



## Regular ARE verbs and adverbs

### Conjugating regular Italian verbs ending with ARE in the present tense

Infinitive – “...A verb form that functions as a substantive while retaining certain verbal characteristics, such as modification by adverbs, and that in English may be preceded by to, as in To go willingly is to show strength or We want him to work...”<sup>1</sup>

There are three main categories of Italian Verbs known as 1st, 2nd and 3rd conjugation. Here is the most obvious, initial difference;

1st Conjugation verbs are verbs that end with the letters ARE in the infinitive form.

2nd Conjugation verbs are verbs that end with the letters ERE in the infinitive form.

3rd Conjugation verbs are verbs that end with the letters IRE in the infinitive form.

(These ending are “Infinitive endings”)

To illustrate how to conjugate an ARE verb, I like to use a math equation as an example but first here are the conjugated endings for ARE verbs;

Subject Pronoun	Ending
Io	o
Tu	i
Lui/Lei	a
Noi	iamo
Voi	ate
Loro	ano



To conjugate = infinitive verb – infinitive ending = verb stem + conjugated ending = conjugated verb. Example;  
**Parlare (To Speak) - are = Parl + iamo (ending for we) = Parliamo (We speak)**

Parlare conjugated in the present tense

Io	Parlo	I speak
Tu	Parli	You speak
Lui/Lei	Parla	He/She/It speaks
Noi	Parliamo	We speak
Voi	Parlate	Y'all speak
Loro	Parlano	They speak

<sup>1</sup> The definitions or portions thereof were taken from thefreedictionary.com

### **Some Italian Adverbs that deal with time**

Generally the adverbs follow the verbs such as in "Parlo raramente" (I rarely speak) or "Ho mangiato spesso a Roma." (I often ate in Rome.)

There are some adverbs, when used with compound tenses are placed in between the conjugated verb and the past participle such as; "Non ho mai mangiato i piselli." (I have never eaten peas.) These include

già  
non ... ancora  
non ... mai  
non ... più