The two most important verbs are avere – to have and essere – to be. Essere is also in connection with stare: to be.

Come sta? How are you? Sto bene, grazie, e tu (Lei, if a stranger) Sto a casa. I am at home.

I will give you the Present Tables here, which will be followed with the Perfect Tables in the next lesson.

The way I have written it before to you, is not very clear, so I will create the Tables.

Nearly all verbs have the same system, but there are variations

Essere is one of the variations. When I have introduced you to the “Present Tables”, I will write a few sentences underneath.

Essere is being used for “moving” verbs, like - andare - (walking)

Sono andata (I have walked.) This is the “Perfect,” used often.

It will come clear when I wrote the Tables and Sentences. Those Perfect Tables will follow in the next lesson.

It is also very important to write the “Pronounces” like = - il, i, la, le lo gli - before the nouns.

It’s hard to learn those, because in the English language is only” the” for all.

A word starting with an s for instance: student, will be lo studente (m), la studente (f)

Plural: will be gli studenti (m) le studente (f)

There are also words which will be pulled together:

I will write those later to make it easier. Then I will write a few important every day sentences. You have to use them, and in no time you find it easy to talk

Here is the first set of Tables:

Avere (to have)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(io)</th>
<th>(tu)</th>
<th>(lui/lei)</th>
<th>(lei/Lei)</th>
<th>(noi)</th>
<th>(voi)</th>
<th>(loro)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(io) ho</td>
<td>hai</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>abbiamo</td>
<td>avete</td>
<td>hanno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tu) have</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>he/she has</td>
<td>he/she has</td>
<td>(polite)</td>
<td>we have</td>
<td>you have</td>
<td>they have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(lui/lei) I have</td>
<td>(lui/lei) I have</td>
<td>(lui/lei) I have</td>
<td>(lui/lei) I have</td>
<td>(lui/lei) I have</td>
<td>(lui/lei) I have</td>
<td>(lui/lei) I have</td>
<td>(lui/lei) I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(lei/Lei) he/she has</td>
<td>(lei/Lei) he/she has</td>
<td>(lei/Lei) he/she has</td>
<td>(lei/Lei) he/she has</td>
<td>(lei/Lei) he/she has</td>
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<td>(lei/Lei) he/she has</td>
<td>(lei/Lei) he/she has</td>
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<tr>
<td>(noi) we have</td>
<td>(noi) we have</td>
<td>(noi) we have</td>
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<td>(noi) we have</td>
<td>(noi) we have</td>
<td>(noi) we have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(voi) you have</td>
<td>(voi) you have</td>
<td>(voi) you have</td>
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<td>(voi) you have</td>
<td>(voi) you have</td>
<td>(voi) you have</td>
<td>(voi) you have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(loro) they have</td>
<td>(loro) they have</td>
<td>(loro) they have</td>
<td>(loro) they have</td>
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<td>(loro) they have</td>
<td>(loro) they have</td>
<td>(loro) they have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Essere (to be)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(io)</th>
<th>(tu)</th>
<th>(lui/lei)</th>
<th>(lei/Lei)</th>
<th>(noi)</th>
<th>(voi)</th>
<th>(loro)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(io) I am</td>
<td>(tu) I am</td>
<td>(lui/lei) I am</td>
<td>(lei/Lei) I am</td>
<td>(noi) we have</td>
<td>(voi) you have</td>
<td>(loro) they have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A word starting with an s for instance: student, will be lo studente (m), la studente (f)

Plural: will be gli studenti (m) le studente (f)

There are also words which will be pulled together:
(tu) sei - you are
(lui/lei) e’ - he/she is
(no) siamo - we are
(voi) siete - you are – addressing several.
(loro) sanno - they are

L=1B

**Andare** (to go)

vado - I go
vai - you go
va - he/she goes
andiamo - we go
andate - you go - addressing several
vanno - they go

**Parlare** (to speak)

parlo - I speak
parli - you speak
parla - he/she speaks
parliamo - we speak
parlate - you speak - addressing several
parlano - they speak

Parlare is one of many verbs who end with are. They have all the same system:
o, i, a, iamo, ate, anno - after =parl-

**Scrivere** (to write) The same principle goes with ere and ire, except for some

Scrivo - I write
scrivi - you write
scribe - he/she writes
scriviamo - we write
scriviate - you write polite or addressing several
scrivanno - they write

Here are some words which can be combined with the pronouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>il</th>
<th>lo</th>
<th>la</th>
<th>l'</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>gli</th>
<th>le</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>al</td>
<td>allo, alla, all’</td>
<td>ai</td>
<td>agli</td>
<td>alle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di</td>
<td>del, dello, dell’</td>
<td>dei, degli, delle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da</td>
<td>dal, dallo, dalla</td>
<td>dall’</td>
<td>dai</td>
<td>dagli</td>
<td>dalle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>nel, nello, nella</td>
<td>nell’</td>
<td>nei</td>
<td>negli, nelle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con</td>
<td>col, collo, colla</td>
<td>coll’</td>
<td>coi</td>
<td>cogli</td>
<td>colle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Su</td>
<td>sul, sullo, sulla</td>
<td>sull’</td>
<td>sui</td>
<td>sugli</td>
<td>sulle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---------------------------.

il mio, la mia, i miei, le mie = mine
il tuo, la tua, i tuoi, le tue = yours (familiar)
il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue = his/hers, yours
il nostro, la nostra, i nostri, le nostre = our/s,
il vostro, la vostra, i vostri = your/s
Believe me, it looks harder then it is, because you only need this now and again!
\textit{il} is the single (m) \textit{lo} is the single before s- and z
\textit{la} “ (f) \textit{l’} stands before a- i and o at the beginning of a word
\textit{i} “ plural (m) \textit{gli} stands before the plural of s- and z
\textit{le} “ “ (f)

\textbf{L=1 (C)}
Here are a few examples:
\begin{itemize}
  \item il cane e’ fuori the dog is outside
  \item i cani sono fuori the dogs are outside
  \item trovi la mela sulla tavola you find the apple on the table
  \item trovi le mele sulla tavola you find the apples on the table
  \item lo studente legge il suo libro the student is reading his book
  \item gli studenti leggono gli suoi libri the students are reading their book
  \item la finestra e’ chiusa the window is closed
  \item le finestre sono chiuse the windows are closed
  \item io dormo nel mio letto I sleep in my bed
  \item loro dormono nelli suoi letti They sleep in their bed
  \item quanti anni hai? How old are you
  \item sei soltanto un/a bambino/a you are only a child
  \item una ragazza un ragazzo a girl a boy
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Sentences}
Buon giorno signora/signor/signorina. In a letter: Gentilissima Signora!
\begin{itemize}
  \item Come state? How are you?
  \item Grazie, bene. E’ Lei? (polite) (E’ tu?)
  \item Molto bene, grazie.
  \item Avete dormito bene? (polite) hai dormito bene? Si, grazie.
  \item Did you sleep well? Did you sleep well Yes thank you
  \item La colazione e’ pronta Breakfast is ready.
  \item Che ora e’? What is the time?
  \item E’ l’una It is one pm – am.
  \item Sono le due nel pommerigio it is two in the afternoon
  \item Uno- due - tre – quattro – cinque - sei – sette - otto - nove – dieci - undici - dodici
  \item Retornate per pranzo? (polite) (Retorni per pranzo?) will you return for dinner?
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Siamo d’accordo} we agree

Quando siete/sei stata/o/i alle vacance vi/ti hanno piaciato (ti piace) la spiaggia?
When you were on holiday, did you like the beach?
Oh si, fu bellissimo. Tutto il giorno il sole splende. Sono bruciata, anche il
mio marito e’ troppo bruciato. Oh yes, it was beautiful. All day long the sun
did shine.
I have sunburns and also my husband is very much sunburned.
Qui piove tutt’ il giorno, giorno, dopo giorno. E’ un’ estate cattivo. Speriamo
che l’anno prossimo vediamo il sole piu spesso.
Here it rains all day long, day after day. Let’s hope that next year we will see
the sun more often.

I miei non possono mai viaggiare.
My parents can never travel again.
Mia sorella e mio fratello lavorono tutt’ il tempo.
My sister and brother are working all the time.

Mi piace passeggiare alla spiaggia, ma anche nel bosco. L’alberi sono belli.
(prende una passeggiata = taking a walk.)

I like going for a walk on the beach, but also through the woods. The trees are
beautiful.
Quando sono a casa mia, leggo molto. Ho molti libri
When I am at home, I read a lot. I have many books.

La sua amica ha capelli lunghi. Una delle mie amiche e’ alto.
Her friend has long hair. One of my friends is tall.

Un’altra e’ piccola.
Another one is small.

Come ti chiama? Mi chiamo Giovanni
What is your name? My name is Giovanni.

Qui e al di la’. = here and there

Non aspetto l’ora quando le ragazze e i ragazzi arrivarono!
I can’t wait until the girls and boys are arriving!

Che cosa vuoi dire? Niente.
What are you trying to say? Nothing.

Tu dico Tu mi dico Sono aspettando
I am telling you. Tell me I am waiting
Prego, dammi il libro che e’ sulla tavola.
Please, give me the book which is on the table.

Ho la impressione che non vuol mai dirmi niente
I have the impression that you will never tell me anything.

Dimmi ora
Tell me now

Mi piace di ascoltare alle canzone.
I like to listen to songs.

Fa freddo - it’s cold fa caldo it’s warm

Che cosa vogliamo fare oggi? What shall we do today?
Credo abbiamo bisogno di scrivere alcune lettere or:deviamo scrivere alcuni lettere
I think we must write some letters
Guarda, c’è un negozio, e a destra c’è una marketa aperta
Look, there is a shop and at the right there are market stalls
A sinistra c’è un parco.
On the left is a park
Noi tutti i quanti vogliamo andare insieme
We all want to walk together

L=1 (E)

E’ replaces the French é. I looked it up on the Italian Newspaper. They write it like this.
It’s a bit of a mixture, but I hope it will help you a little.
I will continue if you like it. Its lots of fun for me.