- **Extra!**

This material is designed to give you the opportunity to take on an additional challenge—to expand beyond the level of the unit you've just completed. But don't worry, it's entirely optional. With this in mind, we've carefully separated this material from the rest of the unit, placing it at the very back of the course book.

How to Get the Most Out of the Course

Learning Styles

One of the advantages of self study is that you can work at your own pace and in the way that suits you best. If you're visually oriented, the illustrated course book will provide excellent support. Or maybe you learn best by listening (that's our favorite part!). You can immerse yourself in Italian using the audio recordings. If you feel more comfortable when you know the "rules," you'll find we've accommodated you in this regard as well.

Discipline Yourself!

Self study has a lot to offer, but it does make one important demand on you: discipline. You can set your own pace, but you must set aside a regular block of time, at least twice a week (preferably more often) to work with the material. It's more important to set a steady pace than an intensive one. Try to work with the material for at least 30 minutes each time—without interruption. You should do this at a time of day when you can best concentrate, and this varies for each person. Choose a location where you will not be interrupted (even if it's in your car), and where you can feel free to speak out loud.

Other Study Tips

- Work with the recordings.
In order to learn to speak you must first hear the language spoken. The recordings contain a wide range of authentic native speakers. Listen carefully and try to imitate exactly what you hear. After looking over the Word Bank you'll be asked to listen to a portion of the audio. This should be done with the course book closed. The "presenters" on the audio will lead you through a series of activities. They will announce the purpose of each activity and tell you what you should do. Sometimes you'll be asked to simply listen, but it will be for some specific purpose. At other times you'll be asked to repeat what you hear, to answer questions, or to assume the role of one of the characters in a dialogue. For some activities you'll be asked to open your course book to refer to an illustration or map, or to complete a written exercise.
- Speak out loud.
Listening alone is not enough. You have to repeat what you hear, and then answer the questions—out loud. Learning to speak a language is as much a physical as an intellectual activity. Your vocal chords have to be trained to do things they aren't used to doing. Remember: you learn to speak by speaking!

- Don't be afraid to make mistakes.
Don't be afraid to sound silly. To an Italian-speaking person it sounds a lot sillier if you don't speak the way they do. Try to throw yourself completely into the sounds and rhythms of the language.
- Keep an open mind.
Don't expect your new language to work the same as your own, and don't look for a neat set of rules. Accept the differences. Much of the charm of a foreign language is that it can permit us to see the world from a different perspective.
- Review frequently.
Go back over the material as many times as necessary until you feel comfortable with it. And it's always a good idea to go back over previously covered material. One good way is to go back over the Checkpoints page at the end of each unit to see if you can still perform at the same level as when you had just completed the unit.
- Enjoy yourself!
Treat this as an exciting adventure. The more you allow yourself to enjoy the program, the faster you'll improve your learning rate.

Grammar Section

This grammar section offers both a summary of the grammar throughout the course book as well as additional useful details of the essentials of grammar. However, you don't have to refer to this learner's guide in order to proceed with your work.

1. Spelling

The spelling of Italian corresponds quite closely to its pronunciation. Throughout the course book, pronunciation sections at the end of each unit will give you detailed guidance.

Letters of the Alphabet

A	a	H	acca	O	o	V	vu
B	bi	I	i	P	pi	W	doppia vu
C	ci	J	i lunga	Q	cu	X	ics
D	di	K	kappa	R	erre	Y	ipsilon
E	e	L	elle	S	esse	Z	zeta
F	effe	M	emme	T	ti		
G	gi	N	enne	U	u		

Capitalization

Capitalization is less common in Italian than in English. For example, the following categories of words are not capitalized in Italian:

- days of the week: **martedì, domenica**
- months of the year: **febbraio, aprile**
- proper adjectives: **italiano, spagnolo**
- titles: **signora, signore**
- the pronoun for "I": **io**

Accents

Modern Italian has two accents, the grave and the acute. The grave accent is mostly used with the vowels (**à, ì, ò, ù**) whereas **e** can have both depending on the pronunciation: **è** is pronounced with an "open" sound (**caffè**), **é** sounds shorter: (**perché**).

The grave accent is also used to distinguish words that have the same spelling but different meanings. Examples: **e** for "and" and **è** for "is"; **la** for "the" (singular feminine) and **là** for "there."

2. Nouns

Nouns are words that name something. A noun can be an idea, a person, a place, a quality, or a thing.

Gender

In Italian, all nouns have gender. They are either masculine (**maschile**) or feminine (**femminile**). There are no neuter nouns. Gender can often be determined by the natural gender: for example, the words “men,” “brother,” “father,” and “son” are masculine, while “woman,” “sister,” “mother,” and “daughter” are feminine. Other nouns cannot always be predicted, but gender is usually indicated by the ending of a noun. If a noun ends in **-o**, it is generally masculine: **cappuccino, espresso, macchiato, zucchero**. If a noun ends in **-a**, it is generally feminine: **città, frutta, granita, limonata**. If a noun ends in **-e**, it may be either masculine or feminine, and the gender must be memorized. For example, **caffè** and **bicchieri** are masculine, **lezione** and **carne** are feminine.

Plurals

In Italian, the masculine noun ending **-o** changes to **-i**: **ragazzo/ragazzi, biglietto/biglietti, momento/momenti**. But the masculine noun ending in **-co** and **-go** changes to **-chi** and **-ghi** or to **-ci** and **-gi**: **cuoco/cuochi, fungo/funghi, medico/medici, sindaco/sindaci**. The feminine **-a** becomes **-e**: **lingua/lingue, bicicletta/biciclette, ragazza/ragazze**. But the masculine **-a** becomes **-i**: **poeta/poeti, problema/problemi, giornalista/giornalisti**. The masculine noun ending in **-ca** and **-ga** changes to **-chi** and **-ghi**: **monarca/monarchi, stratega/strateghi**. The feminine noun ending in **-ca** and **-ga** becomes **-che** and **-ghe**: **barca/barche, bottega/botteghe**. Singular nouns ending in **-e**, regardless of gender change to **-i**: **bicchieri/bicchieri, studente/studenti, lezione/lezioni**.

Some nouns have the same ending in both the singular and plural forms: **film, bar, auto, foto**. This is also true of nouns that end in a stressed vowel: **città, università, caffè**.

3. Determiners

This is a general term for small words that place nouns in a context. Some determiners show whether the speaker assumes that we know the person, thing, or idea he or she is talking about. Other determiners show to whom the person, thing, or idea belongs, how many there are, and so on.

Definite Articles

Definite articles are most often used before a noun to clarify what is being referred to. Clearly, “*the* book” is not the same as “*a* book.”

In Italian, the definite article has many forms, which vary according to gender (masculine/feminine), number (singular/plural), and the initial sound of the noun that follows (consonant/vowel).

MASCULINE		FEMININE	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Before a noun beginning with a vowel:			
l'	gli	l'	le
l'avvocato the lawyer	gli avvocati the lawyers	l'agenda the diary	le agende the diaries
l'africano the African	gli africani the Africans	l'edicola the newsstand	le edicole the newsstands
Before a noun that begins with a consonant (except masculine nouns beginning with a z or with s + a consonant):			
il	i	la	le
il numero the number	i numeri the numbers	la cucina the kitchen	le cucine the kitchens
il vento the wind	i venti the winds	la copia the copy	le copie the copies
Before a masculine noun beginning with a z or with an s + a consonant:			
lo	gli		
lo zingaro the Gypsy	gli zingari the Gypsies		
lo stadio the stadium	gli stadi the stadiums		

The definite article is used with a noun when expressing a general concept:

Il caffè italiano è eccezionale. *Italian coffee is exceptionally good.*

The definite article is used before a title when you are speaking *about* someone but not when you are speaking *to* that person:

Il professor Campagno è di Milano. *Professor Campagno is from Milan.*

Professor Campagno, Lei è di Milano? *Professor Campagno, are you from Milan?*

The definite article is used with nouns that are the names of languages and countries:

Lei parla bene il francese. *You speak French well.*

Io sono degli Stati Uniti. *I'm from the United States.*

When a definite article comes before a day of the week, it is the same as saying "on" in English:

Il martedì non ho niente da fare. *On Tuesdays I don't have anything to do.*

Indefinite Articles

The indefinite article emphasizes the type of thing or person being referred to, rather than a specific individual or object. In Italian, indefinite articles do not have plural forms in the way that definite articles do. Instead, they have partitives (see below).

SINGULAR FORMS		
MASCULINE	FEMININE	
Before any noun that begins with a vowel:		
un	un'	
un avvocato	un'acqua	
un espresso	un'idea	
Before any noun that begins with a consonant (except masculine nouns beginning with a z or with s + a consonant)		
un	una	
un figlio	una marca	
un cappuccino	una giacca	
Before masculine nouns beginning with a z or s + a consonant:		
uno	uno zio	uno stadio

Partitives

The partitive is the plural of the indefinite article, and it conveys the idea of “some” or “any.” It is formed by combining the preposition **di** with a form of the definite article:

MASCULINE	
di + i = dei	Ho comprato dei libri.
di + il = del	Vorrei del formaggio.
di + lo = dello	Vorrei dello zabaione.
di + gli = degli	Ho comprato degli spinaci.
FEMININE	
di + la = della	Vorrei della panna.
di + l' = dell'	Ha dell'uva?
di + le = delle	Ho comprato delle fragole.

The partitive can also be expressed by using the phrase **un po' di**:

Vorrei un po' di fragole.	<i>I'd like some strawberries.</i>
Ho comprato un po' di frutta.	<i>I bought some fruit.</i>

4. Adjectives

Adjectives describe and limit nouns. In Italian, adjectives generally follow the noun they modify and agree with it in gender and number.

Masculine Singular	Gianni è uno studente bravissimo. <i>Gianni is a very good student.</i>
Masculine Plural	Gianni e Giulio sono studenti bravissimi. <i>Gianni and Giulio are very good students.</i>
Feminine Singular	Paola è una studentessa bravissima. <i>Paola is a very good student.</i>
Feminine Plural	Paola e Ippolita sono studentesse bravissime. <i>Paola and Ippolita are very good students.</i>
Feminine Singular	La signora Rostagna è intelligente. <i>Mrs. Rostagna is intelligent.</i>
Feminine Plural	La signora Rostagna e sua figlia sono intelligenti. <i>Mrs. Rostagna and her daughter are intelligent.</i>
Mixed (therefore m.) Plural	I signori Franchi sono intelligenti. <i>The (Mr. and Mrs.) Franchis are intelligent.</i>

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives permit us to indicate who is the owner of an object or thing. In Italian, possessive adjectives agree with the object that is owned, not with the owner. Possessive adjectives are generally used with the definite article.

	MASCULINE		FEMININE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
my	il mio	i miei	la mia	le mie
your (familiar)	il tuo	i tuoi	la tua	le tue
his/her	il suo	i suoi	la sua	le sue
your (formal)	il Suo	i Suoi	la Sua	le Sue
our	il nostro	i nostri	la nostra	le nostre
your (familiar pl.)	il vostro	i vostri	la vostra	le vostre
their	il loro	i loro	la loro	le loro
your (formal pl.)	il Loro	i Loro	la Loro	le Loro

Demonstrative Adjectives

A demonstrative adjective is like a strong definite article: it enables a speaker to identify something that is nearby or far away. In English, the demonstrative adjectives are “this,” “that,” “these,” and “those.” In Italian, the demonstratives agree in number and gender with the nouns they modify.

MASCULINE		FEMININE	
this	these	this	these
questo	questi	questa	queste
that	those	that	those
quello	quelli	quella	quelle
Before a vowel:			
quell'	quegli	quell'	quelle
Before a consonant (except masculine nouns beginning with a z or with s + a consonant)			
quel	quei	quella	quelle
Before masculine nouns that begin with a z or with s + a consonant:			
quello	quegli		

Comparisons

Equality

To say that people or things are the same, use **...come** or **...quanto**:

Il tennis è difficile come il calcio. *Tennis is as difficult as soccer.*

Il tennis è divertente quanto il calcio. *Tennis is as much fun as soccer.*

Inequality

To say that people or things are not the same, use **meno... di**. For all else use **meno... che**:

Giancarlo è meno simpatico di Roberto. *Giancarlo isn't as nice as Roberto.*

Il nuoto è meno popolare del calcio. *Swimming is less popular than soccer.*

Gianni studia meno l'inglese che l'italiano. *Gianni studies English less than Italian.*

Superiority

To say that one person or thing is better than another, use **più... di**. In all other comparisons that express superiority, use **più... che**:

Marco è più gentile di Paolo. *Marco is friendlier than Paolo.*

Anna è più simpatica di Giuletta. *Anna is nicer than Giuletta.*

Io pratico più il calcio che il nuoto. *I play soccer more than I swim.*

5. Pronouns

Pronouns take the place of, or stand in for, nouns. Italian pronouns vary depending on their grammatical function.

Subject Pronouns

Because verb forms make clear who or what the subject of a sentence is, speakers of Italian, unlike speakers of English, often do not use pronouns to let a listener know who is speaking. However, subject pronouns are not always omitted. They may be used for emphasis, clarity, or style.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
io	I	noi	we/us
tu	you (familiar)	voi	you (familiar)
lui	he/him	loro	they/them (m.)
lei	she/her	loro	they/them (f.)
Lei	you (formal)	Loro	you (formal m./f.)

Italian has two forms of the pronoun “you”: a familiar form—**tu, voi**—and a polite form—**Lei, Loro**. The familiar form is usually employed when speaking with family, friends, colleagues, members of a group or political party, and with younger people. The polite form is used when talking with a stranger, your boss, a teacher, an older person, or someone else’s parents or relatives.

Direct Object Pronouns

The direct object is the person or thing that is on the receiving end of the verb. For example, in the sentence “I bought it,” the pronoun “it” refers to that which was bought.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
first person	mi	me	ci	us
second person (familiar)	ti	you	vi	you
second person (formal)	La	you	Li/Le	you
third person (m.)	lo	him	li	them
third person (f.)	la	her	le	them

Gianni ha comprato le scarpe? Sì, le ha comprate.

Did Gianni buy the shoes? Yes, he bought them.

Indirect Object Pronouns

The indirect object pronouns might be said to answer the questions “to whom” or “for whom.” For example, in the sentence “I bought the book for her,” the pronoun “her” refers to the person for whom the book was bought. In the following sentence, the indirect object pronoun **le** has been substituted for the noun **professoressa Guidice**:

Carlo le ha parlato. *Carlo has spoken to her.*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
first person	mi to me	ci to us
second person (familiar)	ti to you	vi to you
second person (formal)	Le to you	Loro to you
third person (m.)	gli to him	loro to them
third person (f.)	le to her	loro to them

Note that the third person plural indirect object (**Loro, loro**) follows the verb.

6. Interrogatives

Interrogatives are words that let speakers ask a question or request information. The words in this list are used to ask such questions as how much something costs or where something is located.

Che/Cosa? What?	Che cosa desidera? What would you like?
Chi? Who?	Chi è? Who is it?
Come? How?	Come stai? How are you?
Dove? Where?	Dov'è il mio biglietto? Where's my ticket?
Perché Why?	Perché esci adesso? Why are you leaving now?
Quale? Which?	Qual e il mio libro? Which one is my book?
Quando? When?	Quando viene Gianni? When is Gianni coming?
Quanto? How much?	Quanto costa il libro? How much does the book cost?

7. Prepositions

A preposition is a connecting word. It allows speakers to indicate relationships between people and objects. Prepositions often specify a location: Jack was *in* school. I went there *with* him.

Some common Italian prepositions are:

a at/to/toward	con with	da from
di of	in in	su on

Some prepositions form special contractions with certain definite articles. Here is a list of some of the more common ones.

	il	i	lo	l'	gli	la	le
a	al	ai	allo	all'	agli	alla	alle
da	dal	dai	dallo	dall'	dagli	dalla	dalle
di	del	dei	dello	dell'	degli	della	delle
in	nel	nei	nello	nell'	negli	nella	nelle
su	sul	sui	sullo	sull'	sugli	sulla	sulle

Il libro è sul tavolo del professore. *The book is on the professor's table.*

C'è un articolo interessante sul giornale. *There's an interesting story in the paper.*

Lei è nella casa dei miei genitori. *She is at my parents' house.*

8. Negation

In Italian, the simplest way to create a negative statement is to place the word **non** in front of the verb: **Parlo italiano. Non parlo italiano.**

Lui adesso non vuole uscire. *He doesn't want to leave right now.*

Mia mamma non parla l'inglese. *My mom doesn't speak English.*

Other important negative words are:

mai *never*

nessuno *no one*

niente/nulla *nothing*

non più *no longer*

A negative word that occurs at the beginning of a sentence can be used without **non**.

Non voglio mai uscire con lui. *I never want to go out with him.*

Nessuno dei miei studenti ha capito la lezione. *None of my students understood the lesson.*

Niente, lui non fa niente. *He doesn't do anything at all.*

These words will combine with **non** to form negative constructions:

non... mai **Non ho fatto mai un viaggio a Roma.** *I've never traveled to Rome.*

non... nessuno **Qua non c'è nessuno.** *There's no one here.*

non... né... né... **Non bevo né vino né birra.** *I don't drink wine or beer.*

non... neanche **Non ha ragione neanche Giorgio.** *Not even Giorgio is right.*

non... niente **Lui non ha detto niente.** *He didn't say a thing.*

non... più **Lei non parla più di politica.** *She's not saying any more about politics.*

9. Adverbs

Adverbs are words that modify verbs and adjectives. Typically adverbs are formed in Italian by adding **-mente** to the feminine form of the corresponding adjective: **pericolosa/pericolosamente, energica/energicamente.**

If an adjective ends in **-e**, just add **-mente: elegante/elegantemente, felice/felicemente.**

Some adverbs are always the same form. Here are some of the most important of these invariable adverbs:

abbastanza	quite, enough	Scrivo abbastanza bene.
bene	well, good	Sto bene.
molto	a lot; very	Parli il francese molto bene.
presto	early	Sono arrivato presto.
troppo	too much	Hai mangiato troppo.

10. Verbs

Verbs let people express actions, reveal their state of mind, and describe situations.

Lui domani va a Firenze.	<i>He's going to Florence tomorrow.</i>
Io sono contento.	<i>I'm happy.</i>
Lei adesso è in Italia.	<i>She's in Italy now.</i>

Infinitives

The infinitive is the essential form of a verb. In English, infinitives are a two-word combination: “to” + a verb (for example, “to speak”). In Italian, the infinitive form of the verb ends in one of three groups: **-are, -ere, or -ire.**

Examples:

-are	-ere	-ire
mangiare to eat	chiudere to close	aprire to open
parlare to speak	volere to want/to like	partire to leave

Unlike English verbs, Italian verbs do not require a subject pronoun to identify the subject of the verb. Italian verbs are conjugated—that is, given a series of endings to identify not only the subject but the tense.

Most verb conjugations follow a predictable pattern of conjugations. These are known as regular verbs. Those that follow irregular patterns are called irregular verbs.

Present Tense:

	parlare (to speak)	leggere (to read)	aprire (to open)
io	parlo	leggo	apro
tu	parli	leggi	apri
lui	parla	legge	apre
lei	parla	legge	apre
Lei	parla	legge	apre
noi	parliamo	leggiamo	apriamo
voi	parlate	leggete	aprite
loro	parlano	leggono	aprono
Loro	parlano	leggono	aprono

Imperatives

Verbs are also used to give commands. Italian, like most Romance languages, distinguishes between familiar and polite commands. These are created by replacing the infinitive ending with one of the following endings:

	parlare (to speak)	prendere (to take)	aprire (to open)
tu	parla	prendi	apri
Lei	parli	prenda	apra
voi	parlate	prendete	aprite
Loro	parlino	prendano	aprano

Past Tenses

The two most commonly used past tenses in Italian are the past perfect (**il passato prossimo**) and the imperfect (**l'imperfetto**).

The Past Perfect

The past perfect tense is used to talk about things that you have completed. It is a compound tense (it is made of more than one verb). "Have completed" is an example of the past perfect tense in English. The first verb in the compound is either **avere** ("to have") or **essere** ("to be"). The second is the past participle of any verb.

	avere		essere
io	ho	} + past participle	sono
tu	hai		sei
Lei/lui/lei	ha		è
noi	abbiamo		siamo
voi	avete		siete
Loro/loro	hanno		sono

Past participles are usually formed by replacing the infinitive ending of a verb (**-are, -ere, or -ire**) with **-ato, -uto, or -ito**:

parlare to speak	-are changes to -ato	parlato spoken
vendere to sell	-ere changes to -uto	venduto sold
partire to leave	-ire changes to -ito	partito left

Some irregular past participles:

fare to do	fatto done	leggere to read	letto read
dire to say	detto said	mettere to put	messo put
aprire to open	aperto opened	scrivere to write	scritto written

When **essere** is used to create the past perfect, it is usually combined with verbs that express motion: **andare, arrivare, partire, tornare, venire**.

Marco è tornato a casa.	<i>Marco has returned home.</i>
Maria è tornata a casa.	<i>Maria has returned home.</i>
Marco e Maria sono tornati a casa.	<i>Marco and Maria have returned home.</i>
Maria e Angela sono tornate a casa.	<i>Maria and Angela have returned home.</i>

Note that in compounds created with **essere**, the past participle must agree with the subject: **Marco è tornato** but **Maria è tornata**.

Marco non ha fatto niente.	<i>Marco has not done anything.</i>
Maria non ha fatto niente.	<i>Maria has not done anything.</i>
Mario e Maria non hanno fatto niente.	<i>Marco and Maria have not done anything.</i>
Maria e Angela non hanno fatto niente.	<i>Maria and Angela have not done anything.</i>

Note that in compounds created with **avere**, the past participle does not agree with the subject. It always takes the masculine singular form.

The Imperfect

The imperfect tense is used to describe past actions that were habitual, repetitive, or not yet completed when another action occurred: “I used to go there. She was always doing that. While we were talking, Janet arrived.”

The imperfect is formed by replacing the last two letters of the infinitive with these forms: **-vo, -vi, -va, -vamo, -vate, and -vano**. The same endings are used for all three types of verbs.

	parlare (to speak)	leggere (to read)	aprire (to open)
io	parl vo	legge vo	apri vo
tu	parl vi	legge vi	apri vi
lui	parl va	legge va	apri va
lei	parl va	legge va	apri va
Lei	parl va	legge va	apri va
noi	parl vamo	legge vamo	apri vamo
voi	parl vate	legge vate	apri vate
loro	parl vano	legge vano	apri vano
Loro	parl vano	legge vano	apri vano

Subjunctive

Technically, the subjunctive (**il congiuntivo presente**) is a mood, not a tense. It is a way of expressing such things as doubt, possibility, emotion, point of view, and uncertainty. It can also be used to “soften” a request or command—that is, to make it seem more polite.

Dubito che capiscano.	<i>I doubt that they understand.</i>	(a doubt)
È probabile che lui ricordi.	<i>It is likely that he will remember.</i>	(a possibility)
Maria crede che tu scriva bene.	<i>Maria believes that you write well.</i>	(a point of view)
Lui spera che usciamo presto.	<i>He hopes that we leave soon.</i>	(a wish)
Voglio che visiti Roma.	<i>I want you (fam.) to visit Rome.</i>	(a request)

The subjunctive occurs mainly in subordinate clauses when the two clauses have different subjects.

Present Subjunctive

	parlare	scrivere	partire
io	parl i	scriv a	part a
tu	parl i	scriv a	part a
lui/lei	parl i	scriv a	part a
Lei	parl i	scriv a	part a
noi	parl iamo	scriv iamo	part iamo
voi	parl iate	scriv iate	part iate
loro	parl ino	scriv ano	part ano
Loro	parl ino	scriv ano	part ano

As you probably noticed, **che** is a common signal that the subjunctive is required (although not every use of **che** requires the subjunctive). If any of the following verbs appear in the main clause and there is a change of subject in the dependent clause, then the verb in the dependent clause will be in the subjunctive:

avere paura	essere possibile
bisognare	essere probabile
credere	immaginare
dispiacere	non sapere
dubitare	pensare
stare bene	sembrare
essere importante	sperare
essere necessario	volere
essere ora	

Reflexive verbs

The reflexive is a construction in which the subject and the object are the same; in other words, the reflexive verb expresses an action that reflects back or refers to the subject.

Io mi alzo alle otto di mattina.	<i>I get up at eight o'clock in the morning.</i>
Lei si diverte molto.	<i>She enjoys herself.</i>
Non si svegliano presto.	<i>They don't wake up early.</i>

The infinitive forms of reflexive verbs have the suffix **-si** attached to the usual infinitive form minus the final **-e**. For example, the verb meaning “to raise or to lift,” **alzare**, becomes **alzarsi** when it means “to get (oneself) up.” Other examples are **lavarsi** meaning “to wash oneself” and **vestirsi** meaning “to get dressed” or “to dress oneself.”

Reflexive Pronouns

myself	mi	ourselves	ci
yourself (familiar)	ti	yourselves (familiar)	vi
himself	si	themselves (m.)	si
herself	si	themselves (f.)	si
yourself (formal)	si	yourselves (formal m./f.)	si

Mi alzo alle sette di mattina.	<i>I get (myself) up at 7:00 A.M.</i>
Ti alzi alle sette di mattina.	<i>You get (yourself) up at 7:00 A.M.</i>
Si alza alle sette di mattina.	<i>He gets (himself) up at 7:00 A.M.</i>
Ci alziamo alle sette di mattina.	<i>We get (ourselves) up at 7:00 A.M.</i>
Vi alzate alle sette di mattina.	<i>You get (yourselves) up at 7:00 A.M.</i>
Si alzano alle sette di mattina.	<i>They get (themselves) up at 7:00 A.M.</i>

11. Reference

Weather Expressions

Many expressions relating to weather make use of the verb **fare**.
For example:

Fa bel tempo.	<i>The weather's beautiful.</i>
Fa brutto tempo.	<i>The weather's awful.</i>
Fa caldo.	<i>It's warm.</i>
Fa freddo.	<i>It's cold.</i>
Fa fresco.	<i>It's cool.</i>
Che tempo fa?	<i>What's the weather like?</i>

Other kinds of weather are expressed by specific verbs:

gelare	to freeze	nevicare	to snow
piovere	to rain	tirare vento	to be windy
tuonare	to thunder	lampeggiare	to lighten (lightning)

Days of the week

The days of the week are not capitalized in Italian. All are masculine except Sunday:
lunedì, martedì, mercoledì, giovedì, venerdì, sabato, domenica.

Use the definite article with the name of the day when expressing habitual action:

Vado da Marco il venerdì.	<i>I go to Marco's (house) on Fridays.</i>
La domenica lavoro.	<i>I work on Sundays.</i>

Do not use the definite article when expressing a onetime action:

Lunedì mi sono divertita.	<i>I enjoyed myself on Monday.</i>
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Months

The months of the year are masculine. They are not capitalized.

gennaio	January	febbraio	February	marzo	March
aprile	April	maggio	May	giugno	June
luglio	July	agosto	August	settembre	September
ottobre	October	novembre	November	dicembre	December

Italian-English Glossary

A

a casa at home
A che ora? At what time?
a letto to bed / in bed
a piedi by foot
a pois polka dot
A presto. See you soon.
A venerdì. See you Friday.
abbastanza quite, enough
abito I live... / I am living...
accanto a next to
accomodarsi to sit down
accorgersi to realize
acqua water
acquistare to buy
adesso now
affettuoso/a affectionate
l'agenda the diary
l'agenzia agency
aggiungere to add
ai ferri grilled
aiuta helps
al burro cooked with butter
al forno baked
gli alimentari grocery store, foods
alla griglia grilled
l'allenamento training
all'estero abroad
allora well
alto/a tall
altro/a other
alzarsi to get up
l'amaro a popular, bitter-tasting liqueur

l'ambulatorio veterinario
veterinarian's office

amore mio my love

analcolico nonalcoholic

l'ananas (m.) pineapple

anche se even if

andare to go

andare a cavallo to go on
horseback, to ride

andiamo we are going / we go

gli animali animals

animali piccoli small animals

l'anno year

annoiarsi to get bored

annullare to cancel

l'antipasto appetizer

l'aperitivo aperitif

aperto/a open

appena just

appetitoso appetizing

l'appuntamento appointment

aprire to open

l'arancia orange

l'aranciata a carbonated orange
drink

l'architetto architect

l'aria air

articoli sportivi sport's equipment

ascoltare to listen to

aspetta un bambino expecting a
baby

assaggiare to taste

l'assegno check

assicurata contro terzi insured
third party

l'assicurazione insurance

attentamente carefully

un attimo one moment

l'autobus bus

l'autofficina autoshop

l'autunno autumn

avere bisogno di to need

Avete? Do you have? (plural)

l'avvocato lawyer

B

il bagaglio luggage

bagnare to soak

la banana banana

la banca bank

il barattolo can (for food)

basta That's all. That's enough.

bello/a beautiful

benissimo very well

Benvenuti! Welcome!

benzina gasoline, petrol

bere to drink

bianco white

il bicchiere glass

il biglietto solo andata (one-way)
ticket

il biglietto andata e ritorno
(round-trip) ticket

il binario platform

la birra beer

il biscotto cookie

la bistecca steak

bizzarro strange

blu blue

la borsa bag, purse

la bottiglia bottle

il bottone *button*
la braciola di maiale *pork cutlet*
il Brasile *Brazil*
bravo/a *good*
la bresaola *salted beef*
i broccoli *broccoli*
brutto/a *ugly, bad*
la buca delle lettere *mailbox*
bucato/a *laundry*
Buon viaggio! *Have a good journey!*
Buongiorno! *Good day! / Hello!*
Buonasera! *Good afternoon.*
/ Good evening.
buono/a *good*
buttare *to throw, to throw away*

C

la cabina telefonica *telephone booth*
il caffè *coffee*
la caffettiera *coffeemaker*
il calamaro *squid*
il calcio *soccer*
caldo *hot, warm*
cambiare *to change*
la camera *room*
il camerino *dressing room*
la camicia *shirt*
la campagna *countryside*
il campeggio *camping*
il Canada *Canada*
cantare *to sing*
il capello *hair*
il capolinea *end of the line, last stop*
il cappotto *coat*
la carne *meat*
la carota *carrot*
la carrozza *train car*
la carta di credito *credit card*

la cartolina *postcard*
la casalinga *housewife*
cattivo/a *bad*
c'è *there is/is there*
celibe *unmarried (man)*
cenare *to have supper*
cercare *to look for*
certo *of course; certainly*
il cestino *small basket*
che *who, whom, which*
Che peccato! *What a pity!*
Chi? *Who?*
chi *who*
Mi chiamo... *My name is...*
Si chiama... *Your name is... (formal); His/Her name is...*
chiedere *to ask*
il chilo *kilo*
il chilometraggio
illimitato *unlimited mileage*
chiudere *to close*
chiuso *closed*
la chiusura lampo *zipper*
ci *there / us*
la ciambella *doughnut*
il cibo *food*
la ciliegia *cherry*
la Cina *China*
cinese *Chinese*
la cintura *belt*
il cinturino *watchband*
il cioccolato *chocolate*
circa *about*
la città *city*
la clementina *clementine*
la cognata *sister-in-law*
il cognato *brother-in-law*
la coincidenza *connection*
la colazione *breakfast*
colorato/a *colored*
il Colosseo *the Colosseum*

Come? *How?*
comodo/a *convenient, comfortable*
compra *you buy (formal), he/she buys*
compreso *included*
compri *you buy (informal)*
con *with*
con i fiori *flowery*
confermare *to confirm*
la confusione *confusion*
la conoscenza *knowledge*
conoscere *to know / to meet*
conquistare *to conquer*
continuare *to continue*
il conto *bill*
il contorno *side dish*
controllare *to check*
convalidare *to validate*
conveniente *convenient*
il cornetto *croissant*
la cornice *frame*
il coro *choir*
correre *to run*
il corso *boulevard; course*
così *so, like that*
così tanto *so much*
cospargere *to dust, sprinkle with*
costa *it costs, seashore*
costano *they cost*
la cotoletta *cutlet*
cotto *cooked*
credere *to believe*
la crociera *cruise*
crudo *raw*
il cucchiaio *spoon*
la cucina *cooking, cuisine*
il cugino, la cugina *cousin*
il cuore *heart*
il custode *security guard*

D

d'accordo *agreed*
da fare *to do*
da parte di mia madre *on my mother's side*
da solo *on one's own*
dal dentista *to the dentist*
d'argento *silver*
davanti a *in front*
delle volte *sometimes*
il deposito *deposit*
a destra *on the right*
devo *I must*
di buone maniere *good-mannered*
di cotone *cotton*
di cristallo *crystal*
di fronte a *opposite*
di lino *linen*
di seta *silk*
di solito *usually*
dietro *behind*
dimenticare *to forget*
il direttore *manager*
discretamente *quite well*
discutere *to discuss*
disoccupato/a *unemployed*
disperatamente *desperately*
il distributore *gas station*
il distributore automatico *automatic ticket machine*
divorziato/a *divorced*
la ditta *firm*
la doccia *shower*
il dolce *dessert*
la domanda *question*
la donna *woman*
dopo *after*
d'oro *gold*
Dove? *Where?*
dritto *straight ahead*

il duomo *cathedral*

durante *during*

E

ecco *here is/here it is*
e(d) *and*
edicola *newspaper kiosk*
educato/a *well-mannered*
elementare *elementary*
l'errore (f.) *mistake*
Esce? *Are you going out? (formal)*
esperienza *experience*
essere abituato *to be used to*
l'estate (f.) *summer*
l'etto *one hundred grams*
l'ex-moglie *ex-wife*

F

fa *you do (formal), he/she does*
...fa *...ago*
la fabbrica *factory*
faccio *I do*
facile *easy*
fagiolini *green beans*
la famiglia *family*
fare bollire *to let boil*
fare colazione *to have breakfast*
fare uno strato *to make a layer*
la farina *flour*
la farmacia *drugstore*
il/la farmacista *pharmacist*
faticoso *tiring*
la fattura *invoice*
la femmina *female*
feriale *weekday*
la fermata (dell'autobus) *(bus) stop*
festivo *weekend and bank holiday*
la fetta *slice*
la fiamma *flame*

il fiasco *bottle, flask*

la fibbia *buckle*

la figlia *daughter*

il figlio *son*

il filetto *filet*

il filtro *filter*

fino a *until*

il fioraio *florist*

Firenze *Florence*

la forchetta *fork*

il formaggio *cheese*

il fornaio *baker*

il Foro Romano *the Roman Forum*

la fragola *strawberry*

francese *French*

il francobollo *stamp*

il fratello *brother*

freddo *cold*

frequentare *to attend, frequent*

fresco/a *fresh*

la frittura di pesce *mixed fried fish*

il fungo *mushroom*

il fruttivendolo *fruit and vegetable vendor*

funzionario *to work*

fuori sede *out of the main office*

G

la galleria d'arte *art gallery*

il gancio *hook*

il gelato *ice cream*

il genero *son-in-law*

i genitori *parents*

Genova *Genoa*

genuino/a *genuine*

la Germania *Germany*

il ghiaccio *ice*

già *already*

la giacca *jacket*

giallo *yellow*

giapponese *Japanese*
giocare *to play*
il giornalaio *newspaper vendor*
i giorni feriali *working days*
i giorni festivi *public holidays*
including Sunday
il giorno *day*
girare *to turn*
il giro *short trip*
la gita *trip*
il giubbotto *bomber jacket,*
denim jacket
la gonna *skirt*
il gorgonzola *gorgonzola cheese*
graffiata *scratched*
grasso *fatty*
grattugiato *grated*
gratuito/a *free, gratis*
Grazie. *Thank you.*
grazie mille *many thanks*
grigio *gray*
la grigliata mista *mixed grill*
il gruppo *group*
guardare *to watch, to look at*
la guida *guidebook*
il gusto *flavor*

H

ha *you have (formal), he/she/it has*
hai *you have (informal)*
hanno *they have*
ho *I have*
Ho fame. *I'm hungry.*
Ho sete. *I am thirsty.*

I

l'idraulico *plumber*
ieri *yesterday*
immagino *I imagine*
imparare *to learn*

impegnato/a *committed, involved,*
busy
l'impegno *engagement*
l'impiegato *office worker, the*
employee
l'impresa *business*
in anticipo *too early*
in bicicletta *by bicycle*
in corriera *by local bus*
in discoteca *to the disco*
in effetti *in fact*
in esilio *in exile*
in fondo a *at the end of*
in genere *in general*
in metropolitana *by subway*
in motorino *by motorbike*
in orario *on time*
in proprio *self-employed*
in ritardo *late*
in scatola *canned*
in tassi *by taxi*
l'incrocio *crossroads, intersection*
indaffarato/a *busy*
indietro *back*
l'indirizzo *address*
l'infermiere/a *nurse*
l'ingegnere (m.) *engineer*
inglese *English*
innamorato/a *in love*
l'insalata *salad*
l'insalata russa *Russian salad*
l'insegnante (m./f.) *high school*
schoolteacher
gli insetti *insects*
intelligente *intelligent*
intensivo *intensive*
interessante *interesting*
intero *standard ticket*
invece *on the other hand*
l'inverno *winter*
io *I*

L

i lacci *laces*
lamentarsi *to complain*
lasciare raffreddare *to cool*
il latte *milk*
la lattina *can (for soft drinks)*
lavora *you work (formal), he/she*
works
lavoro *I work*
il lavoro *work/job*
leggere *to read*
Lei *you (formal)*
lei *she*
lentamente *slowly*
la lettera *letter*
la lezione *lesson*
lì *there*
libero *free*
la libertà *freedom*
il liceo classico *classical*
high school
lieto/a *glad*
il libro *book*
il limone *lemon*
la lingua *language*
il litro *liter*
lontano *far*
a luglio *in July*
lui *he*

M

ma *but*
macchiato/a *stained*
in macchina *by car*
la macelleria *butcher shop*
la madre *mother*
la maglietta *tee-shirt*
il maglione *sweater*
mah... *well... (when thinking*
before answering)

mamma *Mom*
manca/mancano *is/are missing*
mandare *to send*
il mandarino *mandarin orange*
mangiare *to eat*
la manica *sleeve*
il manico *handle*
il mare *sea*
marrone *brown*
il Marsala *Marsala wine*
il maschio *male*
matrimoniale *double (bed)*
la mattina *morning, in the morning*
il mazzo *bunch*
il meccanico *mechanic*
il medico *doctor*
medio/a *fair*
la mela *apple*
la melanzana *eggplant*
Meno male! *Thank goodness!*
mescolare *to mix*
il mese *month*
il messaggio *message*
il Messico *Mexico*
mettere *to put*
Mi dispiace. *I am sorry.*
miei/mie *my (plural)*
migliore *best, better*
la minigonna *miniskirt*
mio *my*
il modulo d'iscrizione *enrollment form*
moltissimo *very much*
molto *very*
la montagna *mountain*
montare *to whisk*
morbido/a *soft, delicate*
morto *dead*
Mosca *Moscow*
la mucca *cow*
il museo *museum*

N
neanche *neither*
la nebbia *fog*
il negoziante *shopkeeper*
un negozio *a shop*
il negozio di abbigliamento *clothes store*
il negozio di calzature *shoe store*
nel garage *in the garage*
nero *black*
nessuno/a *none, nobody*
la neve *snow*
nevicare *to snow*
nient'altro *nothing else*
niente *nothing*
il nipote *grandson/nephew*
la nipote *granddaughter/niece*
noioso/a *boring*
noleggiare *to hire/to rent*
noleggio *rent*
il nome *first name*
il numero di telefono *telephone number*
non *not*
Non so. *I don't know.*
il nonno *grandfather*
la nonna *grandmother*
nubile *unmarried (woman)*
nuotare *to swim*
la nuora *daughter-in-law*
nuovo/a *new*

O
occuparsi *to look after*
occupato *busy*
offendersi *to take offense*
offro *I am offering / I offer*
ogni *every*
l'olio *oil*
ordinare *to order*

l'ordinazione (f.) *order*
organizzare *to organize*
organizzato *organized*
l'orologio *watch*
gli orecchini *earrings*
l'orologeria *watchmaker*
ottimo/a *excellent*

P
il pacchetto *package*
il pacco *parcel*
il pacco regalo *gift wrapped*
il padre *father*
il paio di scarpe *pair of shoes*
in palestra *in / to the gym*
la palestra *gym*
la pallacanestro *basketball*
il pane casareccio *farm-style bread*
il pane integrale *whole-wheat bread*
il panino *roll (with ham, cheese, and so on)*
i pantaloni *trousers*
Parigi *Paris*
parla *you speak (formal), he/she speaks*
parlato/a *spoken*
il parmigiano *parmesan cheese*
la parrucchiera/il parrucchiere *hairstylist*
partire *to leave*
la partita *game*
passare *to spend*
il passeggero *passenger*
la pasta *pasta / small cake*
la pasticceria *pastry shop*
la patata *potato*
il pecorino *type of sheep's cheese*
peggiore *worse, worst*
la pelletteria *leather store*
la pentola *pan*

il pepe pepper
la peperonata stewed peppers,
tomatoes, and onions
per for, in order to
la pera pear
Perché? Why?
perché because
Perché no? Why not?
permesso permit
però however
il personale staff
il pesce fish
la pescheria fish store
Le piace? Do you like? (formal)
Mi piace... I like...
il pianoforte piano
una piantina della città a street
map of the town
la piazza square
piccola/media/grande macchina
small/medium/large car
piccolo/a small
a piedi on foot
pigro/a lazy
piovere to rain
in piscina to the swimming pool
i piselli peas
più more
più grande older/taller/bigger
più piccolo/a younger, smaller
piuttosto rather
la pizzezza small pizza
placcato plated
il poeta poet
poi then
il pollo chicken
la polvere powder, dust
il pompelmo grapefruit
il pomeriggio afternoon
il portacandele candlestick
il portacenere ashtray

il portafoglio wallet
possibile possible
posso I can
la posta post office
il posto seat
il pranzo lunch
praticare practice
preferisco I prefer
preferito favorite
Prego! Don't mention it!
Prenda! Take!
prende you take (formal), he/she/it
takes
prendete you take (inf. plural)
prenotare to book (a room)
prenotato booked
prenotazione booking (reservation)
preoccuparsi to worry
la preparazione preparation
la pressione delle gomme
tire pressure
presto early
il prezzo price
la prima classe first class
la primavera spring
primo/a first
il primo first course
prodotti omeopatici homeopathic
products
progressivo/a go ahead (progressive)
Pronto? Hello?
proporre to propose
proprio just
il prosciutto cured ham
provare to try on
pulito/a clean
puntuale prompt, punctual
Può...? Can you...?
purtroppo unfortunately

Q
qualche some
qualche volta sometimes
qualcosa something
Quando...? When...?
Quanti?/Quante? How many?
Quanto? How much?
quarto/a fourth
quasi almost
quello/a that, that one
questa sera this evening
questo/a this
qui here
quindi therefore

R
raffinata refined
la ragioniera (f.) accountant
ragù meat sauce
il rapido express
respirare to breathe
rettangolare rectangular
la ricevuta fiscale receipt
ridere to laugh
ridotto reduced fare
rilassante relaxing
rilassarsi to relax
il rimborso refund
ripetere to repeat
riposarsi to rest
riposo settimanale day off
riscaldare to heat
il risotto risotto
la risposta answer
il ristorante restaurant
la riunione meeting
romantico romantic
rosa pink
il rosso d'uovo egg yolk
rotondo round

la rughetta arugula (salad green)
rosso/a red
russo/a Russian
il rumore noise

S

il salame salami
salire to get on
il salmone salmon
San Pietro Saint Peter
sano/a healthy
sardo Sardinian
sbagliato wrong
scaduto expired
la scaloppina scallop (of veal/chicken)
la scatoletta can
scendere to get off
sciare to ski
la sciarpa scarf
scolare to drain
lo sconto discount
lo scontrino receipt
lo scopo della visita objective of the visit
scorsa last
scotto overcooked
lo scultore sculptor
a scuola at school
scusi excuse me
secondo/a second
la seconda classe second-class
il secondo second course
segnalato/a signposted
il semaforo traffic lights
semplice plain
sempre always, still
Senta... Listen...
senti listen
senza without
separato/a separated

servire to serve
servizi (restroom) facilities
la settimana week
sfortunatamente unfortunately
sia... che... both... and...
signora Mrs./Madam
signore/signor Mr./Sir
simpatico/a friendly, nice
singola single
a sinistra on the left
la soddisfazione satisfaction
sofisticato sophisticated
il sole sun
solo only
sono I am, they are
la sorella sister
spagnolo/a Spanish
lo specchio mirror
la specialità speciality
spegnere to turn off
spesso often
lo spezzatino di vitello stewed veal
gli spinaci spinach
sporco/a dirty
sportivo/a sporty
la spremuta d'arancia freshly squeezed orange juice
la stagione season
stancarsi to get tired
stanco/a tired
stasera tonight
gli Stati Uniti the United States
gli stivali boots
la storia dell'arte history of art
la strada street
lo straniero foreigner
strappato torn
lo strato layer
stretto tight
lo studente/la studentessa student

studia you study (formal), he/she studies
lo studio medico doctor's office
studioso/a studious
subito right away
il succo di frutta fruit juice
il sugo sauce
la suocera mother-in-law
il suocero father-in-law
suo your (formal), his, her
suonare to play (a musical instrument)
il supermercato supermarket
il supplemento surcharge
svegliarsi to wake up
svizzero/a Swiss

T

tabaccaio tobacconist
la taglia size
tagliare to cut
tagliolini fine noodles
tanto so much, so long
la tariffa notturna night rate
il tartufo truffle
il tassista taxi driver
il tassi taxi
il tè tea
tedesco/a German
il telegiornale the news
il tempo time, weather
terzo/a third
tesoro darling
Ti chiami... You are called...; Your name is... (informal)
la tomba tomb
tornare to return
il torneo tournament
la torta cake
trovare to find
la tovaglia tablecloth

il tragitto *route*
il trasporto *transport*
trovarsi *to be located*
si trova *it is situated*
il tubetto *tube pasta*
tutto *all*

U

l'ufficio *the office*
l'ufficio degli scavi *archaeological excavations' office*
l'uovo *egg*
l'uva *grape*

V

Va bene. *OK*
la vacanza studio *study vacation*
vado *I am going, I go*
la valigia *suitcase*
la vaniglia *vanilla*
vedere *to see*
la vedova *widow*
il vedovo *widower*
vegetariano *vegetarian*
Venezia *Venice*
verde *green*
Vero? *True?*
versare *to pour*
verso *about*
la vetrina *shopwindow*
la via *street*
viaggiare *to travel*
il viale *avenue*
vicino/a *near*
la villa *villa*
il villaggio turistico *vacation resort*
il vino *wine*
il vino della casa *house wine*
la visita *visit*

vizioso/a *showy, ornate*
volentieri *willingly; with pleasure*
Volete...? *Do you want...?*
(*inf. plural*)
il volo *flight*
la volta *time, occasion*
vorrei *I would like*
vuoi *you want (informal)*
vuole *you want (formal), he/she wants...*

Z

la zanzara *mosquito*
la zia *aunt*
lo zio *uncle*
lo zucchero *sugar*
la zucchini *zucchini*

Notes

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