



Presente Condizionale

The presente condizionale makes for a long conjugation because it starts from the infinitive verb (omitting the ending "e"), rather than from the stem, as other verbs. Thus to form the conditional form of the verb **mettere**, we start from **metter**. Nonetheless, this is a respectively easy conjugation since all the regular verbs follow the same ending without exceptions. Therefore, the following endings apply to verbs ending in -are, -ere, -ire:

- singular: erei, esti, ebbe,
- plural: emmo, este, ebbero

There is one important note about the verbs ending in -are. The ending **A** is exchanged for an **E**. Therefore, we would not start from **pagar**, but from **pagher**. Notice also the addition of the **H** in order to keep a consistent pronunciation. While talking about pronunciation, it must be kept in mind that, verbs ending in **-iare** eradicate the **I**.

Example: mangiare → mangerei

When to Use

It may be used in most situations where the English "I would ..." or "I could..." satisfies the case.

PERSON	ARE (1st ending)	ERE (2nd ending)	IRE (3rd ending)
1S	parl <u>e</u> ri	mett <u>e</u> ri	dorm <u>i</u> ri
2S	parl <u>e</u> sti	mett <u>e</u> sti	dorm <u>i</u> sti
3S	parl <u>e</u> bbe	mett <u>e</u> bbe	dorm <u>i</u> bbe
1P	parl <u>e</u> mmo	mett <u>e</u> mmo	dorm <u>i</u> mmo
2P	parl <u>e</u> ste	mett <u>e</u> ste	dorm <u>i</u> ste
3P	parl <u>e</u> bb <u>er</u> o	mett <u>e</u> bb <u>er</u> o	dorm <u>i</u> bb <u>er</u> o