



## Irregular ERE verbs, c'è, ci sono and ecco

### Potere(to be able), Dovere(to must, to have to) & Volere(to want)

#### The present tense of the irregular Italian ERE verbs Potere, Dovere and Volere

These verbs do not follow the regular conjugation patterns of the Italian ERE verbs and thus will be looked at separately here. These are not the only irregular ERE verbs but these three are extremely important to know as they can be used often in everyday conversation.

Additionally, these three verbs work exceptionally well with other verbs. For example; I have to go, I want to speak or I can swim.

Learning these verbs will prove extremely useful in your quest to communicate in Italian.

Potere		
Subject Pronoun	Potere conjugated	English
Io	Posso	I can
Tu	Puoi	You can
Lui/Lei	Può	He/She can
Noi	Possiamo	We can
Voi	Potete	Y'all can
Loro	Possono	They can

Thus;

Io posso = I can / Tu puoi = You can / Lui può = He can / Lei può = She can

Noi possiamo = we can / Voi potete = Y'all can / Loro possono = They can

Dovere	
Dovere conjugated	English
Devo	I must
Devi	You must
Deve	He/She must
Dobbiamo	We must
Dovete	Y'all must
Devono	They must

Thus;

Io devo = I must / Tu devi = You must / Lui deve = He must / Lei deve = She must / Noi dobbiamo = we must / Voi dovete = Y'all must / Loro devono = They must

Volere	
Volere conjugated	English
Voglio	I want
Vuoi	You want
Vuole	He/She wants
Vogliamo	We want
Volete	Y'all want
Vogliono	They want

Thus;

Io voglio = I want / Tu vuoi = You want / Lui vuole = He wants / Lei vuole = She wants / Noi vogliamo = we want / Voi volete = Y'all want / Loro vogliono = They want



## Italian for "there is, there are, there is!, there are!, look!" etc

In this lesson we are going to look at 3 Italian phrases or clauses which are;

c'è        there is  
ci sono    there are  
ecco      There is...!, There are ...! Look! etc.

The first two are merely statements of fact, acknowledgment of the existence of a person, place or thing, seen or unseen. To make these negative, simply place *non* before the clause as shown below;

C'è un bicchiere in cucina?	Is there a glass in the kitchen?
No, non c'è un bicchiere in cucina.	No, there is not a glass in the kitchen.
Ci sono troppe persone nella chiesa?	Are there too many people in the church?
No, non ci sono troppe persone nella chiesa.	No, there are not too many people in the church.

A simple statement could be "Ci sono sette tazze sul tavolo." (There are seven cups on the table)

The third choice or "Ecco" is more of a statement of explanation or is used to point out something that is visible and can actually be translated in a few different ways. It is invariable so it doesn't change to accommodate gender or number. Here are a few examples;

Ecco mio fratello!	That's my brother!
Ecco i bambini!	Here are the kids!
Ecco, un aereo!	Look, a plane!
Ecco i tuoi occhiali!	There are your glasses.
Ecco la sua camicia.	Here is his shirt.