The Gift of
Prof. William Everett,
of Cambridge.
(H. U. 1839.)
25 Sept., 1878.
A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
OF THE
ITALIAN LANGUAGE.

Third Edition.
REVISED, ENLARGED, AND IMPROVED.

Antonio
BY A. GALLENGA,
ITALIAN PROFESSOR IN LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, AUTHOR OF "ITALY
PAST AND PRESENT," "HISTORY OF PIEDMONT," ETC. ETC.

LONDON:
WILLIAMS AND NORGATE,
14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
AND 20, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.
MDCCCLIX.
1878, September 25.

J. H. W. R.


Cambridge, (1878, 1879.)

7276. 11.

John Childs and Son, Printers.
CONTENTS.

I.—PRONUNCIATION
   Vowels, 1, 2;—Consonants, 3;—c, cc, g, 4-7;—h, 8;—gl, 9;—gm, 10;—gu, 11;—gu, 12;—s, 13;—s, 14;—r, 15;—Diphthongs, 16;—Double Consonants, 17;—Accent, 18.

II.—SIMPLE ARTICLES
   Definite Article, 4-7;—Indefinite Article, 8.

III.—ARTICLES WITH PREPOSITIONS
   Prepositions, 1;—Prepositions with Definite Articles, 2;—Prepositions with Indefinite Articles, 3;—Inversion of the English Genitive, 4, 5;—English Compound Nouns, 6;—Partitive Articles, 8.

IV.—USE OF THE ARTICLES

V.—GENDER OF NOUNS
   Nouns in a, 2;—in e, 3; in s, 4;—in i and u, 5;—Peculiarities of Genders, 6.

VI.—PLURAL OF NOUNS
   Plural of Masculines, 1;—of Feminines, 2, 3;—Nouns in ca, ca, cc, go, ia, to, 3;—Irregular Plurals, 4, 5;—Redundant Nouns, 6-8.

VII.—ADJECTIVES
   Terminations of Adjectives, 1-4;—Their concordance, 5;—Their position, 6;—Peculiarities of Adjectives, 7.

VIII.—COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES
   Comparative of Superiority and Inferiority, 1;—of Equality, 2;—Relative Superlative, 3;—Absolute Superlative, 4; Comparatives and Superlatives derived from Latin, 5.
IX.—AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES 30
X.—NUMERAL ADJECTIVES 34
    Cardinal Numbers, 1, 2;—Ordinal Numbers, 3, 4;—Numeral Substantives, 5;—Peculiarities of Numbers, 6.
XI.—PERSONAL PRONOUNS 38
    Their Declension, 1;—Use of the Nominative, 2.
XII.—CONJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS 41
    Their etymology, 1;—Their position, 2;—Their use, 3.
XIII.—DOUBLE CONJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS 44
    Their combinations, 1-3;—The Pronouns with Reflected Verbs, 4.
XIV.—POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 49
    Their terminations, 1;—Their use, 2;—Peculiarities, 3-6.
XV.—DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS 54
    Quo, ceto, and quello, 1, 2;—Quo, and quello, 3;—Substantive Pronouns, 4;—Ciò, ciò che, etc., 6.
XVI.—RELATIVE PRONOUNS 57
    Quale, 1;—Che, cui, chi, 2-5;—Onde, 8;—Interrogative Pronouns, 9-12.
XVII.—INDEFINITE PRONOUNS 62
    Cgni, qualche, qualunque, 1;—Cgnuno, etc., 2;—Alcuno, etc., 3;—Tutto, 4;—Tuté, 6;—Esso, 8;—Altro, 7;—Peculiarities, 8.
XVIII.—REGULAR VERBS 66
    General Remarks, 1-4;—Paradigm, 4.
XIX.—AUXILIARY VERBS 71
    Avere and essere, 1;—Compound Tenses, 2;—Active Verbs, 3;—Passive Verbs, 4;—Agreement of Participles, 5-7;—Andare, stare, venire, used as Auxiliaries, 8, 9;—The Particle si, 10, 11.
XX.—MOODS AND TENSES 77
    Imperfect and Preterit, 1-4;—Compound Tenses, 5-7;—Use of the Subjunctive, 8;—of the Infinitive, 9;—of the Participle, 10, 11.
XXI.—IRRREGULAR VERBS; FIRST CONJUGATION 86
    General Remarks, 1-5;—Verbs in care and gare, in ciare and giare, etc., 6;—Andare, dare, and stare, and their Compounds, 7.
XXII.—SECOND CONJUGATION 91
CONTENTS.

XXIII.—SECOND CONJUGATION, CONTINUED . . . . . . 96

Trarre, 2;—Condurre, dire, fare, piacere, 3;—Cadere, vedere, sedere, 4.

XXIV.—SECOND CONJUGATION, CONTINUED . . . . . . 102

Spegnere, cingere, 1;—Valere, dolere, volere, solere, svolere, 2;—Scegliere, togliere, 3;—Rimanere, porre, tenere, 4;—Saperse, 5;—Parere, 6;—Potere, 7;—Dovere, bere, 8.

XXV.—THIRD CONJUGATION . . . . . . . . . . . . 108

Regular Verbs, 1;—Verbs in iso, 2,3;—Seguire, 4;—Salire, 5;—Apparire, 6;—Morire, 7;—Venire, 8;—Udire, 9;—Uscire, 10;—Cucire, 11;—Empire, 12;—Aprire, 13, etc.

XXVI.—DEFECTIVE VERBS . . . . . . . . . . . . 113

Angere, 1;—Algere, 2;—Arrogare, 3;—Calere, 4;—Colere, 5;—Estollere, 6;—Fiedere, 7;—Gire, 8;—Ira, 9;—Licare, 10, etc.

XXVII.—PREPOSITIONS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 115

Di, 1;—A, 2;—Da, 3;—Per, 4;—Con, 5;—In, 6;—Tra, 7;—Su, 8, etc.

XXVIII.—ADVERBS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 123

XXIX.—CONJUNCTIONS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 127

XXX.—INTERJECTIONS . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 131

XXXI.—CONSTRUCTION . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 134

Inversions, 1-3;—Ellipsis, 4-7;—Modes of Address, Tu, Voi, and Ella, 8-15.
ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

I.—PRONUNCIATION.

1. The Italian Language has five vowels, a, e, i, o, u.
2. Their approximate sounds in English are:
   - é sé-ná, vein.
   - f fair. ér-bá, herb.
   - i meet ni-do, nest.
   - o rose. vó-lo, flight.
   - c cause. ló-de, praise.
   - u root. mú-to, dumb.

(a) The e and o have a close and an open sound. The difference, however, is only perceptible when the accent of the word falls upon those vowels themselves, as in vé-na, ér-bá, sólo, ló-de. This difference cannot be reduced to any positive rule. Both vowels are open when accented at the end of the word, as in te-mé, he feared; a-mé, he loved. The o is generally open when it derives from a Latin au, as in pó-va, pause (from pause), and close when it derives from a Latin u, as in vol-to face (from vultus).

(b) The j is not generally, and, at any rate, not necessarily, used in modern Italian editions. Whenever it occurs, its sound should be like that of the Italian i or ì.

3. The consonants b, d, f, l, m, n, p, t, v, are pronounced as in English.
4. The consonants c, sc, and g, have a hard sound before a, o, u, and a soft sound before e and i.
5. The hard sound of c is like the English k, — ca,
co, cu. The soft sound is somewhat like an English ch,—ce, ci.

6. The hard sc sounds like the English sk,—sca; sco, scu. The soft sound resembles the English sh,—see, sci.

7. The hard g is like the English j in the same syllables, ga, go, gu. The soft g is like the English j or dg,—ge, gi.

8. The h has no sound of its own. But it hardens the sound of c, sc, and g, in those cases in which those consonants would otherwise be soft.

Ex. ce, che; ci, chi; see, sche; sci, schi; ge, ghe; gi, ghi.

9. Gl, before a, e, o, u, is pronounced as in English. Ex. gla, gle, glo, glu; before i, it has a peculiar sound, somewhat resembling the ll in the English words brilliant, million. Ex. él-gli, hi; fé-gli, son.

(a) In the words Angii, neglizere, geroglițe, gi is pronounced as in English.

10. Gn has a peculiar sound somewhat like ni in the words union, onion; gna, gne, gni, gno, gnu. Ex. dé-gno, worthy.

11. Gu, in the syllables gua, gue, gui, guo, is pronounced as in the English words anguish, languish. Ex. lin-gua, tongue.

12. Qu, in the syllables quaa, quae, qui, quo, sounds as in the English words vanquish, relinquish. Ex. é-quo, equit-able.

13. S may have either a sibilant sound, as in the English words saint, hearse, as sán-to, saint; pen-so, I think; or a somewhat softened sound, peculiar to the Italian, as pô-sa, pause; oc-sa, thing.

(b) The soft sound occurs when the s is placed between vowels, as in ri-so, rice; ro-so, rose; and also before the consonants b, d, g, t, m, n, r, v. Ex. sbé-glio, mistake; sdi-gno, disdain, etc. The sibilant sound occurs when the s is before vowels, at the beginning of a word, or preceded by a consonant, as in so-ra, evening; sán-so, sense; before the consonants c, f, p, q, t, as in sca-glia, scale; sf-da, challenge, etc.; also between vowels in compound words. Ex. disesi (dice-si), they say; diségnó (di-ségnó), design.
14. $Z$ has a hard sound, somewhat like an English $ts$, or $tz$, as in sá-zio, sated; páz-zo, fool; and a soft sound, somewhat like an English $ds$, or $dz$, as in zi-o, uncle; méz-zo, means.

(a) The $z$ is hard when it derives from a Latin $t$, or $pt$. Ex. grá-tia, grace (from gratia); a-zio-ine, action (from actio); nóz-se, wedding (from nuptiae). It is soft when derived from a Latin $d$. Ex. réz-za, rude (from rudis); or from a Greek $z$, as in só-na, zone; ó-ríz-zo,é, horizon. It is generally hard after a consonant, as in sén-za, without.

15. The $r$ has a peculiar sound, especially at the end of the syllables, ar, or, ir, or, ur, where the vowels, unlike in English, preserve their sounds in all their purity, a-r, e-r, &c.

16. Every letter is pronounced. A Latin vowel distinctly heard, even when two or three form but one syllable, as ciò, that; può, he can; miei, mine; tiuoi, thine:—Compare ce-lo, I hide, with cie-lo, heaven.

17. Double consonants are pronounced with double emphasis.

(a) The mute consonants $b$, $c$, $d$, $p$, $q$, $t$, $v$, with two distinct and somewhat separate sounds, as fú-ló, deed; the liquid $l$, $m$, $n$, $r$, $s$, and $x$, with a continued sound, as dám-za, doz; sér-ra, saw. In all cases of double consonants, the preceding vowel acquires a shorter, sharper sound. Compare the above words with fú-ló, fate; dám-za, lady; sér-ra, evening. The soft double $c$, as in tuc-ciò, I am silent, is pronounced somewhat like tük-ch-ció; the soft double $g$, as in végy-giò, I see, is pronounced like végy-giò.

18. Every word has an accent. Peculiar stress is laid on the accented vowel. Ex. ál-mó, I love; ál-má-mó, they love. At the end of a word, the accented vowel has a short, sharp sound, as ál-mó, he loved.

(a) The position of the accent must be determined by practice. When it falls on the last syllable, the accent is always marked thus, amó, he loved. Most Italian words have the accent on the penultimate syllable, or last but one, fewer on the last but two, very few on the last but three. The accents have been marked on the following exercise.

**Exercise I.**

chíe-zá, church.     síz-cio,     I un-tie.
II.—SIMPLE ARTICLES.

1. The Italian Language has two genders, masculine and feminine; and two numbers, singular and plural.

2. The cases are distinguished by articles and prepositions.

3. The articles are definite or indefinite.
( 4. The definite articles are lo, pl. gli; il, pl. i, for masculine nouns; la, pl. le, for feminine (the).

5. Lo, pl. gli, is used before masculine nouns beginning with s followed by a consonant; or beginning with z; or beginning with a vowel.

Ex. lo spirito, pl. gli spiriti, the spirit, the spirits.
lo zio, gli zii, the uncle, etc.
l’amore, gli amor, the love.
l’errore, gli errori, the error.
l’onore, gli onori, the honour.
l‘umor, gli umori, the humour.
l’Italiano, gli Italiani, the Italian.

(a) Lo and gli are liable to elision—that is, to drop their final vowel and substitute an apostrophe, (before vowels. With lo the elision may take place before all vowels; with gli only before i.

(b) With nouns beginning with z, the article gli, pl. i, may also be used: il zio, pl. i zii.

6. Il, pl. i, is used before all other masculine nouns.

Ex. il padre, pl. i padri, the father.

(a) Dio, God, receives the article gli, instead of i, in the plural. Ex. II Dio, the God; pl. gli Dei, the Gods.

7. La, pl. le, is used before all feminine nouns.

Ex. la madre, pl. le madri, the mother.
l’anima, le anime, or l’anime, the soul.
l’ira, le ire, or l’ire, the anger.
l’ombra, leombre, or l’ombre, the shade.
l’uva, le uve, or l’uwe, the grape.
l’erba, le erbe, the herb.

(a) La may suffer elision before all vowels. With le the elision is optional before a, i, o, u, but should be made before e.

8. The indefinite articles are uno and una (a or un).

Uno is used before masculine nouns beginning with s followed by a consonant, or beginning by z. Una before all other masculine nouns. Una before feminine nouns beginning with a consonant; un’ before feminine nouns beginning with a vowel.
ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

Ex. uno spirito, a spirit.
uno zio, an uncle.
un amore, a love.
una madre, a mother.
un' anima, a soul.

Exercise II.
The master and the pupil. The king and the queen.
The bridegroom and the bride. The hero and the heroine.
The emperor and the empress. The prince and the princess.
The altar and the victim. The ambassador.

Master, maestro, pl. maestri, m.; pupil, scolare, pl. scolari, m.;
ing, re, pl. re, m.; queen, regina, pl. regine, f.;
bridegroom, sposo, pl. sposi, m.; bride, sposa, pl. sposa, f.;
hero, eroe, pl. eroi, m.; heroine, eroina, pl. eroine, f.; em-
peror, imperatore, pl. imperatori, m.; empress, imperatrice,
pl. imperatrici, f.; prince, principe, pl. principi, m.; princess,
principessa, pl. principesse, f.; altar, altare, pl. altari, m.;
victim, vittima, pl. vittime, f.; ambassador, ambasciatore,
pl. ambasciatori, m.

A king and a queen. The ambassadors. The heroes.
The heroines. The hymns. The emperors. The zeal.
The pupils and the masters. The friends. The nettles.
The beauty. The universe. The flowers. The gardens.

Hymn, inno, pl. inni, m.; zeal, zelo, m.; friend, amico,
pl. amici, m.; amica, pl. amiche, f.; nettle, ortica, pl. ortiche,
f.; beauty, bellezza, pl. bellezze, f.; universe, universo, m.;
flower, fiore, pl. fiori, m.; garden, giardino, pl. giardini, m.

---

III.—ARTICLES WITH PREPOSITIONS.

1. The prepositions which are immediately connected
• with the declension of articles are the following:
  Di, of, con, with,
a, to or at, su, on, upon,
ARTICLES WITH PREPOSITIONS.

_da, from or by, _per, for or by,
in, in, _tra, or _fra, among, between._

2. Articles and Prepositions combine in the declensions as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>or</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

( _a_ per and _tra_ only combine with _il_ and _i_—_pel_ and _pei_ not _pello_, _pegli_, _pella_, _pelle_, _trallo_, &c.,)

Example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lo specchio,</th>
<th>the mirror.</th>
<th>il padre,</th>
<th>the father.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dello specchio,</td>
<td>of the mirror.</td>
<td>del padre,</td>
<td>of the father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gli specchi,</td>
<td>the mirrors.</td>
<td>i padri,</td>
<td>the fathers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dagli specchi,</td>
<td>from the mirrors.</td>
<td>dai padri,</td>
<td>from the fathers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la madre,</td>
<td>the mother.</td>
<td>le madri,</td>
<td>the mothers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nella madre,</td>
<td>in the mother.</td>
<td>per le madri,</td>
<td>for the mothers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l’ onore,</td>
<td>the honour.</td>
<td>gli onori,</td>
<td>the honours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sull’ onore,</td>
<td>on the honour.</td>
<td>dagli onori,</td>
<td>from the honours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l’ Italiano,</td>
<td>the Italian.</td>
<td>gli Italiani,</td>
<td>the Italians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col’ Italiano,</td>
<td>with the Italian.</td>
<td>tra gli Italiani,</td>
<td>among the Italians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l’ anima,</td>
<td>the soul.</td>
<td>le anime,</td>
<td>the souls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nell’ anima,</td>
<td>in the soul.</td>
<td>sulle anime,</td>
<td>on the souls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l’ erba,</td>
<td>the grass.</td>
<td>l’ erbe,</td>
<td>the herbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sull’ erba,</td>
<td>on the grass.</td>
<td>tra l’ erbe,</td>
<td>among the herbs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Prepositions with Indefinite articles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>or</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

from da da uno da un da una da un' in in uno in un in una in un'

Ablative with con con uno con un con una con un'
on su sur uno sur un sur una sur un'
for per per uno per un per una per un'
among tra tra uno tra un tra una tra un'

(a) uno and una only affect the prepositions di, a, and su; we may equally say di un or d' un, a un or ad un, su un or sur un or su d' un, su una or sur una, &c.

Example.

un padre, a father. una madre, a mother.
d' un padre, of a father. d' una madre, on a mother.
ad un padre, to a father. fra una madre, between a mother.
uno specchio, a mirror. un' anima, a soul.
da uno specchio, from a mirror. in un' anima, in a soul.
in uno specchio, in a mirror. con un' anima, with a soul.
onore, an honour. sur un' anima, on a soul.
per un onore, for an honour. per un' anima, for a soul.

4. The order of the English Genitive is reversed in the Italian construction.

Example.

The king's anger (The anger of the king), l' ira del re.
The gardener's spade, la vanga del giardiniere.
John's head, la testa di Giovanni.
Mary's tongue, la lingua di Maria.

5. English compound nouns must be equally decomposed and reversed.

Example.

In the moon-light (In the light of the moon), al lume della luna.
Rose-leaves, foglie di rose.
A sun-beam, un raggio di sole.
The evening star, la stella della sera.

6. Partitive Articles.

The articles dello, degli, del, dei, della, delle, are used as partitive articles in the sense of some, any, a few.
ARTICLES WITH PREPOSITIONS.

Example.

Datemi del pane, give me some bread.
Avete delle noci? have you any nuts?
Mi diede delle pere, he gave me a few pears.

(a) The partitive article is not used when the object is not to convey an idea of quantity.

Example.

Non mangia mai pane, he never eats bread, or, any bread.
Buviamo sempre vino, we always drink wine.
Vendo birra e liquori, he sells beer and liquors.

Exercise III.

The king’s friend. The queen’s friends. The master’s stick. The emperor’s son. The queen’s garden. With the empress’s children. From the beauty of the universe. In the hours of the morning. Among the flowers of the garden.

Stick, bastone, pl. bastoni, m.; son, figlio, pl. figli, m.;
child, fanciullo, pl. fanciulli, m.; hour, ora, pl. ore, f.;
morning, mattina, pl. mattine, f.

The keys of the garden door. On the garden door. The emperor’s flatterers. The hymn of the prophet. With the hymns of the Lord. The king’s uncle. The queen’s aunts. The prince’s uncles. An uncle of the princess.

Key, chiave, pl. chiavi, f.; door, uscio, pl. usci, m.; garden (kitchen-garden), orto, pl. orti, m.; flatterer, adulatore, pl. adulatori, m.; prophet, profeta, pl. profeti, m.; Lord, Signore, pl. Signori, m.; uncle, zio, pl. zii, m.; aunt, zia, pl. zie, f.

An hour. On a door. From a garden. On the door of a garden. With a stick. With the master’s stick. The beauty of a child. Between the king and the queen. From the friends of the king. To the child’s friends.

Enemy, nemico, pl. nemici, m.

The seasons of the year. The days of the week. In the hollow of the hand. On the street. To the post. With the carriage. In the inkstand. On the roof. Of
the man. To the woman. With the men. From the women. Of a man. To a woman. With the women. From the men.

Season, stagione, pl. stagioni, f.; week, settimana, pl. settimane, f.; year, anno, pl. anni, m.; day, giorno, pl. giorni, m.; hollow, concavo, m.; hand, mano, pl. mani, f.; street, strada, pl. strade, f.; post, posta, f.; carriage, carrozza, pl. carrozze, f.; instead, calamai, pl. calamai, m.; roof, tetto, pl. tetti, m.; man, uomo, pl. uomini, m.;

woman, donna, pl. donne, f.

For the English of many words occurring in the Exercises, reference must be made to previous Exercises, or to the Examples. Verbs and other parts of speech not belonging to the lesson, are generally given at the end of each vocabulary.

IV.—USE OF THE ARTICLES.

1. The articles are used in Italian upon general rules and principles analogous to the English.

Example.
Il cavallo dell’ Imperatore, The Emperor’s horse.
Un cavallo dell’ Imperatore, A horse of the Emperor.
Il cavallo d’un Imperatore, The horse of an Emperor.

(a) However,—(i.)—The definite article is used in Italian when the noun is taken in a general and comprehensive sense.

Example.
L’ uomo nasce al lavoro, Man is born to work.

(ii.)—It is used before the infinitive of verbs, before adjectives and adverbs, when used substantively.

Example.
Il cavalcare dà forza e coraggio, Riding gives strength and spirit.
Il dolce è misto all’ amaro, Sweetness is mixed with bitterness.
Vi dirò il como e il perché, I’ll tell you how and why.
USE OF THE ARTICLES.

(iii.)—On the contrary, the article may be omitted when the object is sufficiently determined by circumstances.

Example.

La serva è in cantina, The maid is in the cellar.
Lo zio era medico, The uncle was a physician.

(v.)—The definite article may be used before proper names of persons when an adjective or noun is sufficiently implied.

Example.

La Caterina, Catherine, meaning la bella Caterina, la cara Caterina, la nostra Caterina, etc.
Il Tasso, Tasso, meaning il Poeta Tasso, il celebre Tasso, etc.

(v.)—The definite article is generally used before proper names of countries, when the whole country is comprehensively designated.

Example.

La Lombardia è fertile, Lombardy is fruitful.
La Corsica appartiene alla Francia, Corsica belongs to France.

2. The following examples may give some useful hints as to the use of the article.

La Provvidenza del Cielo, The providence of Heaven.
Nel fior delia gioventù, In the prime of youth.
Allo spuntar del giorno, At day-break.
Cammino colle stampelle, I walk with crutches.
L' ozo è il padre di tutti i vizi, Idleness is the parent of all vices.
Gli uomini sono retti dal timore, Men are ruled by fear.
Attila, flagello di Dio, Attila, the scourge of God.
Pio Nono, Pontefice regnante, Pius the Ninth, the reigning Pontiff.
La Commedia dei Goldoni, Goldoni's comedies.
La Francia è irreprensibile, France is restless.
L'Inghilterra è la regina dei mari, England is the queen of the seas.
Carlo Decimo, Re di Francia, Charles the Tenth, King of France.
La gloria dell' Inghilterra, England's glory.
Vino di Borgogna, Burgundy wine.
La Sardegna è incolta, Sardinia is uncultivated.

I Turchi espugnavano Candia, The Turks took Candia by force of arms
L' Inghilterra possiede Malta e Corfù, ma non la Sicilia, England possesses Malta and Corfu, but not Sicily.
Vita di Torquato Tasso, A life of Torquato Tasso.
Storia d' Italia, Libro Primo, The History of Italy, Book the First.
Anch' io sono pittore, I too am a painter.
Son Lucchese per servirla, I am a Lucchese at your orders.
Suo zio è medico, His uncle is a physician.
Suo zio è un medico celeberrimo,

His uncle is a very celebrated physician.

Dio creò il mondo dal nulla,

God created the world out of nothing.

Aete letto il Tasso?

Have you read Tasso?

Prestatemi il primo tomo di Dante,

Lend me the first volume of Dante.

Chiamate la Maria,

Call Mary.

Regnava ancora Maria,

Mary still reigned.

Leggete la Maria Stuard adì Schiller,

Read Schiller's Maria Stuart.

Raccontano il Saul d'Afìeri,

They perform Aßeri's Saul.

Paragona Saffo alla Stael!

He compares Sappho with Madame de Stael!

Dieci lire il braccio,

Ten pounds a yard.

Un soldo la dozzina,

A penny a dozen.

Tre lezioni la settimana,

Three lessons a week.

Venti soldi il cento,

Twenty pence a hundred.

Costa mille franchi,

It costs a thousand francs.

Viva cento anni,

May he live a hundred years.

Il valore e la prudenza del Re,

The valour and prudence of the King.

La clemenza e bontà della Regina,

The clemency and goodness of the Queen.

L' ignavia e la facchezza del Principe,

The baseness and weakness of the Prince.

Per prati e campi,

Over meadows and fields.

Poi prati e poi campi,

Over the meadows and the fields.

Per monti e valli,

Through hills and dales.

Poi monti e per i valli,

Through the hills and the dales.

Dal marito e dalla moglie,

From the husband and the wife.

Tra ì marito e la moglie,

Between the husband and the wife.

Poi padre e per la figlia,

For the father and the daughter.

Chi è il padron di casa?

Who is the master of the house?

Sono andati a teatro,

They have gone to the theatre.

La famiglia è in compagnia,

The family are in the country.

Dalla sala si passa in giardino,

From the parlour is the way to the garden.

Il pranzo è in tavola.

Dinner is on the table.

Pranziamo più spesso in cucina che in sala,

We dine oftener in the kitchen than in the parlour.

In chiesa coi santi e in taverna coi ghiottoni

At church with saints, and with gluttons at the tavern.

Exercise IV.
The day of judgment. The fear of death. The king's

Judgment, giudizio, m.; fear, timore, m.; death, morte, f.; anger, ira, f.; soul, anima, f.; universe, universo, m.; heaven, cielo, m.; providence, provvidenza, f.; shadow, ombra, pl. ombre, f.; tree, albero, pl. alberi, m.; cloud, nube, pl. nubi, f.; grass, erba, pl. erbe, f.; honour, onore, pl. onori, m.; pleasure, piacere, pl. piaceri, m.; despise, disprezzano.

God is the judge of men's deeds. The snake in the grass. For heaven's sake. The church bells. The moonlight. At sun-rise. On the top of the Alps. The mountains of the moon. The sands of the desert. The dust of the fields.

God, Dio, pl. Dei, m.; judge, giudice, pl. giudici, m.; deed, azione, pl. azioni, f.; snake, angue, m.; sake, amore, m.; church, chiesa, pl. chiese, f.; bell, campana, pl. campane, f.; moon, luna, f.; light, lume, m.; sun-rise, spuntar del sole, m.; top, cima, pl. cime, f.; Alp, Alpi, pl. Alpi, f.; mountain, monte, p. monti, m.; sand, arena, pl. arene, f.; desert, deserto, pl. deserti, m.; dust, polve, f.; field, campo, pl. campi, m.; is, è.

The remedy of evils. The garden of Europe. Molière's works, volume the third. Slow to love and to anger. The fields and the meadows. In the fields and meadows. Through the fields and meadows. Along the fields and meadows.

Remedy, rimedio, pl. rimedi, m.; evil, male, pl. mali, m.; Europe, Europa, f.; work, opera, pl. opere, f.; volume, tomo, pl. tomì, m.; third, terzo; meadow, prato, pl. prati, m.; slow, lento; through, per; along, lungo.

Death is the end of evils. Italy is the garden of Europe. Milton, the English poet. Pope, also a poet. America was discovered by the Italians. The king is in

End, termine, m.; Italy, Italia, f.; English poet, poeta Inglese, m.; America, America, f.; Italian, Italiano, pl. Italiani, m.; parlour, sala, pl. sale, f.; London, Londra, f.; metropolis, capitale, f.; England, Inghilterra, f.; Charles, Carlo, m.; first, primo, m.; Caesar, Cesare; Cato, Catone; Rome, Roma; Babylon, Babylonia; also, anch'egli; was discovered, fu scoperta; is, è.


Bank, sponda, pl. sponde, f.; stream, rio, m.; shore, riva, pl. rive, f.; sea, mare, pl. mari, m.; spectacles, occhiali, pl. m.; pen, penna, pl. penne, f.; steel, acciaio, m.; heart, cuore, m.; summer, estate, f.; fury, furia, m.; fortune, fortuna, f.; passion, passione, pl. passioni, f.; whim, capriccio, pl. capricci, m.; castle, castello, pl. castelli, m.; air, aria, f.; child (baby), bambino, pl. bambini, m.; plaything, trastullo, pl. trastulli, m.

I read, leggo; I write, scrivo.

The queen is in the country. The king is not at home. The father is in town. The maid is in the cellar. We are going to the theatre. She is gone to church. The mother is at church. The children are at school. The children are going to school.

Country, campagna, f.; home, casa, f.; town, città, f.; maid, fantesca, f.; cellar, cantina, f.; theatre, teatro, m.; church, chiesa, f.; father, padre, pl. padri, m.; mother, madre, pl. madri, f.; child, fanciullo, pl. fanciulli, m.; school, scuola, f.
Is, è; is not, non è; at, in; we are going, andiamo; she is gone, è andata; are going, vanno.

V.—GENDER OF NOUNS.

1. All Italian nouns end by a vowel. Most of them by a, o, e.

2. Nouns in o are masculine, as il maestro, the master; il libro, the book.

   (a) Except la mano, the hand; eco, echo; and a few proper names of women, as Saffo, Sappho; Atropo, Atropos; etc.

3. Nouns in a are feminine, as la sposa, the bride; la carta, the paper.

   (a) Except.—(i.)—Proper names of men, as Andrea, Andrew.
   (ii.)—Names of men's dignities, offices, and professions, as il papa, the pope; and so duca, duke; poeta, poet; profeta, prophet; artista, artist; giornalista, journalist; Monarca, Monarch.
   (iii.)—Nouns chiefly from a neuter Greek, as il clima, the climate; and so stemma, escutcheon; dramma, poem, problem, epigramma; scisma, schism; diadema, tema, theme; dogma, idioma, sistema, sofisma; and so, pianeta, planet; etc.

4. The gender of nouns in e cannot be reduced to general rules, and must be acquired by practice.

   (a) However,—(i.)—Nouns in ore are mostly masculine, as lo splendore, the splendour; il dolore, sorrow; etc.
   (ii.)—Nouns in udine, uggine, zione, and most of those in ione, are feminine, as la solitudine, solitude; la ruggine, rust; la nazione, the nation; l'unione, the union; etc. etc.

5. Nouns in i and u are very few; their gender cannot be determined by rule.

   (a) Those in i are mostly masculine, as il pari, the peer; except la crisi, the crisis; la tesi, the thesis; la sintesi, the syntax; la metropoli, the metropolis.

   Those in u are generally feminine, as la virtù, virtue; la tribù, the tribe. Except Gesù, Jesus; il Perù, Peru.

6. The following peculiarities with regard to the gender of nouns require some attention.
(a) Some nouns of animals, and some applicable to human beings, change their gender by merely changing their termination, as il cervo, the stag; la cerva, the hind; and so colombo, dove, etc. etc.; il fanciullo, the boy; la fanciulla, the girl; il cuoco, la cuoca, cook; il fattore, la fattora, steward, stewardess; uno Spagnuolo, a Spaniard; una Spagnuola, a Spanish woman; etc.

(b) Other similar nouns may have different genders with the same termination. Example: il lepre and la lepre, the hare; il serpe and la serpe, the snake; il giovine, la giovine, the young man, the young woman; un Franceso, a Frenchman, una Francesa, a Frenchwoman; etc.

(c) Other similar nouns, again, have irregular terminations in the feminine, as leone, lion, leonessa, lioness; conte, count; contessa; etc.

(d) Some masculine nouns in tore have their feminine in trice, as autore, author, autrice, authoress; traditore, traitor, traditrice, traitress; etc.

(e) Some nouns of trees, masculine, in o, change their termination into a and become feminine, to express the fruit. Ex. il pera, the pear-tree; una pera, a pear.

(f) Some nouns are masculine when terminated in a, and feminine when in o, as il casato, or la casata, the family name; and so cioccolato, chocolate; cesto, basket; mattina, morning; orecchio, ear; scritto, writing; soffitto, ceiling; all of which can equally be used as feminine, cioccolata, cesta, mattina, etc.

(g) Some nouns may be used in both genders with the same termination; so il carcere, or la carcere, the prison; and so trave, beam; fulgore, thunderbolt; fene, end; fene, rope; gregge, flock; cenere, ashes; fonte, fountain; etc.

Exercise V.


Fear, timore; God, Dio; spirit, spirito; gospel, vangelo; hand, mano; Providence, Provvidenza; mist, nebbia; evening, sera; water, acqua; sea, mare; season, stagione; Lent, Quaresima; fury, fureure; people, popolo; altar, altare; country, patria; book, libro; prophet, profeta.

The fountain of truth. The love of virtue. For the climate of the south. The mother and the child. A flock

Fountain, fonte; truth, verità; love, amore; virtue, virtù; climate, clima; south, mezzogiorno; mother, madre; child, fanciullo; flock, gregge; sheep, pecora; pl. pecore; peer, pari; realm, regno; lord, signore; house, casa; poet, poeta; fury, furia; schism, sciema; church, chiesa; king, re; coat-of-arms, stemma.

The monarch’s diadem. The hymn of the prophet. The election of the pope gave rise to a schism. With the song of the poet. The fan of a Spanish woman. The coquetry of a French woman.

Monarch, monarchia; diadem, diadema; hymn, inno; election, elezione; pope, papa; song, canto; fan, ventaglio:

Spanish, Spagnuolo; coquetry, civetteria; French, Francese; gave rise to, produsse.

The strength of a bear. The bear and her young. The swiftness of a hare. The hare and her young. The brother is my friend. The sister is my friend. A country-man and a country-woman. The young man and the young woman.

Strength, forza; bear, orso; her young, i suoi orsatti; swiftness, prestezza; hare, lepre; her young, i suoi lepratti; brother, fratello; sister, sorella; friend, amico; my, mio, f. mia; country-man, contadino; young man, giovine.

The son and the daughter. The beauty of a Circassian (woman). The boy and the girl. The nephew and the niece. The bridegroom and the bride. The baron and the baroness. The duke and the duchess. The prince and the princess. The uncle and the aunt. The grandfather and the grandmother.

Son, figlio; beauty, bellezza; Circassian, Circasso; boy, ragazzo; nephew, nipote; bridegroom, sposo; baron, barone; duke, duca; prince, principe; uncle, zio; grandfather, nonno.
The marquis and the marchioness. The lord and the lady. The poet and the poetess. The prophet and the prophetess. The steward and the stewardess. Give me a pear and a peach.

Marquis, marchese; lord, signore; poet, poeta; prophet, profeta; steward, fattore; pear-tree, péro; peach-tree, pesco; give me, datemi.

VI.—PLURAL OF NOUNS.

1. Masculine nouns have their plural in i, as maestro, pl. maestri; poeta, poeti; splendore, splendori.

2. Feminine nouns in a have their plural in e, as sposa, pl. sposi.

3. Feminine nouns in e have their plural in i, as madre, madri.

(a) Feminine nouns in ca and ga have their plurals in che and ghe, as monaca, nun, monache; lega, league, leghe.

(b) Masculine nouns in ce and ge, of two syllables, have their plural in chi and ghi, as bocce, wood, boschi; lago, lake, laghi.

Except porco, pig, pl. porci; Greco, Greek, Greci; Magico, magician, magi, and maghi.

(c) Masculine nouns in ce and ge, of more than two syllables, have their plural in chi and ghi when the final syllable ce and ge is preceded by a consonant,—as bifolco, ploughman, bifolchi; albergo, inn, alberghi: they have their plural in es and gi when the final syllable is preceded by a vowel, as medico, physician, medici; teologo, theologian, teologi.

The rule (c) is subject to frequent exceptions.

(d) Masculine nouns in io form their plural according to the common rule when the accent falls on the i,—as sic, uncle, zii: when the accent does not fall on the i, they form the plural by merely dropping the o,—as specchio, mirror, specchi; radigio, ray, raggi; libraio, bookseller, librari; artiglio, claw, artigli, etc. etc.

Some of them, however, especially such as might be mistaken for other words of different meaning, change the io into i, or into ii,—as tempio, temple, tempio, or tempii, to distinguish it from tempio, plural of tempo, time. So likewise principio, principle, principi, or principii, to distinguish from principi, princes; also studio, study, pl. studii or studii, etc.

Some write tempi, principi, studi.
(c) Feminine nouns in cia and gia follow the common rule if the
accent falls upon the i,—as farmacia, apothecary's shop, farmacie;
buga, lie, bugie.

When the accent does not fall on the i, they generally change the ia
into e, as guancia, cheek, guance; grégia, flock, gregge.

4. Some nouns have irregular plurals, as uomo, man, pl.
uomini; il Dio, the God, gli Dei; buce, ox, buoi; moglie, wife, mogli, etc.

5. Nouns ending with an accented vowel, nouns in i
and u, and some few in ie (chiefly from the fifth declension
of the Latin), have the same termination for both numbers;
as il re, the king, i re; la città, city, le città; la crisi, crisis, le crisi; and so tribù, tribe; specie, species, etc. etc.

6. Some masculine nouns have, besides their regular
plural in i, another feminine termination, in a (derived
from a plural neuter in Latin), as il labbro, lip, i labbri,
and le labbra: so, anello, ring; castello, castle; coltello, knife; filo, thread; fusco, spindle; grido, cry; carro, cart;
legno, wood; ossa, bone; sacco, sack; frutto, fruit; quadrello, arrow; vestigio, footprint, etc. etc. The remainder of
these exceptional names must be found in a good dictionary.
The same remark applies to other cases in which long
vocabulary would otherwise be required. A grammar is
not and should not be a dictionary.

(a) The nouns labbro, lip; ciglio, eyelash; braccio, arm; dito, finger;
calca, heel; gomito, elbow; pugno, fist; ginocchio, knee, etc., referring to parts of the human body, prefer the feminine termination, labbra,
ciglia, braccia, etc.

(b) Membra, pl. of membro, means limbs, and refers to the body of
man or animal; membro is also used for limbs, but more generally
for members of a social body: so, I membri del Parlamento, the members of
Parliament, not le membri.

(c) Mura, pl. of muro, wall, refers to the walls or bastions of town or
castle; muri to the walls of house or room.

(d) Corna, pl. of corno, horn, is used for the horns of animals; corni
for horns, musical instruments.

7. Some masculine nouns have only the feminine plural
in a, as l' uovo, the egg, pl. le uova, the eggs; so, miglio,
mile; paio, pair; staio, bushel; centinaio, a hundred; migliaio, a thousand, etc.

8. There are nouns redundant in the singular, as sentiero and sentiere, path, pl. sentieri; so cavaliero and cavaliere; scolaro and scolare, etc.

Nouns redundant in both numbers, as arma and arme, weapon, pl. arme and armi; so vesta, dress; dota, dower, etc.

Nouns used only in the singular, as mele, honey. Nouns only used in the plural, as nozze, wedding; cesoie, scissors, etc.

Exercise VI.

The idols of the Egyptians. The gods of the Greeks. The arms of providence. The rays of the sun. Among the antiquities of Greece. The land of woods and lakes. Fools are often the victims of rogues.

Idol, idolo; Egyptian, Egiziano; God, Dio; Greek, Greco; arm, braccio; providence, provvidenza; ray, raggio; sun, sole; antiquity, antichità; Greece, Grecia; land, paese; wood, bosco; lake, lago; fool, sciocco; victim, vittima; rogue, malvagio; are often, sono spesso.


Tribe, tribù; Indian, Indiano; lip, labbro; negro, negro; scissors, cesoie; fate, Parca; flock, greggia; pig, porco; goose, oca; mushroom, fungo; fig, fico; climate, clima; north, settentrione; grove, boschetto; orange, arancio; grow, nascono; do not grow, non nascono.

The diadems of the monarchs. The prophets of the Hebrews. The colour of the cheeks. The shops are under the porticoes. The curtains with fringes and tassels. The rays of the planets. The peers of the realm. The years of youth.
PLURAL OF NOUNS.

Diadem, diadema; monarch, monarca; prophet, profeta; Hebrew, Ebreo; colour, colore; cheek, guancia; shop, bottega; portico, portico; curtain, cortina; fringe, frangia; tassel, fiocco; planet, pianeta; peer, pari; realm, regno; year, anno; youth, gioventù; are under, sono sotto.


Chair, scanno; judge, giudice; iniquity, iniquità; judgment, giudizio; man, uomo; enemy, nemico; king, re; Jupiter, Giove; eyebrow, sopracciglio; city, città; plain, pianura; Scythian, Scita; bow, arco; arrow, freccia; wife, moglie; egg, uovo; ostrich, struzzo; fought, combattevano.

Two antlers on the door. On the walls of the city.
Two herds of oxen. In the times of Queen Elizabeth.
The temples of the gods. Coats-of-arms hang on the walls of the church. The uprightness of the king's intentions.
Sappho's poems.

Antler, corno di cervo; door, uscio; wall, muro; herd, mandra; ox, buo; time, tempo; Elizabeth, Elisabetta; temple, tempio; coat-of-arms, stemma; church, chiesa; uprightness, rettitudine; intention, intenzione; poem, poema; Sappho, Saffo; hang on, pendono da.

The wands of the magicians. The lies of the journalists.
Two kinds of mushrooms. The egg of Columbus. To the sound of horns and flutes. The members of the senate. Midas had ass's ears. The cries of the child. Ostrich eggs. He walked fifty miles in a day.

Wand, verga; magician, mago; lie, bugia; journalist, giornalista; kind, specie; mushroom, fungo; egg, uovo; Columbus, Colombo; sound, suono; horn, corno; flute, fIauto; member, membro; senate, senato; Midas,
ITALIAN GRAMMAR.

Mida; ass, asino; ear, orecchio; cry, grido; child, fanciullo; ostrich, struzzo; mile, miglio; fifty, cinquanta; day, giorno; had, aveva; he walked, camminò.

VII.—ADJECTIVES.

1. All adjectives end in o or in e, as dotto, learned; prudente, prudent.
2. Adjectives in o have four terminations: two for the singular, dotto, feminine dotta; and two for the plural, dotti, feminine dotte.
3. Adjectives in e have two terminations: one for the singular, prudente, masculine and feminine; and one for the plural, prudenti, masculine and feminine.
(a) Pari, equal, and impari, unequal, the only adjectives in i, have only one termination for all genders and numbers.
4. In the formation of plurals, adjectives follow the same rules as nouns.

Ex. Uomo dotto e prudente;—uomini dotti e prudenti;—learned and prudent man—men. Donna dotta e prudente;—donne dotte e prudenti;—learned and prudent woman—women. Principe ricco e saggio;—principi ricchi e saggi;—rich and wise prince—princes. Principessa ricca e saggia;—Principesse ricche e sague;—rich and wise princess—princesses.
5. Adjectives agree with the nouns in gender and number.

Example.

il marito è pazzo,
la moglie è pazzia,
padre e figlio son pazzi,
madre e figlia son pazzie,
marito e moglie son pazzi,

the husband is mad.

the wife is mad.
father and son are mad.
mother and daughter are mad.
husband and wife are mad.
ADJECTIVES.

6. Adjectives are placed sometimes before, sometimes after, the nouns, sometimes at a great distance.

Example.

eterna infamia, \{\ eternal disgrace.
infamia eterna,
\}
i raggi del sole sono benefici, \{\ the rays of the sun are blissful.
beneçici sono i raggi del sole, \}

(a) However, adjectives of taste, colour, shape, etc., are generally placed after the nouns.

Ex. mandonie dolci, \sweet almonds.
un draplo nero, \a black cloth.
là tavola rotonda, \the round table.
aqua fresca, \cold water.
in lingua Latina, \in the Latin tongue.

(b) When two or more adjectives are added to the same noun, they are generally placed after the noun.

Example.

un generale ardito ed intraprendente, \a bold and enterprising general.

(These rules are often disregarded, especially in poetry.)

7. The following examples deserve attention:

molta polve, \much dust, a great deal of dust.
molti gioie, \many jewels.
tanto orgoglio, \so much pride.
tanta viltà, \so much baseness.
tanti sciocchi, \so many fools.
tante volte, \so many times.
troppo rigore, \too much rigour.
troppo bontà, \too much goodness.
tropple cerimonie, \too many ceremonies.
poco senso, \'little sense.
poca esperienza, \little experience.
pochi quadroni, \few farthings (little money).
pochi difficolàtà, \few difficulties.
quanto fumo! \how much smoke!
quanta canaglia! \what a numerous rabble!
quanti raggi! \how many intrigues!
quante bugie! \how many lies!
altrettanti soldati, \as many soldiers.
altrettante signore, \as many ladies.
bello spirito, \fine wit.
bello ingegno, \fine genius.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italian Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bel giardino</td>
<td>fine garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begli spiriti</td>
<td>fine wits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begl' ingegni</td>
<td>fine geniusess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bel giardini</td>
<td>fine gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grande strepito</td>
<td>great noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grand' amore</td>
<td>great love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gran biberne</td>
<td>great rogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grande strage</td>
<td>great slaughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grand' anima</td>
<td>great soul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gran regina</td>
<td>great queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buono strumento</td>
<td>good instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buon vino</td>
<td>good wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Pietro</td>
<td>St. Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santo Stefano</td>
<td>St. Stephen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sant' Andrea</td>
<td>St. Andrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Maria</td>
<td>St. Mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sant' Agata</td>
<td>St. Agatha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise VII.**

A free and independent nation. The free cities of the Rhine. Blue eyes and black hair. The faint ray of the distant stars; of the wandering comets: of the wandering planets. The study of the Italian language.


The Knights of the Round Table. The father is rich. The mother is rich. Father and son are rich. Mother and daughter are rich. The father and mother are blind to the faults of the daughter. A glass of cold water.


Wrapt in a green cloak. The beautiful creature in [a] white robe. I have a fine horse. A black knight on a
ADJECTIVES.

white steed. I have bought four beautiful horses. The church is large. A large church. St. Peter's church is a fine building.

Wrapped, avvolto; green, verde; cloak, manto; beautiful, bello; creature, creatura; robe, veste; white, bianco; horse, cavallo; fine, bello; steed, destriero; four, quattro; church, chiesa; large, grande; Peter, Pietro; building, edificio; I have, ho; bought, comprato.

In Rome are many churches. So many churches! How many churches! Too many palaces! Many palaces and few churches. A great house. A great street. A fine palace. A fine tower. Many fine palaces.

Rome, Roma; palace, palazzo; house, casa; street, strada; tower, torre; are, sono.

A great talker! A great ass! The false gods of the ancient Romans. The idols of the Greeks were blind and deaf. St. Anthony is the patron of pigs. The mornings are cool. The evenings are short. The days are long. St. Lucy's street. With unequal forces. With equal pride.

Talker, ciarlone; ass, asino; false, bugiardo; ancient, antico; Roman, Romano; idol, idolo; Greek, Greco; deaf, sordo; blind, cieco; Anthony, Antonio; patron, protettore; pig, porco; morning, mattinata; cool, fresco; evening, serata; short, corto; day, giornata; long, lungo; Lucy, Lucia; street, strada; force, forza; unequal, impari; equal, pari.


Baseness, bassezza; crime, delitto; traitor, traditore; cook, cuoco; hurry, fretta; book, libro; pen, penna; hope, speranza; dust, polvere; mud, fango; time, volta.

How many times! As many times. Several times.
Several days. What pride! (how much). What misery! (how much).

Several, parecchi; fem. parecchie; day, giorno; pride, orgoglio; misery, miseria.

VIII.—COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

1. The comparison of superiority and inferiority is expressed in Italian by translating more by più; less by meno; and than by di or che. (The English conjunction than is generally translated by di, or its compounds del, dello, della, dei, degli, delle, when the comparison is between nouns or pronouns).

Example.

voi siete più ricco di me, { you are richer (more rich)
{ than I.

io sono meno ricco di voi, I am less rich than you.

vostra sorella è più saggia your sister is wiser than della mia,

vostra sorella è meglio vestita della mia, your sister is better dressed than mine.

Lucia è peggio educata di Maria,

più bianca della neve, whiter than snow.

più ricco di Crasso, richer than Cresus.

(Than is translated by che when the comparison takes place between verbs, adverbs, adjectives, or sentences.)

Example.

è meglio tardi che mai, it is better late than never.
mei gio morire che cedere,

piuttosto vezzosa che bella, rather pretty than beautiful.

meno male assolvere il reo there is less harm in saving
che punir l’innocente, the guilty than in punish-

ing the innocent.
COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

(The following forms are peculiar to the Italian.)

Example.

più bella di quel che mai fosse,
spende più di quello che guadagna,
spende più che non guadagna,

handsomer than she ever was.
he spends more than he
he earns.

2. The comparatives of equality translate the English
as—as, into cosi—come, tanto—quanto.

Example.

ella è tanto modesta quanto è bella, 
con modesta come bella, 
modesta come esso è bella, 
modesta quanto bella, 
schietto come l' oro, 
bianca come la neve, 
noi avete tanto denaro quanto ne ho io, 
avete tanti amici quanti ne ho io, 
avete quanto danaro vi ab- 
bisogna, 
trouverete amici quanti ne volite, 
quanto più studia tanto meno impara, 
più studia meno impara,

she is as modest as she is 
beautiful.
pure as gold.
as white as snow.
you have as much money as 
I have.
you have as many friends as 
I have.
you have as much money as 
you need.
you'll find as many friends 
as you wish.
the more he studies the less 
he learns.

3. The superlative is either relative or absolute. The
relative superlative is made by adding the article to the
comparative of superiority.

Example.

il più elogcente oratore del secolo,
the most eloquent orator of
the age.

c 2
Il più destro spadaccino d'Italia.

(In many cases, as in the last example, the English preposition in is translated di in Italian.)

4. The absolute superlative is made by translating very into assai or molto.

Ex. uomo assai dotto, a very learned man.
è molto bella, she is very beautiful.

Or else by changing the termination of the adjective into issimo; in a few cases of adjectives in re, into errimo.

Example.

Uomo dott-issimo, very learned man, from dotto.
Donna bell-issima, very beautiful woman, from bello, fem. bella.

Consigliere sav-issimo, very wise counsellor, from savio.
Principe ricch-issimo, very rich prince, from ricco.
Versi dolce-issimi, very sweet verses, from dolce, pl. dolci.
Illustr-issimo Signore, most illustrious Sir, from illustre.
Poeta celeb-errimo, very celebrated poet, from celebre.

(a) The adjectives that take errimo instead of issimo in the superlative are all derived from a Latin in er;—as celebre, salubre, acre, etc.

5. There are some forms of comparative and superlative derived from the Latin, of very frequent occurrence.

maggiore, greater. massimo, greatest.
minore, less. minimo, least.
migliore, better. ottimo, best.
peggio, worse. pessimo, worst.
superiore, higher. supremo or sommo, highest.
inferiore, lower. infimo or imo, lowest.
esteriore, outward. estremo, outmost.
interiore, inward. intimo, inmost.

(a) Migliore and peggio, adjectives, must not be confounded with meglio and peggio, adverbs: these latter may be used as substantives;—

La donna non iscelgono sempre il meglio, women do not always choose the best.
Exercise VIII.

The mother seems younger than the daughter. The daughter is less handsome than the mother. The son is taller than the father. The father is less rich than the son.

Mary is wiser than Lucy—wiser than you.

Mother, madre; daughter, figlia; young, giovine; handsome, bello; son, figlio; rich, ricco; tall, grande; father, padre; Mary, Maria; wise, saggio; Lucy, Lucia; you, voi; seems, pare; is, è.

You are as wise as your sister. Your sister is as silly as your mother. She is as silly as she is handsome. The brother is as rich as the sister. The sister is richer than the brother. She is as good as she is fair.

Sister, sorella; silly, sciocco; brother, fratello; good, buono; your, vostro, fem. vostra; you are, siete; she, ella.

He is rather learned than witty. She is rather infirm than aged. He is rather rash than brave. He is brave as a lion. She is as white as snow. Whiter than snow.

Braver than a lion. Silent as the grave.

Learned, dotto; witty, ingegnoso; infirm, infermo; aged, attennato; rash, temerario; brave, valoroso; brave, ardito; lion, leone; white, bianco; snow, neve; silent, muto; grave, tomba.

Better to-day than to-morrow. Man is stronger than woman. Better an egg to-day than a hen to-morrow. Better weep with the righteous than exult with the iniquitous. Better perish at once than always tremble. Death sooner than disgrace.

To-day, oggi; to-morrow, domani; man, uomo; woman, donna; strong, forte; egg, uovo; hen, gallina; to weep, piangere; righteous, giusto (pl.); to exult, esultare; iniquitous, iniquo (pl.); to perish, perire; at once, una volta; to tremble, tremare; always, sempre; death, morte; disgrace, disonore.

The Arabian horses are better than the English. The
earth is larger than the moon. The usurer is worse than the thief. Virtue is the highest happiness. No worse enemy than a faithless friend. The white horse is the best.

Arabian horse, cavallo Arabo; English, Inglese; earth, terra; moon, luna; usurer, usurario; thief, ladro; virtue, virtù; happiness, bene; no worse, nessun peggiore; enemy, nemico; friend, amico; faithless, infido.

She is very handsome. He is very wise. The English climate is very healthy. England is the freest country in the world. He is the most profound philosopher of the age. The most profound thinker in Germany. The greatest talker.

Handsome, bello; wise, saggio; English climate, clima Inglese; healthy, salubre; England, Inghilterra; country, paese; free, libero; world, mondo; profound, profondo; philosopher, filosofo; age, secolo; thinker, pensatore; Germany, Germania; talker, ciarlone.


Servant, servo; humble, umile; girl, ragazza; pretty, veggosso; pleasure, piacere; trouble, disturbo; heart, cuore; gentleman, signore; accomplished, compito; scholar, letterato; fine, beautiful, bello.

IX.—AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES.

1. Italian nouns, adjectives, and sometimes even adverbs, receive some modifications known under the appellation of augmentatives and diminutives.
AUGMENTATIVES AND DIMINUTIVES.

These are extremely arbitrary, both as to forms and meanings, sometimes also about genders: they are not amenable to positive rules, and should be used sparingly.

The following examples comprehend the most common and regular forms:—

Examples.


Uomo, man; ometto, mannkin; omicciolato, contemptible little man.

Donna, woman; donnone (masc.), large woman; donnetta, donnicciuola, little woman, gossiping woman; donnaccia, bad woman.

Casa, house; casone (masc.), big house; casaccia, great ugly house; casetta, casuccia, casino (masc.), little house, cottage; casipola, small rickety house.

Camera, room; camerino (masc.), cameretta, cameruccia, little room.

Strada, street or road; stradone (masc.), wide road; stradaccia, bad road; stradetta, stradicciuola, lane, path, alley.

Uccello, bird; uccellino, uccelluccio, uccellinetto, pretty little bird.

Contadino, countryman; contadinello, country lad; contadinotto, young, stout-built countryman.

Tavola, table; tavolino (masc.), small table, card or writing table, side table.

Gente, people; gentane (masc.), mob; gentaglia, rabble.

Bambino, infant; babinello. Orto, garden; orticello.

Signore, signora, gentleman, lady; signorino, signorina.

Conte, count; contino. Principe, prince; principino.

Padrone, padrona, master, mistress; padroncino, padroncina.

Riso, laugh; risolino, pretty laugh. Sorriso, smile; sorrisetto, sweet smile.
Bastone, stick; bastoncello. Capanna, cottage; capannuccia.

Albero, tree; arboscello, graceful young tree, shrub.

Fiore, flower; fioretto, fiorellino, floweret, sweet flower.

Bestia, animal; bestione (masc.), bestiaccia, great ugly beast; bestiòula, bestiolina, bestiolino (masc.), graceful little animal.

Vento, wind; venticello, light wind. Aura, breeze; auretta, light breeze.

Vecchio, vecchia, old man, old woman; vecchierello, vecchierella, pleasant little old man or woman.

Pazzo, fool; pazzaccio, disagreeable fool; pazzerello, pleasant fool.

Angelo, angel; angioletto, angiolino, dear angel.

Maria, Mary; Mariuccia, dear little Mary. Carlo, Charles; Carlino, Carluccio, Charley. Elisabetta, Elizabeth; Betta, Bettina, Bessy and Bess. Pietro, Peter; Pietraccio, villanous Peter, etc.

Sciocco, fool, foolish; scioccone, scioccherello.

Grasso, stout; grassaccio, fat; grassotto, grassoccio, plump.

Tenero, soft; tenerello, very young and tender.

Grande, tall; grandicello. Lungo, long; lunghetto.

Caro, dear; carino. Piccolo, small; piccoletto, tiny.

Visino graziosetto (from viso grazioso), charming little face.

Navicella piccoletta (nave piccola), pretty tiny boat.

Bambineto tenerello (bambino tenero), very tender darling infant.

Rosso, red; rossiccio, ruddy; rosastro, reddish.

Verde, green; verdigno, verdastro, greenish.

Giallo, yellow; giallognolo, yellowish.

Bruno, brown; brunazzo, dingy brown.

Bene, well; benino, pretty well; benone, quite well.

2. The use of the above forms, although conveying in themselves the augmentative or diminutive meaning, do
not exclude additional adjectives to the same effect: we can say thus, without fear of redundancy.

Example.

mirate quel piccolo cagnolino! look at that dear little dog!
che grazioso uccellotto! what a pretty, pretty bird!

Exercise IX.

The little-old-man resting on his little-stick. The young-peasant-girl, with her little-pet-lambs. This girl is a little-angel. What a pretty-little-face! Poor-little-creature! dear little-bird! sweet little-flower!

Old man, vecchio; stick, bastone; peasant girl, contadina; lamb, agnello; girl, ragazza; angel, angelo; face, viso; pretty, leggiadro; creature, creatura; poor, povero; bird, uccello; flower, fiore; dear, caro; sweet, dolce; resting on his, appoggiato al suo; with her, coi suoi; this, questa; what, che.


House, casa; prince, principe; palace, palazzo (low-strong-built to be expressed by diminutive in otto); hat, cappello; old, vecchio; book, libro; large, grande; well, bene; quick, presto; slowly, adagio; you have, avete; has, ha; bought, comprato; you have done, avete fatto; come, venite; read, leggete.

You are a great-fool. She is a dear-little-fool. Stop a little-moment. Where have you bought that pretty-little-love-of-a-dog? A little-rivulet watered the sweet-little-meadows. See that nice-little-cottage. Where have you bought that great-ugly-horse?

Fool, sciocco, or pazzo; moment, momento; dog, cane; that, quel; rivulet, ruscello; pretty, grazioso; cottage, capanna; that, quella; meadow, prato; sweet, dolce; nice, leggiadro; you are, siete; she is, è; stop, fer-
materi; where have you bought? dove avete comprato? watered, bagnava; see, vedete.

The breeze whispers among the boughs of the little-grove. Let us rest on the tender young-grass.

Breeze, aura; bough, ramo; grove, bosco; grass, erba; tender, tenera; whispers, susurra; let us rest, riposiamoci.

X.—NUMERICAL ADJECTIVES.

1. The cardinal numbers are:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>uno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>due</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>tre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>quattro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>cinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>sei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>sette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>otto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>nove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>dieci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>undici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>dodici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>tredici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>quattordici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>quindici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>sedici</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>diciasette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>diciotto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>diciannove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>venti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>ventuno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>ventidue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ventitré</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>ventiquattro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>venticinque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>quaranta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>cinquanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>sessanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>settanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>ottanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>novanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>cento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>duecento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>trecento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>quattrocento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>cinquecento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>seicento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>settecento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>ottocento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>novemcento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>mille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>due mila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>tre mila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100000</td>
<td>cento mila</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Cardinal numbers are indeclinable.

(a) Except uno, feminine una; as uno scudo, a crown; una lira, a pound; and mille, one thousand; due mila, two thousand; dieci mila, ten thousand, etc.; also, milione, pl. milioni; bilione, etc.

(b) 21, 31, 41, 51, etc., are written ventuno, trentuno, etc., and the nouns united with them can be used either in the plural or the singular.

Ex. ventuno scudo, ventuno scudi, or scudi ventuno, twenty-one crowns.

3. The ordinal numbers are:—

1st primo, 11th undicesimo, undecimo, or decimo primo.
NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

2nd secondo. 12th duodecimo, dodicesimo, or decimo secondo.
3rd terzo. 13th tredicesimo, or decimo terzo.
4th quarto. 14th quattordicesimo, or decimo quarto.
5th quinto. 15th quindicesimo, or decimo quinto, etc.
6th sesto. 16th sessiesimo, or decimo sesto, etc.
7th settimo. 20th ventesimo, or vigesimo.
8th ottavo. 21st ventunesimo, or ventesimo primo.
9th nono. 22nd ventiduesimo, or ventesimo secondo.
10th decimo. etc.

100th centesimo; 1000th milleseimo, etc.

4. Ordinal numbers have four terminations like adjectives in o.

Ex. il primo scudo, the first crown.
là prima volta, the first time.
i primi studi, the first studies.
le prime lettere, the first letters.

5. Numeral substantives are:—
un mezzo, fem. una mezza, one-half.
la metà, the half, pl. le due metà, both halves.
un paio, pl. le paia, pair.
una decina, le decine, half-a-score, or 10.
una dozzina, le dozzine, a dozen.
una ventina, le ventine, a score.
so trentina, quarantina, cinquantina, etc., a set of 30, 40, 50.
un centinaio, pl. le centinaia, a hundred.
un migliaio, le migliaia, a thousand.
un milione, i milioni, a million.
un bilione, i bilioni, a billion, etc.

6. The following peculiarities respecting numbers are of importance.

Examples.
L’anno mille ottocento the year one thousand eight
cinquanta uno—never hundred, or eighteen hun-
diciotto cento, etc. dreed and fifty-one.
Tasso morì nel mille cinque cento novanta cinque, or nell’ anno mille, etc.
quanti ne abbiamo del mese?
ai quanti siamo del mese?
oggi è il primo,
oggi è il dieci, ne abbiamo dieci,
Napoleone morì il cinque Maggio, mille ottocento vent‘ uno,
Londra, il 10 Marzo,
or, ai 10 Marzo,
or, li 10 Marzo,
che ora è?
è l’una,
sono le quattro,
sono le dieci e mezza, sono le dieci e mezzo,
mezzogiorno e un quarto,
mezzogiorno e mezzo, le sei meno un quarto, le tre meno venti, entro un’ ora,
fra tre giorni, da oggi a otto, da domani a quindici, sei mesi fa, da qui a sei mesi, da sei mesi in qua, due via due fa quattro, sei via sei trentasei,
Luigi Decimo Ottavo,
libro primo: capitolo quinto.

Tasso died in fifteen hundred ninety-five, or in the year, etc.
what is the day of the month?
to-day is the first.
to-day is the tenth.
Napoleon died on the fifth of May, eighteen hundred twenty-one.
London, March 10th.
what o’clock is it?
it is one o’clock.
it is four o’clock.
it is half-past ten.
a quarter past twelve (at noon).
half-past twelve (at noon).
a quarter to six.
twenty minutes before three.
in an hour.
within three days.
this day a week.
to-morrow a fortnight.
six months ago.
six months hence.
for the last six months.
twice two is four.
six times six thirty-six.
Louis the Eighteenth.
book the first, chapter the fifth.
NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

The authors of the fourteenth century.

Tasso flourished in the sixteenth century.

Exercise X.


Child, figlio; boy, maschio; girl, femmina; pound, lira; combatant, combattente; foot, fanti; horse, cavalli; died, morì.

Francis the First. Charles the Fifth. On the twenty-fourth of February. Petrarch flourished towards the middle of the fourteenth century. She died at five o’clock. The morning, at a quarter to eleven. It is half-past eleven. Galileo flourished in the sixteenth century.

Francis, Francesco; Charles, Carlo; February, Febbraio; towards, verso; Petrarch, Petrarca; middle, metà; fourteenth and sixteenth century (in two manners); morning, mattina; flourished, fiorente.

Tasso, canto thirteenth, stanza twenty-fourth. He returned with [a] few hundreds of men. He brought me [a] few dozens of gloves. Two pair of boots. He has lost several thousands of pounds. I am satisfied with one half. She died nine months ago.

Few, poco, adject., or alcuno; glove, guanto; boot, stivale; pound, lira; month, mese; several, parecchi, adject.; returned, tornò; he brought me, mi portò; he has lost, ha perduto; I am satisfied with, mi contento di.

Come again in six weeks. This day a fortnight. Six weeks from this. For the last three weeks. Within nine