

## THE PRESENT TENSE INDICATIVE OF REGULAR VERBS

### FIRST-CONJUGATION VERBS(-ARE)

	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	-o	-iamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	-i	-ate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	-a	-ano

### SECOND-CONJUGATION VERBS (-ERE)

	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	-o	-iamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	-i	-ete
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	-e	-ono

### THIRD-CONJUGATION VERBS (-IRE)

	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	-o / isco	-iamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	-i / isci	-ite
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	-e / isce	-iscono

## THE PRESENT TENSE INDICATIVE OF VERY COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

<b>ESSERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	sono	siamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	sei	siete
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	è	sono
<b>AVERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	ho	abbiamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	hai	avete
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	ha	hanno
<b>ANDARE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	vado	andiamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	vai	andate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	va	vanno
<b>FARE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	faccio	facciamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	fai	fate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	fa	fanno
<b>DOVERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	devo / debbo	dobbiamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	devi	dovete
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	deve	devono / debbono
<b>POTERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	posso	possiamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	puoi	potete
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	può	possono

<b>VOLERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	voglio	vogliamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	vuoi	voLETE
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	vuole	vogliono
<b>VENIRE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	vengo	veniamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	vieni	venite
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	viene	vengono
<b>TENERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	tengo	teniamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	tieni	tenete
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	tiene	tengono
<b>USCIRE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	esco	usciamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	esci	uscite
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	esce	escono
<b>MORIRE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	muoio	moriamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	muori	morite
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	muore	muiono
<b>DARE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	do	diamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	dai	date
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	dà	danno
<b>STARE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	sto	stiamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	stai	state
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	sta	stanno
<b>DIRE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	dico	diciamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	dici	dite
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	dice	dicono
<b>RIMANERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	rimango	rimaniamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	rimani	rimanete
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	rimane	rimangono
<b>SAPERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	so	sappiamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	sai	sapete
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	sa	sanno

## THE PASSATO PROSSIMO / PRESENT PERFECT

### FORMING THE PAST PARTICIPLE

#### INFINITIVE

-are  
-ere  
-ire

#### PAST PARTICIPLE

-ato  
-uto  
-ito

### THE PASSATO PROSSIMO WITH AVERE

The past participle agrees in gender and number with the direct **object** pronoun, or ne. Example:

<b>PARLARE</b>	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
FIRST PERSON	ho parlato	abbiamo parlato
SECOND PERSON	hai parlato	avete parlato
THIRD PERSON	ha parlato	hanno parlato

Most verbs, especially transitive verbs form the passato prossimo with avere.

### THE PASSATO PROSSIMO WITH ESSERE

The past participle agrees in gender and number with the **subject**. Examples:

<b>ANDARE</b>	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
FIRST PERSON	sono andato/a	siamo andati/e
SECOND PERSON	sei andato/a	siete andati/e
THIRD PERSON	è andato/a	sono andati/e

Common verbs that form the passato prossimo with essere:

1. Intransitive verbs expressing motion:  
*andare, arrivare, cadere, entrare, giungere, partire, salire, scappare, scendere, tornare, uscire, venire.*
2. Verbs that express a change in state or condition:  
*cambiare, crescere, diventare, morire, nascere.*
3. Verbs that express ideas of remaining, needing, happening, beginning and pleasing:  
*capitare, cominciare, dispiacere, essere, fallire, iniziare, mancare, occorrere, piacere, restare, rimanere, risultare, riuscire, sembrare, sopravvivere, succedere.*

## THE IMPERFECT TENSE

The imperfect tense is almost completely regular.

The below endings are added to the stem + the characteristic vowel of the verb

	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
FIRST PERSON	-vo	-vamo
SECOND PERSON	-vi	-vate
THIRD PERSON	-va	-vano

The verb **essere** is irregular

<b>ESSERE</b>	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
FIRST PERSON	ero	eravamo
SECOND PERSON	eri	eravate
THIRD PERSON	era	erano

## THE FUTURE TENSE

The below endings are added to the infinitive minus the final **-e**.

In **-are** verbs, the **a** of the infinitive changes to **e**.

	<b>SINGULAR</b>	<b>PLURAL</b>
FIRST PERSON	-ò	-emo
SECOND PERSON	-ai	-ete
THIRD PERSON	-à	-anno

## THE CONDITIONAL MOOD

The endings are added in the same way as with the future tense

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
FIRST PERSON	-ei	-emmo
SECOND PERSON	-esti	-este
THIRD PERSON	-ebbe	-ebbero

## MODIFIED FORMS OF THE INFINITIVE IN THE FUTURE AND CONDITIONAL

1. **dare, fare, and stare** do *not* change the **a** of the infinitive to **e**.
2. **andare** drops the **a** of the infinitive in the future tense.
3. **-Ere** verbs that are stressed on the infinitive ending drop the **e** of the infinitive. Examples:  
*avere, cadere, dovere*
4. **vivere**, also follows the above pattern.
5. Other **-ere** verbs have **-rr-** in the stem. Examples:  
*venire, dolere, valere*
6. **essere** has an irregular future stem: **sar-**.

## THE IMPERATIVE

### THE TU IMPERATIVE

For **-are** verbs the ending is **-a**.

For **-ere** and **-ire** verbs it is the same as the present tense indicative form.

The negative imperative is **non + infinitive**.

Five common verbs have irregular **tu** command forms, some with alternatives:

**andare** vai / va'

**dare** dai / da'

**dire** di'

**fare** fai / fa'

**stare** stai / sta'

### THE VOI IMPERATIVE

The same as the present-tense indicative except for **avere** and **essere**: **abbiate** and **siate**.

The negative imperative is **non + verb**.

### THE FORMAL IMPERATIVE (LEI AND LORO)

The imperative forms are taken from the present subjunctive.

The negative imperative is **non + verb**.

### THE NOI IMPERATIVE

The same as the present-tense indicative.

The negative imperative is **non + verb**.

### IRREGULAR IMPERATIVES

Some common irregular imperatives:

	<b>tu</b>	<b>noi</b>	<b>voi</b>	<b>Lei</b>	<b>Loro</b>
INFINITIVE	IMPERATIVE	IMPERATIVE	IMPERATIVE	IMPERATIVE	IMPERATIVE
avere	abbi	abbiamo	abbiate	abbia	abbiano
essere	sii	siamo	siate	sia	siano
sapere	Sappi	sappiamo	sappiate	sappia	Sappiano

## REFLEXIVE VERBS

### THE CONJUGATION OF REFLEXIVE VERBS

A reflexive verb appears with a pronoun that refers to the subject of the sentence.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
FIRST PERSON	mi	ci
SECOND PERSON	ti	vi
THIRD PERSON	si	si

Often, verbs that express aspects of a person's daily routine are reflexive. **Examples:** *addormentarsi, svegliarsi, alzarsi, lavarsi, pettinarsi, radersi, spogliarsi, truccarsi, vestirsi.*

All reflexive verbs form the passato prossimo with **essere** as the auxiliary verb.

## THE PASSATO REMOTO

### FORMATION OF THE PASSATO REMOTO

A set of endings is added to the stem of the verb.

-ARE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
FIRST PERSON	-i	-mmo
SECOND PERSON	-sti	-ste
THIRD PERSON	-ò	-rono

-ERE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
FIRST PERSON	-i	-mmo
SECOND PERSON	-sti	-ste
THIRD PERSON	-é	-rono

-IRE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
FIRST PERSON	-i	-mmo
SECOND PERSON	-sti	-ste
THIRD PERSON	-ì	-rono

-Ere verbs that are regular have an alternate set of endings in three of the six forms. These forms are considered more formal. Example:

VENDERE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
FIRST PERSON	vendetti	vendemmo
SECOND PERSON	vendesti	vendeste
THIRD PERSON	vendette	vendettero

### COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

-ere verbs that are stressed on the stem rather than the ending are conjugated as follows:

LEGGERE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
FIRST PERSON	lessi	leggemmo
SECOND PERSON	leggesti	leggeste
THIRD PERSON	lesse	lessero

**essere** is completely irregular:

ESSERE	SINGULAR	PLURAL
FIRST PERSON	fui	fummo
SECOND PERSON	fosti	foste
THIRD PERSON	fu	furono

The passato remoto has many additional irregular forms.

## THE GERUND

The gerund of an **-are** verb ends in **-ando**.

The gerund of an **-ere** or **-ire** verb ends in **-endo**.

The gerund is invariable—it never changes for gender or number.

The gerund of *essere* is **essendo**.

The progressive form consists of **stare** + gerund

## THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

### FORMATION OF THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

<b>-ARE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	-i	-iamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	-i	-iate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	-ì	-ino
<b>-ERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	-a	-iamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	-a	-iate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	-a	-ano
<b>-IRE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	-a	-iamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	-a	-iate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	-a	-ano

### VERY COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

<b>ANDARE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	vada	andiamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	vada	andiate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	vada	vadano
<b>-DARE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	dia	diamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	dia	diate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	dia	diano
<b>-DOVERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	debba	dobbiamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	debba	dobbiate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	debba	debbano
<b>-ESSERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	sia	siamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	sia	siate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	sia	siano
<b>-FARE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	faccia	facciamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	faccia	dacciate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	faccia	facciano
<b>-POTERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	possa	possiamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	possa	possiate

<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	possa	possano
<b>-SAPERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	sappia	sappiamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	sappia	sappiate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	sappia	sappiano
<b>-STARE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	stia	stiamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	stia	stiate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	stia	stiano
<b>-VOLERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	voglia	vogliamo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	voglia	vogliate
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	voglia	vogliono

## THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

### FORMATION OF THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	-ssi	-ssimo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	-ssi	-ste
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	-sse	-ssero

The verbs **essere**, **dare**, and **stare** have irregular stems, but their endings are the same as those of regular verbs.

<b>ESSERE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	fossi	fossimo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	fossi	foste
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	fosse	fossero
<b>DARE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	dessi	dessimo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	dessi	deste
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	desse	dessero
<b>STARE</b>	<i>SINGULAR</i>	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>FIRST PERSON</i>	stessi	stessimo
<i>SECOND PERSON</i>	stessi	steste
<i>THIRD PERSON</i>	stesse	stessero

## SUMMARY – CHEAT SHEET

Imperfect Indicative	Imperfect Subjunctive	Passato Remoto
STEM+[aei]vo	STEM+[aei]ssi	STEM+[aei]i
STEM+[aei]vi	STEM+[aei]ssi	STEM+[aei]sti
STEM+[aei]va	STEM+[aei]sse	STEM+[òéi]
STEM+[aei]vamo	STEM+[aei]ssimo	STEM+[aei]mmo
STEM+[aei]vate	STEM+[aei]ste	STEM+[aei]ste
STEM+[aei]vano	STEM+[aei]ssero	STEM+[aei]rono
Present Indicative	Present Subjunctive	
STEM+o	STEM+[iaa]	
STEM+i	STEM+[iaa]	
STEM+[aee]	STEM+[iaa]	
STEM+iamo	STEM+iamo	
STEM+[aei]te	STEM+ate iate	
STEM+[aoo]no	STEM+[iaa]no	
Future		Conditional
STEM+[eei]rò		STEM+[eei]rei
STEM+[eei]rai		STEM+[eei]resti
STEM+[eei]rà		STEM+[eei]rebbe
STEM+[eei]remo		STEM+[eei]remmo
STEM+[eei]rete		STEM+[eei]reste
STEM+[eei]ranno		STEM+[eei]rebbero