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Introduction to Italian

01.

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](https://www.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!

02.

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?

Yeah.

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.

Normale.

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 'o' sound like in orange, and the a is pronounced 'ah'. So how would you say 'general' in Italian?

Generale.

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

Legale.

So think of the 'eh' of elephant and import that over. Do it slowly.

Legale.

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?

Illegale.

Very good. Illegale. And you pronounce both e's as well, ill-eh, ill-eh. Illegale.

Illegale.

Very good. Global?

Globale?

Globale. Good. And plural? And the u is like 'ooh', 'ooh'.

Globales.

Ah, sorry. I meant the word plural.

Oh!

And the u is like 'ooh'.

Plurale.

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.

È.

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.

È.

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

È.

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

È.

So how would you say 'it is global'?

È globale.

È globale. Good. 'It is normal'?

È normale.

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'.

È natrale. Naturale.

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 'ooh'.

È naturale.

È naturale.

È naturale.

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?

È normale e naturale.

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.

Non è.

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

Non è.

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

I-deal-eh.

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

Ideal-eh.

Like 'ink'.

Ideal-eh.

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.

Ideale.

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

Non è ideale.

Good, but careful not to pronounce two l's on the end there, no? Ideale. We want to say ideal, ideal-eh. Non è ideale. How would you say 'it's original'?

È originale.

È originale. 'It's not original'?

Non è originale.

Non è originale. Good.

03.

How would you say 'real' in Italian? That ends -al, no?

Reale.

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.

Reale.

'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.

Reale.

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.

È.

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'.

È, è, reh.

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.

È, è, reh, reale.

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?

È reale.

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

E originale.

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.

Ré.

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...?

Leale.

Leale, good. How would you say 'he is loyal' or 'she is loyal'?

È leale.

Good. È leale. And real? What was real again?

Reale. Reale.

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, l y. 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?

Realmente.

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?

Globale.

Globale. Globally?

Globalmente.

Globalmente. Original?

Originalmente.

Just original?

Original.

But the word by itself, how is it?

Originale.

Good. Originally?

Originalmente.

Very good. Originalmente. How would you say 'generally it's legal'?

Generalmente è legale.

We're still carrying over quite a strong e sound from English, legal, no? So give me again, legal?

Legale.

Much better, good. Legale. So 'generally it's legal'?

Generalmente è legale.

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 'GENrly' no? But Italian won't do that.

Generalmente, generalmente, naturalmente.

Generalmente.

How was normal?

Normale.

Good, and normally?

Normalmente.

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?

Normalmente.

He is or she is loyal.

È loyale. Leale.

Very good. Normally he's loyal, normally she's loyal. Normalmente è leale. Very good.

Introduction to Italian

04.

Words ending -ible and -able in English are also from Latin, unless we stick something on like, you know, unless we say '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, ible, 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'. 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.

Possibile.

Good. And probable, how would that be? Probabile.

Probabile.

Take it slowly, syllable by syllable.

Probabile.

Probabile.

Probabile.

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.

Probabile.

Good.

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

Possibile.

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

Probable...probaba...probi...probibile.

Think of how it's written. How it's spelt p-r-o-b-a, probah.

Probah...probabile...probabile. It's almost like there's an extra b.

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.

Probabile.

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.

Probabilmente.

Probabilmente. Very good.

Probabilmente.

Very good. So that's probably. How would you say 'probably it's real'? 'Probably it's real'.

Probabilmente è reale.

Probabilmente è reale. Probably it's original.

Probabilmente è originale.

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

Possibile.

Possibile. And possibly?

Possibilmente

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

Possibilmente.

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

Possibilmente.

Good. Possibilmente.

Possibilmente.

How was natural?

Naturale.

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

Naturale.

Very good. Naturale. Naturally?

Naturalmente.

Very good. Naturalmente. Now this can mean like 'obviously', so you could say 'obviously, naturally, it's original'.

Naturalmente è originale.

Naturalmente è originale. How was normal?

Normale.

Good and normally or usually?

Normalmente.

Normalmente. Normally it's digital?

Normalmente è digitale.

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

Possibile.

Possibile. Good. And impossible, how would impossible be?

Impossibile.

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

Impossibile.

Impossibile. Good. Incredible would be?

Incredibile.

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?

Credib-leh.

Credibile.

Credibile.

(Unclear) Like credible in English, just in English it sounds very formal.

Credibile.

And how would you say 'it's believable'.

È credibile.

È credibile. Very good.

05.

'I want' is 'voglio'.

Voglio.

Or 'voy-o'.

Now this is spelt v-o-g-l-i-o. 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.

Voglio.

Good. How was 'it is', 'he is', 'she is'?

È.

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

Non è.

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?

Non è voglio.

Think it through, not from memory.

Voglio. Non voglio. Non voglio.

Non voglio. The word for it is 'lo'. Lo.

Lo.

L-o. Lo.

Lo.

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?

Lo voglio.

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'.

Voglio...non...

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.

Non.

And then what's next?

Lo.

Good. And then?

Voglio.

Very good. Non lo voglio. Give me again 'I want'.

Voglio.

Good. I don't want?

Non voglio.

And I don't want it?

Non lo voglio.

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 a-t-i-o-n, 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. A-r-e. So invitation – invitare.

Invitare.

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.

Visitare.

Visitare. Very nicely pronounced! Cancel, to cancel is cancellare. So c-e or c-i in Italian makes 'che' or 'chi' so here we get cancellare – and also there's two ls in this verb. Cancellare.

Cancellare.

Good and we want to pronounce both of those ls – it might feel like a little bit of a pause actually cancel-lare.

Cancellare.

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 ls which is less obvious. Cancellare. How would you say 'I want to cancel'. I want is the first part.

Voglio.

Good.

Cancellare.

Very good. And two ls, cancellare.

Cancellare.

Very good. I want it?

Lo voglio.

Lo voglio. Now, if you want to say 'I want to cancel it' you can keep that 'it' up front.

Lo voglio cancellare.

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.

Non lo voglio cancellare.

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...?

Celebrare.

Very good that you got the che! Very good. Okay no, that's very good, take it slowly syllable by syllable.

Celebellare.

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

Celebrare.

Celebrare.

Celebrare.

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 c-e, 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.

Do you want me to go ahead?

No. So, now you could say in Italian, for example, 'I want to celebrate'.

Voglio celebrare.

Voglio celebrare. Very good.

06.

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?

Don.

And then we add –are.

Donare.

Donare. So the same as with celebrate. We have celebration, we get rid of the –ation and we're left with celebr.

Celebrare.

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.

Coordinare.

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

Terminare.

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?

Finale.

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...?

Seperare.

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.

Separare.

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.

Separare.

Good. How would you say 'I want to donate'?

Voglio donare.

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.

Donare.

Slowly though.

Donare.

Good.

Donare.

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'?

Voglio donare.

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.

Usare.

And that's maybe more common. So how would you say 'I want to use it'? So 'it I want to use'?

Lo voglio usare.

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

Finire.

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...?

Terminare.

Very good. Terminare. I want to finish.

Voglio terminare.

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

Lo voglio terminare.

Good and I don't want to finish it?

Non lo voglio terminare.

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.

Non voglio.

Good. To imagine. Now, imagine has two m's in Italian, and you'll pronounce those both.

Immaginare.

Find it slowly, don't guess it.

Immaginare.

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

Imagine. Immaginare.

Good, and two m's. Immaginare.

Immaginare.

Very good. I don't want to imagine?

Non voglio immaginare.

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 t-i, t-i, for you. So if you wanted to say for example, 'I want to visit you'. 'You I want to visit'.

Ti voglio visitare.

Good. Ti voglio visitare. I want to invite you?

Ti voglio...ti voglio invitare.

Ti voglio invitare. Very good.

07.

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'?

Lo voglio.

Lo voglio, good. And we could also say 'I love you', 'I want you well'. Do you remember how that was?

Te voglio bene.

Ti. Ti voglio bene.

Ti voglio bene.

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.

Cancellarlo.

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'.

Lo voglio cancellare.

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?

Voglio cancellarlo.

Very good. Voglio cancellarlo. Very good. We have 'preparation' which also means we can get the verb 'to prepare' in Italian.

Prepara...preparare.

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

Preparare.

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.

Me.

But how is that spelled in Italian?

With an i.

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.

Mi voglio preparare. There's a lot of r's.

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.

Preh.

And then pah-rah-reh.

Preparare.

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

Mi voglio preparare.

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

Mi voglio preparare.

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?

Voglio prepararmi.

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'?

Conformare.

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.

Non mi voglio conformare.

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

Yes.

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

Non voglio conformarmi.

Non voglio conformarmi. Very good.

Track 08

So, this, 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?

Lo voglio

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

No lo voglio.

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' it's not but [?] 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.

Non è possibile.

With to ss – possibile. To cancel it?

Cancelarelo, cancelar lo

Good. Non è possibile cancelar lo.

Non è possibile cancelar lo.

But it's important to take time with this double consonants, like possibile and cancelare and they will also give you more time to think what's coming next, no? So it feels like a pause, we are actually pronouncing both of these ss. Possibile. And again, cancel, ar, cancelarlo.

Cancelarlo.

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?

No. it has to be in the front.

Let's try it. Let's put it in the front first. So, you I want to invite

To voglio invitare

Ti voglio invitare. And do you think there's anywhere else there it could go that ti?

Voglio invitarti, invitarti.

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.

Crietaire

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?

Creiare

Creare.

Creare.

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

Compiare

A bit slower.

Compleare

Any [??] process, you wanna divide it into like the smallest thoughts possible, no? so we're really in control of it.

Comple

So, the first bit is, what is it without the ation, which is complic actually.

Complic.

It's easy to lose the c because it's like part of the next syllable, no? Complication 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.

Complicare

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 and this can be con or com, so in complicare we have a m there. Complicare actually means with folding which is interesting, no? when something gets complicated it's like

With holding?

folding.

With folding.

With folding, eh. That's what it means to fold actually is piegare, piegare. And if you think that's strange. Ah the word for simplemindedness or naivety is Einfeld which means one fold. One fold. So you know there is a shelled [?] mentality there somehow about folding and 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 09

To demonstrate, to demonstrate in Italian is dimostrare. Dimostrare

Dimostrare.

And it's spelled d-i-m-o-s-t-r-a-r-e. 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.

Dimostrare.

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.

Mostrare.

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

Mostrare.

The monster is il mostro. Il mostro.

Il mostro.

So that's the monster. So you can see all of this connected. How would you say I want to show you? I want to show you.

Voglio mostra- , voglio mostrarti.

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?

Capitale.

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

Voglio mostrare, mostrarti la capitale.

Good. Voglio mostrarti la capitale. Or ti voglio mostrare la capitale. So we have this same root of monster in monitor, [ɛ?], also money, eh 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? eh, mortgage, is a death pact. We have mortal, no? How would mortal be in Italian?

Mortale

Mortale. Exactly. So mortgage and we have that t that we don't pronounce in mortgage. That actually means death pact. Eh, then we have advertisement. Advertisement actually means a warning. To warn in Italian is avvertire. Two vs avvertire.

Avvertire.

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?

Te voglio avvertire

Ti voglio avvertire. Or voglio avvertirti. And then we have the word debt, no? Which is spelled d-e-b-t in English. And the word devo in Italian. So that b becomes a v in Italian. Devo means I owe or I have to d-e-v-o. devo. I have to or I owe.

Devo.

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? Ti devo avvertire.

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, I must or I owe.

Devo

To show you

Mostra, mostrarte

Good. The capital.

La capitale.

Devo mostrarti la capitale. I must cooperate?

Devo corporare.

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.

Devo informarmi

Devo informarmi. Good. I must visit you.

Devo visitarti.

Very good. Devo visitarti.

Devo visitarti.

Good. Or ti devo visitare. Very good.

Track 10

So how was I want?

Voglio

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

Devo

Devo.

Devo

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 when it's, 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.

Io

And this is spelled i-o. 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.

Io voglio.

Io voglio. I want it. We will have the I first.

Io lo voglio.

Good. I don't want it.

Io non voglio.

And the it?

Io non lo voglio.

Good. But if you say it slowly and broken like this, you would pronounce more io. Io non lo voglio.

Or more fluently, io 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

Possibile.

Very good. Possibile.

Possibile.

Now I can is posso, posso, posso with two ss.

Posso.

So I can or I am able, no? your ability or 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, emphasizing I? lo posso.

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.

Posso cancelare.

Good. And the it?

Posso lo cancelare.

That's [?] 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? [student says sth]. Good. Lo posso cancelare. Or?

Posso cancelarelo. Cancelarlo.

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

Non posso cancelare lo.

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

Non lo posso cancelare.

Much easier, no?

Yeah.

Non lo posso cancelare. The word for them is li.

li.

so we have lo for it and li for them. I can cancel them? I'm able to cancel them.

Le posso cancelare.

So it's li, l-i. li posso cancelare. Or posso cancelarli. The word for today in Italian, today is oggi.

Oggi

That's o-g-g-i. oggi.

Oggi.

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, oggi which feels and sounds like a pause, no? oggi. And then it 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.

Non posso cancelare, cancelarle

Good.

Cancelarle.

Today.

Oggi.

Very good. Non posso cancelarli oggi. How was I have to, I must or I owe?

Devo.

Very good. Devo. To organize, to organize. So we can go from organization and we get organizzare. So here we have to zs in Italian. Organizzare. To organize.

Organizzare.

Very good. and of course the word organ is related to organized, no? your organs are organized. They have to be, so that's connected. Organ, organized. To organize, organizzare. So how would you say I have to organize it? I have to organize it.

Devo organizzare lo. Organ... lo devo organizzare.

Exactly if you have a problem to put that thing on the end then lo devo organizzare. How would you say I have to organize them?

Li devo organizzare.

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, 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?

Mostri.

Mostri. Monsters, no? so il mostro, il mostro, the monster becomes I mostri. So the I the I 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.

Cane.

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

Canine?

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

Cani.

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?

Concerto?

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

Concerto.

Concerto.

Concerto.

So il concerto is the concert and concerts would be?

Concerti.

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.

Vedere.

Like video, video is a Latin word, no? it's sharing its root there with vedere, to see. That's v-e-d-e-r-e. vedere.

Vedere.

How would you say I want to see it?

Lo, lo voglio vedere.

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

Le voglio vedere.

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

Voglio vedere il concerto.

Voglio vedere il concerto. And how would you say I want to see the concerts? The concerts.

Voglio vedere I concerti.

And il also changes in the plural.

I.

I. so again just the plural sound, I

I concerti.

Good. Voglio vedere I concerti. To confirm, to confirm, like a confirmation, no? in Italian is confermare. Now this is what we deny [?] in English confirm, but in Italian it becomes an e which consequently makes it sound more like the English, no? confermare.

Confermare.

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?

Poss....

That's it. Now you, you only need to think of the I bit [?] now. What is I on the verbs?

o. eh, poss, posso.

Posso. I can't confirm it today. I can't confirm it today.

Non posso confermar, non lo posso confermare oggi.

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?

Non posso firmar, firmare, firmarlo oggi.

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?

Convertibile.

Convertibile. Good.

Introduction to Italian

11.

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.

Hello.

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?

Collaborare.

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

Collaborare.

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'?

Voglio collaborare.

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'.

Lavorare.

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'.

Lavorare.

How would you say 'I want to work'?

Voglio lavorare.

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'?

Oggi.

'Oggi', very well done on the pronunciation of the two gs 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'.

Oggi non voglio lavorare.

Very good. Oggi non voglio lavorare. What was 'I have to', 'I must' or literally 'I owe'?

Devo.

Devo. Good. And again we have another b to v shift, no? In English we have the letter b in the word debt, d-e-b-t, 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?

Oggi devo lavorare.

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?

Lavo...lavoro.

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'.

Lavoro.

Lavoro. I'm working today.

Oggi lavoro.

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 very important not to accent that ending, we want the accent before. Lavoro.

Lavoro.

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

Oggi non lavoro.

Oggi non lavoro. Good. The word 'to see' is 'vedere'. Vedere.

Vedere.

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'.

-Ere.

'-Ere', good, so we get rid of that, we put our o, and that gives us 'I see' or 'I'm seeing'.

Vedo.

Vedo. 'I see you', 'you I see'.

Ti vedo.

Ti vedo. I don't see you.

Non ti vedo.

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'?

Possibil.

Possibile. And 'I can'?

Posso.

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

Non posso vederti.

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'?

Non ti posso vedere, devo lavorare.

Very good. Very good. 'Non possi 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.

Oggi non posso vederti, devo lavorare.

Very good. Oggi non posso vederti, devo lavorare. So tell me again what was 'possible'?

Possibile.

Possibile. Words ending -ity, i-t-y like 'possibility', we can also make Italian. All we have to do is replace this -ity with -ità. -Ità i-t-a. 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?

Possibilità.

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

Possibilità.

Good, we have two s's there so we hang around on them, possibilità. So we had 'probable', which was?

Probable.

Probabile.

Probabile.

Probabile. And 'probability'?

Probabilità.

Very good. Probabilità. 'Personality' would be?

Personalità.

'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.

Persona.

'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'?

Generosità.

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.

Generoso.

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'.

Provare.

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'.

Provo.

'Provo', good. I'm trying out LanguageTransfer.

Provo LanguageTransfer.

Good, provo LanguageTransfer. You could also say the word for 'I' if you wanted to be emphatic, what was that?

Io.

Yeah.

Io provo LanguageTransfer.

Good, 'io provo LanguageTransfer'. The word for 'I', 'io', you know when you really emphasise it, it's much more like 'ee-o', but when you say it quickly it might sound like 'yo'. Io provo LanguageTransfer. So you might hear both there, 'ee-o provo LanguageTransfer', 'yo provo LanguageTransfer'. How would you say I'm trying it?

Io provo.

Very good, io provo. I'm not trying it?

Non io provo.

Non io provo. Io non io provo.

12.

So how was 'probable' in Italian?

Probabile.

And 'probability'?

Probabilità.

Good. How would you say 'opportunity'?

Opportunità.

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

Opportunità.

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.

Città.

So here we have c-i-t-t-a. So it's a slight irregularity for our rule, no, which is expected being such a small word we have two ts. And we know that c-e and c-i give us the 'ch' sound, so city, c-i-t-t-a, città.

Città.

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?

La città.

La città. The personality?

La personalità.

La personalità. The person?

La persona.

La persona. The speciality?

La specialità.

Good! Very well done. C-i giving us 'ch' again like in 'città', 'city' so 'la specialità'. What was 'I must'?

Devo.

Devo, and 'you must'?

Devi.

Devi, good. 'You must try LanguageTransfer', what was 'to try', related to 'probable' which actually means 'triable', 'try-utable'?

Provare.

Provare. So 'you must try LanguageTransfer'.

Devi provare LanguageTransfer.

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'?

Devi provarlo.

'Devi provarlo', good. Or where else could you put the 'lo'?

Lo devi provare.

Very good. Lo devi provare. So we have 'ee', an i sound for 'you' like in 'devi'. Give me again 'to try'.

Provare.

Provare. And 'I try'?

Provo.

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'?

Provi.

Provi, good. 'Are you trying the speciality', 'are you trying out the speciality', 'are you giving the speciality a try'? How would that be?

Provi la specialità.

Very good. Provi la specialità? 'Tomorrow' is 'domani', 'domani'.

Domani.

D-o-m-a-n-i. Domani. Tomorrow.

Domani.

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'.

Devi vedere la città domani.

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'.

Vedi la città domani?

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?

La vedi domani?

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'. T-a-r-d-i. Tardi.

Tardi.

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'?

Lo è tardi, lo è tardi.

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

È tardi.

So this is the open eh, no, that is pronounced more like 'eh!' 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'. P-i-u, più.

Più.

So how would you say 'later', 'more late'?

Più tardi.

Più tardi. How would you say 'it is later'?

È più tardi.

È più tardi. I see it later. I see it later.

Lo vedo più tardi.

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'.

La vedo più tardi.

Very good. La vedo più tardi. I'll try it later.

Lo provo più tardi.

Very good. Lo provo più tardi. What was 'to work'?

Lavorare.

Lavorare. I'm working later.

Lavoro più tardi.

Lavoro più tardi. Are you working later?

Lavori più tardi?

Lavori più tardi?

Lavori più tardi?

Good. Are you working tomorrow?

Lavori domani?

Lavori domani? Aren't you working tomorrow?

Non lavori domani?

Non lavori domani? 'To do' or 'to make' in Italian is 'fare'.

Fare.

F-a-r-e. Fare.

Fare.

So what is the bit there that shows us it's 'to make'.

-Are.

-Are. A-r-e. How would you say 'I want to do it later'.

Lo voglio fare più tardi.

Lo voglio fare più tardi. Very good. You must do it later. 'You must', 'you owe', 'to do it later'.

Lo devi fare più tardi.

Lo devi fare più tardi. Very well done.

Language Transfer Italian Track 13

What was to work again?

Lavorare

Lavorare. Are you working later?

Lavori più tardi

Good. Lavori più tardi. Aren't you working later?

Non lavorie più tardi

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

Perché

So how would you say, why aren't you working tomorrow? Why aren't you working tomorrow?

Perché non lavori domani?

Very good. Perché non lavori domani. Why don't you try it? What was to try?

Provare.

Provare. Why don't you try it?

Perche non prova... provi?

Good, and the it.

Perche non lo provi?

Very good. Perche non lo provi. So what was why again?

Perché.

Perché. Perché also means because. Perché literally means either for what, or for that. 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 a 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?

Fare.

Fare. I don't want to do it because today I'm working. So the first bit, I don't want to do it.

Non voglio

To do it

No lo voglio fare.

Because today I'm working

Perché oggi lavoro

Very good. Non lo voglio fare, perché oggi lavoro. I can't, I'm not able to do it because today I'm working.

Non lo posso fare perché oggi lavoro.

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 a mile, per gallon it means for a gallon.

The word for please in Italian is per favore. Per favore.

Per favore

Per favore 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 Ps and Fs 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?

Yes.

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

Parlare.

p-a-r-l-a-r-e. 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.

Italiano.

I speak Italian.

Parlo... parlo... parlo italiano.

Parlo italiano. Very good. Do you speak Italian?

Parli italiano?

Parli italiano.

Parli italiano.

Don't you speak Italian?

Non parli italiano?

Non parli italiano? I speak it.

io lo parlo.

Very good. And very good for adding the io or 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?

Perché non parli italiano?

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

Padre.

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 giovè. 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?

Donnerstag.

Donnerstag, which means thunders-day, of course.

Language Transfer Italian Track 14

Good day, Good Day, in Italian is Buon giorno.

Buon giorno.

That's buon and that is carrying the meaning of good. And then giorno that's 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. But also we have this word in English no, in journal. Journal, a journal of course related to giorno, day.

Giorno.

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

Il giorno.

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

I giorni.

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 indication in English, so it's quite straightforward to find that verb in Italian.

Indicare.

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?

La positività.

Good and these feminine ending –a, take la for the. La positività. The negativity?

La negatività.

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. So indication becomes indicazione.

Indicazione.

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

La condizione.

La condizione. The tradition?

La tradizione.

La tradizione. So we've seen already that with nouns, the –i sound, the i, can give us the plural.

We have the day...

Il giorno

Il giorno and then the days?

I giorni.

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

Canne. Il canne.

Il canne. And the dogs?

I canni.

I canni. So to say the we have il for the singular, for the masculine nouns and the I for the plural. Il canne, i canni. Tell me again, what was condition?

Condizione.

Condizione. And the conditions?

Condizione.

Again?

Condizione.

That's the singular still, no? So you can change that –e to an –i to get the plural.

Condizioni.

Condizioni. Indications?

Indicazioni.

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

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

Parlare.

Parlare. And you speak?

Parli.

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

Mostrare.

Mostrare. And I show?

Mostro.

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, no? Is the noun. How is you show?

Mostri

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

Mostri.

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 -i sound has nothing to do with plural. And in mostri – monsters – the -i sound has nothing to do with you. What was to work?

Lavorare.

Lavorare. And I work?

Lavoro

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

Il lavoro.

So lavoro- job, the same as lavoro - I work. How would you say you work?

Lavori.

Lavori. And the jobs?

I lavori.

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!

Language Transfer Italian Track 15

The word for when in Italian, is quando.

Quando.

Q-U-A-N-D-O, quando. When are you working?

Quando lavori?

Good. Quando lavori? When are you working tomorrow?

Quando lavori domani?

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

Perché.

Perché and also because, no? So, we said that che is either what or that. Perché as 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?

Quando è che lavori?

What are we saying there, literally?

When is it when you are working?

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?

Vedere.

Vedere. The house in Italian is la casa.

La casa.

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?

Voglio vederle- vedere la casa.

Voglio vedere la casa. I want to see it. When we mean the house.

La voglio vedere.

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

Quando.

Quando. When are you seeing the house?

Quando vederi vedi – quando vedi la casa?

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?

Quando è che vedi la casa?

Good. And here we hear the difference quite nicely, between the two different Es. 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. 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?

Casa.

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 i sound, now we will have the -e giving us the e sound. So casa is house. How do you say houses?

Case.

Case. How is the house?

La casa.

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

Le case.

Le case. I want to see the houses.

Voglio vedere le case.

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?

Le.

Le. Good. So, I want to see them?

Le voglio vedere.

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

Quando vedi le case?

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

Quando le vedi?

Quando le vedi? Tell me again what was the house?

La casa.

La casa. La cosa is the thing. La cosa.

La cosa.

How would you say things?

Cose.

Cose. And the things?

Le cose.

Le cose. Good. But thing – the singular.

Cosa.

Cosa. Tell me again the word for why.

Perché.

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

Che cosa.

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?

Che cosa vedi?

Che cosa vedi? Or?

Cosa vedi?

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?

Cosa?

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?

Dimostrare.

Good, but not de, but...?

Ah! Dimostrare.

Dimostrare.

Dimostrare.

Dimostrare.

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?

Parlare.

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?

Che cosa parlar- parli? Che cosa parli?

Of what thing you speak?

Di cosa parli?

Di cosa parli? Di che cosa parli? Di che cosa è che parli?

Di che cosa è che parli?

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?

Vedere.

Good. I see.

Vedo

I see you?

Ti vedo.

Ti vedo. So the you, as in I see you, is ti – T-I. 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, T-U, tu.

Tu.

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

Tu vedi.

Tu vedi. Do you see the house?

Tu vedi la casa?

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

Tu la vedi?

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

Tu le vedi?

Tu le vedi? When are you seeing the house?

Quando vedi la casa?

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?

Che cosa vedi?

Good. Che cosa vedi? Cosa vedi? What do you see?

Che cosa vedi tu?

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

Tu vedi la cosa?

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

Cose.

Cose. And the things.

Le cose.

Very good. So, we've seen two ways of making the plural. We can have an -i sound for words ending in -o or -e. We saw for example canne – dog and canni – dogs. Or, journo – day. And journi – days. We saw indicazione and indicazioni, so the -i sound i for words ending in -o or -e and then for our nouns ending in -a we have an -e or an e sound to make the plural. Casa - case. Cosa - cose.

Language Transfer Italian Track 16

What was the word for house?

Casa.

Casa, good. And thing?

Cose. Cosa.

Cosa. Good. Cose, what is it?

Plural.

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 que and chi. So its counter intuitive comparing with English. A thing, a thing, is una cosa.

Una cosa.

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?

Voglio mostrare – Ti voglio mostrare una cosa.

Very good. Ti voglio mostrare una cosa. Or, voglio mostrarti una cosa. What was to do or to make?

Do you remember?

Fare?

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.

Ti voglio fare vedere una cosa.

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

Voglio fare vederti una cosa.

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?

Voglio farti vedere una cosa.

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

Mi vedi?

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

Tu mi vedi?

Tu mi vedi? Good.

Tu mi vedi?

How would you say, I see you?

Ti vedo.

Ti mi vedo. No so when its you seeing we have the 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?

Tu ti vedi?

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

Voglio

Voglio. You want is vuoi.

Vuoi.

This is V-U-O-I. So its quite irregular. From voglio to vuoi. But we can see that its still ending in -i.

We still have that -i for you. So you want. Tu vuoi.

Vuoi.

Do you want it?

Lo vuoi.

Lo vuoi and of course we mentioned how voglio is related to volunteer. 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?

Lo voglio fare non? Non lo vuoi fare?

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

Que cosa vuoi fare?

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

Perché.

Perché. Why don't you want to do it?

Perché, non vuoi farlo?

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?

Perché non vuoi farmi vedere?

Very good. Perché non vuoi farmi vedere? To come. To come in Italian is venire. That's V-E-N-I-R-E. 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?

With.

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.

Venire.

Do you want to come?

Vuoi venire?

Vuoi venire? Don't you want to come?

Non vuoi venire?

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

Perché non vuoi venire?

Perché non vuoi venire? What was house, again?

Casa.

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

A casa.

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

Vuoi venire a casa?

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

Tardi

Tardi. And later?

Più tardi.

Più tardi. Do you want to come home later?

Vuoi venire a casa più tardi?

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

Possibile.

Good, possibile. And possibility?

Possibilitar.

Possibilitar. Very good. And from this we can get I can, which was...?

Posso.

Posso. Posso and voglio have the same irregularity for the you form. So, just as we had vuoi for you want, we have puoi for you can. P-U-O-I. So again, still ending -i to show that it's you. Tu puoi.

Tu puoi.

So what was again, you want?

Vuoi.

Vuoi. And you can?

Puoi.

So maybe we want to pronounce a little bit more the U at the beginning, so it's a little bit more like puoi.

Puoi.

Puoi.

Puoi, much better. Puoi. Can you come?

Puoi venire?

Puoi venire? Can you come home later?

Puoi venire a casa più tardi?

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

Quando.

Quando. Very good. Q-U-A-N-D-O. Quando. When can you come home?

Quando puoi venire a casa?

Quando puoi venire a casa? So, this can be home or it can imply, it can also imply, my house. 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?

Puoi venire a casa mia più tardi?

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

Quando puoi venire a casa mia?

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

Language Transfer Italian Track 17

How was I want?

Voglio.

Voglio. And you want?

Vuoi.

Vuoi.

Vuoi.

Good. I can?

Posso.

Posso. And you can?

Puoi.

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

Fare.

Fare. You do or you make is also a little irregular. We have tu fai. F-A-I. Tu fai.

Tu fai.

So how would you say, what are you doing?

Che cosa fai?

Che cosa fai? Cosa fai? What are you doing later?

Che fai più tardi?

You could hear che fai più tardi? Che fai più tardi? Cosa fai più tardi. Che cosa fai più tardi. What do you want to do later?

Che cosa vuoi fare più tardi?

Very good. Che cosa – cosa vuoi fare più tardi? What do you want to show me? What do you want to make me see?

Che cosa fare - no. Che cosa vuoi farmi vedere?

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. Vendere.

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

Puoi vendere la casa.

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

Puoi vendere le case.

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

Puoi vendere le cose.

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

Vendi le cose?

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?

Prio- priorità

Priorità. Responsibility? The I in -ibility is an A in Italian, so it's more like responsAbility. How would that be?

Responsabilità.

Responsabilità. Activity is very similar. Instead of CT, we get two Ts there. So how would that be?

Activity.

Attività.

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?

Le.

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

Le priorità.

And it's a T on the end, no? Priorità. How would say the possibility?

La possibilità.

La possibilità. And the plural? The possibilities?

Le possibilità.

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

La città?

And the cities?

Le città?

Le città. Do you want to see the cities?

Vuoi vedere- vuoi vedere le città?

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?

Cose.

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

Le persone.

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

La personalità.

La personalità. And the personalities in plural?

Le personalità.

Le personalità. Good. The celebrity?

Celebr—Celebrità.

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

La celebrità.

Very good. La celebrità and the CE of course giving us 'che'. And the plural? The celebrities?

Le celebrità.

Le celebrità. Good. The word for friend in Italian is amico. A-M-I-C-O, amico.

Amico.

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

Amica.

Amica and in the plural, female friends?

Amiche.

Amiche.

Amiche.

Amiche. Amiche is spelled. A-M-I-C-H-E. Here we have to put the CH to maintain the hard 'k' sound, otherwise the CE would give a 'ch' sound AmiCHe which is not the word its amiche. So that's spelled A-M-I-C-H-E. 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.

Il mio amico.

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?

Ochi. Ochi-

Oggi.

Oggi voglio- Oggi voglio vedere il mio amico.

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

Vendere.

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. Conoscere.

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?

Vuoi conoscere il mio amico?

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 it becomes la and also mio becomes mia. Do you want to meet my friend (and we mean a female friend).

Vuoi conoscere la mia amica?

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.

Voglio vedere la mia amica più tardi.

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?

Amiche.

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.

Le mie amiche.

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.

Vuoi conoscere le mie amiche?

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

Conoscere.

Conoscere.

Vuoi conoscere le mie amiche.

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?

Vuoi conoscere la città?

Good. Vuoi conoscere la città? The 'she' sound in conoscere is spelled SCE. So, we've seen how CE gives us 'che', but SCE gives us 'she' like in conoscere. C-O-N-O-S-C-E-R-E. Do you want to get to know the cities?

Vuoi conoscere le città?

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.

Language Transfer Italian Track 18

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.

conoscere

How would you say you know?

Conosci.

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

Mi conosci?

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

Tu mi conosci?

Tu mi conosci? Do you know my friend? Let's refer to a male friend.

Conosci il mio amico?

Conosci il mio amico? And a female friend.

Conosci la mia amica?

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.

Non conosci le mie amiche?

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

Lo voglio.

Lo voglio. So the word for it was...?

Lo.

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?

La voglio.

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?

Lo conosci?

Lo conosci? Do you know her?

La conosci?

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

conosco. conoscco.

So its CI and CE that gives us che and chi, and then SCE and SCI that gives us sheh and shee. But it's only with the E and the I that we get these odd sounds popping up. Otherwise it's much more intuitive.

Conosco.

Conosco. So now we have SCO which just gives us sco. Conosco. I know you.

Ti conosco.

Ti conosco. I know him.

Lo conosco.

Lo conosco. I know her.

La conosco.

La conosco. I see her.

La vedo.

La vedo. I don't see her.

Non la vedo.

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

La voglio conosc- conoscere.

Very good. Very good on the accent there. La voglio conoscere. La voglio conoscere. Do you know her?

La conosci?

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

Tu la conosci?

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 words for you, in the sense of you see, you know, is...?

Tu.

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

Il tuo amico.

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

Voglio conoscere il tuo amico.

Voglio conoscere il tuo amico. And a female friend?

Voglio conoscere la tua amica.

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

Lo voglio.

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

Li voglio.

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

Le. Le voglio.

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?

Li conosco.

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?

Le conosco.

Le conosco. And I want to get to know them. I want to meet them.

Le voglio conoscere.

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

To females.

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

Li voglio conoscere.

Li voglio conoscere. I want to see them.

Li voglio vedere.

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

Invitare.

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

Le voglio invitare.

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.

Li voglio invitare.

Li voglio invitare. You want.

Vuoi.

Do you want to invite them?

Li vuoi invitare?

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

Puoi.

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

Puoi invitarle?

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

Puoi invitarli?

Puoi invitarli? Very good.

Language Transfer Italian Track 19

What as to invite?

Invitare.

Invitare. And I invite?

Invito.

Good. You invite.

Inviti.

Inviti. So we have the O sound on the -o showing that the verb is for I, and the -i or the -I sound showing that it is for you. The ending for we is -iamo, I-A-M-O, iamo.

Iamo.

So we invite is...

Invitiamo.

Invitiamo. We're inviting you.

Ti invitiamo.

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 inviitiamo, it means we pay, we'll pay. Andare. Andare in Italian means to go. Andare.

Andare.

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?

Andiamo.

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.

Andiamo.

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

Andiamo?

Andiamo? Shall we go? Andiamo? What was to sell, again?

Vendere.

Vendere, very good. We're selling it.

Lo vendiamo.

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

La vendiamo.

La vendiamo. Shall we sell it?

Lo vendiamo?

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.

Li vendiamo.

Li vendiamo and feminine things?

Le vendiamo.

Le vendiamo. And shall we sell them?

Le vendiamo?

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

Venire.

Venire, we are coming?

Veniamo.

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

Veniamo più tardi puitardi?

Veniamo più tardipuitardi? When shall we come?

Quando veniamo?

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

Vedere.

Vedere. We see.

Vediamo.

Vediamo. So we have vendiamo -we sell, veniamo - we come and vediamo - we see. So going back to the tu form and you will never get confused, no. To go back to the to form. Whether its vedere, vendere, venire. We see you.

Ti vediamo.

Good.

Ti vediamo

And what did you do with that confusion, to get over the confusion?

I go back to infinitive.

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.

Ci.

How do you spell that?

C, C-H-I?

C-H-I in Italian would give us ki, it would give us the hard K.

Oh, ok, so it's just C-I

C-I. So kind of counter intuitive coming from English. C-I , 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?

Ci vediamo.

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?

Capitale.

Capitale, and it ends in –e. So how might it go into plural?

With an –i.

Very good.

Capitali.

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.

La capitale.

La capitale. And the capitals.

Le capitali.

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

Conoscere.

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.

Voglio conoscere la capitale.

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?

Capi.

Capi. Capire, capire, is to understand.

Capire.

Capire. We understand

Capriamo. Capiamo.

Good. Capiamo. good. We don't understand

Non capiamo

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

Non ti capiamo.

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

Non lo capiamo.

Non lo capiamo or her, we don't understand her.

Non la capiamo.

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

Non li capiamo.

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.

Non le capiamo.

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

Ci

Ci. C-I, ci. We don't understand each other.

Non ci capiamo.

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.

Scappare.

Good you can hear the two Ps because you pronounced them. And we don't have the e- at the beginning like we do in English, escape. So it's S-C-A-P-P-A-R-E. Scappare.

Scappare.

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 split. What was the word for late, like in English slang as well.

Tardi.

Tardi. It's late, let's escape.

È tardi, scappiamo

Very good. È tardi scappiamo. It's late, I'm getting out of here, I'm escaping.

È tardi, scappo.

Good. È tardi, scappo. È tardi, io scappo. Io scappo

Italian Track 20

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

Preparare.

Preperare. We prepare ourselves or we get ready, we're getting ready.

Ci prepar- prepariamo.

Good, ci prepariamo. We're getting ready later.

Ci prepariamo più tardi.

Ci prepariamo più tardi. What was I want?

Voglio.

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

Vogliamo.

Vogliamo, but you want was?

Vuoi.

Good, V-U-O-I, vuoi. Do you want to see us?

Ci vuoi vedere?

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

Noi.

N-O-I. So, we have the word for we, and the word for us?

Ci.

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

Noi vogliamo.

Noi vogliamo. We don't want.

Noi non vogliamo.

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

Noi non lo vogliamo.

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

Ci vogliamo vedere.

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

Non ci vogliamo vedere.

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

Noi non ci vogliamo vedere.

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?

Vogliamo preparachi.

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

Posso.

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

Possiamo.

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

Possiamo vedere il tuo amico più tardi?

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

Vediamo il tuo amico più tardi?

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

Vediamo vedere il tuo amico più tardi?

You said, we are seeing to see!

Oh!

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

Vediamo il tuo amico più tardi?

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.

Non possiamo vederci.

Good. Non possiamo vederci. Non ci possiamo vedere. So, we have posso - I can, possiamo - we can, but you can was...?

Puoi.

Puoi. Good. P-U-O-I. Puoi. Can you see us tomorrow? What was tomorrow?

Domani.

Domani. Can you see us tomorrow?

Puoi vederci domani?

Puoi vederci domani? What was to do or to make?

Fare.

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

Fai.

Fai. If it were regular, we would take away the -are and be left with fi. But were not, we have fai.

You do you make -tu fai. To give is dare.

Dare.

So, we have fare – to do or to make and dare - to give. D-A-R-E. And you give has the same irregularity as fai. So how would that sound?

Dai.

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 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?

Diamo.

Diamo. And with the word for we.

Noi diamo.

Noi diamo. The word for book is libro. L-I-B-R-O. Just like library in English. Of course, these two words are connected. Library and libro - book or il libro – the book.

Il libro.

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?

Possiamo vederci domani?

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

Perché devo darti il libro.

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.

Non possiamo darti il libri domani.

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

Perché lavoramo- lavoriamo – lavoriamo.

Perché lavoriamo. Non possiamo darti il libri domani perché lavoriamo.

Italian Track 21

How was I can?

Posso

Good and we can?

Possiamo

And you can?

Possi

It was a little more irregular, no?

Puoi

Puoi. P U O I, puoi, good. So it still ends in I, no? P U O I. And how was the book? You can think about library in English.

Il libro

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

Dare

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

Puoi darmi il libro?

Very good, Puoi darmi il libro. So you can use puoi to talk about what somebody can do, what are the 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.

Il tuo libro

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

Puoi darmi il tuo libro?

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?

Dai

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?

Mi dai il tuo libro?

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, no? How would you say can you give me the thing?

Puoi darmi dai la cosa?

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

La tua cosa.

La tua cosa. And and your things?

Le tue cose.

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

Puoi darmi le tue cose?

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 mila mile mili, when they come together we have a slight change in Italian. Milo becomes melo, mili becomes meli, mila becomes mela 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?

Puoi darmelo?

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?

Me la dai?

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

Me li dai?

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

Puoi darcele?

Puoi darcele? Good. Me le dai?

Me le dai?

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?

Mi puoi fare vederle?

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?

Me lo fai vedere?

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

Puoi farmelo vedere?

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

Ci

Ci. And ci becomes ce. What was to sell?

Vendere.

Vendere. Very good. The accent at the beginning, no? which is odd for Italian. It doesn't happen very often but we do have this accent [???] sometimes. Vendere. Are you selling us the house?

Ci vendi la casa?

Very good. Ci vendi la casa? Are you selling us the house? Is it you who's selling us the house?

Tu ci vendi la casa?

Tu ci vendi la casa? Good but what if we say: is it you selling us it? And it refers to the house.

Tu ce lo vendi?

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

Tu ce la vendi?

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?

Voi ce la vendere?

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

Vuoi.

Vuoi. To sell them to us?

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 tu form.

Vuoi vendercela?

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

Vuoi venderceli?

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

Ti vendiamo la casa

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, no-I, noi. So we're selling you the house.

Noi ti vendiamo la casa.

Very good. Noi ti vendiamo la casa. We're selling you it and we mean the house?

Noi ti la vendiamo

Good and what happens with ti la?

Te la vendiamo.

Good. Noi te la vendiamo.

Noi te la vendiamo.

Good. We're selling you them and still we mean the houses so it's plural feminine. We're selling you them.

Noi te le vendiamo.

Very good. Noi te le vendiamo. Very good. The car, the car is la macchina, which actually just means machine. That's spelled M A - [laughter]. You like that? so that's spelled M A C C H I which gives us the hard ch sound C H I, chi, N A. La macchina. And it's a double consonant no because we have C and then CH so that makes us hang around a little bit on the ch 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? Automobile or automobilo, no?, 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?

L'opportunità.

L'opportunità. But the opportunity is here we won't join them together the word for the and opportunity. So how would that sound like?

Le opportunità.

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

L'università.

Very good, l'università. So la università becomes l'università. But the plural the universities?

Le università.

Le università. The opinion? We saw was that words that end in T I O N, when they become -zione, but this is I O N, so it would just become -ione.

L'opinione.

L'opinione. But the plural the opinions?

Le opinione.

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

Le opinioni.

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?

Non posso venderti la macchina.

Very good non posso venderti la macchina. I can't sell you my car?

Non posso venderti la mia macchina.

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.

Non posso venderti la mia.

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?

Non posso vendertela.

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?

Non te la posso vendere.

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

Fare.

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.

Me lo puoi fare?

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

Ce lo puoi fare?

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

Cucina.

How is that spelled?

C U C I N A

Very good, very good! Ci, C I, cucina. C U C I N A, And what gender is it?

Feminine.

Feminine, no? It ends in an a so it looks feminine. So the kitchen would be?

La cucina.

La cucina. And the kitchens?

Le cucine.

Le cucine. To cook is cucinare.

Cucinare.

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

Mi puoi cucinare la specialità?

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, no?, the speciality?

Me la puoi cucinare?

Very good. Me la puoi cucinare? Puoi cucinarmela? Very good.