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A KEY

TO THE

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.

J. H. 1826

A KEY

TO THE

ITALIAN LANGUAGE,

AND CONVERSATION;

CONTAINING

IDIOMS, EXPRESSIONS, AND DIALOGUES,

ON A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS,

WITH

AN INTRODUCTION

TO THE

Italian Grammar.

The whole arranged in such a manner as to enable the Student
to acquire a speedy knowledge of the

ITALIAN LANGUAGE,
AND PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO TRAVELLERS.

BY
J. MARCONI.

Longum iter est per praecepta, breve et efficax per exempla. — Seneca.



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PREFACE.

THE author presents this little work as an introduction to the Italian Language. It is especially intended for those who are desirous of acquiring such a knowledge of this fashionable language, as will enable them to converse on the most familiar subjects. The numerous examples will better shew the use of the different parts of speech than long explanations of the rules of the language. The general arrangement of these rudiments is upon the plan of a popular little work by l'Abbé Bossut.

The Vocabulary consists of Substantives, Adjectives, Pronouns, &c. in constant use: the dialogues are of the most familiar description, and will be found peculiarly suited to Travellers to whom this KEY is offered as a useful Vade-Mecum.

The learner requiring more elaborate works is referred to Galignani's Grammar and Exercises, and Montucci's Italian Extracts.

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A KEY
TO THE
ITALIAN LANGUAGE
AND
CONVERSATION.

N.B.—The accent points out the vowel upon which the stress falls in pronouncing every polysyllable; but the dissyllables without accents are pronounced with a stress upon the first syllable.

PRONOUNCING TABLE.

Italian elements and letters.	English sound.	Examples.	English signification.
<i>A</i>	ah	<i>ara</i>	altar
<i>au</i>	ahoo	<i>máuro</i>	moor
<i>b</i>	b	<i>babo</i>	papa
<i>c</i> (soft)	ch	<i>pece</i>	pitch
<i>cia</i>	chah	<i>ciárla</i>	prating
<i>ce</i>	chay	<i>cena</i>	supper
<i>ci</i>	chee	<i>cibo</i>	food
<i>cio</i>	cho	<i>bácio</i>	kiss
<i>ciu</i>	choo	<i>ciúrma</i>	crew

c (hard)	k	<i>casa</i>	house
<i>ch</i>	k	<i>che</i>	that
<i>q</i>	koo	<i>questo</i>	this
<i>ea</i>	kah	<i>cavállo</i>	horse
<i>che</i>	kay	<i>cherubíno</i>	cherub
<i>chi</i>	kee	<i>chímico</i>	chemist
<i>co</i>	koh	<i>cosa</i>	thing
<i>cu</i>	koo	<i>cura</i>	care
<i>qua</i>	kooah	<i>qualità</i>	quality
<i>que</i>	kooay	<i>queréla</i>	complaint
<i>qui</i>	kooee	<i>quivi</i>	there
<i>quo</i>	quoh	<i>quojo</i>	leather
<i>ch</i>	kee	<i>occhio</i>	eye
<i>chia</i>	keesh	<i>chiáve</i>	key
<i>chie</i>	keeay	<i>chiésa</i>	church
<i>chio</i>	keehoh	<i>chiódo</i>	nail
<i>chiu</i>	kew	<i>chiúso</i>	shut
<i>d</i>	d	<i>dado</i>	die
<i>e (open)</i>	a	<i>bene</i>	well
<i>e (close)</i>	ai	<i>pena</i>	pain
<i>f</i>	f	<i>filósofa</i>	philosopher
<i>g (soft)</i>	g	<i>génio</i>	genius
<i>gia</i>	jah	<i>giáollo</i>	yellow
<i>ge</i>	jay	<i>gelo</i>	frost
<i>gi</i>	jee	<i>giro</i>	teur

<i>gio</i>	joh	<i>gióstra</i>	tilting
<i>giu</i>	jew	<i>giuráre</i>	to swear
<i>g (hard)</i>	gw	<i>lago</i>	lake
<i>gh</i>	gw	<i>laghi</i>	lakes
<i>gua</i>	gwah	<i>guardáre</i>	to look
<i>gue</i>	gway	<i>guércio</i>	squint-eyed
<i>gui</i>	gwee	<i>guida</i>	guide
<i>gh</i>	gui	<i>ghiája</i>	gravel
<i>ghia</i>	guiah	<i>ghiáccio</i>	ice
<i>ghie</i>	guiay	<i>lusinghiéro</i>	flatterer
<i>ghio</i>	guioh	<i>ghiótto</i>	greedy
<i>gl</i>	ll	<i>egli</i>	he
<i>gli</i>	lle	<i>cíglia</i>	eye-brow
<i>glia</i>	lleah	<i>bríglia</i>	bridle
<i>glie</i>	lleay	<i>móglie</i>	wife
<i>glio</i>	lleoh	<i>míglia</i>	mile
<i>gliu</i>	llew	<i>sonagliúzzo</i>	small rattle
<i>gliuo</i>	lewoh	<i>figliuólo</i>	son
<i>gn</i>	nne	<i>segno</i>	sign
<i>gna</i>	nneah	<i>campágna</i>	country
<i>gne</i>	nneay	<i>montágne</i>	mountains
<i>gni</i>	nne	<i>regni</i>	kingdoms
<i>gno</i>	nneoh	<i>guardárgno</i>	gain
<i>gnu</i>	tnew	<i>ignúdo</i>	naked
<i>i</i>	ee	<i>pino</i>	pine-tree

<i>j</i>	ee long	<i>tempj</i>	temples
<i>l</i>	l	<i>saltelláre</i>	to jump
<i>m</i>	m	<i>mamma</i>	mamma
<i>n</i>	n	<i>nano</i>	dwarf
<i>o (open)</i>	o	<i>botta</i>	blow
<i>o (close)</i>	eau	<i>nome</i>	noun
<i>p</i>	p	<i>pappagállo</i>	parrot
<i>r</i>	r	<i>rumóre</i>	noise
<i>s (smart)</i>	s	<i>raso</i>	satin
<i>s (hissing)</i>	z	<i>lésina</i>	awl
<i>sc</i>	sh	<i>scesa</i>	descent
<i>scia</i>	sheeah	<i>sciagúra</i>	misfortune
<i>sce</i>	shay	<i>scémpio</i>	slaughter
<i>sci</i>	shee	<i>scintilla</i>	spark
<i>scio</i>	sheeooh	<i>sciòcco</i>	fool
<i>sciù</i>	sheew	<i>asciútto</i>	dry
<i>t</i>	t	<i>tutto</i>	all
<i>u</i>	oo	<i>fumo</i>	smoke
<i>uo</i>	woh	<i>uómo</i>	man
<i>v</i>	v	<i>viso</i>	face
<i>z (smart)</i>	ts	<i>carézes</i>	caresses
<i>z (hissing)</i>	ds	<i>zanzára</i>	gnat

N.B. Although we have endeavoured to represent in this table the elementary sounds of the Italian language, yet the correct pronunciation can only be acquired by hearing a native.

THE ARTICLES.

1. The Italians have two Articles for the masculine gender: viz, *il*, *lo* (the); and one for the feminine, viz, *la* (the).

2. The article *il* is put before nouns which begin with a consonant; as, *il padre*, the father.

3. The article *lo* is put before nouns beginning with an *e* followed by any other consonant; as, *lo studio*, the study.

4. It is likewise placed before nouns that begin with a vowel; but in such cases it loses the *e*, and takes an apostrophe; as, *l' amore*, the love.

5. The article *la* is placed before all feminine nouns; as, *la terra*, the earth.

6. But when such nouns begin with a vowel, the article loses the *a*, and takes the apostrophe; as, *l' amarézza*, the bitterness.

7. *Gli* plural of *lo*, is used also before nouns which begin with *z*, and before *Dei* plural of *Dio*; as, *gli zeri*, the cyphers; *gli Dei*, the Gods.

N. B. Every noun in Italian, is either masculine or feminine.

EXAMPLES.**Singular.****Italian.**

Il libro
del libro
al libro
dal libro
nel libro
col libro
pel libro
sul libro

English.

The book
of the book
to the book
from or by the book
in the book
with the book
for the book
on the book

Plural.

i libri
dei libri
ai libri
dai libri
nei libri
coi libri
pei libri
sui libri

the books
of the books
to the books
from or by the books
in the books
with the books
for the books
on the books

Singular.

lo spirito
dello spirito

the spirit
of the spirit

<i>allo spirito</i>	to the spirit
<i>dallo spirito</i>	from or by the spirit
<i>nello spirito</i>	in the spirit
<i>collo spirito</i>	with the spirit
<i>pello spirito</i>	for the spirit
<i>sullo spirito</i>	on the spirit

Plural.

<i>gli spiriti</i>	the spirits
<i>degli spiriti</i>	of the spirits
<i>agli spiriti</i>	to the spirits
<i>dagli spiriti</i>	from or by the spirits
<i>negli spiriti</i>	in the spirits
<i>cogli spiriti</i>	with the spirits
<i>pegli spiriti</i>	for the spirits
<i>sugli spiriti</i>	on the spirits

Singular.

<i>l' amore</i>	the love
<i>dell' amore</i>	of the love
<i>all' amore</i>	to the love
<i>dall' amore</i>	from or by the love
<i>nell' amore</i>	in the love
<i>coll' amore</i>	with the love
<i>pell' amore</i>	for the love
<i>sull' amore</i>	on the love

Plural.

<i>gli amóri</i>	the loves
<i>degli amóri</i>	of the loves
<i>agli amóri</i>	to the loves
<i>dagli amori</i>	from or by the loves
<i>negli amóri</i>	in the loves
<i>cogli amóri</i>	with the loves
<i>pegli amóri</i>	for the loves
<i>sugli amóri</i>	on the loves

Singular.

<i>la casa</i>	the house
<i>della casa</i>	of the house
<i>alla casa</i>	to the house
<i>dalla casa</i>	from or by the house
<i>nella casa</i>	in the house
<i>colla casa</i>	with the house
<i>pella casa</i>	for the house
<i>sulla casa</i>	on the house

Plural.

<i>le case</i>	the houses
<i>delle case</i>	of the houses
<i>alle case</i>	to the houses

<i>dalle case</i>	from or by the houses
<i>nelle case</i>	in the houses
<i>colle case</i>	with the houses
<i>pelle case</i>	for the houses
<i>sulle case</i>	upon the houses

Singular.

<i>l' ânima</i>	the soul
<i>dell' ânima</i>	of the soul
<i>all' ânima</i>	to the soul
<i>dall' ânima</i>	from or by the soul
<i>nell' ânima</i>	in the soul
<i>coll' ânima</i>	with the soul
<i>pell' ânima</i>	for the soul
<i>sull' ânima</i>	upon the soul

Plural.

<i>le ânime</i>	the souls
<i>delle ânime</i>	of the souls
<i>alle ânime</i>	to the souls
<i>dalle ânime</i>	from or by the souls
<i>nelle ânime</i>	in the souls
<i>colle ânime</i>	with the souls
<i>pelle ânime</i>	for the souls
<i>sulle ânime</i>	on the souls

THE NOUNS.

1. All nouns in Italian terminate in a vowel; with the exception of a very few ones taken from other modern languages.
2. All nouns having the stress on the final vowel are indeclinable; as, *re*, king or kings; *virtù*, virtue or virtues.
3. Masculine nouns in *a* have their plural in *i*; *poëta*, poet, *poëti*: the feminine ones have their plural in *e*; *piánta*, plant, *piánte*.
4. Nouns of both genders ending in *e* or *o*, take *i* for their plural; as *padre*, father, *padri*; *cappello*, hat, *cappelli*.
5. However *effigie*, effigy; *spécie*, species; *superficie*, surface; *barbárie*, barbarity; *série*, series; *progénie*, offspring, have the same terminations in the plural as in the singular.
6. Nouns ending in *i* are indeclinable; as, *l'énfasi*, the emphasis, *le énfasi*; those ending in *u* follow rule 2nd.

NOUNS IN COMMON USE

Italian.	English.
<i>Dio</i>	God
<i>Gesù Cristo</i>	Jesus Christ
<i>la Spirito Santo</i>	the Holy Ghost
<i>la Providéncia</i>	Providence
<i>la natúra</i>	nature
<i>l' onnipoténtza</i>	omnipotence
<i>il ciélo</i>	heaven
<i>il sole</i>	the sun
<i>la luna</i>	the moon
<i>le stelle</i>	the stars
<i>le cométe</i>	the comets
<i>i pianéti</i>	the planets
<i>le metéore</i>	the meteors
<hr/>	
<i>la terra</i>	the earth
<i>gli eleménti</i>	the elements
<i>l' ária</i>	the air
<i>il fuóco</i>	the fire
<i>l' univérso</i>	the universe
<i>il globo</i>	the globe
<i>il clima</i>	the climate
<i>la primavéra</i>	the spring

<i>l'estate</i>	the summer
<i>l'autunno</i>	the autumn
<i>l'inverno</i>	the winter
<hr/>	
<i>Lunedì</i>	Monday
<i>Martedì</i>	Tuesday
<i>Mercoledì</i>	Wednesday
<i>Giovedì</i>	Thursday
<i>Venerdì</i>	Friday
<i>Sabato</i>	Saturday
<i>Doménica</i>	Sunday
<hr/>	
<i>Gennájo</i>	January
<i>Febbrájo</i>	February
<i>Marzo</i>	March
<i>Apríle</i>	April
<i>Mággio</i>	May
<i>Giúgno</i>	June
<i>Lúgglio</i>	July
<i>Agósto</i>	August
<i>Settémbre</i>	September
<i>Ottóbre</i>	October
<i>Novémbre</i>	November
<i>Decémbre</i>	December
<hr/>	
<i>un uomo</i>	a man

<i>una donna</i>	a woman
<i>un ragazzo</i>	a boy
<i>una ragazza</i>	a girl
<i>un giovane</i>	a young man
<i>una giovane</i>	a young woman
<i>un fanciùllo</i>	a male child
<i>una fanciùlla</i>	a female child

<i>i sensi</i>	the senses
<i>il vedere</i>	the sight
<i>l' udire</i>	the hearing
<i>l' odorare</i>	the smell
<i>il gustare</i>	the taste
<i>il toccare</i>	the feeling

<i>il corpo</i>	the body
<i>le membra</i>	the limbs
<i>la carne</i>	the flesh
<i>il sangue</i>	the blood
<i>la pelle</i>	the skin
<i>il viso</i>	the face
<i>la testa</i>	the head
<i>la fronte</i>	the forehead
<i>gli occhi</i>	the eyes
<i>il naso</i>	the nose
<i>la bocca</i>	the mouth

<i>le guance</i>	the cheeks
<i>la lingua</i>	the tongue
<i>i denti</i>	the teeth
<i>il collo</i>	the neck
<i>il mento</i>	the chin
<i>il petto</i>	the breast
<i>il seno</i>	the bosom
<i>il cuore</i>	the heart
<i>le coste</i>	the ribs
<i>il ginocchio</i>	the knee
<i>la gamba</i>	the leg
<i>il piede</i>	the foot
<i>il braccio</i>	the arm
<i>il cubito</i>	the elbow
<i>le spalle</i>	the shoulders
<i>la mano</i>	the hand
<i>il pugno</i>	the fist
<i>le dita</i>	the fingers
<i>la vita</i>	the shape
<i>la voce</i>	the voice
<i>il gesto</i>	the gesture
<i>il sorriso</i>	the smile
<i>un sospiro</i>	a sigh

*Padre**Father*

<i>madre</i>	Mother
<i>nonno</i>	Grandfather
<i>nonna</i>	Grandmother
<i>figlio</i>	son
<i>figlia</i>	daughter
<i>nipóte</i>	grandson
<i>nipóte</i>	granddaughter
<i>fratéllu</i>	brother
<i>sorélla</i>	sister
<i>zio</i>	uncle
<i>zia</i>	aunt
<i>nipóte</i>	nephew
<i>nipóte</i>	niece
<i>cugíno</i>	cousin, (masculine)
<i>cugína</i>	cousin, (feminine)
<i>marítu</i>	husband
<i>móglie</i>	wife
<i>un servo</i>	a man servant
<i>una serva</i>	a female servant
<i>un fante</i>	a valet
<i>un portinájo</i>	a porter
<i>un giardiniére</i>	a gardener
<i>un vestíto compléto</i>	a suit of clothes
<i>una camícia</i>	shirt

<i>un ábito</i>	a coat
<i>un farsétto</i>	a waistcoat
<i>i calzóni lunghi</i>	pantaloons
<i>calze</i>	stockings
<i>stiváli</i>	boots
<i>scarpe</i>	shoes
<i>fazzoléttò</i>	handkerchief
<i>un cappéllò</i>	a hat
<i>un oriuólo</i>	a watch
<i>una borsa</i>	a purse
<i>una spada</i>	a sword
<i>una sottána</i>	a petticoat
<i>il busto</i>	stays
<i>una gonnélla</i>	a gown
<i>un grembiále</i>	an apron
<i>i guánti</i>	gloves
<i>una cùffia</i>	a cap
<i>un velo</i>	a veil
<i>un cappellíno</i>	a bonnet
<i>un manicótto</i>	a muff
<i>uno spéccchio</i>	a looking-glass
<i>un péttine</i>	a comb
<i>un ditále</i>	a thimble
<i>una spilla</i>	a pin
<i>un ago</i>	a needle

<i>le forbici</i>	scissars
<i>filo</i>	thread
<i>seta</i>	silk
<hr/>	
<i>una città</i>	a town
<i>una strada</i>	a street
<i>il teátro</i>	the theatre
<i>una casa</i>	a house
<i>la posta</i>	the post office
<i>l'ospitále</i>	the hospital
<i>il collégio</i>	the college
<i>un albérgo</i>	an inn
<i>un ponte</i>	a bridge
<i>un edifizio</i>	an edifice
<i>un castélllo</i>	a castle
<i>una torre</i>	a tower
<i>un muro</i>	a wall
<i>una fortézza</i>	a fortress
<i>un campaníle</i>	a steeple
<i>una chiésa</i>	a church
<i>un convénto</i>	a convent
<i>un palázzo</i>	a palace
<i>una piázza</i>	a square
<i>il tetto</i>	the roof
<i>un appartaménto</i>	an apartment

<i>un piúno</i>	a floor
<i>il pián terréno</i>	the ground floor
<i>il cortíle</i>	the yard
<i>il giardíno</i>	the garden
<i>una cámara</i>	a room
<i>un letto</i>	a bed
<i>le lenzuóla</i>	the sheets
<i>una copértia</i>	a blanket
<i>un guanciále</i>	a pillow
<i>una távola</i>	a table
<i>una sédia</i>	a chair
<i>un armádio</i>	a chest of drawers
<i>un sofá</i>	a sofa
<i>un tappéto</i>	a carpet
<i>un tondo</i>	a plate
<i>un coltéollo</i>	a knife
<i>una forchétta</i>	a fork
<i>un cucchiájo</i>	a spoon
<i>un piatto</i>	a dish
<i>un bicchiére</i>	a glass
<i>una bottiglia</i>	a bottle
<i>un villággio</i>	a village
<i>la campágna</i>	the country
<i>un prato</i>	a meadow
<i>l' erba</i>	the grass

<i>un álbero</i>	a tree
<i>grano</i>	corn
<i>verdúra</i>	verdure
<i>vigne</i>	vines
<i>una forésta</i>	a forest
<i>la strada maestra</i>	the road
<i>una villa</i>	a country seat
<i>una piétra</i>	a stone
<i>un buco</i>	a hole

<i>un animále</i>	an animal
<i>una lepre</i>	a hare
<i>un topo</i>	a rat
<i>un sórcio</i>	a mouse
<i>una scímia</i>	a monkey
<i>un cammélio</i>	a camel
<i>un mulo</i>	a mule
<i>un cavállo</i>	a horse
<i>un ásino</i>	an ass
<i>una pécora</i>	a sheep
<i>un agnélio</i>	a lamb
<i>un bue</i>	an ox
<i>una vacca</i>	a cow
<i>un vitélico</i>	a calf
<i>una capra</i>	a she goat

<i>un becco</i>	a he goat
<i>un porco</i>	a pig
<i>un cane</i>	a dog
<i>un gatto</i>	a cat
<i>un gallo</i>	a cock
<i>una gallina</i>	a hen
<i>un pavóne</i>	a peacock
<i>un gallo d'India</i>	a turkey
<i>una pollánca</i>	a young turkey
<i>un' ánitra</i>	a duck
<i>un' occa</i>	a goose
<i>un colómbo</i>	a pigeon
<i>un uccélico</i>	a bird
<i>una vípera</i>	a viper
<i>un serpénte</i>	a serpent
<i>un tnséltto</i>	an insect
<i>una mosca</i>	a fly
<i>un' ape</i>	a bee
<i>i figliuolini</i>	the little children, or the little ones

<i>l'Európa</i>	Europe
<i>l'Asia</i>	Asia
<i>l'Africa</i>	Africa
<i>l'América</i>	America
<i>l'Inghillérra</i>	England

<i>la Scózia</i>	Scotland
<i>l'Irlanda</i>	Ireland
<i>il Portogallo</i>	Portugal
<i>la Spagna</i>	Spain
<i>la Francia</i>	France
<i>le Fiandre</i>	Flanders
<i>la Svizzera</i>	Switzerland
<i>l'Italia</i>	Italy
<i>la Toscana</i>	Tuscany
<i>la Germania</i>	Germany
<i>la Grecia</i>	Greece
<i>la Turchia</i>	Turkey
<i>Londra</i>	London
<i>Edimburgo</i>	Edinburgh
<i>Dublino</i>	Dublin
<i>Lisbona</i>	Lisbon
<i>Madrid</i>	Madrid
<i>Parigi</i>	Paris
<i>Brusselles</i>	Brussels
<i>Ginevra</i>	Geneva
<i>Losanna</i>	Lausanne
<i>Roma</i>	Rome
<i>Firenze</i>	Florence
<i>Napoli</i>	Naples
<i>Vienna</i>	Vienna

dog
cat
cock
hen
peacock
a turkey
a young turkey
a duck
a goose
a pigeon
a bird
a viper
a serpent
an insect
a fly
a bee
the little children, or the
little ones

Europe

Asia

Afri-

l'Europa

l'Asia

l'Afri-

<i>la Scózia</i>	Scotland
<i>l'Irlânda</i>	Ireland
<i>il Portogálio</i>	Portugal
<i>la Spagna</i>	Spain
<i>la Fráncia</i>	France
<i>le Fiândre</i>	Flanders
<i>la Svízzerâ</i>	Switzerland
<i>l'Itália</i>	Italy
<i>la Toscâna</i>	Tuscany
<i>la Germánia</i>	Germany
<i>la Grécia</i>	Greece
<i>la Turchía</i>	Turkey
<i>Londra</i>	London
<i>Edimbúrgo</i>	Edinburgh
<i>Dublino</i>	Dublin
<i>Lisbóna</i>	Lisbon
<i>Madrid</i>	Madrid
<i>Parigi</i>	Paris
<i>Brusséllas</i>	Brussels
<i>Ginévra</i>	Geneva
<i>Losánna</i>	Lausanne
<i>Roma</i>	Rome
<i>Firénze</i>	Florence
<i>Nápoli</i>	Naples
<i>Vién</i>	Vienne

<i>Costantinópoli</i>	Constantinople
<i>un Inglése</i>	an Englishman
<i>uno Scozzese</i>	a Scotchman
<i>un Irlandése</i>	an Irishman
<i>un Portoghése</i>	a Portuguese
<i>uno Spagnuólo</i>	a Spaniard
<i>un Francése</i>	a Frenchman
<i>uno Svizzero</i>	a Swiss
<i>un Italiáno</i>	an Italian
<i>un Tedesco</i>	a German
<i>un Greco</i>	a Greek
<i>un Turco</i>	a Turk

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

<i>Uno*</i>	One
<i>due</i>	two
<i>tre</i>	three
<i>quattro</i>	four
<i>cinque</i>	five
<i>sei</i>	six
<i>sette</i>	seven
<i>otto</i>	eight
<i>nove</i>	nine
<i>díeci</i>	ten
<i>undici</i>	eleven

* *Uno* is declinable like the adjectives, all the other cardinal numbers are indeclinable.

<i>dódici</i>	twelve
<i>trédici</i>	thirteen
<i>quattórdici</i>	fourteen
<i>quíndici</i>	fifteen
<i>séndici</i>	sixteen
<i>diciassétte</i>	seventeen
<i>diciótto</i>	eighteen
<i>diciannóve</i>	nineteen
<i>venti</i>	twenty
<i>ventíuno</i>	twenty-one
<i>venti due</i>	twenty-two
<i>trenta</i>	thirty
<i>trentíuno</i>	thirty-one
<i>trenta due</i>	thirty-two
<i>quaránta</i>	forty
<i>quarant' uno</i>	forty-one
<i>quaránta due</i>	forty-two
<i>cinquánta</i>	fifty
<i>sessánta</i>	sixty
<i>settánta</i>	seventy
<i>ottánta</i>	eighty
<i>novánta</i>	ninety
<i>cento</i>	a hundred
<i>cent'uno</i>	a hundred and one
<i>cento e due</i>	a hundred and two

<i>cento e venti</i>	a hundred and twenty
<i>due cento</i>	two hundred
<i>tre cento</i>	three hundred
<i>mille e cento</i>	eleven hundred
<i>mille cento e dieci</i>	eleven hundred and ten
<i>due mila</i>	two thousand
<i>tre mila</i>	three thousand
<i>un milione</i>	a million
<i>mille ottocento e venti</i>	one thousand eight hundred and twenty five
<i>cinque</i>	

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

<i>Primo</i>	the first
<i>secondo</i>	the second
<i>terzo</i>	the third
<i>quarto</i>	the fourth
<i>quinto</i>	the fifth
<i>sesto</i>	the sixth
<i>séttimo</i>	the seventh
<i>ottavo</i>	the eighth
<i>nono</i>	the ninth
<i>décimo</i>	the tenth
<i>undécimo</i>	the eleventh
<i>décimo segundo</i>	the twelfth
<i>décimo terzo</i>	the thirteenth
<i>vintémimo</i>	the twentieth

<i>ventésimo primo</i>	the twenty-first
<i>trentésimo</i>	the thirtieth
<i>quarantésimo</i>	the fortieth
<i>cinquantesimo</i>	the fiftieth
<i>sessantesimo</i>	the sixtieth
<i>settantesimo</i>	the seventieth
<i>ottantesimo</i>	the eightieth
<i>novantesimo</i>	the ninetieth
<i>centésimo</i>	the hundredth
<i>millesimo</i>	the thousandth

ADJECTIVES.

1. All the rules given for nouns are applicable to adjectives.
2. Adjectives in Italian must agree with substantives in gender and number; examples, *il vero amico*, the true friend; *i veri amici*, the true friends; *la cara sorella*, the dear sister; *le care sorelle*, the dear sisters.
3. Every adjective ending in *o* forms its feminine by changing *o* into *a*; as, *buono*, good, *buona*; those ending in *e* and *i* are both masculine and feminine; *un uomo forte*, a strong man; *una donna forte*, a strong woman; *un mio pari*, a man equal to me; *una mia pari*, a woman equal to me.

ADJECTIVES IN COMMON USE.

<i>Buono</i>	good
<i>cattivo</i>	bad
<i>saggio</i>	wise
<i>dotto</i>	learned
<i>folle</i>	foolish
<i>grande</i>	great
<i>piccolo</i>	small
<i>denso</i>	thick
<i>rado</i>	thin
<i>tungo</i>	long
<i>corto</i>	short
<i>destro</i>	right
<i>sinistro</i>	left
<i>nuovo</i>	new
<i>véccchio</i>	old
<i>leggéro</i>	light
<i>pesante</i>	heavy
<i>pieno</i>	full
<i>vasto</i>	empty
<i>tenero</i>	soft
<i>duro</i>	hard
<i>fáscile</i>	easy

<i>difficile</i>	difficult
<i>dolce</i>	sweet
<i>amáro</i>	bitter
<i>netto</i>	clean
<i>sporco</i>	dirty
<i>caldo</i>	hot
<i>freddo</i>	cold
<i>secco</i>	dry
<i>úmido</i>	wet
<i>forte</i>	strong
<i>bello</i>	handsome
<i>leggiádro</i>	pretty
<i>brutto</i>	ugly
<i>dispiacévole</i>	disagreeable
<i>ricco</i>	rich
<i>póvero</i>	poor
<i>ábile</i>	skilful
<i>inábile</i>	unskilful
<i>destro</i>	dexterous
<i>sano</i>	healthy
<i>ammaláto</i>	sick
<i>conténto</i>	satisfied
<i>sconténto</i>	displeased
<i>felice</i>	happy
<i>infelice</i>	unhappy

<i>vero</i>	true
<i>falso</i>	false
<i>tristo</i>	sad
<i>allégro</i>	joyful
<i>virtuoso</i>	virtuous
<i>vizioso</i>	vicious
<i>prudente</i>	prudent
<i>imprudente</i>	imprudent
<i>giusto</i>	just
<i>ingiusto</i>	unjust
<i>coraggioso</i>	courageous
<i>bravo</i>	valiant
<i>codárdo</i>	coward
<i>fedéle</i>	faithful
<i>infedéle</i>	unfaithful
<i>santo</i>	holy
<i>profáno</i>	profane
<i>supérbo</i>	proud
<i>úmilde</i>	humble
<i>innocénte</i>	innocent
<i>reó</i>	guilty
<i>sincéro</i>	sincere
<i>ingannévole</i>	deceitful
<i>ardíto</i>	bold
<i>modéstio</i>	bashful

<i>cívile</i>	civil
<i>incívile</i>	rude
<i>benígnο</i>	merciful
<i>crudéle</i>	cruel
<i>affáibile</i>	affable
<i>indócite</i>	indocile
<i>grato</i>	grateful
<i>ingráto</i>	ungrateful
<i>studióso</i>	studious
<i>infingárdo</i>	lazy
<i>costánte</i>	constant
<i>incostánte</i>	inconstant
<i>útile</i>	useful
<i>inútile</i>	useless
<i>biánco</i>	white
<i>nero</i>	black
<i>verde</i>	green
<i>rosso</i>	red
<i>giálla</i>	yellow
<i>turchíno</i>	blue.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Person, *I*, of *me*, &c.*Singular.**Plural.*

Nom. <i>io</i>	<i>N. noi</i>
Gen. <i>di me</i>	<i>G. di noi</i>
Dat. <i>a me</i> or <i>mi</i>	<i>D. a noi</i> or <i>ci</i>
Acc. <i>me</i> or <i>mi</i>	<i>A. noi</i> or <i>ci</i>
Abl. <i>da me</i>	<i>A. da noi</i>

Second Person, *Thou*, of *thee*, &c.*Singular.**Plural.*

N. <i>tu</i>	<i>N. voi</i>
G. <i>di te</i>	<i>G. di voi</i>
D. <i>a te</i> or <i>ti</i>	<i>D. a voi</i> or <i>vi</i> .
A. <i>te</i> or <i>ti</i>	<i>A. voi</i> or <i>vi</i>
V. <i>tu</i>	<i>V. voi</i>
A. <i>da te</i>	<i>A. da voi</i>

Third Person Masculine, *He*, of *him*, &c.*Singular.**Plural.*

N. <i>egli</i>	<i>N. églino</i>
G. <i>di lui</i>	<i>G. di loro</i>
D. <i>a lui</i> or <i>gli</i>	<i>D. a loro</i> or <i>loro</i>
A. <i>lui</i> or <i>lo</i> or <i>il</i>	<i>A. loro</i> or <i>li</i> or <i>gli</i>
A. <i>da lui</i>	<i>A. da loro</i>

Third Person Feminine, *She, of her, &c.**Singular.**Plural.*N. *ella* N. *elleno*G. *di lei* G. *di loro*D. *a lei* or *le* D. *a loro* or *loro*A. *lei* or *la* A. *loro* or *le*.A. *da lei* A. *da loro*

Third Person of both Gender and Number.

G. *di se*, of himself, herself, themselvesD. *a se*, to himself, &c.A. *se*, himself, &c.A. *da se*, from himself, &c.

Esso, essa; essi, esse, are also used instead of *egli, ella, &c.* *Stesso, stessa; stessi, stesse; medesimo, a; i, e*, signify “the same.”

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Masc. Sing.

Plural.

Mio *mi^{ci}i*, my, mine*tuo* *tu^{oi}i*, thy, thine*suo* *su^{oi}i*, { his, its
 { her, hers*nostro* *nostri*, our, ours*vostro* *vostri*, your, yours*loro* *loro*, their, theirs

Pem. Sing.	Plural.
<i>mia</i>	<i>mie</i> , my, mine
<i>tua</i>	<i>tue</i> , thy, thine
<i>sua</i>	<i>sue</i> , { his, its { her, hers
<i>nostra</i>	<i>nostre</i> , our, ours
<i>vostra</i>	<i>vostre</i> , your, yours
<i>loro</i>	<i>loro</i> , their, theirs

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

This, these.

Singular Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
<i>Questo</i>	{ <i>questa</i>	
<i>questi</i>		{ <i>questo or ciò</i> .
<i>costui</i>	<i>costei</i>	
Plural.		
<i>questi</i>	<i>queste</i>	
<i>costoro</i>	<i>costoro</i>	

Questi, singular; *costui*, *costei*, *costoro*, relate only to persons.

That, those.

Singular Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
<i>Quello</i>	{ <i>quella</i>	
<i>quegli</i>		{ <i>quello or ciò</i>
<i>colui</i>	<i>colui</i>	

Plural Masculine

*Quelli**quei**quegli**colóro*

Feminine.

{ *quelle**colóro*

Quegli, singular; *colui*, *colti*, *colóro*, always relate to persons.

The pronouns *cotésto*, *cotésti*, *cotésta*, *cotéste*, mean, that or those which is or are near you.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS, who, which.

Masculine

Feminine-

Il quale{ or *che**la quale**i quali*{ or *che**le quali*

Chi means he who; *il che* means which or that thing. *Cui*, whom or which, objective case.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Che? who? *di chi?* whose? *che* or *che cosa?* what? *quale?* *quali?* which of them? *cui?* to whom?

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS INDECLINABLE.

Altrui

other or others

<i>ogni</i>	every or each
<i>qualche</i>	some
<i>chiunque</i>	whosoever
<i>qualsivoglia</i>	whosoever or whatsoever
<i>qualunque</i>	whosoever or whatsoever

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS DECLINABLE.

<i>Tutto, tutti,</i>	<i>tutta, tutte,</i>	all
<i>altro, altri,</i>	<i>altra, altre,</i>	other, others
<i>un altro, un' altra,</i>		another
<i>certo, certi,</i>	<i>certa, certe,</i>	certain
<i>tale, tali,</i>		such
<i>alcuno, alcuni,</i>	<i>alcuna, alcune,</i>	some
<i>ognuno, ognuna,</i>		
<i>ciascuno, ciascuna,</i>		every one
<i>ciascheduno, ciascheduna,</i>		
<i>nessuno, nessuna,</i>	<i>niuno, niuna,</i>	nobody or no one
<i>qualcuno, qualcuna,</i>	<i>qualcheduno, qualcheduna,</i>	some one

VERBS.

In Italian there are three conjugations which end in *are*, *ere*, *ire*.

Avere, and *essere*, are irregular verbs of the second conjugation; but as they are auxiliaries to all the others, we will conjugate them first.

Avere, to have.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.

<i>Io ho</i>	I have
<i>tu hai</i>	thou hast
<i>egli ha</i>	he has

Plural.

<i>Noi abbiamo</i>	we have
<i>voi avete</i>	you have
<i>egliano hanno</i>	they have

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

<i>Io aveva</i>	I used to have*
<i>tu avevi</i>	thou usedst to have
<i>egli aveva</i>	he used to have

* This is the common signification of the Italian imperfect; although sometimes it may be expressed in English by *used*.

Plural.

<i>Noi avevamo</i>	we used to have
<i>voi avevate</i>	you used to have
<i>églino avevano</i>	they used to have

PRETERITE DEFINITE.*Singular.*

<i>Ebbi</i>	I had
<i>avesti</i>	thou hadst
<i>ebbe</i>	he had

Plural.

<i>Avemmo</i>	we had
<i>aveste</i>	you had
<i>ebbero</i>	they had

FUTURE.*Singular.*

<i>Avrò</i>	I shall have
<i>avrài</i>	thou wilt have
<i>avrà</i>	he will have

Plural.

<i>Avrémo</i>	we shall have
<i>avrëte</i>	you will have
<i>avranno</i>	they will have

CONDITIONAL.*Singular.*

<i>Avréi</i>	I should have
<i>avrésti</i>	thou wouldst have
<i>avrébbe</i>	he would have

Plural.

<i>Avrémmo</i>	we should have
<i>avréste</i>	you would have
<i>avrébbero</i>	they would have

IMPERATIVE.*Singular.*

<i>Abbi</i>	have (thou)
<i>abbia</i>	let him have

Plural.

<i>abbiamo</i>	let us have
<i>abbiate</i>	have (ye)
<i>abbiano</i>	let them have

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*Present Tense.**Singular.*

<i>Ch' io abbia</i>	that I may have
<i>che tu abbi</i>	that thou mayest have
<i>ch' egli abbia</i>	that he may have

Plural.

<i>che noi abbiámo</i>	that we may have
<i>che voi abbiáte</i>	that you may have
<i>ch' eglino abbiano</i>	that they may have

IMPERFECT.*Singular.*

<i>ch' io avéssi</i>	that I might have
<i>che tu avéssi</i>	that thou mightst have
<i>ch' egli avésse</i>	that he might have

Plural.

<i>che noi avéssimo</i>	that we might have
<i>che voi avéste</i>	that you might have
<i>ch' eglino avéssero</i>	that they might have

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Gerund.

Avéndo having

Past.

Avúto, avúta, avúti, avúte, had

All the compound tenses are formed with the participle past; as, *Io ho avuto*, I have had; *io avré avuto*, I shall have had, etc.

Essere, To be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

<i>Io sono</i>	I am
<i>tu sei</i>	thou art
<i>egli è</i>	he is

Plural.

<i>noi siamo</i>	we are
<i>voi siete</i>	you are
<i>egli sono</i>	they are

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

<i>Io era</i>	I was
<i>tu eri</i>	thou wast
<i>egli era</i>	he was

Plural.

<i>noi eravamo</i>	we were
<i>voi eravate</i>	you were
<i>egli erano</i>	they were

PRETERITE.

Singular.

<i>Io fui</i>	I was
<i>tu fosti</i>	thou wast
<i>egli fu</i>	he was

Plural.

<i>noi fummo</i>	we were
<i>voi foste</i>	you were
<i>églino fúrono</i>	they were

FUTURE.

Singular.

<i>Io sarò</i>	I shall be
<i>tu sarái</i>	thou wilt be
<i>egli sarà</i>	he will be

Plural.

<i>noi sarémo</i>	we shall be
<i>voi saréte</i>	you will be
<i>églino sarúnno</i>	they will be

CONDITIONAL.

Singular.

<i>Io saréi</i>	I should be
<i>tu saréstì</i>	thou wouldst be
<i>egli sarebbe</i>	he would be

Plural.

<i>noi saremmo</i>	we should be
<i>voi sareste</i>	you would be
<i>eglieno sarebbero</i>	they would be

IMPERATIVE.*Singular.*

<i>sii</i>	be (thou)
<i>sia</i>	let him be

Plural.

<i>siámo</i>	let us be
<i>siáte</i>	be (ye)
<i>siano</i>	let them be

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*Present Tense.*

<i>che io sia</i>	that I may be
<i>che tu sii</i>	that thou mayest be
<i>che egli sia</i>	that he may be

Plural.

<i>che noi siamo</i>	that we may be
<i>che voi siate</i>	that you may be
<i>che eglieno siano</i>	that they may be

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

<i>Io fossi</i>	I might be
<i>tu fossi</i>	thou mightst be
<i>egli fosse</i>	he might be

Plural.

noi fossimo we might be
voi foste you might be
egli no fossero they might be

PARTICLES.

Present and Gerund.

Esséndo being

Past.

The compound tenses of *essere* are formed by adding the participle of the same verb to the simple tenses; Ex. *Io sono stato*, I have been; *io sarò stato*, I shall have been.

The articles may be joined to the infinitive of any verb as well as to the nouns: *l'essere, dell' essere* &c., being, of being, &c. *Al partire, dal parlare*, &c., to the speaking, or to speak, from speaking, &c.

FIRST CONJUGATION

Parlare, to Speak.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

<i>Io parlo</i>	I speak
<i>tu parli</i>	thou speakest
<i>egli parla</i>	he speaks

Plural.

<i>noi parliamo</i>	we speak
<i>voi parláte</i>	you speak
<i>églino párlano</i>	they speak

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

<i>Io parlava</i>	I used to speak*
<i>tu parlavi</i>	thou usedst to speak
<i>egli parlava</i>	he used to speak

Plural

<i>noi parlavamo</i>	we used to speak
<i>voi parlavate</i>	you used to speak
<i>églino parlavano</i>	they used to speak

* This is the literal translation of the Italian Imperfect; but it has also the following significations; I spoke, I did speak, I was speaking.

PRETERITE.**Singular.**

<i>Parlái</i>	I spoke
<i>parlásti</i>	thou spakest
<i>parlò</i>	he spoke

Plural.

<i>parlámmo</i>	we spoke
<i>parláste</i>	you spoke
<i>palárono</i>	they spoke

FUTURE.**Singular.**

<i>Parleré</i>	I shall speak
<i>parlerái</i>	thou wilt speak
<i>parlerà</i>	he will speak

Plural.

<i>parlerémo</i>	we shall speak
<i>parleréte</i>	you will speak
<i>parleránno</i>	they will speak

CONDITIONAL.**Singular.**

<i>Parleré</i>	I should speak
<i>parleréstí</i>	thou wouldst speak
<i>parlerébbe</i>	he would speak

Plural.

<i>parleremmo</i>	we should speak
<i>parlereste</i>	you would speak
<i>parlerebbero</i>	they would speak

IMPERATIVE.*Singular.*

<i>Parla</i>	speak (thou)
<i>parli</i>	let him speak

Plural.

<i>parliamo</i>	let us speak
<i>parlare</i>	speak (ye)
<i>párlino</i>	let them speak

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*Present Tense.**Singular.*

<i>Ch' io parli</i>	that I may speak
<i>che tu parli</i>	that thou mayest speak
<i>ch' egli parli</i>	that he may speak

Plural.

<i>che noi parliamo</i>	that we may speak
<i>che voi parliate</i>	that you may speak
<i>ch' églino párlino</i>	that they may speak

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

<i>Ch' io parlásse</i>	that I might speak
<i>che tu parlássi</i>	that thou mightst speak
<i>ch' egli parlásse</i>	that he might speak

Plural.

<i>che noi parlássimo</i>	that we might speak
<i>che voi parláste</i>	that you might speak
<i>ch' églino parlássero</i>	that they might speak

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Gerund.

<i>Parlándo</i>	speaking
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Past.

<i>parláto</i>	spoken
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The various tenses of the verb *avére*, joined to the participle past of any active verb, and to many also of the neuter verbs, form the compound tenses. Ex. *Io avéva amáto*, I had loved; *ella avrébbe cammináto*, she would have walked, &c.

The auxiliary verb *essere* forms the compound tenses of several neuter verbs, and all the tenses of passive verbs. Ex. *Egli era partito*, he had

gone away; *siano esse perseguitáte*, let them be persecuted.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Temere, To fear.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

<i>Temo</i>	I fear
<i>temi</i>	thou fearest
<i>tome</i>	he fears

Plural.

<i>temiámo</i>	we fear
<i>teméte</i>	you fear
<i>témono</i>	they fear

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

<i>teméva</i>	I used to fear*
<i>temévi</i>	thou usedst to fear
<i>teméva</i>	he used to fear

* See the note of page 43.

Plural.

<i>temevámo</i>	we used to fear
<i>temevíte</i>	you used to fear
<i>temévano</i>	they used to fear

PRETERITE.*Singular.*

<i>Temí</i>	I feared
<i>temésti</i>	thou fearedst
<i>temé</i>	he feared

Plural.

<i>temémamo</i>	we feared
<i>teméste</i>	you feared
<i>teméreron</i>	they feared

FUTURE.*Singular.*

<i>Temeré</i>	I shall fear
<i>temeréi</i>	thou wilt fear
<i>temeré</i>	he will fear

Plural.

<i>temerémo</i>	we shall fear
<i>temeréte</i>	you will fear
<i>temeréanno</i>	they will fear

CONDITIONAL.

Singular.

<i>Temerēti</i>	I should fear
<i>temerētēti</i>	thou wouldst fear
<i>temerēbbe</i>	he would fear

Plural.

<i>temerēmmo</i>	we should fear
<i>temerēste</i>	you would fear
<i>temerēbbero</i>	they would fear

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

<i>Temi</i>	fear (thou)
<i>tema</i>	let him fear

Plural.

<i>temiāmo</i>	let us fear
<i>temēte</i>	fear (ye)
<i>tēmano</i>	let them fear

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

<i>Tema</i>	I may fear
<i>tema</i>	thou mayest fear
<i>tema</i>	he may fear

Plural.

<i>temíamo</i>	we may fear
<i>temíste</i>	you may fear
<i>témamo</i>	they may fear

IMPERFECT.*Singular.*

<i>Teméssi</i>	I might fear
<i>teméssi</i>	thou mightst fear
<i>temésse</i>	he might fear

Plural.

<i>teméssimo</i>	we might fear
<i>teméste</i>	you might fear
<i>teméssero</i>	they might fear

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Gerund.

<i>Teméndo</i>	fearing
----------------	---------

Past.

<i>Temiuto</i>	feared
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THIRD CONJUGATION.

Finire to finish

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

<i>Finisco</i>	I finish
<i>finisci</i>	thou finishest
<i>finisce</i>	he finishes

Plural.

<i>finiámo</i>	we finish
<i>finíte</i>	you finish
<i>finíscono</i>	they finish

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

<i>Finíva</i>	I used to finish*
<i>finívi</i>	thou usedst to finish
<i>finíva</i>	he used to finish

Plural.

<i>finivámo</i>	we used to finish
<i>finiváte</i>	you used to finish
<i>finívano</i>	they used to finish

* See the note of page 43.

PRETERITE.

Singular.

<i>Finii</i>	I finished
<i>finisti</i>	thou finishedst
<i>fini</i>	he finished

Plural.

<i>finimmo</i>	we finished
<i>finiste</i>	you finished
<i>finirono</i>	they finished

FUTURE.

Singular.

<i>Finird</i>	I shall finish
<i>finirai</i>	thou wilt finish
<i>finirà</i>	he will finish

Plural.

<i>finirémo</i>	we shall finish
<i>finiréte</i>	you will finish
<i>finiránno</i>	they will finish

CONDITIONAL.

Singular.

<i>Finiréi</i>	I should finish
<i>finirésti</i>	thou wouldst finish
<i>finirébb</i>	he would finish

Plural.

<i>finirémmo</i>	we should finish
<i>finiréste</i>	you would finish
<i>finirébbero</i>	they would finish

IMPERATIVE.*Singular.*

<i>Finisci</i>	finish (thou)
<i>finísca</i>	let him finish

Plural.

<i>finiámo</i>	let us finish
<i>finíte</i>	finish (you)
<i>finíscano</i>	let them finish

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

<i>Finísca</i>	I may finish
<i>finísca</i>	thou mayest finish
<i>finísca</i>	he may finish

Plural.

<i>finiámo</i>	we may finish
<i>finiáte</i>	you may finish
<i>finíscano</i>	they may finish

IMPERFECT.

Singular.

<i>Finissi</i>	I might finish
<i>finissi</i>	thou mightst finish
<i>finisse</i>	he might finish

Plural.

<i>finissimo</i>	we might finish
<i>finiste</i>	you might finish
<i>finissero</i>	they might finish

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Gerund.

<i>Finendo</i>	finishing
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Past.

<i>Finito</i>	finished
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CONJUGATION OF A PRONOMINAL VERB.

<i>Scaldarsi</i>	to warm oneself
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INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

<i>Io mi scaldo</i>	I warm myself
<i>tu ti scaldi</i>	thou warmest thyself
<i>egli si scalda</i>	he warms himself

Plural.

<i>noi ci scaldámo</i>	we warm ourselves
<i>voi vi scaldáte</i>	you warm yourselves
<i>églino si scáldano</i>	they warm themselves

IMPERFECT.*Singular.*

<i>Mi scaldáva</i>	I used to warm myself
<i>ti scaldávi</i>	thou usedst to warm thyself
<i>si scaldáva</i>	he used to warm himself

Plural.

<i>ci scaldavámo</i>	we used to warm ourselves
<i>vi scaldaváte</i>	you used to warm yourselves
<i>si scaldávano</i>	they used to warm themselves

PRETERITE.*Singular.*

<i>Mi scaldái</i>	I warmed myself
<i>ti scaldásti</i>	thou warmedst thyself
<i>si scaldò</i>	he warmed himself

Plural.

<i>ci scaldámmo</i>	we warmed ourselves
<i>vi scaldáste</i>	you warmed yourselves
<i>si scaldárono</i>	they warmed themselves

FUTURE.

Singular.

Mi scalderò
ti scalderái
si scalderà

I shall warm myself
 thou wilt warm thyself
 he will warm himself

Plural.

ci scalderemo
vi scalderete
si scalderánno

we shall warm ourselves
 you will warm yourselves
 they will warm themselves

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

Scáldati
scáldisi

warm thyself
 let him warm himself

Plural.

scaldiámoci
scaldátevi
scáldinsi

let us warm ourselves
 warm yourselves
 let them warm themselves

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Ch' io mi scaldi
che tu ti scaldi

that I may warm myself
 that thou mayest warm thyself, &c.

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Gerund.

<i>Scaldándosi</i>	warming oneself
	Past.
<i>Scaldátesi</i>	having warmed oneself

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB

<i>Esservi</i>	there to be
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INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

<i>C' è</i>	there is
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Plural.

<i>ci sono</i>	there are
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IMPERFECT.

<i>C' era</i>	} there used to be
<i>c' érano</i>	

PTETERITE.

Singular.

<i>C' fu</i>	there was
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Plural.

<i>ci fúrono</i>	there were
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IMPERATIF.

Ci sia

let there be.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

che ci sia

that there may be

INFINITIVE.

Present.

esservi

there to be

PARTICIPLE.

Present and Gerund.

esséndovi

there being.

PARTICIPLE PAST.

esséndovi stato, there having been.

We may also say *v' è*, *vi fu*, &c. but *ci* marks proximity to the person who speaks, and *vi* distance.

IRREGULAR VERBS MOST IN USE.

N.B. The tenses, not mentioned in this list, are regular.

Accéndere, to light.—Preterit. *accési, accendésti, accése, accendémmo, accendéste, accésero*.—Partic. past, *accéso*.

Accógliere, to receive.—Ind. pr. *accólgo, accógli, accóglie, accogliámo, accogliéte, accólgono*.—

Pret. *accólsi, accogliésti, accólse, accogliémmo, accogliéste, accólsero.*—Imperat. *accogli, accólga, accogliámo, accogliéte, accólzano.*—Subj. pr. *accólga.*—Part. past, *accólto.*

Accórgersi, to perceive.—Pret. *mi acóbri, ti accorgésti, si accórse, ci accorgémmo, vi accorgéste, si accórsero.*—Part. past, *accórtosi.*

Afflígere, to afflict,—Pret. *afflissi, affligésti, afflisso, affligémmo, affligéste, afflissero.*—Part. past, *afflitto.*

Andáre, to go.—Ind. pr. *vo, vai, va; andiámo, andáte, vanno.*—Fut. *andrò, andrái, andrà, andrémo, andréte, andránno.*—Cond. *andréi, andrésti, andrébbe, andrémmo, andréste, andrébbero.*—Imp. *va, vada, andiámo, andáte, védano.*—Subj. pr. *vada, vada, vada, andidámo, andidáte, védano.*

Applaudire, to applaud.—Pres. *applíudo, applíudi, appláude, applaudiámo, applaudíte, applaudenso.*—Imperat. *applíudi, appláuda, applaudidimo, applaudíte, applaudano.*—Subj. Pres. *appláuda, a, a, iámo, iáte, ano.*

Aprire, to open.—Ind. pres. *apro, apri.*—Imperat. *apri, apra, apriámo, apríte, áprano.*—Sub.

pr. apra, a, a, iámo, iáte, áprane —Part. past, *apérto.*

Ardere, to burn.—Pret. *arsi, ardésti, arse, ar-démmo, ardéste, ársero*.—Part. past, *arso.*

Avvertire, to warn.—V. *applaudire.*

Cadére, to fall.—Pret. *caddi, cadésti, cadde, cadémmo, cadéste, cáddero*.—Fut. *cadró.*

Chiúdere, to shut.—Pret. *chiúsi, chiudésti, chi-úse, chiudémmo, chiudéste, chiúsero*.—Part. past, *chiúso.*

Comparíre.—to appear.—Part. *compárso.*

Concédere, to grant.—Pret. *concéssi, concedésti, concésse, concedémmo, concedéste, concéssero*.
Part. *concéssso.*

Condúrre, to lead.—Ind. pres. *condúco, condúci, condúce, conduciámo, conducéte, condúcono*.—Imperf. *conducéva, i, a, conductevámo, váte, vano*. Pret. *condússi, conducésti, condússe, conducémmo, conducéste, condússero*.—Fut. *condurrò, rrài, &c.*—Imperat. *condúci, condúca, conduciámo, conducéte, condúcano*. Sub. pres. *condúca, condúca, a, conduciáma, ciáte, cano*.—Part. past, *condótto.*

Confondore, to confuse or confound.—Pret. *con-*

fusi, confondesti, confuse, confondemmo, confondeste, confusero.—Part. past, *confuso.*

Conoscere, to know.—Ind. pr. *conosco, conosci,* e, *sciámo, conocéte, conóscono.*—Pret. *conóbibi, conocéstí, conóbbe, conoscémmo, conocéste, conóbbero.*—Part. past, *conosciúto.*

Consentire, to consent.—V. *applaudire.*

Consistere, to consist.—Part. past. *consistito.*

Contendere, to quarrel.—V. *préndere.*

Coprire, to cover. — Pres. *copro, i, e, copriámo, íte, ono.*—Pret. *copérsi, copristi, copérse, coprimmo, copriste, copérsero.*—Imperat. *copri, copra, copriámo, íte, cóprano.*—Subj.pres. *copra, &c.*—Part. *copérto.*

Correggere, to correct.—V. *réggere.*

Correre, to run. — Pret. *corsi, corréstí, corse, corrémmo, corréstí, córsero.*—Part. *corso.*

Créscere. to grow.—Pret. *crebbi, crescéstí, crebbe, crescémmo, crescéstí, crébbero.*—Part. *creciúto.*

Cucire, to sow.—Pres. *cúcio, ci, ce, ciámo, cíte, ciono.*—Imperat. *cuci, cia, ciámo, cíte, ciano.* Subj. pres. *cúcia, a, &c.*

Cuócere, to cook, to back.—Pres. *cuóco, cuóci, e, cocíamo, cocéte, cuócono.*—Pret. *cossi, cuo-*

céstti, cosse, cuocémmo, cuocéste, céssero.—

Part. *cotto*.

Dare, to give.—Pres. *do, dài, dà, diámo, date*
danno.—Imperf. *dava, i, a, vâma, &c.*—Pret.
diédi, desti, diéde, demmo, deste, diédero.—Im-
 perat. *dà, dia, diámo, date, diano*.—Sub. pres.
dia, a, a, diámo, iáte, diano.—Imperfect. *des-
 si, i, e, déssimo, deste, déssero*.

Decidere, to decide.—Pret. *decisi, decidéstti, de-
 ciòse, decidémmo, decidéste, decísero*.—Part.
deciso.

Defendere, to defend.—V. *préndere*.

Dipingere, to paint.—Pret. *dipinsi, dipingéstti,
 dipinse, dipingémmo, dipingéste, dipinsero*.—
 Part. *dipinto*.

Dire, to say.—Pres. *dico, dici, e, dicámo, dits,*
dícono.—Imperf. *dicéva*.—Pret. *dissi, dicéstti,
 disse, dicémmo, dicéste, dissevo*.—Fut. *dird*.—
 Cond. *dirti*.—Imperat. *dì, dia, dicámo, dite,
 dicano*.—Subj. pres. *dica, a, a, diciémo, di-
 ciéste, dicano*.—Part. pres. *dicéndo*.—Part.
 past, *detto*.

Dirigere, to direct.—Pret. *diréssi, dirigéstti, di-
 résse, dirigémmo, dirigéste, diréssero*.—Part.
 past, *diréutto*.

Discéndere, to come down.—Pret. *discési*, *di-*
scendésti, *discése*, *descendémmo*, *descendéste*,
discésero.—Part. *discéso*.

Disparíre, to disappear.—Pres. *dispáijo*, *dispá-*
ri, *dispáre*, *dispariámo*, *disparíte*, *dispájo-*
na.—Pret. *dispárvi*, *disparésti*, *dispárve*, *dis-*
parémmo, *disparéste*, *dispárvero*.—Imperat.
dispári, *dispája*, *dispariámo*, *disparíte*, *dispá-*
jana.—Sub. pres. *dispája*.

Dissuádere, to dissuade.—V. *persuadére*.

Distinguere, to distinguish.—Pret. *distinssi*, *di-*
tinguésti, *distinse*, *distinguémmo*, *distingué-*
ste, *distinsero*.—Part. *distinto*.

Distrúggere, to destroy.—Pret. *distrüssi*, *distrug-*
géstí, *distrásse*, *distruggémmo*, *distruggéste*,
distrüssero.—Part. *distrúutto*.

Divertire, to amuse.—V. *applaudíre*.

Dividere, to divide.—Pret. *divisi*, *dividésti*, *di-*
vise, *dividémmo*, *dividéste*, *divisero*.—Part.
diviso.

Dormire, to sleep.—V. *applaudíre*.

Dovére, to owe.—Pres. *debbo*, *debbi*, *debbe*, *deb-*
bimmo, *dovete*, *débbono*.—Imperf. *dovéva*.—
Pret. *dovéi*.—Fut. *dovrò*.—Imperat. *debbi*, *a*,

dobbiámo, dobbiáte, débbano.—Subj. pres. *debba.*

Empíre, to fill.—Pres. *émpio, i, ie, iámo, íte,*
iono.—Imperat. *empi, ia, iámo, íte, émpiano.*

Esprimere, to express. — Pret. *espréssi, espri-*
mésti, esprésse, esprimémmo, espriméste, es-
préssero.—Part. *espreso.*

Estinguere, to extinguish.—Pret. *estinai, estin-*
guéstti, estinse, estinguémmo, estinguéste, es-
tinsero.—Part. *estinto.*

Fare, to do, to make.—Pres. *fo, fai, fa, facciá-*
mo, fate, fanno.—Imperf. *facéva.*—Pret. *fecí,*
facéstti, fece, facémmo, facéste, fécerò.—Fut.
fardò.—Cond. *faréi.*—Imperat. *fa, fáccia, fac-*
ciámo, fate, fácciano.—Subj. pres. *fáccia, a,*
a, iámo.—Imperf. *facéssi.*—Part. pres. *facén-*
do.—Part. past, *fatto.*

Fuggire, to fly.—V. *applaudire.*

Giungere, tq arrive. — Pret. *giúnsi, giungéstti,*
giúnse, giungémmo, giungéste, giúnsero.—
 Part. past, *giúnto.*

Léggere, to read.—Pret. *lessi, leggéstti, lesse,*
leggémmo, leggéste, léssero.—Imperat. *leggi,*
legga, loggiámo, leggéte, léggano.—Subj. pr.
legga—Part. past, *leito.*

Mettere, to put.—Pret. *misi*, *mettési*, *mise*,
metténimo, *mettésté*, *mísero*.—Part. past, *mes-*
so.

Mordere, to bite.—Pret. *morsi*, *mordésti*, *mor-*
se, *mordémmo*, *mordésté*, *mórsero*.—Part.
morsó.

Morire, to die.—Pres. *muójo*, *muóri*, *muóre*, *muo-*
jámo, *moríte*, *muójono*.—Fut. *morrò*, *ái*.—
Cond. *morréi*.—Imperat. *mori*, *muója*, *moriá-*
mo, *moríte*, *muójano*.—Subj. pr. *muója*.—Part.
past, *morto*.

Muóvere, to move.—Pres. *muóvo*, *i*, *e*, *moviá-*
mo, *móvéle*, *muóvono*.—Pret. *mossi*, *movésti*,
mosse, *movémmo*, *movésté*, *móssero*.—Part.
mocco.

Nascóndere, to conceal.—Pret. *nascósi*, *nascon-*
désti, *nascóse*, *nascondémmo*, *nascondésté*, *na-*
scószero.—Part. *nascóstó*.

Nuóceré, to hurt.—Pres. *nuóco*, *i*, *e*, *nociámo*,
nocéte, *nuócono*.—Pret. *nocqui*, *nocéstí*, *noc-*
que, *nocémmo*, *nocésté*, *nócquero*.—Imperat.
nuóci, *nuóca*, *nociámo*, *nocéte*, *nuocáno*—
part. *nociúlo*.

Offendere, to offend.—Pret. *offesi*, *offendéasti*, *offése*, *offendémmo*, *offendéste*, *offésero*.—Part. *offeso*.

Offrire, to offer.—Pres. *offro*, *i*, *e*, *offriámo*, *íte*, *óffrono*.—Imperat. *offri*, *offra*, *offriámo*, *íte*, *óffrano*.—Past. past, *offérto*.

Opprimere, to oppress.—Pret. *oppréssi*, *oppri-
mesti*, *opprésse*, *opprimémmo*, *oppriméste*, *op-
préssero*.—Part. *oppréssso*.

Parére, to appear.—Pres. *pajo*, *pari*, *pare*, *pa-
jámo*, *paréte*, *pájono*.—Pret. *parvi*, *paréstti*, *parve*, *parémmo*, *paréste*, *párvero*.—Fut. *par-
rò*, *ài*.—Cond. *parrèi*, *résti*.—Imperat. *pari*, *paja*, *pájamo*, *paréte*, *pajáno*.—Subj. pres. *paja*.

Partire, to set out.—V. *Appaudire*.

Pentirsi, to repent.—Pres. *mi pento*, *ti penti*, *si
pente*, *ci pentiámo*, *vi pentíte*, *si péntono*.—
Imperat. *péntiti*, *péntasi*, *pentíamoci*, *pentí-
tevi*, *péntansi*.

Percuotere, to strike.—Pret. *percóssi*, *percrott-
sti*, *percósse*, *percrotémmo*, *percrotéste*, *percós-
sero*.—Part. *percóssso*.

Persuadére, to persuade.—Part. past, *persuáso*.

Piacére, to please.—Pres. *piáccio*, *piáci*, *piáce*,

piacíamo, piacéle, piácciono.—Pret. *piácqui,*
piacésti, piácque, piacémmo, piacéste, piácquero.

—Imper. *piáci, piáccia, piacciámo, piacéte,*
piácciano.—Part. past, *piacciúto.*

Piángere, to weep.—Pret. *piánsi, piangéstí,*
piánse, piangémmo, piangéste, piánsero.—
 Part.—*piánto.*

Porre, to put,—Pres. *pongo, poni, e, iámo, éte,*
póngono.—Imperf. *ponéva.*—Pret. *posi, po-*
néstí, pose, ponémmo, ponéste, pósero.—Fut.
porrò.—Cond. *porréi.*—Imperat. *poni, ponga,*
poniámo, ponéte, póngano.—Subj. pr. *ponga,*
a, a, poniámo, iáte, póngano.—Imperf. *ponés-*
si.—Part. pres. *ponéndo.*—Part. past, *posto.*

Potére, to be able.—Pres. *posso, puóí, può, pos-*
siámo, potéte, póssono.—Imperf. *potéva.*—
 Fut. *potrò, ái.*—Cond. *potréi.*—Subs. pr.
possa, a, a, possiámo, possiéte, pôssano.

Pregáre, to pray.—Pres. *prego, preghi, prega,*
preghiámo, pregáte, préghano.—Fut. *pregherò.*
 —Cond. *pregheréi.*—Imperat. *prega, preghi,*
preghiámo, pregáte, préghino.—Subs. pres.
preghi.

Préndere, to take.—Pret. *presi, prendésti, prése*

- prendémmo, prendéste, préscrò.*—Part. *preso.*
- Púngere*, to prick.—Pret. *punsi, pungésti, punse,*
pungéntmo, pungéste, púnsero.—Past. *punto.*
- Resistere*, to resist.—Part. past. *resistito.*
- Respíngere*, to repulse.—Pret. *respínsi, respín-*
gésti, respínse, respingémmo, respingéste, res-
pínsero.—Part. past, *respinto.*
- Rídere*, to laugh.—Pret. *risi, ridésti, rise,*
ri-
démmo, redéste, ríscro.—Part. *rise.*
- Risólvere*, to resolve.—Part. *risolúto.*
- Rispónadere*, to answer.—Pret. *rispósi, respondé-*
sti, rispóse, respondémmo, respondéste, rispó-
sero.—Part. *rispóstio.*
- Rompere*, to break.—Pret. *ruppi, rompésti, rup-*
pe, rompémmo, rompéste, rúppero.—Part. *rotto.*
- Salíre*, to ascend, to go up.—Pres. *salgo, sali,*
e, sagliámo, salíte, sálgoно.—Imperat. *sali,*
salga, sagliámo, salíte, sálgoно.—Subj. pr.
salga, a, a, sagliámo, gliáte, gano.
- Sapére*, to know.—Pres. *so, sai, sa, sappiámo,*
sapéte, sanno.—Pret. *seppi, sapésti, seppe,*
sapémmo, sapéste, séppero.—Fut. *saprò, ái.*—
 Cond. *sapréi.*—Imperat. *sappi, sáppia, sappiá-*
mo, sappiáte, sáppiano—Subj. pres. *sáppia.*
- Scégliere*, to choose.—Pres. *scelgo, scegli, scé-*

glie, scegliámo, scegliéte, scélgoно.—Pret. *scelei,*
scegliéstí, scelse, scegliémmo, scegliéste, scélsero.
 —Imperat. *scegli, scelga, scegliámo, scegliéte,*
scélgoно.—Subj. pres. *scelga.*—Past. *scelto.*

Sedére, to sit down.—Pres. *seggo, siédi, siéde,*
sedíamo, sedéte, séggono.—Imperat. *siédi, seg-*
ga, sedíamo, sedéte, séggano.—Subj. pres. *segga,*
a, a, sedíamo, sediéte, séggano.

Sedúrre, to seduce.—V. *condúrre.*

Seguire, to follow.—Pres. *séguo, i, e, seguiámo,*
íte, séguono.—Pret. *seguíi, ísti.*

Sentíre, to feel, to hear.—V. *applaudíre.*

Servíre, to serve.—V. *applaudíre.*

Solére, to be accustomed.—Pres. *sóglío, suóli,*
suóle, sogliámo, soléte, sógliono.—Pret. *fui*
sólito, fosti sólito, &c.—Fut. *sard sólito, &c.*
 —Cond. *saréi solito, &c.*—Imperat. *suóli, só-*
glia, sogliámo, soléte, sógliano.—Subj. pres. *só-*
glia.—Part. past, *sólito.*

Sospéndere, to suspend.—Pret. *sospési, sospen-*
déstí, sospése, suspendémmo, suspendéste, sos-
pésero.—Part. *sospéso.*

Sottinténdere, to understand.—Pret. *sottintésti,*
sottintendéstí, sottintése, sottintendémmo, sot-
tintendéste, sottintésero.—Part. *sottintéso.*

Spárgere, to scatter.—Pret. *sparsi*, *spargésti*, *sparse*, *spargémmo*, *spargéste*, *spásere*,—Part. past, *sperso*.

Spéndere, to spend.—Pret. *spesi*, *spendésti*, *spese*, *spendémmo*, *spendéste*, *spésero*.—Part. *speso*.

Spíngere, to push.—V. *respingere*.

Stare, to stay.—Pres. *sto*, *stai*, *sta*, *stíamo*, *state*, *stanno*.—Imperf. *stara*.—Pret. *stetti*, *stesti*, *stette*, *stemmo*, *steste*, *stéttero*.—Fut. *starò*.—Cond. *staréi*.—Imperat. *sta*, *stia*, *stíamo*, *state*, *stiano*.—Subj. pr. *stia*.—Gerund, *stando*.—Part. past, *stato*.

Stringere, to bind fast.—Pres. *strinsi*, *stringésti*, *strinse*, *stringémmo*, *stringéste*, *strinserò*.—Part. *stretto*.

Tacere, to be silent.—V. *piacere*.

Tenere, to hold.—Pres. *tengo*, *tiéni*, *tiéne*, *teníamo*, *tenéte*, *téngono*.—Pret. *tenni*, *tenéstti*, *tenne*, *tenémmo*, *tenéste*, *ténnera*.—Fut. *terrò*, *terrài*.—Cond. *terréi*, *terrési*.—Imperat. *tiéni*, *tenga*, *teníamo*, *tenéte*, *téngano*.—Subj. pres. *tenga*, *a*, *a*, *teníamo*, *tiéte*, *téngano*.

Tingere, to dye.—V. *respingere*.

Tossire, to cough.—V. *applaudire*.

Tradurre, to translate.—V. *condurrre*.

Uccidere, to kill.—Pret. *uccisi*, *uccidesti*, *uccise*,
uccidemmo, *uccideste*, *uccisero*.—Part. *ucciso*.

Udire, to hear.—Pres. *odo*, *odi*, *ode*, *udiámo*,
udíte, *ódano*.—Imperat. *odi*, *oda*, *udiámo*, *u-*
dite, *ódano*.—Subj. pres. *oda*, *a*, *a*, *udiámo*,
udiáte, *ódano*.

Vedere, to see.—Pret. *vidi*, *vedesti*, *vide*, *vedém-*
mo, *vedeste*, *vídero*.—Fut. *vedrò*, *ái*.—Cond.
vedréi.

Venire, to come.—Pres. *vengo*, *viéni*, *viéne*, *ve-*
niámo, *veníte*, *véngono*.—Imperat. *viéni*, *venga*,
veniámo, *veníte*, *véngano*.—Subj. pr. *venga*.—
 Part. *venúto*.

Vestire, to dress.—V. *applaudire*.

Vincere, to conquer.—Pres. *vinco*, *vinci*, *vince*,
vinciámo, *vincéte*, *víncono*.—Pret. *vinsi*, *vin-*
céstti, *vinas*, *vincámmo*, *vincéste*, *víncero*.—Im-
 per. *vinci*, *vinca*, *vinciámo*, *vincéte*, *víncano*.—
 Subj. pr. *vinca*.—Part. *vinto*.

Vivere, to live.—Pret. *vissi*, *vivésti*, *visse*, *vi-*
vémmo, *vivéste*, *vissero*.—Fut. *vivrò*, *ái*.—Cond.
vivréi.—Part. *vissúto*.

Ungere, to anoint.—Pres. *ungo*, *ungi*.—Pret.
unsi, *ungéstti*, *unge*, *ungémmo*, *ungéste*, *únaco*.
 —Imperat. *ungi*, *unga*, *wigíamo*, *ungéte*, *ún-*
gano.—Subj. *unga*.—Part. *unto*.

Vòlere, , to will.—Pres. *vóglia*, *vuóí*, *vuóle*, *vo-
gliámo*, *voléte*, *vógliono*.—Pret. *volti*, *volésti*,
volle, *tolémmo*, *voléste*, *vóllero*.—Fut. *vorrò*,
ái.—Cond. *vorréi*.—Subj. pres. *vóglia*, *a*, *a*,
vogliámo, *iáte*, *iano*.

Uscire, to go out.—Pres. *esco*, *esci*, *esce*, *usestímo*,
uscíte, *éseono*.—Imper. *esci*, *esca*, *usciámo*, *u-
scíte*, *escano*.—Subj. *esca*.

Avére exemplified.

I have a hat
he has a watch
we have some bread
you have some meat
they have some wine

Io ho un cappéollo
egli ha un oriuólo
noi abbiámo del pane
voi avéte della carne
églino hanno del vino

I had a good apple
she had a sweet orange

Io avéva una buóna mela
*ella avéva un dolce arán-
cio*

we had some strong wine
you had some nice tea
they had some hard nuts

avevámo del vin forte
aveváte del buon te
*élleno avévano delle noci
dure*

I had plentifully
he had continually

Ebbi in buóna cópia
colùi ebbe continuamente

we had often	<i>avemmo spesso</i>
you had enough	<i>avete abbastanza</i>
they had yesterday	<i>ebbero ieri</i>

Shall I have pork ?	<i>avrò io del porco ?</i>
will he have chesnuts ?	<i>avrà egli delle castagne ?</i>
shall we have any salad ?	<i>avranno noi dell' insalata ?</i>
will you have any books ?	<i>avranno libri ?</i>
shall they have paper ?	<i>avranno carta ?</i>

I should not have money	<i>non avrei danaro</i>
he would not have shoes	<i>non avrebbe scarpe</i>
we should not have fear	<i>non avremmo paura</i>
you would not have any fruit .	<i>non avreste frutta</i>
they would not have any beer	<i>non avrebbero birra</i>

Have I not had patience ?	<i>non ho io avuto pazienza ?</i>
has he not had health ?	<i>non ha egli avuto salute ?</i>
have we not had any cheese ?	<i>non abbiamo forse avuto formaggio ?</i>
have you not had any cream ?	<i>non avete forse avuto della crema ?</i>

have they not had any pears? non hanno forse avuto delle pere?

Let him have a house	<i>abbia egli una casa</i>
let us have an estate	<i>abbiámo un podére</i>
have a chair	<i>abbiáte una sédia</i>
let them have spectacles	<i>abbiano degli occhiáli</i>

That I may have linen *ch'io abbia della biancheria*

in order that he may, *affinchè egli abbia una*
have a shirt *camicia*

in order that we may *acciocchè abbiamo amici*
have friends

lest you should have *per tema che abbiate*
enemies *de' nemici*

unless they have pro- *a meno che abbiano dei*
tectors *protettori*

In order that I might have a sword *acciocchè io avessi una spada*

if he had scissars *s' egli avésse forbici*

in order that we might *affinchè avessimo una*
have a gown *gonna*

if you had only some ribbands	<i>se avéste sollánto de' nastri</i>
would to heaven that they might have the money	<i>volesse il ciélo che avés- sero il denáro</i>

Essere exemplified.

I am a teacher	<i>Io sono maéstro</i>
he is a pupil	<i>egli è scoláre</i>
we are Italians	<i>noi siámo Italiáni</i>
you are English	<i>voi siéte Inglési</i>
they are French	<i>églino sono Francési</i>

I was happy	<i>io era felíce</i>
he was a wretch	<i>egli era mísero</i>
we were sincere	<i>eravámo sincéri</i>
you were faithful	<i>eraváte fedéli</i>
they were witty	<i>érano spiritósi</i>

I was a fortunate man	<i>fui un uomo fortunáto</i>
she was an unfeeling woman	<i>essa fu una donna in- sensibile</i>
we were always the same	<i>fummo sempre gli stessi</i>
you were strong	<i>voi foste forti</i>
they were cowards	<i>essi fúrono codárdi</i>

Shall I be blamed ?	<i>sarò forse biasimato ?</i>
will he be cruel ?	<i>sarà egli crudelé ?</i>
shall we be wiser ?	<i>sarémo forse più saggi ?</i>
will you be generous ?	<i>saréte forse generosi ?</i>
will they be laborious ?	<i>saranno forse laboriosi ?</i>

I should not be wicked	<i>non saréi cattivo</i>
he would not be bold	<i>non sarebbe ardito</i>
we should not be unjust	<i>non saremmo ingiusti</i>
you would not be idle	<i>non sareste pigri</i>
they would not be amiable	<i>non sarebbero amabili</i>

Have I not been polite ?	<i>non son io stato civile ?</i>
has he not been an officer ?	<i>non è forse stato ufficiale ?</i>
have we not been guilty ?	<i>non siamo forse stati colpevoli ?</i>
have you not been merchants ?	<i>non stete forse stati mercanti ?</i>
have they not been judges ?	<i>non sono egli no stati giudici ?</i>

Let her be sincere	<i>sia ella sincera</i>
let us be just	<i>siamo giusti</i>

be prudent	<i>siáte prudenti</i>
let them be humble	<i>síano úmili</i>
That I may be prodigal	<i>ch' io sia pródigo</i>
that she may be indifferent	<i>ch' ella sia indifferénte</i>
that we may be worthy	<i>che siámo degni.</i>
that you may be bashful	<i>che siáte modéstì</i>
that they may be unworthy	<i>che síano indégni.</i>
That I might be advised	<i>ch' io fossi consigliáto</i>
that she might be loved	<i>che coléi fosse amúta</i>
that we might be equal	<i>che noi fóssimo eguáli</i>
that you might be honest	<i>che voi foste onéstì</i>
that they might be malicious	<i>che colóro fóssero maliziòsi</i>

EXEMPLIFICATION OF ADVERBS.

I. ADVERBS OF TIME.

Now I am ready	<i>ora son pronto</i>
come to-day	<i>veníte oggi</i>
I shall come by and by	<i>verrà fra poco</i>
do that directly	<i>fátelo súbito</i>

he was here this morning	<i>egli era qui stamáne</i>
walk fast	<i>cammináte presto</i>
last night he came to see me	<i>iersera venne a trovármi</i>
you learned well formerly	<i>per l' addiétro voi imparaváte bene</i>
drink first	<i>bevéte prima</i>
he has married her lately	<i>l' ha sposáta da poco in qua</i>
I was at his house yesterday morning	<i>fus da lui iermattína</i>
he died last night	<i>mori stanótte</i>
I began last week	<i>cominciái la settimána passáta</i>
I was there last year	<i>io v' era l' anno scorso</i>

2. ADVERBS OF PLACE.

Stay there	<i>fermátevi là</i>
where are you going ?	<i>dove andáte ?</i>
which way did you pass ?	<i>per dove siéte passáto ?</i>
whence does he come ?	<i>donde viéne ?</i>
come this way	<i>venite di qua</i>
it is two miles from hence	<i>vi sono due miglia di qui</i>

who is up there?	<i>chi è lassù?</i>
look there below	<i>guardate laggiù</i>
look under here	<i>guardate qui sotto</i>
begin above	<i>cominciate di sopra</i>
finish below	<i>finite qui basso</i>
let us walk up and down	<i>passeggiámo da su a giù</i>
he was within, and I without	<i>egli era dentro, ed io fuori</i>
how far have you been?	<i>sin dove siéte stato?</i>
I have been thus far	<i>sono stato fin là</i>
put that aside	<i>mettételo da parte</i>

3. ADVERBS OF ORDER.

Do that first	<i>fate prima questo</i>
let us read by turns	<i>leggíamo un dopo l'altro</i>
let us walk abreast	<i>camminiámo di pari</i>
once, twice, thrice	<i>una volta, due volte, tre volte</i>
all is topsy turvy	<i>tutto è sossópra</i>
she fled for the fourth time	<i>essa fuggì per la quarta volta</i>

4. ADVERBS OF QUANTITY AND INTERROGATION.

You have enough of *ne avéte abbastanza*
 them

these pears are very *queste pere cóstano mol-*
 dear in this country *to in questo paése*
 fruit is not dear in Italy *le frutta non sono care*
 in Itália

they have money in *hanno danáro in gran*
 abundance *cópia*

what is your name? *come vi chiamáte?*

I do not know how I *non so come fare a tor-*
 shall get home *nármì a casa*

for heaven's sake do not *deh, non siáte cotánto*
 be so sparing of your *aváro di vostre vísite*
 visits

you have a vast deal of *voi avéte gran faccénde*
 business in this mar- *in questo mercáto*
 ket

I am less sorry than you *mi rincréce meno che*
 think *non pensáte*

few words and more *meno paróle e più fatti*
 deeds

- the lady thought she *alla signóra paréva aver
had partly understood mezzo inteso*
- I am very sorry to hear *mi rincréisce molto sen-
that your brother has tir che vostro fratello*
sia stato ammalato
- her husband lets her *il maríto non le lascia
want for nothing mancár nulla*
- why do you not go *perchè non ve n'andáte?*
away?
- because I am not weary *perchè non son tediáto
of your company della vostra com-
pagnía*
- give me another glass of *dáteme ancor un bic-
it chiére*
- when will you return *quando ritorneréte da
from Rome? Roma?*
- what is the price of these *quanto cóstano questi
horses? caválli?*
- how often have you been *quante volte siéte stato
at Venice? a Venézia?*
- how many servants have *quanti servi avéte?*
you?

5. ADVERBS OF QUALITY.

That touches me to the quick	<i>ciò mi tocca sul vivo</i>
you act carelessly	<i>voi operáte trascuratamente</i>
they know that thoroughly	<i>lo sanno a fondo</i>
ly	
I will meet her half-way	<i>le verrò incontro a mezza strada</i>
she has scarcely common sense	<i>appéna ha essa l'uso della ragiéne</i>
you do every thing unwillingly	<i>voi fate tutto di mala voglia</i>
do it willingly	<i>fátelo volentiéri</i>
I do nothing to my mind	<i>non fo nulla a modo mio</i>
Is that to your mind?	<i>vi dà ciò nel génio?</i>
let every one act according to his mind	<i>óperi ciascúno a secónda del suo génio</i>
take two steps backward	<i>fate due passi indiétro</i>
I fell backward	<i>caddi rovescione</i>
we walked groping	<i>commínámmo a tentóne</i>
he uses him ill unjustly	<i>egli lo maltráttta a torto</i>
they act from ill nature	<i>églino óperano a malízia</i>

he has done it in jest *l'ha fatto per ischérzo*
 I have done it by mis- *lo feci per isbáglio*
 take

6. ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION, NEGATION
 AND DOUBT.

Yes, my dear mother	<i>sì, cara madre</i>
I shall do it indeed	<i>lo farò davvéro</i>
yes truly, he told it me	<i>sì, veraménte me lo dis-se</i>
you are much in the right	<i>avéte ben ragióne</i>
to say the truth, he is in the wrong	<i>per dir la verità, egli ha torto</i>
I consent to it willingly	<i>v'acconsénto volentiéri</i>
no ; I neither love nor fear him	<i>no ; nè l'amo nè lo temo</i>
I do not believe it	<i>nol credo</i>
she is not at all changed	<i>non è punto cambiáta</i>
perhaps he will come	<i>forse verrà</i>
why not ?	<i>e perchè no ?</i>
I shall probably do it	<i>lo farò probabilménte</i>
that may be	<i>pùò darsi</i>
you shall act thus	<i>opereréte così</i>
walk quick	<i>cammináte presto</i>

*you say yes, and I say voi dite di sì, ed io dice
no di no*

who knows if he will *chi sa se verrà?*
come?

7. ADVERBS OF COMPARISON.

My dwelling is not so large as yours *la mia abitazione non è grande quanto la vostra*

women are not so fear- *le donne non sono così*
less as men *ardite come gli uomini*

you are as rich as your father *siete non meno ricco di vostro padre*

Ariosto is much less *l'Ariosto è molto meno*
correct than Tasso *corrètto del Tasso*

Bembo is much less esteemed than Petrarch *Bembo è molto meno stimato del Petrárca*

the pupil will soon be *lo scoláre sarà quanto
more learned than the prima più dotto del
master maestro*

- this coin is brighter *questa monéta è più luce
than a looking-glass cénte d'uno spéccchio*
- her hands are whiter *le mani di lei sono più
than snow biánche della neve*
- his book is larger than *il suo libro è più grande
mine del mio*
- Anthony is more cun- *António è più astúto di
ning than Peter Piétro'*
- Mary is more modest *María è più modésta di
than you voi*
- London is larger than *Londra è più grande di
Constantinople Costantinópoli*
- better late than never *è méglie tardi che mai*
- she is more graceful *ella è più graziósa che
than handsome bella*
- I write more than I *scrivo più di quel che
speak parlo*
- he is a better captain *è migliór capitáno che
than soldier soldáto*
- it is more red than yel- *quest' è più rosso che
low giállo*

PREPOSITIONS EXEMPLIFIED.

Come with me	<i>Venite meco</i>
I speak for you	<i>parlo per voi</i>
I see her every day, Sundays excepted	<i>la veggo ogni giorno, eccetto le doméniche</i>
before every other thing	<i>avánti ogni altra cosa</i>
I act according to cir- cumstances	<i>mi régolo secóndo le cir- costánze</i>
I shall go into the coun- try in a fortnight	<i>andró in campágna fra due settimáne</i>
I find myself among un- grateful people	<i>mi trovo fra gente in- gráta</i>
between you and me there is a great diffe- rence	<i>fra voi e me c' è gran diferénda</i>
concerning the affair of your brother-in-law	<i>circa l' affáre di vostro cognáto</i>
who can go against for- tune?	<i>chi puó andár contro la fortúna?</i>
after that, he departed	<i>dopo questo, partì</i>
he is hid behind the door	<i>è nascósto diéstro alla porta</i>
I cannot see into your heart	<i>non posso vedére dentro al vostro cuore</i>

he runs towards me	<i>egli corre verso di me</i>
I cannot stay without you	<i>non posso star senza voi</i>
in seeing us run towards the bridge	<i>vedéndoci còrrere verso il ponte</i>
look within the castle	<i>guardáte dentro al ca- stello</i>
do you not see any thing on the outside of the house ?	<i>non vedéte nulla al di fuóri della casa ?</i>
like those who speak without knowledge	<i>a guisa di colóro che párlano senza intén- dersene</i>
at the foot of the moun- tain runs a rivulet	<i>appiè della montágna scorre un ruscéollo</i>
round the city a great fog is to he seen	<i>intórno della città si vede una gran nébbia</i>
close to my mansion	<i>alláto del mio palázzo</i>
over against my garden	<i>dirimpétto al mio giar- dino</i>
until to day, affairs went badly	<i>insíno al giorno d' oggi le cose sono andáte male</i>
near to you, Sir	<i>apprésso di vossignoría</i>
let us go near the tower	<i>andiámo vicino alla torre</i>

- when we are arrived *quando, sarémo giunti*
 opposite the river *rimpétto al fiume*
 it is fallen down under *è caduto sotto la tavola*
 the table
 I have put it upon the *l' ho messo sulla sedia*
 chair
 we were walking by the *passeggiavamo lungo il*
 side of the river *fiume*
 besides that *oltre a ciò*
 when we were on the *quando fummo di là dal*
 other side of the lake *lago*
 they live on this side of *stanno di casa di qua*
 the Thames *dal Tamigi*
 we are very far from *siamo molto lunghi da*
 your house *casa vostra*
 we went yesterday to *andammo ieri dalla Sig-*
 Mrs. R's. *nóra R.*
-

CONJUNCTIONS EXEMPLIFIED.

On condition that he *a condizione che verrà*
 will come to-morrow *domani*

- for fear of displeasing *per paúra di dispiacér-*
you *vi*
- to say the truth, it is no *per dire il vero, non è*
great thing *un gran che*
- how comes it that you *dónde viéne che siéte co-*
are so sad ? *sí mesto ?*
- in order to perfect *a fine di perfezionárvi*
yourself
- now I think of it, what *a propósito, che ora è ?*
o'clock is it ?
- to what purpose has he *a qual propósito ha egli*
said that ? *detto ciò ?*
- he can scarcely walk *púò appéna cammináre*
unless he make haste,
he will not be able to *se non si spiccia, non*
overtake her *potrà raggiungerla*
- as they enter, the *secóndo che gli uni én-*
others go out *trano, gli altri éscono*
- even though they would
not *ancorché non voléssero*
- in case you come, get in *in caso che veniáte, en-*
at the garden door *tráte per la porta del*
giardino
- instead of that, he spends *in vece di ciò, egli spende*
all his wealth *tutto il suo*

that is as much as to *cioè a dire che voi non*
 say, that you will not *verrete*
 come

far from that, I shall *anzi verrò prestissimo*
 come very soon

it was for that I went *appunto per questo vi*
 there *andai*

have you agreed or not? *siete d'accordo o no?*

in order that you may *affinchè le scriviate.*
 write to her

INTERJECTIONS.

Of joy.

long live!	<i>viva, viva!</i>
ah, ah!	<i>ah, ah!</i>
good!	<i>buono! bene!</i>
be merry!	<i>allégrì!</i>
oh what joy!	<i>allegrezza!</i>

Of grief and help.

ah!	<i>ah! ahi! oi! oh!</i>
pray!	<i>deh!</i>
alas!	<i>oimè!</i>
	<i>ahi lasso!</i>
	<i>lasso me!</i>

help, help!	<i>ajúto! soccorso!</i>
poor wretch that I am!	<i>mísero me!</i>
o God!	<i>o Dio!</i>

Of aversion and contempt.

Fie, for shame!	<i>oh vergórgna!</i>
o fie!	<i>oibò!</i>
o pshaw!	<i>oh via!</i>

Of encouraging.

Cheer up!	<i>ánimo su!</i>
take courage!	<i>corággio!</i>
come, then!	<i>su via!</i>

Of wonder.

How so!	<i>come!</i>
upon my word!	<i>per bacco!</i>
hey-day!	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cápita!} \\ \text{cápperi!} \end{array} \right.$

Of calling.

Here!	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ehi!} \\ \text{oldà!} \end{array} \right.$
--------------	--

Of warning and threatening.

Woe!	<i>guái!</i>
-------------	--------------

take care !

*{ guarda, guarda !
largo, largo ! }*

Of silence and suspension.

Hush!

zitto ! sta, sta !

softly ! easy !

piáno ! adágio !

halt !

alto !

Silence !

*{ silénzio !
cheto, tacéte ! }*

Of approbation and applause.

Bravo !

*bravo ! bravíssimo !**

well ! very well !

bene ! va bene !

encore !

da capo !

EASY DIALOGUES.

DIALOGUE I.

Good morning, Sir

buón giórno, Signóre

how do you do ?

come sta ?

very well, I thank you

beníssimo, la ringrázio

how are you this morn-

come sta oggi ?

ning ?

* Both declinable according to the number and gender.

I am very well, and how	<i>sto benissimo, ed ella</i>
do you do?	<i>come sta?</i>
at your service	<i>bene per servirla</i>
at your command	<i>a' subi comandi</i>
how is your health?	<i>come sta di salute?</i>
pretty well	<i>bastantemente bene</i>
so, so	<i>così, così</i>
how have you been since I had the pleasure of seeing you last?	<i>come se l'è passata dall' última volta che ho avuto il piacér di ve- derla?</i>
exceedingly well	<i>ottimamente</i>
I am glad of it.	<i>ne godo molto</i>
I am overjoyed at it,	<i>me ne rallegra</i>
I am very glad to see you in good health	<i>godo moltissimo di ve- derla in buona salute</i>
and I also	<i>ed io pure</i>
you look well	<i>vossignoría ha buona ciéra</i>
you look ill	<i>vossignoría ha cattiva ciera</i>
I am ill	<i>sto male</i>
I am sorry for it	<i>mene dispiace</i>
did you sleep well last night?	<i>ha ella dormito bene sta notte?</i>

I did not sleep a wink all night	<i>non ho chiúso ócchio in tutta la notte</i>
how are they at your house?	<i>come sta la vostra fa- miglia?</i>
how is your brother?	<i>come sta il suo signór fratéllo?</i>
is your lady in good health?	<i>sta bene la sua signóra?</i>
she is not well	<i>non istà bene</i>
she is sick	<i>è ammaláta</i>
she is indisposed	<i>è indispósta</i>
I am very sorry for it	<i>me ne dispiáce assáissi- mo</i>
what is the matter with her?	<i>che ha?</i>
she has the head-ache	<i>ha dolór di testa</i>
she has the tooth-ache	<i>ha dolór di denti</i>
she has a pain in her side	<i>ha un dolór di fiánco</i>
she has a cold	<i>è infreddáta</i>
she must be bled	<i>bisógna che si fáccia ca- vár ságue</i>
she does not appear to have a very strong constitution	<i>non mostra avére una forte costituzíone</i>

neither is she very hardy *infatti essa non è molto forte*
 she must take care of *bisogna che abbia cura*
 herself *di sé*
 we retired into the coun-
 try on her account *ci siamo ritirati in vil-*
 la per lei
 that will do her good *questo le farà bene*
 she is recovering now *ora va ristabiléndosi*
 I shall go and see her to
 night *andrò a vedérla staséra.*

DIALOGUE II.

Is your father well ?	<i>sta bene il suo signór</i> <i>padre ?</i>
how old is he ?	<i>quanti anni ha ?</i>
he is seventy years old	<i>ha settant' anni</i>
that is a great age	<i>è un' età avanzáta</i>
I did not think he was so old	<i>non credéva che fosse</i> <i>sì attempáto</i>
come with him and see us	<i>venga a vedérci con lui</i>
we shall not fail to come	<i>non mancherémo di ve-</i> <i>nire</i>

I depend upon you	<i>conto su di lei.</i>
you may depend upon us	<i>ella può contare su di noi</i>
remember me to everybody at your house	<i>mi ramménti a ciascuno di casa sua</i>
present my service to your uncle	<i>presénti i miéi ossequj al suo signór zio</i>
present my respects to your aunt	<i>presénti i miéi rispéttj alla sua signóra zia</i>
I will with pleasure adieu, till I see you again	<i>lo farò con piacére addio, a rivedérla</i>
good afternoon	<i>la riverisco*</i>

DIALOGUE III.

Pray, give me a glass of water	<i>dátemi di grázia un bicchiér d'acqua</i>
I beg you to lend me a crown	<i>vi prego d'imprestármì uno scudo</i>
do me the favour to bring me a dictionary	<i>favoríte di portármì un dizionario</i>
be so good as to send me a horse	<i>abbiáte la bontà di mandármi un cavállo</i>

* Literally, I revere you.

go and fetch the book	<i>andáte subito a cercár</i>
immediately	<i>il libro</i>
dear sir, do me that kind- ness	<i>caro signore, fátemi questa gentilezza</i>
dear madam, grant me that favour	<i>cara signóra, mi accór di questo favóre</i>
pray do	<i>ne la prego</i>
I beseech you	<i>ne la súpplico</i>
I entreat you	<i>la scongiúro</i>
I will not grant you what you ask	<i>non voglio accordárvi quel che domandáte</i>
I cannot do it	<i>non posso farlo</i>
you do not deserve it	<i>voi non lo meritáte</i>
excuse me, it is not in my power	<i>scusátemi, non è in po térmio</i>
if I could, I would do it with pleasure	<i>se potéssi, lo faréi con gran piacére</i>
I will most willingly	<i>sí, molto volentiéri.</i>
I will do it directly	<i>vóglia farlo subito</i>
I thank you with all my heart	<i>la ringrázio di vero cuóre</i>

DIALOGUE IV.

I say and maintain that you are wrong	<i>dico e sosténgo che a- véte torto</i>
I assure you of it	<i>ve l' assicúro</i>
I believe so	<i>credo di sì</i>
I believe not	<i>credo di no</i>
I would lay something	<i>scommetteréi qualche cosa</i>
it is true that she is gone	<i>è vero ch' è partita</i>
it is but too true	<i>è pur troppo vero</i>
it is a story	<i>è una fávola</i>
it is an untruth	<i>è una falsità</i>
upon my word of ho- nour	<i>sulla mia paróla d' o- nére</i>
on my conscience	<i>in cosciénza</i>
believe me upon my word	<i>credétemi sulla mia pa- róla</i>
I speak in earnest	<i>parlo da senno</i>
I would not tell a lie for all the gold in the world	<i>non vorréi mentire per tutto l' oro del mon- do</i>

you have been imposed upon	<i>v' hanno ingannato</i>
it is not my fault	<i>non è colpa mia</i>
I do not easily believe what people say.	<i>non credo facilmente quel che si va dicendo</i>

DIALOGUE V.

Whence do you come?	<i>donde venite?</i>
I come from Mr. M's	<i>vengo dalla casa del Signor M.</i>
where are you going?	<i>dove andate?</i>
I am going home	<i>vado a casa</i>
are you so much in a hurry?	<i>avete voi tanta premura?</i>
yes, for I have business	<i>sì, perchè ho da fare</i>
you are quite out of breath	<i>siéte tutto anelante</i>
you must rest a little	<i>bisogna che vi riposiáte un poco</i>
I have no time	<i>non ho tempo</i>
I cannot stay	<i>non posso trattenérmi</i>
well then, I will go with you	<i>ebbéne, verrò con voi</i>
go your way	<i>andate pe' fatti vostri</i>

let us go this way	<i>passiámo per questa parte</i>
let us rather go that way	<i>andiámo piuttosto per là</i>
that is the nearest	<i>questa è la più corta</i>
on the contrary, it is the longest	<i>anzi è la più lunga</i>
let us cross the street here	<i>attraversiámo la strada qui</i>
let us go through this court	<i>passiámo per questa corte</i>
there is the bridge	<i>ecco il ponte</i>
this river is very broad	<i>questo fiume è molto largo</i>
come in, I will show you the way	<i>entráte, vi mostro la strada</i>
go before, I will follow you	<i>andáte innanzi, vi seguo</i>

DIALOGUE VI.

Hear me, come hither what do you want?	<i>ascoltáte, veníte qua che voléte?</i>
here I am	<i>éccomi</i>
I want to speak to you	<i>vóglia parlárvi</i>

do you know what I have to say to you?	<i>sapete quel che ho da dirvi?</i>
how should I know it?	<i>come potréi sapérlo?</i>
I do not know it	<i>nol so</i>
I know nothing about it	<i>non ne so nulla</i>
I never knew any thing of it	<i>non ne seppi mai nulla</i>
I knew it before you what do you say?	<i>Lo seppi prima di voi che dite?</i>
I believe I have known him	<i>credo d' avérlo cono- sciuto</i>
we are very well ac- quainted	<i>ci conosciámo beníssimo</i>
when did you become acquainted with each other?	<i>quando avéte fatto cone- scenza insieme?</i>
I became acquainted with him at Naples	<i>feci la sua conoscenza a Nápoli</i>

DIALOGUE VII.

I have a good appetite	<i>mi sento buón appetito</i>
I am hungry	<i>ho fame</i>
I could eat a bit of something	<i>mangeréi un boccone</i>

give me something to eat	dátemi da mangiare
will you breakfast?	voléte far colazione?
will you have bread and butter?	voléte pane e burro?
I will send for some rolls	manderò a préndere dei panétti
let us make tea and coffee	facciámo tè e caffè
I like chocolate better	mi piáce più la cioccoláta
does the water boil?	bolle l' acqua?
your tea is very weak	il vostro tè è molto leggiéro
this coffee is too strong	questo caffè è troppo forte
that chocolate is good for nothing	questa cioccoláta non val nulla
did you sugar it?	viavéte posto il zúcchero?
to be sure, I never take it without sugar	sicuro, io non la prendo mai senza zúcchero
that is fine china	ecco della bella porcelána
you shall dine with me	voi pranzeréte meco

I will	<i>benissimo</i>
you will have good soup	<i>avrète una buona minestrà</i>
I like broth very much	<i>mi piáce molto il brodo</i>
the cloth is laid	<i>la távola è apparecchiáta</i>
the dinner is ready	<i>il pranzo è in távola</i>
let us sit at table	<i>mettiámoci a távola</i>
will you have fat or lean?	<i>vólete grasso o magro?</i>
a little of both	<i>un po' dell' uno e dell' altro</i>
you eat no boiled meat	<i>voi non mangiáte all'esso</i>
I like roast meat better	<i>mi piáce più l'arrósto</i>
I am very thirsty	<i>ho gran sete</i>
call for some drink	<i>domandáte da bere</i>
is your small beer good?	<i>è buóna la vostra piccola birra?</i>
I will drink a glass of wine and water	<i>berò un bicchiér di vino e d'acqua</i>
will you take any cheese?	<i>prenderéte del formág- gio?</i>
no, I have dined heart- ily	<i>no, ho mangiáto molto</i>

DIALOGUE VIII.

What o'clock is it?	<i>Che ora è?</i>
tell me what o'clock it is	<i>ditemi che ora è</i>
it is one o'clock	<i>è l' una</i>
it is half an hour past one	<i>è un' ora e mezzo</i>
it is but a quarter past one	<i>non è che un' ora e un quarto.</i>
it is three quarters past two	<i>sono le due e tre quarti</i>
it is upon the stroke of three	<i>stanno per suonare le tre</i>
it struck four just now	<i>le quattro son suonate or ora</i>
it has struck five	<i>son suonate le cinque.</i>
it wants a quarter of six	<i>manca un quarto alle sei</i>
it wants ten minutes to seven	<i>sono le sette meno dieci</i>
it wants but a few mi- nutes	<i>non mancano che pochi minuti</i>
it wants but very little of eight	<i>poco ci manca alle otto</i>

it is past nine	<i>son le nove passate</i>
twenty-five minutes af- ter ten	<i>le dieci e venticinque</i>
it is eleven o'clock	<i>sono le undici</i>
the clock is going to strike	<i>l' orologio sta per suo- nare</i>
it is going to strike twelve	<i>le dodici stanno per suo- nare</i>
do you hear the clock strike?	<i>sentite suonar l'oroló- gio?</i>

DIALOGUE IX.

How is the weather ?	<i>Che tempo fa ?</i>
it is fine weather	<i>fa bel tempo</i>
it looks as if it would be fine weather	<i>pare che voglia far bel tempo</i>
it is very bad weather	<i>fa cattivissimo tempo</i>
the weather is cloudy	<i>il tempo è nuvoloso</i>
it is clear weather	<i>il tempo è chiaro</i>
this is very pleasant weather	<i>il tempo è molto piace- vole</i>
what bad weather !	<i>che brutto tempo !</i>
it is wet	<i>il tempo è piovoso</i>

it is windy	<i>c' è vento</i>
it is stormy	<i>il tempo è burrascoso</i>
it is dry weather	<i>fa un tempo secco</i>
it is unsettled and changeable weather	<i>il tempo è incostante e variabile</i>
the weather grows cloudy	<i>il tempo va coprendosi</i>
it is gloomy weather	<i>fa un tempo triste</i>
it rains	<i>pióve</i>
it is going to rain	<i>sta per pióvere</i>
it is but a shower	<i>è uno scróscio posseg- géro</i>
stay here, till the rain is over	<i>state qui, finchè cessi la pioggia</i>

DIALOGUE X.

What season do you like best?	<i>Quale stagione vi piáce più?</i>
winter is too cold a season	<i>l' invérno è una stagione troppo fredda</i>
it is too hot in summer	<i>nell' estáte fa troppo caldo</i>
I like winter better than summer	<i>mi piáce l'invérno più della state</i>

for my part I like summer *per me preferisco la*
 the best *state*

I like spring a great *a me piace molto più la*
 deal better *primavéra*

It is the most pleasant *è la più piacente delle*
 of all seasons *stagioni*

It is neither too hot nor *essa non è né troppo cal-*
 too cold *da né troppo fredda*

the latter end of autumn *verso la fine d'autunno*
 is always very cold *fa sempre gran fred-*
do

It is because we are more *questo accade perchè*
 sensible to the first ap- *siamo più sensibili ai*
 proach of cold weather *primi freddi*

DIALOGUE XI.

Why do you come so *perchè venite così tar-*
 late? *di?*

you must come sooner *bisogna che veniate più*
per tempo

you have risen too late *vi siéte alzato troppo*
 this morning *tardi stamattina*

nobody awakened me *nessuno m' ha svegliato*

I was very sleepy	<i>io dormiva profondamente</i>
you have been loitering on the way	<i>vi siéte trattenuto per istráda</i>
not at all, Sir, I beg your pardon	<i>no signóre, mi perdóni</i>
why did you not make haste?	<i>perchè non vi siéte sbri- gáto?</i>
you only want to lose your time	<i>voi non cercáte che a pérdet tempo</i>
have you all that you want?	<i>avéte tutto quel che vi occórre?</i>
I have neither pen nor ink	<i>non ho nè penna nè in- chióstro</i>
do not blot your paper	<i>non iscarabocchiáte la carta</i>
take a leaf of blotting paper	<i>prendéte un fóglie di carta sugánte</i>
lend me your penknife	<i>imprestátemi il vostro temperíno</i>
make me a pen, if you please	<i>favoríte di temperármi una penna</i>
have you any sealing wax?	<i>avéte della ceralácca?</i>

no, but I have some no, ma tengo alcúne ó-
wafers stie

DIALOGUE XII.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Get up, Miss
what! not up yet? | <i>Si alzi, Signorina
e che! non si è alzata
ancora?</i> |
| are you not ashamed to
be in bed at this hour? | <i>non ha vergogna d'esi-
sere a letto a quest'
ora?</i> |
| is it so late? | <i>tanto è tardi?</i> |
| you wake me too early | <i>voi mi svegliate troppo
a buon' ora.</i> |
| it is good for one's
health to rise early | <i>è salutevole levársi per
tempo</i> |
| why did you not wake
me before? | <i>perchè non mi avéte sve-
gliata prima?</i> |
| it is half an hour since
I called you | <i>è mezz' ora ducchè l' ho
chiamata</i> |
| I was in a deep sleep | <i>dormiva profondamente</i> |
| come, make haste, dress
yourself | <i>avánti dunque, si sbri-
ghi, si vesta</i> |

DIALOGUE XIII.

Do you understand Ita-	<i>Capite voi l' italiano?</i>
lian ?	
can you speak Italian ?	<i>parlate voi italiano ?</i>
I speak it a little	<i>lo parlo un poco</i>
I speak it just well e- nough to make my- self understood	<i>lo parlo appena quanto basta per farmi ca- pire</i>
I have begun to learn it	<i>ho cominciato ad impa- rarlo</i>
I know almost nothing of it	<i>non ne so quasi nulla</i>
yet I was told that you had made great pro- gress	<i>però mi fu detto ch' era- vate molto avanzato</i>
would to heaven it were true !	<i>volesse il cielo che fosse vero !</i>
you pronounce perfect- ly well	<i>voi pronunciaste perfet- taménte bene</i>
how long have you been learning ?	<i>quanto tempo è che l'im- paráte ?</i>
who is your master ?	<i>chi è il vostro maestro ?</i>
what is his name ?	<i>come si chiama ?</i>

he is a very good master	<i>egli è un óltimo maestro</i>
he has taught all his life	<i>in tutta la vita non ha fatto altro che insegnare</i>
he is a man of great experience	<i>è un uómo di grand' esperiéenza</i>
he is very patient and mild	<i>è molto paziénte e dolce</i>
he is never tired of repeating the rules	<i>non si stanca mai di ripetere le régole</i>
these are very good qualities for a teacher	<i>queste sono ecclénti qualità per un maestro</i>
my father knew him twenty years ago	<i>mio padre lo conóbbe venti anni fa</i>
is he very old ?	<i>è egli molto véccchio ?</i>
he is not yet forty.	<i>non ha ancora quarant' anni</i>
did he teach before he was twenty ?	<i>insegnáva egli prima di aver vent' anni ?</i>
certainly ; he began at seventeen	<i>certo ; ei cominciò all' età di diecisett' anni</i>
in what country ?	<i>in che paése ?</i>

first in Italy, then in France	<i>prima in Italia, poi in Francia</i>
was he not in Switzerland also ?	<i>non fu egli anche in Svizzera ?</i>
yes certainly, and there he taught Italian in many English families	<i>sì per certo, ed ivi insegnò l'italiano in molte famiglie inglesi</i>
then my brother knows him	<i>dunque mio fratello lo conosce</i>
I will also take lessons of him	<i>io voglio pure prender lezioni da lui</i>

DIALOGUE XIV.

Is Mr. M. at home?	<i>è in casa il Signor M.</i>
yes, Sir, he is	<i>sì, signore</i>
I want to speak to him	<i>desidero parlargli</i>
will you favour me with your name?	<i>vuole favorirmi il suo nome?</i>
will you take a seat, Sir?	<i>si accomodi</i>
how do you do, Sir?	<i>la riverisco*</i>

* The Italians never say to a stranger, how do you do? come state?

- Mr. R. mentioned your name to me *il Signór R. mi parlò di lei*
- I know Mr. R., he is a great literary character besides, he has other excellent qualities *conóscо il Signór R. egli è un gran letterálo inoltre si trovano in lui altre eccezzionali qualità*
- I esteem him very much he is the best of my friends *lo stimo moltissimo egli è il migliore de' miei amici*
- he is now busy publishing a new edition of Dante *sta ora lavorando per una nuova edizióne di Dante*
- it will be the best ever published *questa sarà la migliore che si sia mai pubblicata*
- indeed, it will be the only good one *anzi sarà la sola buóna*
- really! is he so great a man? *davvéró! è egli sì grand' uomo?*
- I do not mean to say, that he is the first genius among the Italians *non inténdo dire ch' egli sia il primo fra gl' Italiani ingégni*
- I only say, that he has *dico solo ch' egli è stato*

been the first to discover the real meaning of Dante
 his work will do him great honour
 he has already distinguished himself by several other works very much known in Italy

il primo a scoprire il vero senso di Dante
la sua ópera gli farà molto onóre
egli s' è già distinto per várie altre ópera assai conosciúte in Itália

DIALOGUE XV.

Do you know any news?
 what news is there?
 what good news do you bring us?
 is there any thing new?
 is there no news?
 have you not heard any news?
 I have news to tell you

sapéte alcúna nuóva?
che nuóve vi sono?
che buóne nuóve ci arrecáte?
vi ha nulla di nuóvò?
non vi sono nuóve?
non avéte udíto qualitu nuóva?
ho nuóve da darvi

there is a great deal of *vi sono molte nuove
news*

what do they say a- *che si dice fuóri?*
broad?

nothing is talked of *non si dice nulla*
I trouble myself but lit-
tle about state-affairs *io m' intrigo poco degli
affári di stato*
a war is spoken of *si parla di guerra*
there is a treaty on
foot *hanno intavolato un
trattáto*

the King of France has
declared war against
England *il re di Fráncia ha di-
chiaráto guerra all'
Inghilterra*

excuse me, I do not be-
lieve it *scusátemi, io nol credo*

you have been imposed
upon *ve l' hanno data ad in-
tendere*

I do not believe it ei-
ther *nol credo nemmén io*

we shall see if the news
be confirmed *vedrémo se la nuóva si
conférmá*

MAXIMS, PROVERBS, &c.

A word to the wise

*a buón intenditór poche
parôle*bray a fool in a mortar
he will never be the
wiser*a lavàr la fáccia ad un
moro si perde il ran-
no ed il sapóne*a mouse in time may
bite a cable*col tempo e colla págliasi
matúrano le néspole*I will give it you at lat-
ter lammas*ve lo daró alle calénde
greche*

good words cost nothing

*onór di bocca molto vale
e poco costa*he puts the cart before
the horses*mette il carro dinánzi a'
buói*he has no more reason
than a mad dog*non inténde ragión più
d' un tedésco*

he drinks like a porter

*ei beve come uno svíz-
zero*he goes like a bear to
the stake*egli va come un reo al
patibolo*every man has his blind
side*ciascúno ha il suo dé-
bole*exchange is not rob-
bery*chi cambia non fa torto*

short reckonings make long friends	<i>conti corti, amicizia lunga</i>
a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush	<i>è meglio l' uovo oggi che domani la gallina</i>
the evening crowns the day	<i>la fine corona l' opera</i>
idleness is the root of all evils	<i>l' ozio è il padre de' vizj</i>
when sorrow is asleep awake it not	<i>non destar il can che dorme</i>
do not put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day	<i>chi ha tempo non aspetti tempo</i>
among the blind the one-eyed is a prince	<i>nella terra de' ciéchi belato chi ha un occhio solo</i>
the confession of a fault is half the amendment	<i>peccato confessato è mezzo perdonato</i>
hold opportunity by the forelock before she turns her tail	<i>prendi l' occasione pei capelli, prima che ti scappi</i>
grasp all, loose all	<i>chi troppo abbraccia nulla stringe</i>
who understands ill, answers ill	<i>chi male intende peggio risponde</i>

like loves like	<i>ogni simile ama il suo simile</i>
barking dogs seldom bite	<i>tu déi sapér che can che abbája è búbno</i>
lightly come, lightly go	<i>la farína del diávolo va tutta in crusca</i>
no sooner said than done	<i>detto, fatto</i>
every day is not Sunday	<i>ogni dì non è festa</i>
harm watch, harm catch	<i>{ chi vuôle il periglio in quello perisce</i>
say well and do well end both with a letter	<i>dal detto al fatto c' è un gran tratto</i>
God gives us hands, but does not build bridges for us	<i>ajútati che t' ajúto, ti dice iddio</i>
claw me, claw thee	<i>una man lava l' altra, ed ambe il volto</i>
long absent, easily forgotten	<i>lontán dagli ócchi, lontán dal core</i>
every one must live by his calling	<i>il prete deve vivere dell' altáre</i>
he has had a narrow escape	<i>l' ha scappáta bella</i>

I am in jeopardy	<i>sono fra l'incúdine ed il martélllo</i>
he would make me believe that the moon is made of green cheese	<i>mi vuol vénder lúcciole per lantérne</i>
do as you would be done by	<i>non fare altrúi quel che patír non vuói.</i>
if a man be once down, down with him	<i>al oan che fugge ognúno grida, dágli</i>
nothing venture, nothing have	<i>chi non s'arríschia, non guadágna</i>
silence gives consent	<i>chi tace conférma</i>
he who has land has warfare	<i>chi compra terra, compra guerra</i>
let him laugh that wins	<i>ride bene chi ride l'último</i>
well begun half ended	<i>chi ben comíncia ha la metà dell' opra</i>
you measure other people's corn by your own bushel	<i>voi misuráte gli altri col vostro passélllo</i>

ANECDOTES.**DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE SHEPHERD.**

The Duke of Wellington was at a country seat, and it chanced that a farmer, who had been much annoyed by the hunters riding across his corn, directed his shepherd to stake up and make fast all his gates that adjoined the road. It happened that the duke rode up to one of these gates which the shepherd was fastening. This man being desired by the duke to open the gate for him, refused to comply, and told him to go round; for, he should not ride over his master's corn. The duke therefore rode off. When the man went home, his master inquired of him, if he had stopped the hunters. "Aye, master," quoth the shepherd, "that I have; and not only them, but that soldier-man that Buonaparte could not stop."

ANECDOTI.

IL DUCA DI WELLINGTON ED IL PASTORE.

Trovándosi il Duca di Wellington in villeggiatura, avvénne che un fittajuólo, il quale era stato molto infastidito da' cacciatori, che gli calpestávano coi loro caválli il grano, mando il suo pastore a sbarráre tutti gli ánditi che mettévanò sulla strada. Accádde che il duca venisse cavalcándo verso un di quei cancélli che il pastore stava assicurándo. Costúi esséndo richiésto dal duca d'aprire per lui il cancéllo, ricusò di compiacérlo, e dissegli di far il giro, anzichè cavalcándo calpestássse il grano del suo padróne. Il duca pertánto se n'andò. Giunto l'uómo a casa, il padróne gli dimandò, se avésse rattenuti fuóri i cacciatori. "Sì, padróne," disse il pastore, "ve li ratténni; e non solo questi, ma anche quel soldáto che Bonapárte non potè rattenére."

AMERICAN CURIOSITY.

Benjamin Franklin, originally a printer, afterwards a celebrated statesman, travelling one day from Philadelphia to Boston, happened to stop at an inn, the landlord of which possessed the true disposition of his countrymen, which is to be inquisitive, even to impertinence, with regard to the business of every stranger.

The doctor, after the fatigue of the day's journey, had set himself down to supper, when his landlord began to torment him with questions. The doctor well knew the disposition of these people, and apprehending that, after having answered his questions, others would come in, and go over the same ground, he determined to stop the man. "Have you a wife, landlord?"— "Yes, sir."—"Pray let me see her." The lady was introduced with much form. "How many children have you?"—"Four, sir."—"I should be happy to see them." The children were sought, and introduced. "How many servants have you?"—"Two, sir; a man and a woman."—

CURIOSITÀ DEGLI AMERICANI.

Beniamino Franklin, prima stampatore e poi célebre uomo di stato, viaggiando un giórno da Filadélfia a Bóston, si fermò in una ostería, il cui padróne avéva tutta l' inclinazione de' suóí compatriótti, cioè di ricercáre tutti gli affári d'ogni forestiéro con tanta curiosità che diventáva un' impertinénza.

Il dottóre stanco del cammino s'era sedúto per cenáre, quando l'oste cominciò a tormentárlo con cento dimánde. Il dottóre che ben conoscéva l'indole di quella gente, e capíva che dopo aver rispósto alle di lui dománde, gli altri sarebbero entráti ed avrebbero fatto altrettánto, si determinò di sbriegársi di costúi. "Oste, avete móglie?" — "Sì signóre." — "In grázia, fátemela vedere." Madáma fu introdóttta con gran cerimónia. "Quanti figli avéte?" — "Quattro." — "Avréi pur piacére di vedérli." Si cercáron i figli, e fúrono introdótti. "Quante persóne di servizio avéte?" — "Due, signóre; un servo ed una serva." — "Fatemi il piacére di chiamárlì." Entráti che fúrono, il dot-

“ Pray, fetch them.” When they came, the doctor asked if there was any one else in the house ; and being answered in the negative, he addressed himself to them with much solemnity : “ My good friends, I sent for you here to give you an account of myself. My name is Benjamin Franklin, I am a printer, aged thirty, I reside at Philadelphia, and am now going on business from thence to Boston. I sent for you all, that if you wish for any further particulars, you may ask, and I will give you information; after which, I flatter myself you will permit me to eat my supper in peace.”

tbre dimandò se vi fosse alcún altro in casa. Ed esséndogli risposto di no, s'indirizzò a loro con gran cerimónia: " Cari amici, vi ho fatto chiamare, per darvi ragguáglie di me. Il mio nome è Beniamino Franklin, sono stampatore, e dell'età di trent' anni, dimóro a Filadélfia, ed ora per affári di là vado a Bóstón. Vi ho fatti chiamár tutti, acciocchè se desideráte di sapére qualche altra circostánza di mia persóna, me la dimandiáte, ed io ve ne informerò; e ciò fatto, mi lusingo che mi permetteréte di cenáre in pace."

SONG.

THE EXCUSE.

**Forgive me, yet I know not whence
Unjustly thus my Chloris takes offence.**

What have I said, my fair,
My hapless error now declare.
I said, I love thee, dearest maid,
Thou art my soul's delight, I said.
If this displease, ah ! tell me why ?
Is this a crime of deepest dye ?
If loving thee be guilt, then he alone
Is innocent who ne'er has Chloris known.
Name, Chloris, one of all the swains,
Who speaks to thee and breathes not love ;
Who sees thee, yet escapes thy chains ;
Then, if thou canst, my flame reprove.
But why, when numbers thus offend,
Must I beneath thy sentence pine ?
If Chloris' charms her sex transcend,
Ah ! cruel nymph, no blame is mine.

CANTATA

DELL' ABB. PIETRO METASTASIO.

LA SCUSA.

*No, perdonami, o Clori: io non intendo
 Quest' ingiusta ira tua. Che dissi alfine?
 Qual è la colpa mia? Dissi ch' io t'amo;
 Il mio ben ti chiamai. Questo ti sembra
 Un delitto si nero! Ah, se l' amarti
 Rende un cor delinquente,
 Chi mai non ti mirò solo è innocente.*

*Trova un sol, mia bella Clori,
 Che ti parli, e non sospiri,
 Che ti vegga, e non t' adori;
 E poi sdegnati con me.*

*Ma perchè fra tanti rei,
 Sol con me perchè t' adiri?
 Ah, se amabile tu sei,
 Colpa mia, crudel, non è.*

Be now appeas'd, resume each winning grace,
 Thou know'st not how a frown deforms that lovely
 face,

Ah ! trust not me,

But, bending, see

In yonder fountain. Told I true ?

What there, alas ! does Chloris view ?

That clouded brow, that haughty air,

Have changed those features, late so fair :

But would'st thou make thine anger known,

A better vengeance is thine own.

If 'tis a fault to say—" I live

To love but thee, my soul's delight ! "

Thou may'st with ease such wrong requite;

Retort the offence on me, and I'll the offence
 forgive !

I'll patient hear my Chloris tell—

And dost thou smile ? Enchanting spell !

That steals me from myself away.

Haste, Chloris, in the stream survey

What wonders now thy looks display.

If thus a smile can love's soft power renew,

Ah ! what, my fair, would gentle pity do ?

I own that beauty when she smiles,

With magic every care beguiles.

Placali, o pastorella,
Ritorna a farti bella. Ah! non sai come
Ti sfigura quell' ira. A me non credi?
Specchiali in questa fonte. E ver? T'inganno?
Riconoscer ti puoi? Quel fosco ciglio,
Quella rugosa fronte,
Quell' aria di fierezza,
Non sceman per metà la tua bellezza?
Vi son per vendicarti,
Vi son pure altre vie. Se il dirti, io t'amo,
Se il chiamarti mio bene, oltraggi sono,
Oltraggiami tu ancora; io ti perdono.
Sopporterd con pace
Anch' io da te..... Ma tu sorridi? Oh riso
Che m'involà a me stesso!
Specchiali, Clori mia, specchiali adesso.
Guarda quanta bellezza
Quel riso accresce al tuo sembiante. Or pensa
Che faria la pietà. Confesso anch' io
Che d'un volto ridente è grande il vanto,
Ma un bel volto pieloso è un altro incanto.

But beauty when she heals the heart that bleeds,
Assumes a charm that every charm exceeds.

To yon clear fount again repair,

Again thy features trace;

But let compassion now, my fair,

Give every feature grace.

A thousand charms, unknown before,

Thy person shall adorn;

Nor those bright eyes shall ever more

Be arm'd with cruel scorn.

THE END.

*Torna in quell' onda chiara
Solo una volta ancora,
Torna a mirarti, o cara,
Ma in atto di pietà.*

*Mille nel volto allora
Nuove bellezze avrai;
Più que' verzosi rai
Sdegno non turberà.*

FINE.

