



Present

The Italian present tense is by far the easiest and most common conjugation of the Italian verbs, and perhaps of the verbs in any language.

Conjugation

- -are
 - singular: o, i, a
 - plural: iamo, ate, ano
- -ere
 - singular: o, i, e,
 - plural: iamo, ete, ono
- -ire
 - singular: o, i, e
 - plural: iamo, ite, ono

Irregularities

Irregularities concerning the **-are** termination are verbs which root ends in **G** or **C**. These verbs adopt an **H** to dull the sound of the **C** and **G** (think of the **U** in the Spanish to dull the **G** sound). This procedure is applied to the 2S and 1P.

- Examples: giocare, pagare → **h** → giochi, paghi

A second irregularity rule comes packed in the verb roots ending in **I**. To these, the **I** is simply removed in the 2S and 1P at the time of conjugating it.

- Examples: mangiare → ÷ → mangi (notice that if it was not removed it would be magii)

For the termination, **-ire** the conjugational irregularities include verbs like capire, pulire, finire, obbedire, etc. None of these irregularities follow a rule. They must be memorized. Such irregular verbs are conjugated as follows:

- The last letter of the verb stem takes on a **SC** for the 1S, 2S, 3S, and 3P
 - Example: capire, pulire, finire → **sc** → capisco, pulisco, finisco.

Conjugation Chart

PERSON	ARE (1st ending)	ERE (2nd ending)	IRE (3rd ending)
1S	parlo	metto	dormo
2S	parli	metti	dormi
3S	parla	mette	dorme
1P	parliamo	mettiamo	dormiamo
2P	parlate	mettete	dormite
3P	parlano	mettono	dormono