

## Il verbo essere ed i pronomi soggetti

\*Subject pronouns, as in English are divided into 3 groups, first, second and third person. (Fill in the blanks with the Italian equivalent. See p. 28)

<b>io</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>noi</b>	<b>we</b>
<b>tu</b>	<b>you (fam.)</b>	<b>voi</b>	<b>you (plural)</b>
<b>Lei</b>	<b>you (form.)</b>	<b>Loro</b>	<b>you (formal)</b>
<b>lui</b>	<b>he</b>	<b>loro</b>	<b>they</b>
<b>lei</b>	<b>she</b>		
<b>l@i</b>	<b>nonbinary</b>		

\*Verbs are conjugated, as in English, according to the subject.

\*Unlike in English, the word for 'I', in Italian 'io', is not capitalized unless it begins a sentence.

\*The words *it* and *they* are seldom expressed when referring to animals or objects.

Parlo inglese anch'io. È un gatto. Sono le matite di Marco.

\*The English **you** has many equivalents in Italian. When talking to one person, use *tu* or *Lei*, depending on the level of formality. Be sure to write **Lei** (*you, form.*) with a capital L to distinguish it from **lei** (*she*). **Lei** with a capital L is used for both a man and a woman. It does not have specific gender.

Giovanni, **tu** studi bene! Signor Brazzale, **Lei** è molto serio. Che cosa studia **lei**?

\*Use **voi** to address a group of people in both formal and informal settings. The formal second person **Loro** is seldom used. You should just be able to recognize it.

**Voi** siete bravi studenti! Ragazzi, **voi** mangiate i spaghetti?

**Essere** Fill in the blanks with the present conjugation of *essere*. See p. 29)

**io** \_\_\_\_\_ **noi** \_\_\_\_\_

**tu** \_\_\_\_\_ **voi** \_\_\_\_\_

**Lei** \_\_\_\_\_ **Loro** \_\_\_\_\_

**lui/lei/ l@i** \_\_\_\_\_ **loro** \_\_\_\_\_

\*Unlike English, Italian does not require subject pronouns. They are usually omitted. Sometimes you have to use the context to identify the subject.

Sono studente. Sono brave studentesse.

\*Rising intonation at the end of a sentence turns a statement into a question. To reply in the negative, place **non** (not) directly before the verb. Use **no** only as a negative response.

È un dizionario? No, non è un dizionario.

\*Note the differences in meaning in these statements.

È un esame. C'è un esame. Ecco un esame.

*Conjugate the verb essere according to the subject pronouns below and complete the sentence with the vocabulary given.*

1. noi / i ragazzi? (noi)
2. tu / un alunno (tu)
3. io / uno studente di lingue (io)
4. lei / un'insegnante di storia (lei)
5. voi / amici di Luisa (voi)
6. loro / compagni di classe (loro)
7. lui / un professore bravissimo (lui)
8. loro / studentesse di storia (loro)
9. Lei / studente di tedesco.