ACTIVITY 1 is on the recording.

ACTIVITY 2
Say in which conversations the speakers are being informal.

DIALOGUE 1
○ Io sono Corrado. E tu – come ti chiami?
■ Mi chiamo Antonella.
○ Ciao, Anna. Come stai?
■ Bene, Elio. E tu?
○ Bene, bene.
■ Ciao, Elio!
○ Arrivederci, Anna.
▼ Buongiorno, Signora Colletta. Come sta?
● Bene, grazie, Signor Stefano – e lei?
▼ Abbastanza bene, grazie.
● Arrivederla!
▷ Buonasera. Sono Ernesto Prodi. Come si chiama?
♦ Marta Ferrante. Piacere.

VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buongiorno</td>
<td>hello, good morning, good afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(io) sono</td>
<td>I am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come ti chiami?</td>
<td>what's your name? [informal]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(io) mi chiamo</td>
<td>my name is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrivederci/la</td>
<td>goodbye [informal]/[formal]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciao</td>
<td>hi, bye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come stai/sta?</td>
<td>how are you? [informal]/[formal]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bene</td>
<td>well, fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu/lei</td>
<td>you [informal]/[formal]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signora/Signor</td>
<td>Mrs, Madam/Mr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grazie</td>
<td>thank you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbastanza bene</td>
<td>quite well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buonasera</td>
<td>good evening, hello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piacere</td>
<td>pleased to meet you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LANGUAGE BUILDING

Formal/ Informal address (‘you’)  
In Italian, you can address people in an informal way or tu form, used with young or familiar people and in a formal way or lei form. This takes the third person of the verb (the form used with he/she).

Come stai (tu)?/Come sta (lei)? How are you?

Regular verbs in -are (1)  
When you look up an Italian verb in the dictionary, you will always find it in the infinitive form. Infinitives end in -are, -ere, or -ire. These endings indicate how the other parts of the verb are formed.

To form the present tense (singular) of a verb ending in -are, the following endings are added to the stem (see Grammar Glossary):

lavorare – to work
(io) lavoro I work
(tu) lavori you work [informal]
(lui/lei; lei) lavora he/she works; you work [formal]

In Italian, subject pronouns are generally omitted (unless you want to place emphasis on them): the subject is shown in the verb ending. You may also see the formal ‘you’ written with a capital – Lei. In this course, the lei form has been used throughout.

chiamarsi (‘to be called’), also a regular -are verb, is a reflexive verb. These verbs take a reflexive pronoun (roughly meaning ‘myself’, ‘yourself’, etc.) before the verb. (see Unit 6 and Grammar p 228).

Io mi chiamo Enzo. I’m called Enzo.
Come si chiama quella ragazza? What’s that girl’s name?

ACTIVITY 3  
Find the right phrase for each of the following situations.

1 You’re saying hello to a young person.
2 You’re meeting your Italian host for the first time.
3 You’re asking someone you’ve just met what his name is.
4 You’re introducing yourself to a young woman and asking her name.

a Mi chiamo Angelo – e tu?
b Come si chiama?
c Buonasera, Signora Franchi.
d Ciao, Mario.

Now do activities 4 and 5 on the recording.