

FRITALIAÑOL

FRENCH, ITALIAN AND SPANISH GRAMMAR

ARTICLES

	Definite articles			Indefinite articles		
m.s.	el	il, l', lo	le, l'	un	un, uno	un
f.s.	la	la, l'	la, l'	una	una, un'	une
m.p.	los	i, gli	les	unos	dei, degli	des, d'
f.p.	las	le		unas	delle	

Forms with an apostrophe are used before nouns starting with a vowel (or 'h' in the case of French). In Italian, uno, lo and quello are used before nouns starting with z, gn, ps or s+consonant. Italian gli is the plural of lo and l'.

GENDER PATTERNS

masc.	-o, -ma, - (consonant)	-o, -ore	-acle, -al, -ail, -eau, -ème, -et, -isme, -oir
fem.	-a, ion, ión, dad, tad, tud, ez, umbre	-a, -tà, -trice, -zione and most that end in -ione, -i, -ie and -ù	-ance, -anse, -ense, -ise, -sion, -tié, -ure

PLURALS

Singular	Plural	Sg.	Pl.	Sg.	Pl.
-[consonant]	+es	-o	-i	-au, -eu, -ou	+x
-[vowel]	+s	-a	-e	-al, -ail	-aux
-z	-ces	-e	-i	-s, -z, -x	-s, -z, -x
-ión	-iones	-i, -ie	-i, -ie	others	+s

In Italian, nouns ending in a consonant or an accented vowel, as well as family names, monosyllabic nouns and abbreviations, are invariable.

PRONOUNS

Subject tu <i>manges une carotte</i>			Direct lo <i>leía concienzudamente</i>		
yo	je	io	me	me	mi
tú	tu	tu	te	te	ti
él, ella	il, elle	lui, lei	lo, la	le, la	lo, la
nosotros	nous	noi	nos	nous	ci
vosotros	vous	voi	os	vous	vi
ellos ellas	ils elles	loro	los/las	les	li/le

Indirect dimmelo			Prepositional il <i>reste chez eux</i>		
me	me	mi	mí	moi	me
te	te	ti	ti	toi	te
le	lui	gli/le	él, ella	lui, elle	lui, lei
nos	nous	ci	nosotros	nous	noi
os	vous	vi	vosotros	vous	voi
les	leur	gli/loro	ellos ellas	eux elles	loro

Reflexive te <i>sentaste ahí</i>			Possessive pronouns <i>quella è la mia</i>		
me	me	mi	mío	mien	mio
te	te	ti	tuyo	tien	tuo
se	se	si	suyo	sien	suo
nos	nous	ci	nuestro	nôtre	nostro
os	vous	vi	vuestro	vôtre	vostro
se	se	si	suyo	leur	loro

ADJECTIVES

Masc. sg. form	Fem. sg.	Masc. pl.	Fem. pl.
-o	-a	-os	-as
-e	-e	-es	-es
-or, -án, -ón, -ín	-ora, -ána, -óna, -ína	-ores, -ánes, -ónes, ínes	-oras, -ánas, -ónas, ínas
-[consonant]	-[consonant]	+es	+es
-o	-a	-i	-e
-e	-e	-i	-i
-a	-a	-i	-e
blu, rosa, viola, marrone, ogni, qualsiasi, qualche are invariable			
-e	-e	-es	-es
-el	-elle	-els	-elles
-en	-enne	-ens	-ennes
-eux	-euse	-eux	-euses
-er	-ère	-ers	-ères
-f	-ve	-fs	-ves
-on	-onne	-ons	-onnes
others	+e	+s	+es

INTERROGATIVES

which?	cuál cuáles	quale quali	quel, quelle quels, quelles
how much? how many?	cuánto, cuánta cuántos, cuántas	quanto, quanti quanta, quante	combien de

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

mi mis	il mio, la mia i miei, le mie	mon, ma mes
tu tus	il tuo, la tua i tuoi, le tue	ton, ta tes
su sus	il suo, la sua i suoi, le sue	son, sa ses
nuestro, nuestra nuestros, nuestras	il nostro, la nostra i nostri, le nostre	notre nos
vuestro, vuestra vuestros, vuestras	il vostro, la vostra i vostri, le vostre	votre vos
su sus	il loro, la loro i loro, le loro	leur leurs

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

close	este, esto	esta	questo	questa	ce(t)...-ci	cette...-ci
	estos	estas	questi	queste	ces...-ci	ces...-ci
far	ese, eso	esa	codesto	codesta		
	esos	esas	codesti	codeste		
further	aquel(lo)	aquella	quel(lo)	quella	ce(t)...-là	cette...-là
	aquellos	aquellas	quei, quegli	quelle	ces...-là	ces...-là

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

close	éste, esto	ésta	questo	questa	celui-ci	cette-ci
	éstos	éstras	questi	queste	ceux-ci	celles-ci
far	ése, eso	ésa	codesto	codesta		
	ésos	éstras	codesti	codeste		
further	áquel, aquello	áquella	quello	quella	celui-là	cette-là
	áquellos	áquellas	quelli	quelle	ceux-là	celles-là

PRESENT INDICATIVE

A	E	I	A	E	I	ER	RE	IR
o	o	o	o	o	o	e	s	is
as	es	es	i	i	i	es	s	is
a	e	e	a	e	e	e	-	it
amos	emos	imos	iamo	iamo	iamo	ons	ons	issons
áis	éis	ís	ate	ete	ite	ez	ez	issez
an	en	en	ano	ono	ono	ent	ent	issent

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

Stem	1s present		1s present		3p present
Endings	E for ar	A for er/ir	i,i,i... ino	a,a,a... ano	ER
Stem for 1p & 2p	3p preterite for -ir stem-changers; inf. stem for -ar/-er stem-changers		1p present		3p present
Endings for 1p & 2p	E	A	iamo, iate		IM

IMPERFECT

Stem (ar)	inf. stem + ab	inf. stem + av, ev, iv	1p present
Stem (er/ir)	inf. stem + í		
Endings	A	A	ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient
Exception	1s = 'a'	2p = 'amo'	

IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE

Stem	3p preterite - 'on'	2s preterite	2s preterite
Endings	IM. Replace 'r' with 's' and 'a' with 'e' for the alt. form	ssi, ssi, sse, ssimo, ste, ssero	sse, sses, ^t, ssions, ssiez, ssent

FUTURE. The infinitive is the stem (change 'a' to 'e' for -are verbs)

[h]e, [h]as, [h]a, [h]emos, [hab]éis, [h]an	[h]o, [h]ai, [h]a, emo , [av]ete, [h]anno	ai, as, a, [av]ons, [av]ez, ont
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CONDITIONAL. Same stem as the future.

í + IM	ei, esti, ebbe , emmo, este, ebbero (except for 1s, this is the preterite of avere)	IM
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PRETERITE. In the case of -ir stem-changers, use the 3p preterite stem for 3s as well (e.g. durmió). Use inf. stem for all else. Use 1p present stem.

<u>ar</u>	<u>er/ir</u>	<u>are</u>	<u>ere</u>	<u>ire</u>	<u>er</u>	<u>re/ir</u>
é	í	ai	ei/etti	ii	ai	is
aste	iste	asti	esti	isti	as	is
ó	ió	ò	è/ette	ì	a	it
amos	imos	ammo	emmo	immo	âmes	îmes
asteis	isteis	aste	este	iste	âtes	îtes
aron	ieron	aron	erono/ettero	irono	èrent	irent

IMPERATIVE

		are	ere/ire	er	re/ir
2s	Remove 's' from present	a	Present indicative	e	Present indicativ e
1p	Present subjunctive	Present indicative		Present indicative	
2p	inf. stem + d				
Formal	3 rd person present subjunctive				

In the negative imperative, Italian 2s uses the infinitive; Spanish uses the present subjunctive for all forms.

NON-FINITE

Infinitive	ar	er/ir	are	ere	ire	er	re	ir
Past pp.	ado	ido	ato	uto	ito	é	u	i

Present pp.	[ante]	[(i)ente]	ante	ente	ant
Gerund	ando	iendo/yendo	ando	endo	-

In Spanish, use the 3p preterite stem for the gerund and present participle.

AUXILIARY VERBS Used for the continuous tenses:

to 'stay'	estar	stare
Present indic.	estoy, estás, está, estamos, estáis, están	sto, stai, sta, stiamo, state, stanno
Present subj.	esté, estés, esté, estemos, estéis, estén	stia, stia, stia, stiamo, stiate, stiano
Imp. subj.	<i>regular</i>	<i>stem: ste</i>
Future	<i>regular</i>	<i>stem: sta</i>
Preterite	estuv- + e, iste, o, imos, isteis, ieron	stetti, stesti, stette, stemmo, steste, stettero
Imperative	<i>regular</i>	2s: sta' or stai
Past pp.	estado	stato

Used for the perfect tense:

to have	haber	avere	avoir
Pres. subj.	hay-	abbia, abbia, abbia, abbiamo, abbiate, abbiano	aie, aies, aie, ayons, ayez, aient
Imp. subj.	hub-	<i>regular</i>	<i>regular (stem: eu)</i>
Future	habr-	avr-	aur-
Preterite	hub- + e, iste, o, imos, isteis, ieron	ebbi, avesti, ebbe, avemmo, aveste, ebbero	eus, eus, eut, eûmes, eûtes, eurent
Imperat.	2s: he/hé	2s: abbi; use the present subjunctive for the rest	2s: aie, 1p: ayons, 2p: ayez

Past pp.	(habido)	(avuto)	eu
Pres. pp.	(habiendo)	(avendo)	ayant

Used for the perfect tense and/or for the passive voice:

to be	ser	essere	être
Pres. indic.	soy, eres, es, somos, sois, son	sono, sei, è, siamo, siete, sono	suis, es, est, sommes, êtes, sont
Present subj.	sea, seas, sea, seamos, seáis, sean	sia, sia, sia, siamo, siate, siano	sois, sois, soit, soyons, soyez, soient
Imp.	era, eras, era, éramos, erais, eran	ero, eri, era, eravamo, eravate, erano	étais, étais, était, étions, étiez, étaient
Future	<i>regular</i>	<i>stem: sar</i>	<i>stem: ser</i>
Pret.	fui, fuiste, fue, fuimos, fuisteis, fueron	fui, fosti, fu, fummo, foste, furono	fus, fus, fût, fûmes, fûtes, furent
Imper.	2s: sé	2s: sii; use present subjunctive for rest	2s: sois, 1p: soyons, 2p: soyez
Pst pp.	sido	stato	été

to go	ir	andare	aller
Pres. indic.	voy, vas, va, vamos, vais, van	vado (vo), vai, va, andiamo, andate, vanno	vais, vais, va, allons, allez, vont
Pres. subj.	vaya, vaya, vaya, vayamos, vayáis, vayan	vada, vada, vada, andiamo, andiate, vadano	aille, ailles, aille, allions, alliez, aillent
Imp.	iba, ibas, iba, íbamos, ibais, iban	<i>regular</i>	<i>regular</i>
Pret.	see ser	<i>regular</i>	<i>regular</i>
Imper	2s: ve	2s: va' or vai	2s: va

By Justin Morgan, with thanks to Maarten van Gompel (Proycon).

Fritaliañol Usage Notes

- Spanish is rendered in light yellow; Italian in light green; French in light blue.
- A minus sign, such as in “-eux” or “habr-” indicates that these letters appear at the end or at the beginning of a word. A plus sign, such as in “+es” means that “es” should be appended to the end of the word in question (in this case, to the end of a French noun that is feminine plural, if given the masculine singular form).
- Remember that possessive adjectives agree with the noun that is possessed, not the possessor. Thus, in Spanish, “su padre” could mean his father, her father or their father, because “su” agrees in number with “padre”.
- ‘1s’ refers to ‘first person singular’; ‘3p’ refers to ‘third person plural’ and so on.
- ‘inf. stem’ means the infinitive stem.
- ‘Stem-changers’ in Spanish refers to verbs like pensar, whose stems change to diphthongs when stressed (pienso etc.).

Verb Conjugation System

The system outlined here is based on the idea of learning ‘principal parts’ and ‘ending sets’ and then putting them together according to some fairly simple rules. To use this system, you would only need to learn...

Principal parts [learn for each verb]	Infinitive 1s present 3p preterite Past participle	Infinitive 1s present 2s preterite Past participle	Infinitive 1p present 3p present 2s preterite Past participle
Ending sets	-ar endings (A) -er endings (E) -ir endings (I) Preterite endings	-are endings (A) -ere endings (E) -ire endings (I) Present subj. endings Imperfect subj. endings Preterite endings	-er endings (ER) -re endings (RE) -ir endings (IR) Imperfect endings (IM) Imp. subj. endings Preterite endings

...as well as the appropriate auxiliary verbs (all of which are listed), as well as the few little complications noted... and then you should be able to conjugate any regular verb in any tense, as well as cope with a few of the most common ‘irregularities’. The future tense endings for all 3 languages are merely the endings of the present indicative of ‘to have’, although accents need to be inserted on the underlined letters, and Italian has one annoying exception.