

English Verbs -- ISBN

Kaso
Verb Conjugation System

700 plus verbs completely conjugated

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Branden Books
Boston

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English Verbs: ISBN

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B Conjugation—(searchable files)

Note: The aim of the following presentation is to show how verb conjugation differs in English and in Italian.

1. Introduction

Verb conjugation in most languages is both complex and bewildering. Those who have studied Latin know its importance. Although that importance has diminished in English, when it comes to the Romance languages, verb conjugation remains a stumbling block. For English, however, on one hand verb conjugation is made easy when dealing with regular verbs; on the other hand it is made chaotic when dealing with irregular verbs.

With the *Kaso Verb Conjugation System*, we propose to conjugate most of the difficult verbs in three forms: in English, in a foreign language, and in English with a foreign language side by side—all instantly searchable in either a single language or in automatically translated two languages. The answers to your perplexed questions, therefore, immediately become clear!

Do you have questions about a specific Infinitive? Type it in the space provided, and you will get all of the derivative verb forms such as the subject pronouns, participles, simple tenses, compound tenses, and the subjunctive.

Do you know a verb form and not know its tense? Type it in the space provided and you will get its entire six-part conjugation.

Do you know a verb in one language and not the other? Type it in the space provided and you will presently get it in English and Italian, and, forthcoming, in English and Spanish, English and Portuguese, etc.

Do you need the conjugation of a verb not on our list, type it in the space provided, click on send, and we will make the conjugation available in no time!

The *Kaso Verb Conjugation System* is available as a download or as a CD. It can be an active file in your computer, ready to respond to and to your verb needs with quick, efficient, and timely information.

2. Subject or Personal pronouns-- peculiarities

The difference between *subject* and *personal* pronouns may be in their use. If pronouns are used by themselves—i.e., not used as subjects of verbs, they are identified as *personal*. If they are used with verbs—i.e., in forming a tense with the pronoun being its subject (*he* reads; *they* read), they are identified as *subject* pronouns.

In English as in Italian, subject or personal pronouns represent peculiarities that are very dissimilar in each language.

English:

In the *Kaso Verb Conjugation System*, pronouns are presented in two formats:

1. As *personal* pronouns in a column by themselves and shown in this scheme: *I, you, he (she it), and, we, you, they*.
2. As *subject* pronouns before verb forms and shown in this scheme: *I, you, he, and, we, you, they*.

Note: you can search on any *personal* pronoun by itself, or on any *subject* pronoun and succeeding verb.

English has the problem of the pronoun *you*, because it is singular and plural, masculine and feminine at the same time. To know what *you* stands for, one has to have previous antecedent information.

The situation is not as bad with the pronoun *they*. We know it is the plural of either *he, she, or, it*, but we do not know its gender derivation.

Italian:

In Italian, the *subject* pronouns are not regularly used with verb forms, as explained below. The *personal* pronouns dominate, however, and the problem is twofold: grammatical and social.

Grammatically, *subject* pronouns need not be specified in that the verbs are conjugated with specific endings that identify the antecedent subjects. In daily usage, however, the second and third person singular and plural *personal* pronouns carry specific social messages.

The *tu (you)*, for example, is used among close friends and relations. Its plural, *voi (you)*, conforms to the same observation.

The same thing can be said for the first person singular and plural: *io (I), noi (we)*.

For *look-up* purposes, the singular third person *personal* pronouns, *egli (he), ella (he, she, you), esso (it), lui (he), and lei (he, she you)* are consolidated into *lei*; their plurals, *essi, esse* and, *loro* are consolidated into, *loro*.

The third person pronouns, both singular and plural, represent some veritable difficulties for Americans whose English ancestors did away with the special pronoun, *thou*. In a sense, modern Italians have retained that concept. However, changes are coming.

Presently, Italian pronouns are going through a phase wherein third person singular pronouns may be replaced by *lei*, and the plural may be replaced by *loro*. In our *Verb Conjugation System*, we are proposing to do away with the outdated system of using pronouns to indicate social status. As pronouns take the place of nouns, let them stand for gender and number only and not be concerned with the social status of individuals.

3. Conjugations

Verbs are based on infinitives, and these command the kind of conjugation.

In Italian, verbs fall into three conjugations and are for the most part regular; in English, verbs fall into one conjugation and are for the most part irregular. In both languages, infinitives dictate the conjugations. In English, the infinitives are constant in that they have one form: **to be** (*essere*), **to have** (*avere*), **to depart** (*partire*), **to love** (*amare*), etc.

In Italian, the infinitives have three forms:

First conjugation infinitives end in *are*—amare (to love).

Second conjugation infinitives end in *ere*—vendere (to sell).

Third conjugation infinitives end in *ire*—partire (to depart).

Many verbs are conjugated both as transitive and intransitive, depending on the existence of direct or indirect objects. In the *Kaso Verb Conjugation System*, verbs having this duality are identified in the column dedicated to the Past Participle. These verbs are conjugated either with *essere* or *avere*. When in doubt, refer to this column listing the past participles for verification.

4. Reflexives

In English, verbs can be rendered reflexive through the use of reflexive pronouns such as *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*. In Italian, they are rendered through the corresponding pronouns, *mi ti si ci vi si*. Note that in English, there are three forms for the third person singular; in Italian, the *si* stands for *himself, herself, itself* and for *themselves*,

In reflexive verbs, the action goes to the subject. In Italian, when the past participle is used, it has to agree in gender and number with the subject. Reflexives can be applied for any tense.

Examples:

Narcissus loves himself.

Narcisio si ama.

Actors admire themselves.

Gli attori si ammirano.

The politicians gave themselves a lot of praise.

I politicanti si sono elogiati.

I saw myself in the mirror and I.

Mi sono visto nello specchio e...

We beat ourself to death.

Ci siamo battuti fino alla morte.

The kids wash themselves.

I bambini si lavano.

The kids washed themselves.

I bambini si sono lavati.

Note: While in English the pronouns change their form, in Italian the participle changes its ending to agree with the subject.

In compound tenses, Italian uses *essere* and English uses *to be* as the auxiliary (helping) verbs. Note that in Italian, the past participle inflects.

Examples:

The politicians have given themselves a lot of praise.

I politicanti si sono dati molti elogi.

The boys will have prepared themselves for the exams.

I ragazzi si saranno ben preparati per gli esami.

The girls will have prepared themselves for the same exams.

Le ragazze si saranno preparate anche loro per gli esami.

Some boys have given themselves a ten-point advantage.

Alcuni ragazzi si sono dati un vantaggio di dieci punti

5. Verbs—Regular

Regular verbs are those which retain specific patterns when conjugated. These are the easiest to learn. English, unfortunately, has fewer regular verbs; Italian has more, but their conjugations are more difficult because of the issue of the relationship (in compound tenses) between the subject and the past participles. Regular verbs are regular when both the helping verbs and the past participles retain the same endings.

Examples:

Romeo has loved Juliet a long time.

Romeo ha amato Giulietta da molto tempo.

The squirrels have jumped the whole day.

Gli scoiattoli hanno saltato tutto il giorno.

He will have loved her with all his heart.

Lui l'avrà amata con tutto il cuore.

Note that in English and in Italian, the verbs *to love*, *to jump* etc. maintain given patterns: *to love*, *loving*, *loved*, *loved*; similarly in Italian: *amare*, *amando*, *amato*. It is these qualities that make verbs regular; when past participles change (*drink* > *drunk*, *go* > *went*) etc, it is these changes that make verbs irregular.

In Italian, past participles end in either *o*, *i a*, or *e* and maintain these endings in all compound tenses. In English, the participles do not change in their endings; they change as whole words.

6. Verbs—Irregular

Most of the verbs in English are irregular; that is, those verbs, when conjugated, do not follow given consistent patterns. Their irregularity, however, is attenuated by simplicity in conjugation. For example, English has two auxiliary or helping verbs—*to have* for all regular conjugations, and *to be* for all progressive tense conjugations. Because participles do not inflect (i.e. their endings do not change), we need not worry about the problem of agreement between the subject and their corresponding verb forms.

Most of the verbs in Italian are regular; that is, those verbs, when conjugated, follow given consistent patterns. Their regularity, however, belies complexities which often defy simple explanations. For example, Italian has three auxiliary or helping verbs: *avere* used with transitive verbs, *essere* used with intransitive verbs, and *stare* used with progressive tense conjugations. In addition, many verbs are either transitive or intransitive. If they are transitive, *avere* has to be used and the participles do not inflect; if they are intransitive, *essere* has to be used and the participles inflect. Transitive past participles, however, do have to inflect if used with object pronouns. In Italian, *stare* is used to form the progressive tenses, and its gerund does not change its ending; in English, *to be* is used to form the progressive tenses, and its present participle does not change.

Examples—Intransitive:

Joan has gone home.

Giovanna è andata a casa.

Joan and Mary have gone home.

Giovanna e Maria sono andate a casa.

John has died.

Giovanni è morto.

John and Mary have arrived.

Giovanna e Maria sono arrivati.

A little girl has just arrived.

Una bambina è appena arrivata.

Note that, in Italian past participles agree with the subjects and that the auxiliary verb is from *essere*; in English, the participle retains the same form, and the auxiliary verb is from *to have*.

Examples—Transitive:

Anthony has read five books.

Antonio ha letto cinque libri.

Susan and Frances have sung two songs.

Susanna e Francesca hanno cantato due canzoni.

The boys have played their games.

I ragazzi hanno giocato le loro partite.

We've read three books per day.

Noi abbiamo letto tre libri per giorno.

The boys have seen the girls regularly.

I ragazzi hanno visto le ragazze regolarmente.

Note that both in English and in Italian, the past participles do not inflect.

Examples—Progressive:

We are drinking orangeade, presently!

Stiamo bevendo arangiata, presentemente!

The mice were eating the wheat.

I topi stavano mangiando il grano.

At eight, they were going home.

Alle otto, stavano andando a casa.

Note that the English present participle becomes the gerund and either inflects. English uses *to be* as the auxiliary and Italian uses *stare*.

7. Voice--Active or Passive

English and Italian have two ways to express voice: Active and Passive.

In the Active Voice, the subject creates the action; in the Passive Voice, the subject receives the action. Thus, many writers use the Active Voice to show assertion, command, etc., in contrast to the Passive Voice which implies weakness, passivity, etc.

The General gives the order to attack.

Il General dà l'ordine di attaccare.

The order to attack is given by the General.

L'ordine d'attacco è dato dal Generale.

Casanova has loved many women.

Casanova ha amato molte donne.

Many women have been loved by Casanova.

Molte donne sono state amate da Casanova.

8. Auxiliary or Helping verbs

Auxiliary verbs are also known as helping verbs, i.e., verb forms that are used with other verb forms to create compound tenses.

Sarah has worked very hard. *Sara ha lavorato molto forte.*
Sarah has gone to work. *Sara è andata a lavorare.*

In English, *to have* is the virtual helping verb and is used both with transitive and intransitive verbs. In the future and conditional perfect tenses, however, English uses both *to be* and *to have*.

Examples:

Victoria will have gone to the beauty salon.

Vittoria sarà andata dal parrucchiere.

The ladies would have seen the thieves if they had been awake.

Le signore avrebbero visto i ladri se fossero state sveglie.

a) In Italian, there are two main auxiliary verbs, *avere* and *essere*.

Because *avere* shows possession (I have something. *Io ho qualche cosa*. She reads a book. *Lei legge un libro*.)--*avere* is transitive. The action passes from the subject to the object.

Because *essere* shows action (They have gone home. *Sono andati a casa*. We've been happy with your choice of school. *Siamo stati contenti sulla tua scelta di scuola*.)--*essere* is intransitive. The action stays with the subject.

Conjugated forms of *avere* and of *essere*, together with participles of other verbs, are used to form compound tenses.

If the participle is transitive, its auxiliary verb-form is from *avere* and the participle does not generally inflect—i.e., it does not have to agree in gender or number with the subject.

If the participle is intransitive, its auxiliary verb-form is from *essere* and the participle has to inflect—i.e., it has to agree in gender and in number with the subject.

We ate the cake.

Abbiamo mangiato la torta

They drank the water.

Hanno bevuto l'acqua.

Judith has read the book.

Giuditta ha letto il libro.

We've gone away for the summer.

Siamo andati via per l'estate.

They have left their apartment.

Sono partiti dal loro appartamento.

Judith has arrived and she's home.

Giuditta è arrivata ed è a casa

b) A few verbs, however, can be used transitively or intransitively, depending on whether an object is used in the sentence.

In America, we say: **It has snowed.** In Italy, they say *Ha nevicato.* (**It has made snow.**), or, *È nevicato.* (**It has snowed.**)

Here are some verbs that can be transitive or intransitive: *correre to run*, *migliorare to get better*, *vivere to live*, *salire to go up*, *cessare to stop*, *convenire to agree*, *piovere to rain*, *nevicare to snow*.

Examples:

The actress has run a great risk in this show.

L'attrice ha corso un grande rischio in questo spettacolo.

The actress has run down the road like a mad woman.

L'attrice è corsa giù per la strada impazzita.

The health of the actress has improved a lot.

La salute dell'attrice è migliorata di molto.

The fans' acceptance of the actress has improved.

L'accoglienza dell'attrice da parte dei suoi tifosi è migliorata.

The American actress has lived in Italy for two years.

L'attrice Americana è vissuta in Italia per due anni.

The actress has lived a great life in Italy.

L'attrice ha vissuto (fatto) una grande vita in Italia.

The actress climbed the Saint Peter's cupola many times.

L'attrice ha salito la cupola di San Pietro molte volte.

The actress climbed to the top with her last CD.

L'attrice è salita in cima con il suo ultimo CD.

The vagabond has stopped pursuing the actress.

Il vagabondo ha cessato di seguire l'attrice.

His pursuit has stopped.

Il suo inseguimento è cessato.

The actress agreed on the terms of her contract.

L'attrice ha convenuto i termini del suo contratto.

Her fans have gathered to honor her.

I suoi tifosi sono convenuti per onorarla

c) In Italian, there are several helping verbs used in idiomatic expressions, and derive from the following infinitives: *stare to stay* or *to be*, *dare to give*, *andare to go*, and, *fare to do* or *to make*.

stare to stay or *to be* is used to form the progressive tense:

We were about to leave when they arrived unexpectedly.

Stavamo lasciando casa quando arrivarono d'improvviso.

They're talking about you and me.

Stanno parlando di me e di te.

Do not interrupt us; we're working.

Non interrompere; stiamo lavorando.

dare to give:

The wall overlooks the beach.

Il muro dà sulla spiaggia.

With her falsetto, the singer gets on our nerves.

Con il suo falsetto, la cantante ci dà ai nervi.

Under fire, the soldier took flight.

Sotto tiro, il soldato se la dette a gambe.

Daniela could have gotten the flue.

Può darsi che Daniela abbia preso l'influenza.

The actor's jacket is striking.

La giacca dell'attore dà nell'occhio.

The granddaughter devotes a lot of time to her grandparents.

La nipotina si dà da fare nei riguardi dei suoi nonni.

Tyrants never admit to defeat.

I tiranni non si danno mai per vinti.

It's the boy that's gone to her head, not the wine he's drinking.

È il ragazzo che gli dà alla testa, non il vino che sta bevendo.

The princess is giving them a wonderful welcome.

La principessa gli sta dando un magnifico benvenuto.

They attacked the enemy with wanton abandon.

Hanno dato addosso al nemico come niente fosse.

fare to become, to work:

The two sisters work as models for the magazine.

Le due sorelle fanno le modelle per la rivista.

Today, hardly any woman becomes a nun.

Oggi giorno quasi nessuna donna si fa sorella.

9. Imperatives or Command forms

In Italian, there are basically two types of command forms: the simple—deriving from the use of verb infinitives, and the complex—deriving from the conjugated forms of verb infinitives.

Simple forms of commands:

More and more, Italians are using the simple infinitive for their commands, replacing the many other forms derived from conjugated forms.

Do not smoke. *Non fumare.*

Drink the milk. *Bere il latte.*

No entrance allowed. *Vietato entrare.*

Do not enter. *Non entrare.*

Sleep well. *Dormire bene.*

Do not walk the road. *Non camminare la strada.*

Walk slowly. *Camminare lentamente.*

Note: This simple command form is neither masculine nor feminine, neither singular nor plural. It is neutral and easy to use. Because the command can only be given to the person in front of you, or the one you are addressing, there cannot be doubt as to who is receiving your command. Thus, the simple form is the least confusing and, therefore, easy to use. It is also the most democratic form in that the social status of one's individual does not come into play.

Complex forms of the imperative:

Traditionally, Italians derive their command forms from the second and third person singular and plural, and the difference in use is related to the social status of the person receiving the command. Americans, on the other hand, derive it only from the second person singular (or plural), and do not pay attention to the social status of the person receiving the command.

Furthermore, Italians also use forms from the subjunctive, but Americans do not. Because of their use of the subjunctive, Italians further complicated the imperative because many of the verbs are irregular and require changes that often just have to be memorized. (When in doubt, refer to the section on conjugated verbs).

Indicative

Sit down! *Siedi! Sedetevi!*

Go out! *Esci! Uscite!*

Stay here! *Stai qua! State qua!*

Come here! *Vieni qua! Venite qua!*

Choose! *Scegli! Scegliete!*

Subjunctive

Sieda! Siedano!

Esca! Escano!

Stia qua! Stiano qua!

Venga qua! Vengano qua!

Scelga! Scelgano!

Examples:

Take this, you dirty scoundrel!

Prendi questo, brutto mascalzone!

Take this, you dirty scoundrel!

Prenda questo, brutto mascalzone!

Take this, you dirty scoundrels!

Prendete questo, brutti mascalzoni!

Take this, you dirty scoundrels!

Prendano questo, brutti mascalzoni!

10. Gerunds and present participles-- Present, Past, and Future tenses

Gerunds are verb-forms used mainly with helping verb-forms to show action in progress; thus, the progressive tense.

There is always some confusion between the form and role of gerunds and present participles. In the progressive tenses, English uses the present participle--*being, reading*, etc. Italian, on the other hand, uses the gerund—*essendo, leggendo*, etc. and not the present participle which ends in *te*—*essente, leggente*; these really become nouns. *Lover* becomes *amante*.

I am writing.
Sto scrivendo.

You are eating.
Stai mangiando.

They are leaving.
Stanno partendo.

a) In present tenses:

In Italian, present tense gerunds are formed by adding *-ando*, or *--endo* to infinitives. Note that *-ando* is added to first conjugation infinitives while *-endo* is added to second and third conjugation infinitives, and they do not inflect--i.e. they do not change their endings.

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Gerund</u>	<u>Infinitivo</u>	<u>Gerundio</u>
to eat	eating	<i>mangiare</i>	<i>mangiando</i>
to write	writing	<i>scrivere</i>	<i>scrivendo</i>
to open	opening	<i>aprire</i>	<i>aprendo</i>
to make	making	<i>fare</i>	<i>facendo*</i> *irregular

Leave me alone; I'm eating!

Lasciami stare; sto mangiando!

The boys are writing love letters for their girlfriends.

I ragazzi stanno scrivendo lettere d'amore alle loro ragazze.

Mary is opening today's mail.

Maria sta aprendo la posta d'oggi.

Margaret is making progress in pronouncing Italian.

Margherita sta facendo grandi passi nella pronuncia dell'italiano.

Her lover knows nothing about love.

L'mante on sa niente dell'amore.

b) In past tenses:

In Italian, present tense gerunds followed by past participles become past gerunds. However, when dealing with past participles, one needs to remember that they inflect if intransitive—they have to agree in gender and number with the subject. They do not inflect when they are transitive, except when they are preceded by object pronouns. In that case, the participles inflect; i.e. they have to agree with those pronouns in gender and number.

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Gerund</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
to sing	singing	sung
to go	went	gone
to arrive	arriving	arrived
to finish	finished	finished
to sell	selling	sold
to live	living	lived

<u>Infinitivo</u>	<u>Gerundio</u>	<u>Participio Passato</u>
<i>cantare</i>	<i>cantando</i>	<i>cantato (i, a, e)</i>
<i>andare</i>	<i>andando</i>	<i>andato i, a, e</i>
<i>arrivare</i>	<i>arrivando</i>	<i>arrivato i, a, e</i>
<i>finire</i>	<i>finendo</i>	<i>finito (i, a, e)</i>
<i>vendere</i>	<i>vendendo</i>	<i>venduto (i, a, e)</i>
<i>vivere</i>	<i>vivendo</i>	<i>vissuto (i, a, e)</i>

Note: Some past participles are irregular; others are both transitive and intransitive. Remember: transitive participles inflect if preceded by object pronouns--(in parenthesis above).

Examples:

Having sung a rare aria, the diva is (now) resting.

Avendo cantato un' aria rara, la diva (ora) si sta riposando.

Having sung it well, the tenor is receiving a great applause.

Avendo cantata bene, il tenore sta ricevendo un forte applauso.

Having gone to the pool, they are (now) swimming.

Essendo andati alla piscina, (ora) stanno nuotando.

Having arrived late, finally they're excusing themselves.

Essendo arrivati tardi, finalmente si stanno scusando.

Having finished his homework, Anthony is playing his violin.

Avendo finito i suoi compiti, Antonio sta suonando il suo violino.

Having sold the gold, the merchant is now selling silver.

Avendo venduto l'oro, il mercante sta vendendo argento.

Being rich, Americans are (now) turning to the arts.

Essendo ricchi, gli americani stanno mirando alle arti.

Having lived in America, she is now moving back to Italy.

Essendo vissuta in America, ora sta ritornando in Italia.

c. In future tenses:

In Italian, future progressive tenses are formed with the future of the helping verb *stare* followed by appropriate gerunds. It projects an action, or activity, as if it were taking place in the present. In other words, it describes the future as though it were happening in the present--a technique especially liked by writers of fiction.

Examples:

At ten o'clock, I will be landing at Boston's Logan Airport.

Alle dieci, starò atterrando all'Aeroporto Logan di Boston.

On the fifth of May, we will still be working on our report.

Il cinque maggio staremo ancora lavorando sulla nostra relazione.

11. Past participles

Participles, often referred to as verbal adjectives, are verb forms usually used in conjunction with helping verb forms in compound tenses, i.e. present perfect tense, future perfect, and other similarly formed tenses. Past participles are either transitive or intransitive.

If intransitive, they inflect, i.e. they agree in gender and number with the subject.

If transitive, they do not inflect unless preceded by an object pronoun, in which case they inflect, i.e. they agree in gender and number with the object pronoun.

Italian has three verb conjugations and their past participles are formed from infinitives as follows:

First conjugation infinitives: ...are > ...ato

*amare > amato; mangiare > mangiato
portare > portato; andare > andato*

Second conjugation infinitives: ...ere > ...uto

*Vendere > venduto; vedere > veduto
Avere > avuto; sedere > seduto*

Third conjugation infinitives: ...ire > ...ito

*finire > finito; dormire > dormito
punire > punito; vestire > vestito*

The above patterns apply to regularly conjugated verbs.

Because many verbs are irregular, their past participles may also be irregular, and some of them may need to be memorized.

The list of infinitives below includes transitive and intransitive regular and irregular past participles. Remember that those which end in *o, i, a, e* inflect because they are intransitive.

12. Subjunctive

The Subjunctive is hardly a problem for English language users; it presents real hurdles for Romance language users and particularly so for Italian.

English has replaced the Subjunctive with the Indicative and, except for style, the replacement has not created confusion. In view of this achievement, it is a wonder, nevertheless, that English has remnants of the useless Subjunctive.

Examples:

If I were (was) young, I would do the same things over again. *Se io fossi (ero) giovane, rifarei le stesse cose.*

That we do our lessons on time has always been our obsession. *Che noi facciamo le lezioni a tempo giusto è stata sempre la nostra ossessione.*

Note: In the first example, the correct subjunctive form is followed by the incorrect one (in parenthesis). Using the incorrect form actually would deliver a clearer message than the correct one, because the correct form is strange, and there is no need for it. English, therefore, ought to eliminate the use of the Subjunctive altogether; Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and French ought to follow suit.

In the second example, the subjunctive forms are already the same as the Indicative; yet, the message is made clear through words connected to the use of the Subjunctive such as *that, if, che, se*, etc

Some specific uses of the Subjunctive:

a) To show doubt:

I doubt that Mario were (was) in school yesterday. *Dubito che Mario sia (era) a scuola ieri.*

b) To express opinions:

We believe that it is not possible to swim in the river. *Non crediamo che sia possibile nuotare nel fiume.*

- c) To show preference:
I prefer that you learn these verbs as soon as possible. *Preferisco che tu impari questi verbi al più presto possibile.*
- d) To show fear:
The feared that you were dead! *Avevano paura che tu fossi morto!*
- e) To show command:
I want you to give her that map. *Voglio che tu le dia quella mappa.*
- f) To show desire:
The girls desire that we come to an agreement with them. *Le ragazze desiderano che ci mettiamo d'accordo con loro.*
- g) In making exclamations:
If she were honest! *Fosse onesta!*

The Subjunctive is also used in various types of subordinate clauses.

13. List of popular participles in English and Italian

(Note: some verbs can be both transitive or intransitive):

to absolve → absolved	<i>assolvere</i> → <i>assolto</i>
to ache → ached	<i>dolere</i> → <i>doluto-i a e</i>
to add on → added on	<i>soggiungere</i> → <i>soggiunto</i>
to add to → added to	<i>aggiungere</i> → <i>aggiunto</i>
to admit → admitted	<i>ammettere</i> → <i>ammesso</i>
to advance → advanced	<i>avanzare</i> → <i>avanzato</i>
to afflict → afflicted	<i>affliggere</i> → <i>afflitto</i>
to age → aged	<i>invecchiare</i> → <i>invecchiato-i a e</i>
to agree → agreed	<i>convenire</i> → <i>convenuto-i a e</i>
to allude → alluded	<i>alludere</i> → <i>alluso</i>
to amount → amounted	<i>ammontare</i> → <i>ammontato</i>
to annex → annexed	<i>annettere</i> → <i>annesso</i>
to anoint → anointed	<i>ungere</i> → <i>unto</i>
to answer → answered	<i>rispondere</i> → <i>risposto</i>
to appear → appeared	<i>apparire</i> → <i>apparso- i a e</i>
to appear → appeared	<i>comparire</i> → <i>comparito-i a e</i>
to arrive → arrived	<i>arrivare</i> → <i>arrivato-i a e</i>
to arrive at → arrived at	<i>pervenire</i> → <i>pervenuto-i a e</i>
to ask → asked	<i>chiedere</i> → <i>chiesto</i>
to assist → assisted	<i>soccorrere</i> → <i>soccorso</i>
to assist → assisted	<i>assistere</i> → <i>assistito</i>
to assume → assumed	<i>assumere</i> → <i>assunto</i>
to be been	<i>essere stato-i a e</i>
to be able → have been able	<i>potere</i> → <i>potuto</i>
to beat over → beaten over	<i>ripercuotere</i> → <i>ripercosso</i>
to be born → born	<i>nascere</i> → <i>nato- i a e</i>
to become → become	<i>divnire</i> → <i>divenuto-i a e</i>
to become rich become rich	<i>arricchire</i> → <i>arricchito-i a e</i>
to become numb become numb	<i>addierare</i> <i>assiderato-i a e</i>
to begin → begun	<i>iniziare</i> → <i>iniziato</i>
to beguile → beguiled	<i>illudere</i> → <i>illuso</i>
to be silent → been silent	<i>tacere</i> → <i>taciuto</i>
to be sorry → been sorry	<i>rincreocere</i> → <i>rincresciuto-i a e</i>
to bet → bet	<i>scommettere</i> → <i>scommesso</i>
to be worth → been worth	<i>valere</i> → <i>valso</i>
to become → become	<i>divenire</i> → <i>divenuto- i a e</i>
to be silent → been silent	<i>ammutolire</i> → <i>ammutolito-i a e</i>
to be used to → been used to	<i>solere</i> → <i>solito-i a e</i>
to bite → bitten	<i>mordere</i> → <i>morso</i>
to blacken → blackened	<i>annerire</i> → <i>annerito o-i a e</i>
to blaze → blazed	<i>avvampare</i> → <i>avvampato-i a e</i>
to bless → blessed	<i>benedire</i> → <i>benedetto</i>
to blush → blushed	<i>arrossire</i> → <i>arrossito-i a e</i>

to break → broken
to break → broken
to break in → broken in
to burn → burnt
to burst → burst
to burst → burst
to burst out → burst out
to burst out → burst out
to bury → buried
to cash in → cashed in
to cast → cast
to catch up → caught up

to cease → ceased
to choose → chosen
to climb → climbed
to climb → climbed
to close → closed
to come → come
to commit → committed
to come → come
to come out → come out
to compare → compared
to compose → composed
to comprehend → comprehended
to compress → compressed
to concede → conceded
to confound → confounded
to conclude → concluded
to consist → consisted
to consume → consumed
to contort → contorted
to convince → convinced
to cook → cooked
to cost → costed
to cover again → covered again
to cure → cured
to cure → cured
to curse → cursed
to cut → cut
to cut → cut
to daze → dazed
to decrease → decreased
to decay → decayed
to decide → decided
to decrease → decreased
to deduce → deduced
to defeat → defeated

rompere → rotto
frangere → fatto
irrompere → irrotto
ardere → arso
crepare → crepato-i a e
scoppiare → scoppiato-i a e
prorompere → prorotto
scoccare → scoccato
seppellire → sepolto
riscuotere → riscosso
fondere → fuso
sopraggiungere sopraggiunto-i a e
smettere → smesso
presciegliere → prescielto
salire → salito-i a e
salire → salito
chiudere → chiuso
venire → venuto- i a e
commettere → commesso
venire → venuto- i a e
sbucare → sbucato-i a e
comparire → comparso
comporre → composto
comprendere → appreso
comprimere → compresso
concedere → concesso
confondere → confuse
conchiudere → conchiuso
consistere → consistito-i a e
struggere → strutto
scontorcere → scontorto
convincere → convinto
cuocere → cotto
costare → costato-i a e
ricoprire → ricoperto
curare → curato
guarire → guarito
maledire → maledetto
incidere → inciso
recidere → reciso
stordire → stordito-i a e
decrescere → decresciuto-i a e
decaduto → decaduto-i a e
decidere → deciso
decrescere → decresciuto-i a e
dedurre → dedotto
sconfiggere → sconfitto

to defend → defended	<i>difendere</i> → <i>difeso</i>
to delude → deluded	<i>deludere</i> → <i>deluso</i>
to detain → detained	<i>trattenere</i> → <i>trattenuto</i>
to deny → denied	<i>sconoscere</i> → <i>sconosciuto</i>
to depend → depended	<i>dipendere</i> → <i>dipeso</i>
to depose → deposed	<i>deporre</i> → <i>deposto</i>
to depress → depressed	<i>deprimere</i> → <i>depresso</i>
to deride → derided	<i>deridere</i> → <i>deriso</i>
to derive → derived	<i>derivare</i> → <i>derivato</i>
to describe → described	<i>descrivere</i> → <i>descritto</i>
to descend → descended	<i>discendere</i> → <i>disceso-i a e</i>
to descend → descended	<i>scendere</i> → <i>sceso-i a e</i>
to desist → desisted	<i>ristare</i> → <i>ristato-i a e</i>
to destroy → destroyed	<i>distruggere</i> → <i>distrutto</i>
to die → died	<i>morire</i> → <i>morto- i a e</i>
to diffuse → diffused	<i>diffondere</i> → <i>diffuso</i>
to direct → directed	<i>dirigere</i> → <i>diretto</i>
to disappear → disappeared	<i>scomparire</i> → <i>scomparso-i a e</i>
to disappear → disappeared	<i>sparire</i> → <i>sparso-i a e</i>
to disappoint → disappointed	<i>disilludere</i> → <i>disilluso</i>
to disarrange → disarranged	<i>scomporre</i> → <i>scomposto</i>
to disclose → disclosed	<i>dischiudere</i> → <i>dischiuso</i>
to disconnect → disconnected	<i>sconnettere</i> → <i>sconnesso</i>
to discover → discovered	<i>scoprire</i> → <i>scoperto</i>
to discuss → discussed	<i>discutere</i> → <i>discusso</i>
to disjoin → disjoined	<i>disgiungere</i> → <i>disgiunto</i>
to dismount → dismounted	<i>smontare</i> → <i>smontato</i>
to disperse → dispersed	<i>disperdere</i> → <i>disperso</i>
to displease → displeased	<i>dispiacere</i> → <i>dispiaciuto</i>
to displease → displeased	<i>spiacere</i> → <i>spiaciuto</i>
to dispose → disposed	<i>disporre</i> → <i>disporto</i>
to dissuade → dissuaded	<i>dissuadere</i> → <i>dissuasione</i>
to distinguish → distinguished	<i>distinguere</i> → <i>distinto</i>
to dissuade → dissuaded	<i>distogliere</i> → <i>distolto</i>
to distract → distracted	<i>distrarre</i> → <i>distratto</i>
to divide → divided	<i>dividere</i> → <i>diviso</i>
to do → done	<i>fare</i> → <i>fatto</i>
to do over → done over	<i>rifare</i> → <i>rifatto</i>
to draw → drawn	<i>ritrarre</i> → <i>ritratto</i>
to draw up → drawn up	<i>redigere</i> → <i>redatto</i>
to drink → drunk	<i>bere</i> → <i>bevuto</i>
to drive in → driven in	<i>configgere</i> → <i>confitto</i>
to drown → drowned	<i>affogare</i> → <i>affogato</i>
to dry → dried	<i>tergere</i> → <i>terso</i>
to dye → dyed	<i>tingere</i> → <i>tinto</i>
to earn → earned	<i>campare</i> → <i>campato</i>
to elapse → elapsed	<i>deocrre</i> → <i>decorso-i a e</i>
to elect → elected	<i>eleggere</i> → <i>eletto</i>

to elide → elided
to elude → eluded
to emerge → emerged
to emit → emitted
to end → ended
to enter → entered
to erect → erected
to escape → escaped
to even up → evened up
to exact → exacted
to exclude → excluded
to exist → existed
to expel → expelled
to explode → exploded
to expose → exposed
to express → expressed
to extend → extended
to extinguish → extinguished
to extinguish → extinguished
to extract → extracted
to evade → evaded
to fail → failed
to faint → fainted
to fall → fallen
to fall → fallen
to fall again → fallen again
to fall due → fallen due
to fall to ruin → fallen to ruin
to feign → feigned
to find again → found again
to fix → fixed
to flash → flashed
to flee → fled
to flow → flowed
to flow in → flowed
to foresee → foreseen
to forewarn → forewarned
to freeze → frozen
to freeze → frozen
to fry → fried
to gather → gathered
to gather → gathered
to get up → gotten up
to girt → girt
to give aid → given aid
to give back → gave back
to go down → gone down
to go down → gone down

elidere → eliso
eludere → eluso
emergere → emerso- i e a
emettere → emesso
finire → finito
entrare → entrato- i a e
ergere → erto
scappare → scappato- i a e
equivalere → valso- i a e
esigere → esato
escludere → escluso
esistere → esitato- i a e
espellere → espulso
esplodere → esploso- i a e
esporre → esposto
esprimere → espresso
estendere → esteso
estinguere → estinto
spegnere → spento
estrarre → estratto
evadere → evaso- i a e
fallire → fallito- i a e
svenire → svenuto- i a e
cadere → caduto- i a e
cascare → cascato- i a e
ricadere → ricaduto- i a e
scadere → scaduto- i a e
rovinare → rovinato- i a e
 fingere → finto
rinvenire → rinvenuto- i a e
figgere → fitto
fulminare → fulminato
fuggire → fuggito- i a e
scorrere → scorso- i a e
affluire → affluito- i a e
prevedere → previsto
prevenire → prevenuto
gelare → gelato
ghiacciare → ghiacciato- i a e
friggere → fritto
cogliere → colto
raccogliere → raccolto
sorgere → sorto- i a e
cingere → cinto
sovvenire → sovvenuto- i a e
rendere → reso
discendere → disceso- i a e
scendere → sceso

to go mad → mad	<i>impazzire</i> → <i>impazzito-i a e</i>
to go out → gone out	<i>uscire</i> → <i>uscito-i a e</i>
to gnaw → gnawed	<i>rodere</i> → <i>roso</i>
to grow → grown	<i>crescere</i> → <i>creciuto-i a e</i>
to grow dark → grown dark	<i>imbrunire</i> → <i>imbrunito-i a e</i>
to hail → hailed	<i>grandinare</i> → <i>grandinato</i>
to hang → hung	<i>appendere</i> → <i>appeso</i>
to hang over → hung	<i>sovrastare</i> → <i>sovrastato-i a e</i>
to happen → happened	<i>accadere</i> → <i>accaduto-i a</i>
to happen → happened	<i>capitare</i> → <i>capitato-i a e</i>
to happen → happened	<i>succedere</i> → <i>successo</i>
to happen → happened	<i>avvenire</i> → <i>avvenuto-i a e</i>
to have → had	<i>avere</i> → <i>avuto</i>
to have recourse had recourse	<i>ricorrere</i> → <i>rocorso</i>
to hear → heard	<i>udire</i> → <i>udito</i>
to hide → hidden	<i>nascondere</i> → <i>nascosto</i>
to hint at → hinted at	<i>sottintendere</i> → <i>sottinteso</i>
to hold → held	<i>tenere</i> → <i>tenuto</i>
to hold up → held up	<i>sorreggere</i> → <i>sorretto</i>
to hurt → hurt	<i>nuocere</i> → <i>nocciuto</i>
to immerse → immersed	<i>immergere</i> → <i>immerse</i>
to import → imported	<i>importare</i> → <i>importato</i>
to impose → imposed	<i>imporre</i> → <i>imposto</i>
to imprint → imprinted	<i>imprimere</i> → <i>impresso</i>
to improve → improved	<i>migliorare</i> → <i>migliorato</i>
to include → included	<i>includere</i> → <i>incluso</i>
to increase → increased	<i>aumentare</i> → <i>aumentato</i>
to incur → incurred	<i>incorrere</i> → <i>incorso</i>
to induce → induced	<i>indurre</i> → <i>indotto</i>
to inflict → inflicted	<i>inferire</i> → <i>inferto</i>
to inflict → inflicted	<i>infliggere</i> → <i>inflitto</i>
to infuse → infused	<i>infondere</i> → <i>infuso</i>
to inscribe → inscribed	<i>iscrivere</i> → <i>iscritto</i>
to instruct → instructed	<i>istruire</i> → <i>istruito</i>
to intercede → interceded	<i>intercedere</i> → <i>interdetto</i>
to interdict → interdicted	<i>interdire</i> → <i>interdetto</i>
to interpose → interposed	<i>frammettere</i> → <i>framesso</i>
to interpose → interposed	<i>interporre</i> → <i>interposto</i>
to interrupt → interrupted	<i>interrompere</i> → <i>interrotto</i>
to intervene → intervened	<i>intervenire</i> → <i>intervenuto-i a e</i>
to introduce → introduced	<i>introdurre</i> → <i>introdotta</i>
to intrude → intruded	<i>intrudere</i> → <i>intruso-i a e</i>
to invade → invaded	<i>invadere</i> → <i>invaso</i>
to issue from → issued from	<i>provenire</i> → <i>provenuto-i a e</i>
to kill → killed	<i>uccidere</i> → <i>ucciso</i>
to know → known	<i>sapere</i> → <i>saputo</i>
to lack → lacked	<i>mancare</i> → <i>mancato</i>
to laugh → laughed	<i>ridere</i> → <i>riso</i>

to lead → led
to lean out → leaned out
to lie → lay
to light (up) → lit
to live → lived
to live → lived
to live again → lived again
to loosen → loosened
to lose → lost
to make → made
to meet → met
to milk → milked
to miss → missed
to mount → mounted
to move → moved
to need → needed
to need → needed
to neglect → neglected
to obtain → obtained
to offend → offended
to offer → offered
to offer → offered
to omit → omitted
to open → opened
to open → opened
to oppose → opposed
to oppress → oppressed
to overtake → overtaken
to overturn → overturned
to paint → painted
to paint → painted
to pass → passed
to pass → passed
to perceive → perceived
to perceive → perceived
to perish → perished
to permit → permitted
to persuade → persuaded
to pity → pitied
to place → placed
to postpone → postponed
to please → pleased
to pour out → poured out
to predict → predicted
to prefer → preferred
to prefer → preferred
to pour out → poured out
to prescribe → prescribed

condurre → condotto
sporgere → sporto
giacere → giaciuto
accendere → acceso
vivere → vissuto
campare → campato
rivivere → rivissuto-i e
sciogliere → sciolto
perdere → perso
fare → fatto
incontrare → incontrato
mungere → munto
mancare → mancato-i a e
montare → montato
muovere → mosso
bisognare → bisognato
occorrere → occorso
negligere → negletto
ottenere → ottenuto
offendere → offeso
offrire → offerto
porgere → porto
omettere → omezzo
aprire → aperto
schiodere → schiuso
opporre → opposto
opprimere → oppresso
raggiungere → raggiunto
sconvolgere → sconvolto
dipingere → dipinto
pingere → pinto
passare → passato-i a e
trascorrere → trascorso-i a e
scorgere → scorto
percepire → percepito
perire → perito-i a e
permettere → permesso
persuadere → persuaso
compiangere → compianto
porre → posto
posporre → posposto
piacere → piaciuto
effondere → effuso
predire → predetto
prediligere → rediletto
preporre → preposto
effondere → effuso
prescrivere → prescritto

to presume	→ presumed	<i>presumere</i>	→ <i>presunto</i>
to pretend	→ pretended	<i>pretendere</i>	→ <i>preteso</i>
to produce	→ produced	<i>produrre</i>	→ <i>prodotto</i>
to promise	→ promised	<i>promettere</i>	→ <i>romesso</i>
to promote	→ promoted	<i>promuovere</i>	→ <i>promosso</i>
to propose	→ proposed	<i>proporre</i>	→ <i>proposto</i>
to proscribe	→ proscribed	<i>proscrivere</i>	→ <i>proscritto</i>
to protect	→ protected	<i>proteggere</i>	→ <i>protetto</i>
to proceed from	→ proceeded	<i>provenire</i>	→ <i>provenuto</i>
to pull	→ pulled	<i>trarre</i>	→ <i>tratto</i>
to push	→ pushed	<i>sospingere</i>	→ <i>sospinto</i>
to push	→ pushed	<i>spingere</i>	→ <i>spinto</i>
to push back	→ pushed back	<i>respingere</i>	→ <i>respinto</i>
to put	→ put	<i>mettere</i>	→ <i>messo</i>
to put over	→ put	<i>riporre</i>	→ <i>riposto</i>
to rain	→ rained	<i>piovere</i>	→ <i>piovuto</i>
to reach	→ reached	<i>giungere</i>	→ <i>giunto-i a e</i>
to reach	→ reached	<i>pervenire</i>	→ <i>pervenuto-i a e</i>
to read	→ read	<i>leggere</i>	→ <i>letto</i>
to rebel	→ rebelled	<i>ribellare</i>	→ <i>ribellato-i a e</i>
to rebel	→ rebelled	<i>insorgere</i>	→ <i>insorto-i a e</i>
to receive	→ received	<i>accogliere</i>	→ <i>accolto</i>
to recognize	recognized	<i>riconoscere</i>	→ <i>riconosciuto</i>
to redeem	→ redeemed	<i>redimere</i>	→ <i>redento</i>
to reduce	→ reduced	<i>ridurre</i>	→ <i>ridotto</i>
to refract	→ refracted	<i>rifrangere</i>	→ <i>rifratto</i>
to regret	→ regretted	<i>rimpiangere</i>	→ <i>rimpianto</i>
to regret	→ regretted	<i>rincrescere</i>	→ <i>rincresciuto-i a e</i>
to remain	→ remained	<i>rimanere</i>	→ <i>rimasto- i a e</i>
to remove	→ removed	<i>smuovere</i>	→ <i>smosso</i>
to render	→ rendered	<i>rendere</i>	→ <i>reso</i>
to repent	→ repented	<i>ravvedere</i>	→ <i>ravviso-i a e</i>
to replace	→ replaced	<i>rimettere</i>	→ <i>rimesso</i>
to repress	→ repressed	<i>reprimere</i>	→ <i>represso</i>
to reproduce	→ reproduced	<i>riprodurre</i>	→ <i>riprodotto</i>
to request	→ requested	<i>richiedere</i>	→ <i>richiesto</i>
to require	→ required	<i>abbisognare</i>	→ <i>abbisognato</i>
to resolve	→ resolved	<i>risolvere</i>	→ <i>risolto</i>
to result	→ resulted	<i>risultare</i>	→ <i>risultato</i>
to restrain	→ restrained	<i>rattenere</i>	→ <i>rattenuto</i>
to restrain	→ restrained	<i>ristringere</i>	→ <i>ristretto</i>
to result	→ resulted	<i>risultare</i>	→ <i>risultato-i a e</i>
to retain	→ retained	<i>ritenere</i>	→ <i>ritenuto</i>
to retake	→ retaken	<i>riprendere</i>	→ <i>ripreso</i>
to return	→ returned	<i>ritornare</i>	→ <i>ritornato-i a e</i>
to return	→ returned	<i>tornare</i>	→ <i>tornado-i a e</i>
to reveal	→ revealed	<i>trasparire</i>	→ <i>trasparso</i>
to ripen	→ ripened	<i>maturare</i>	→ <i>maturato-i a e</i>

to rise → risen	<i>alzare</i> → <i>alzato</i>
to rise → risen	<i>sorgere</i> → <i>sorto-i a e</i>
to rise up → risen up	<i>risorgere</i> → <i>risorto-i a e</i>
to root out → rooted out	<i>svellere</i> → <i>svelto</i>
to rule → ruled	<i>reggere</i> → <i>retto</i>
to run → ran	<i>correre</i> → <i>corso</i>
to run again → ran again	<i>ricorrere</i> → <i>ricorso</i>
to ruin → ruined	<i>rovinare</i> → <i>rovinato</i>
to run over → run over	<i>percorrere</i> → <i>percorso</i>
to run through → ran through	<i>traffiggere</i> → <i>trafitto</i>
to run toward → ran toward	<i>accorrere</i> → <i>accorso-i a e</i>
to say → said	<i>dire</i> → <i>ditto</i>
to say again → said again	<i>ridire</i> → <i>ridetto</i>
to scatter → scattered	<i>spargere</i> → <i>sparso</i>
to see → seen	<i>vedere</i> → <i>veduto</i>
to see again → seen again	<i>rivedere</i> → <i>riveduto</i>
to see through → seen through	<i>travedere</i> → <i>travisto</i>
to seem → seemed	<i>parere</i> → <i>parso-i a e</i>
to seem → seemed	<i>sembrare</i> → <i>sembrare</i>
to select → selected	<i>scegliere</i> → <i>scelto</i>
to semi close → semi closed	<i>socchiudere</i> → <i>socchiuso</i>
to separate → separated	<i>scindere</i> → <i>scisso</i>
to set → set	<i>tramontare</i> → <i>tramontato-i a e</i>
to set out → set out	<i>partire</i> → <i>partito-i a e</i>
to shake → shaken	<i>scuotere</i> → <i>scosso</i>
to shave → shaved	<i>radere</i> → <i>raso</i>
to slide → slid	<i>scivolare</i> → <i>scivolato-i a e</i>
to slide → slid	<i>sdrucchiolare</i> → <i>sdrucchiolato-i a e</i>
to smile → smiled	<i>sorridere</i> → <i>sorriso</i>
to snow → snowed	<i>nevicare</i> → <i>nevicato</i>
to solve → solved	<i>solvere</i> → <i>soluto</i>
to spend → spent	<i>spendere</i> → <i>speso</i>
to spend → spent	<i>trascorrere</i> → <i>trascorso</i>
to split → split	<i>fendere</i> → <i>fesso</i>
to stand → stood	<i>stare</i> → <i>stato- i a e</i>
to start → started	<i>incominciare</i> → <i>incominciato</i>
to stay → stayed	<i>stare</i> → <i>stato-i a e</i>
to stick → stuck	<i>affiggere</i> → <i>affisso</i>
to sting → stung	<i>pungere</i> → <i>punto</i>
to spread → spread	<i>spandere</i> → <i>spanto</i>
to squeeze → squeezed	<i>stringere</i> → <i>stretto</i>
to stretch → stretched	<i>distendere</i> → <i>disteso</i>
to stretch → stretched	<i>stendere</i> → <i>steso</i>
to strike → struck	<i>incutere</i> → <i>incusso</i>
to stumble → stumbled	<i>inciampare</i> → <i>inciampato-i a e</i>
to submerge → submerged	<i>sommergere</i> → <i>sommerso</i>
to submit → submitted	<i>sottomettere</i> → <i>sottomesso-i a e</i>
to submit → submitted	<i>sottostare</i> → <i>sottostato-i a e</i>

to succeed → succeeded
to suffer → suffered
to suffice → sufficed
to support → supported
to support → supported
to suppose → supposed
to suppress → suppressed
to surprise → surprised
to survive → survived
to suspend → suspended
to swell → swollen
to take → taken
to take away → taken away
to talk → talked
to tend → tended
to terminate → terminated
to transcribe → transcribed
to transmit → transmitted
to translate → translated
to tumble → tumbled

to turn → turned
to turn → turned
to turn to → turned to
to twist → twisted
to twist → twisted
to understand → understood
to undertake → undertaken
to undue → undone
to unfold → unfolded
to untie → untied
to utter → uttered
to vanish → vanished
to want → wanted
to waste away → wasted away
to weaken → weakened
to weep → wept
to whiten → whitened
to wither → withered
to wither → withered
to win → won
to worsen → worsened
to worsen → worsened
to wrap → wrapped
to wrap up → wrapped up
to wring → wrung
to write → written
to yawn → yawned

riuscire → riuscito-i a e
soffrire → sofferto
bastare → bastato-i a e
reggere → retto
sostenere → sostenuto
supporre → supposto
supprimere → compresso
sorprendere → sorpreso
sopravvivere sopravvissuto-i e
sospendere → sospeso
gonfiare → gonfiato
prendere → preso
togliere → tolto
discorrere → discorso
tendere → teso
terminare → terminato
trascrivere → trascritto
trasmettere → trasmesso
tradurre → tradotto
capitombolare capitom-
bolato-i a e
volgere → volto
tornare → tornado-i a e
rivolgere → rivolto
scontorcere → scontorto
storcere → torto
intendere → inteso
intraprendere → intrapeso
disfare → disfatto
svolgere → svolto
discioglierne → disciolto
proferire → proferito
svnairne → svnairto-i a e
volere → voluto
deperire → deperito-i a e
indebolire → indebolito
piangere → pianto
imbiancare → imbiancato
appassire → appassito-i a e
sbiadire → sbiadito-i a e
vincere → vinto
peggiornare → peggiorato
peggiornare → peggiorato-i a e
involvere → involto
ravvolgere → ravvolto
rattorcere → rattorto
scrivere → scritto
sbadigliare → sbadigliato

