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# IT212 GRAMMAR

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Revision

# Today's class

- Assessment 2: corrections
- *Revision exercises on Subjunctive and Indefinite Pronouns (in pairs or groups)*

# Congiuntivo

- There are **FOUR** forms of the subjunctive in ITALIAN
- PRESENTE (present)
- PASSATO (past)
- IMPERFETTO (imperfect)
- TRAPASSATO (past perfect)

# Congiuntivo (*Subjunctive*)

- In ITALIAN, the subjunctive is used **more frequently**.
- The subjunctive is also found after
- Verbs of opinion – **PENSARE, CREDERE, SEMBRARE, PARERE**
- ***Pensiamo che*** *mamma abbia ragione*  
We think that mother is right
- Verbs of emotion – **TEMERE**
- ***Temo che*** *Marco non arrivi in tempo*  
I am afraid that Marco will not arrive on time
- Verbs of wish, command – **VOLERE, ORDINARE, SPERARE**
- *Teresa vuole che* *il marito cucini*  
Teresa wants her husband to cook
- ***È essenziale che tu vada*** *subito a farti vedere dal medico*  
it's essential that you go to see a doctor
- Verbs of doubt – **DUBITARE, SUPPORRE, NON ESSERE SICURO, SEMBRARE**
- ***Dubito che*** *vinciate la partita*  
I doubt that you will win the game
- Impersonal verbs or expressions + **che** + subjunctive
- ***Sembra che*** *i miei amici partano per l'Europa*  
It seems that my friends are leaving soon for Europe
- ***È possibile che*** *papa compri una macchina nuova*  
It is possible that Dad will buy a new car

# The subjunctive is also used...

- After some particular words:
- **Sebbene/Benché** (although): *sebbene Maria studi molto, non passa gli esami*
- **Nonostante/Malgrado** (despite): *Nonostante ci fosse un forte vento, Carlo è uscito in barca*
- **! ANCHE SE + INDICATIVE !** *Anche se c'era un forte vento, Carlo è uscito in barca*
  
- **A patto che/A condizione che** (as long as): *Potremo superare la crisi, a condizione che tutti facciamo dei sacrifici*
- **Come se** (as if): *si è comportato come se niente fosse successo!*
- **Purché** (provided that): *Vieni a casa mia purché arrivi prima delle 20!*
  
- **Prima che** (before that): *Prima che tu vada, vorrei farti assaggiare (= taste) questo vino siciliano*
  
- **Affinché** (in order to/so that): *La riunione si farà via Skype, affinché tutti possano seguirla*
- **Perché** (in order to/so that): *Gli hanno dato una borsa di studio (= scholarship), perché possa finire gli studi*

- **CAREFUL:** When the subject of the dependent clause is the same as the subject of the main clause, the infinitive is used, not the subjunctive!
- (io) Spero che Alberto torni presto (subjunctive)
- (io) spero **di tornare** presto (indicative – *io* spero che *io* torni presto)

# Sequence of the subjunctives

PRESENT ACTION	NOW / PRESENT
<i>lo penso / lo credo / lo ho paura</i>	<b>Present subjunctive</b> – <i>che tu venga</i>

PRESENT ACTION	PAST ACTION
<i>lo penso / lo credo / lo ho paura</i>	<b>Past subjunctive</b> – <i>che tu sia venuto</i>

PAST ACTION	SIMULTANEOUS IN THE PAST
<i>lo pensavo / lo ho creduto / lo ebbi paura</i>	<b>Imperfect subjunctive</b> – <i>che tu venissi</i>

PAST ACTION	PAST – PAST ACTION
<i>lo pensavo / lo ho creduto / lo ebbi paura</i>	<b>Past Perfect subjunctive</b> – <i>che tu fossi venuto</i>

# INDEFINITE - adjectives

- **Indefinites** are words which refer to persons, things or periods of time **that are not specific**. They can be positive or negative.
- I was hoping that *someone* would come, but *nobody* came.
  
- **Adjectives**
- **Qualche** (some): *invariable*, used only in the singular form
- **Qualunque/qualsiasi** (any): *invariable*, used only in the singular form
- **Ogni** (all): *invariable*, used only in the singular form
  
- **Nessuno/a** (no/any): *used only in the singular form*
- **Ciascuno/a** (every/each): *used only in the singular form*
  
- **poco/a/hi/he** (little/few)
- **Molto/a/i/e** (many)
- **Parecchio/a/hi/hie** (several)
- **Tanto/a/i/e** (a lot of)
- **Troppo/a/i/e** (too many)
- **Certo/a/i/e** (certain/some)
- **Altro/a/i/e** (other)
- **Alcuno/a/i/e** (some)

# INDEFINITE - pronouns

- They are used to indicate unspecified things or persons
- Pronouns
- **Qualcosa** (something): *invariable*, used only in the singular form
- **Chiunque** (anyone who): *invariable*, used only in the singular form + **subjunctive**
- **Niente/nulla** (nothing): *invariable*, used only in the singular form
  - – Non ho fatto nulla – *after the verb, they require the negation*
  - – Niente cambierà – *before the verb, they don't require the negation*
- **Careful: IN ITALIAN POSITIVE INDEFINITES CANNOT BE USED IN A NEGATIVE SENTENCE!**
- **Qualcuno/a** (some): used only in the singular form
- **Uno/a** (someone): used only in the singular form
- **Ognuno/a** (everyone): used only in the singular form
- **Nessuno/a** (none): used only in the singular form
- **Certo/a/i/e** (certain/some)
- **Altro/a/i/e** (other)
- **Alcuno/a/i/e** (some)
- **Alcuno/a/i/e** (some)



# INDEFINITE - pronouns

- poco (*little*)
- Molto (*much*)
- Parecchio (*much*)
- Tanto (*much*)
- Troppo (*too much*)

# Homework exercises

- For week 8
- - Grammar topic to be discussed in class in week 8: passive voice (chapter 28, *Italian Grammar in Practice*)
- - **Homework due in class in week 8**, ex. 7-9-10-11 pages 67-68-69 (*Italian Espresso 2 - Workbook*) related to connectives (see week 7 for reference)
- - OPTIONAL homework, related to pronomi e aggettivi indefiniti: ex. 1-2-3 pages 62-63 (*Italian Espresso 2 - Workbook*)