English Verbs -- ISBN

Kaso
Verb Conjugation System
700 plus verbs completely conjugated

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Boston
Contents

A General observations (Read only file)

1. Introduction......................................................................................... 4
2. Subject or personal pronouns—peculiarities............................... 5
3. Conjugations—Italian verbs............................................................... 7
4. Reflexives.............................................................................................. 8
5. Regular verbs........................................................................................... 9
6. Irregular verbs—Intransitive, Transitive, Progressive.................. 10
7. Voice—Active or Passive................................................................. 12
8. Auxiliary or helping verbs................................................................. 13
9. Imperative or Command forms............................................................. 17
10. Gerunds and present participles....................................................... 19
    a) In present tenses
    b) In past tenses
    c) In future tenses
11. Past participles.................................................................................... 23
12. The subjunctive.................................................................................... 24
13. List of irregular past participles......................................................... 26

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 infinites end in *ere*—*vendere* (to sell).
- Third conjugation infinites 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 *Koso 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 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 politicanzi 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 politicanzi 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: *aver* 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, *aver* 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 andat a casa.

**Joan and Mary have gone home.**
Giovanna e Maria sono andat 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 da 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.
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 da ai nervi.
- Under fire, the soldier took flight.
  Sotto tiro, il soldato se la dette a gambe.
- Daniela could have gotten the flu.
  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 da 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 gone to her head, not the wine he's drinking.
  È il ragazzo che gli da 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 el 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 infinites, and the complex—deriving from the conjugated forms of verb infinites.

**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).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative</th>
<th>Subjunctive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sit down!</strong> Siedi! Sedetevi!</td>
<td><strong>Sieda! Siedano!</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Go out!</strong> Esci! Uscite!</td>
<td><strong>Esca! Escano!</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stay here!</strong> Stai qua! State qua!</td>
<td><strong>Stia qua! Stiano qua!</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Come here!</strong> Vieni qua! Vénite qua!</td>
<td><strong>Venga qua! Vengano qua!</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Choose!</strong> Scegli! Scegliete!</td>
<td><strong>Scelga! Scelgano!</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 masclazoni!
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. You are eating. They are leaving.
Sto scrivendo. Stai mangiando. Stanno partendo.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Gerund</th>
<th>Infinitivo</th>
<th>Gerundio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to eat</td>
<td>eating</td>
<td>mangiare</td>
<td>mangiando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to write</td>
<td>writing</td>
<td>scrivere</td>
<td>scrivendo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to open</td>
<td>opening</td>
<td>aprire</td>
<td>aprendo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make</td>
<td>making</td>
<td>fare</td>
<td>facendo*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*irregular

Leave me alone; I’m eating!
Lascimi 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Gerund</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to sing</td>
<td>singing</td>
<td>sung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to go</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>gone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>arriving</td>
<td>arrived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to finish</td>
<td>finished</td>
<td>finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sell</td>
<td>selling</td>
<td>sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to live</td>
<td>living</td>
<td>lived</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Infinitivo** | **Gerundio** | **Participo Passato**
--- | --- | ---
| cantare | cantando | cantato (i, a, e) |
| andare | andando | andato i, a, e |
| arrivare | arrivando | arrivato i, a, e |
| finire | finendo | finito (i, a, e) |
| vendere | vendendo | venduto (i, a, e) |
| vivere | vivendo | vissuto (i, a, e) |

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.**
Avendola 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:

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

2. 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 the 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
- to ache → ached
- to add on → added on
- to admit → admitted
- to advance → advanced
- to afflict → afflicted
- to age → aged
- to agree → agreed
- to allude → alluded
- to amount → amounted
- to annex → annexed
- to anoint → anointed
- to answer → answered
- to appear → appeared
- to arrive → arrived
- to arrive at → arrived at
- to ask → asked
- to assist → assisted
- to assume → assumed
- to be → been
- to be able → have been able
- to beat over → beaten over
- to be born → born
- to become → become
- to become rich → become rich
- to become numb → become numb
- to begin → begun
- to beguile → beguiled
- to be silent → been silent
- to be sorry → been sorry
- to bet → bet
- to be worth → been worth
- to become → become
- to be silent → been silent
- to be used to → been used to
- to bite → bitten
- to blacken → blackened
- to blaze → blazed
- to bless → blessed
- to blush → blushed

- assolvere → assolto
- dolere → doluto-i a e
- soggiungere → soggiunto
- aggiungere → aggiunto
- ammettere → ammesso
- avanzare → avanzato
- affliggere → afflittto
- invecchiare → invecchiato-i a e
- convenire → convenuto-i a e
- alludere → alluso
- ammontare → ammontato
- annullare → annesso
- ungere → unto
- rispondere → risposto
- apparire → apparso-i a e
- comparire → camparito-i a e
- arrivare → arrivato-i a e
- pervenire → pervenuto-i a e
- chiedere → chiesto
- soccorrere → soccorso
- assistere → assistito
- assumere → assunto
- essere stato-i a e
- potere → potuto
- ripercuotere → ripercosso
- nascere → nato-i a e
- divnire → divenuto-i a e
- arricchire → arricchito-i a e
- addierare assiderato-i a e
- iniziare → iniziato
- illudere → illuso
- tacere → tacuito
- rincrescere → rincresciuto-i a e
- scommettere → scommesso
- valere → valso
- divenire → divenuto-i a e
- ammutolire → ammutolito-i a e
- solere → solito-i a e
- mordere → morso
- annerire → annerito o-i a e
- avvampare → avvampato-i a e
- benedire → benedetto
- arrossire → arrossito-i a e
to break → broken  
rompere → rotto

to break → broken  
frangere → fratto

to break in → broken in  
irrompere → irrotto

to burn → burnt  
ardere → arso

to burst → burst  
crepare → crepato-i a e

to burst → burst  
scoppiare → scoppiato-i a e

to burst out → burst out  
prorompere → prorotto

to burst out → burst out  
scoccare → scoccato

to bury → buried  
seppellire → sepolto

to cash in → cashed in  
riscuotere → riscosso

to cast → cast  
fondere → fuso

to catch up → caught up  
sopraggiundere sopraggiunto-i a e

to cease → ceased  
smettere → smesso

to choose → chosen  
presciegliere → prescielto

to climb → climbed  
salire → salito-i a e

to climb → climbed  
salire → salito

to close → closed  
chiudere → chiuso

to come → come  
venire → venuto- i a e

to commit → committed  
commettere → commesso

to come → come  
venire → venuto- i a e

to come out → come out  
sbucare → sbucato-i a e

to compare → compared  
comparire → comparso

to compose → composed  
comporre → composto

to comprehend comprehended  
comprendere → appreso

to compress → compressed  
comprimere → compresso

to concede → conceded  
concedere → concesso

to confound → confounded  
confondere → confuse

to conclude → concluded  
conchiudere → conchiuso

to consist → consisted  
consistere → consistito-i a e

to consume → consumed  
struggere → strutto

to contort → contorted  
scontorcere → scontorto

to convince → convinced  
convincere → convinto

to cook → cooked  
cuocere → cotto

to cost → costed  
costare → costato-i a e

to cover again → covered again  
ricoprire → ricoperto

to cure → cured  
curare → curato

to cure → cured  
guarire → guarito

to curse → cursed  
maledire → maledetto

to cut → cut  
incidere → inciso

to cut → cut  
recidere → reciso

to daze → dazed  
stordire → stordito-i a e

to decrease → decreased  
decrescere → decresciuto-i a e

to decay → decayed  
decaduto → decaduto-i a e

to decide → decided  
decidere → deciso

to decrease → decreased  
decrescere → decresciuto-i a e

to deduce → deduced  
dedurre → dedotto

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

to elude → eluded  eludere → eluso

to emerge → emerged  emergere → emerso- i a e

to emit → emitted  emettere → emesso

to end → ended  finire → finito

to enter → entered  entrare → entrato- i a e

to erect → erected  ergere → erto

to escape → escaped  scappare → scappato- i a e

to even up → evened up  equivalere → valso- i a e

to exact → exacted  esigere → esato

to exclude → excluded  escludere → esulso

to exist → existed  esistere → estito- i a e

to expel → expelled  espellere → espulso

to explode → exploded  esplodere → esploso- i a e

to expose → exposed  esporre → esposto

to express → expressed  esprimere → espresso

to extend → extended  estendere → esteso

to extinguish → extinguished  estinguere → estinto

to extinguish → extinguished  spegnere → spento

to extract → extracted  estrarre → estratto

to evade → evaded  evadere → evaso- i a e

to fail → failed  fallire → fallito- i a e

to faint → fainted  svenire → svenuto- i a e

to fall → fallen  cadere → caduto- i a e

to fall → fallen  cascare → cascato- i a e

to fall again → fallen again  ricadere → ricaduto- i a e

to fall due → fallen due  scadere → scaduto- i a e

to fall to ruin → fallen to ruin  rovinare → rovinato- i a e

to feign → feigned  fingere → finto

to find again → found again  rinvenire → rinvenuto- i a e

to fix → fixed  figgere → fitto

to flash → flashed  fulminare → fulminato

to flee → fled  fuggire → fuggito- i a e

to flow → flowed  scorrere → scorso- i a e

to flow in → flowed  affluire → affluito- i a e

to foresee → foreseen  prevedere → previsto

to forewarn → forewarned  preventire → preventuto

to freeze → frozen  gelare → gelato

to freeze → frozen  ghiacciare → ghiacciato- i a e

to fry → fried  friggere → fritto

to gather → gathered  cogliere → colto

to gather → gathered  raccogliere → raccolto

to get up → gotten up  sorgere → sorte- i a e

to girt → girt  cingere → cinto

to give aid → given aid  sovenire → sovenuto- i a e

to give back → gave back  rendere → reso

to go down → gone down  discendere → disceso- i a e

to go down → gone down  scendere → sceso
to go mad → mad
impazzire → impazzito-i a e

to go out → gone out
uscire → uscito-i a e

to gnaw → gnawed
rodere → roso

to grow → grown
crescere → cresciuto-i a e

to grow dark → grown dark
imbrunire → imbrunito-i a e

to hail → haled
grandinare → grandinato

to hang → hung
appendere → appeso

to hang over → hung
sovra stare → sovrastato-i a e

to happen → happened
accadere → accaduto-i a

to happen → happened
capitare → capitato-i a e

to happen → happened
succedere → successo

to happen → happened
avvenire → avvenuto-i a e

to have → had
avere → avuto

to have recourse had recourse
ricorrere → rocorso

to hear → heard
udire → udito

to hide → hidden
nascondere → nascosto

to hint at → hinted at
sottintendere → sottinteso

to hold → held
tenere → tenuto

to hold up → held up
sorreggere → sorretto

to hurt → hurt
nuocere → nociuto

to immerse → immersed
immergere → immerse

to import → imported
importare → importato

to impose → imposed
imporre → imposto

to imprint → imprinted
imprimere → impresso

to improve → improved
migliorare → migliorato

to include → included
includere → incluso

to increase → increased
aumentare → aumentato

to incur → incurred
incorrere → incorso

to induce → induced
indurre → indotto

to inflict → inflicted
inferire → inferto

to inflict → inflicted
infliggere → inflitto

to infuse → infused
infondere → infuso

to inscribe → inscribed
iscrivere → iscritto

to instruct → instructed
istruire → istruito

to intercede → interceded
intercedere → interdetto

to interdict → interdicted
interdire → interdetto

to interpose → interposed
frammettere → framesso

to interpose → interposed
interporre → interposto

to interrupt → interrupted
interrompere → interrotto

to intervene → intervened
intervenire → intervenuto-i a e

to introduce → introduced
introdurre → introdotto

to intrude → intruded
intrudere → intruso-i a e

to invade → invaded
invadere → invaso

to issue from → issued from
provenire → provenuto-i a e

to kill → killed
uccidere → ucciso

to know → known
sapere → saputo

to lack → lacked
mancare → mancato

to laugh → laughed
ridere → riso
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Italian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to lead → led</td>
<td>condurre → condotto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lean out → leaned out</td>
<td>sporgere → sporto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lie → lay</td>
<td>giacere → giaciuto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to light (up) → lit</td>
<td>accendere → acceso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to live → lived</td>
<td>vivere → vissuto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to live → lived</td>
<td>campare → campato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to live again → lived again</td>
<td>rivivere → rivissuto-i e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to loosen → loosened</td>
<td>sciogliere → sciolto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lose → lost</td>
<td>perdere → perso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make → made</td>
<td>fare → fatto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to meet → met</td>
<td>incontrare → incontrato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to milk → milked</td>
<td>mungere → munto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to miss → missed</td>
<td>mancare → mancato-i a e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to mount → mounted</td>
<td>montare → montato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to move → moved</td>
<td>muovere → mosso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to need → needed</td>
<td>bisognare → bisognato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to need → needed</td>
<td>occorrere → occorso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to neglect → neglected</td>
<td>negligere → negletto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to obtain → obtained</td>
<td>ottenenere → ottenuto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to offend → offended</td>
<td>offendere → offeso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to offer → offered</td>
<td>offrire → offerto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to offer → offered</td>
<td>porgere → porto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to omit → omitted</td>
<td>omettere → omesso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to open → opened</td>
<td>aprire → aperto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to open → opened</td>
<td>schiudere → schiuso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to oppose → opposed</td>
<td>opporre → opposto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to oppress → oppressed</td>
<td>opprimere → oppresso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to overtake → overtaken</td>
<td>raggiungere → raggiunto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to overturn → overtaken</td>
<td>sconvolgere → sconvolso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to paint → painted</td>
<td>dipingere → dipinto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to paint → painted</td>
<td>pingere → pinto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pass → passed</td>
<td>passare → passato-i a e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pass → passed</td>
<td>trascorrere → trascorso-i a e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to perceive → perceived</td>
<td>scorgere → scorto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to perceive → perceived</td>
<td>percepire → percepito</td>
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<tr>
<td>to perish → perished</td>
<td>perire → perito-i a e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to permit → permitted</td>
<td>permettere → permesso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to persuade → persuaded</td>
<td>persuadere → persuaso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pity → pitied</td>
<td>compiangere → compianto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to place → placed</td>
<td>porre → posto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to postpone → postponed</td>
<td>posporre → posposto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to please → pleased</td>
<td>piacere → piacuto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pour out → poured out</td>
<td>effondere → effuso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to predict → predicted</td>
<td>predire → predetto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to prefer → preferred</td>
<td>predilegere → rediletto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to prefer → preferred</td>
<td>preporre → preposto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to pour out → poured out</td>
<td>effondere → effuso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to prescribe → prescribed</td>
<td>prescrivere → prescritto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
to presume → presumed
presumere → presunto

to pretend → pretended
pretendere → preteso

to produce → produced
produrre → prodotto

to promise → promised
promettere → romesso

to promote → promoted
promuovere → promosso

to propose → proposed
proporre → proposto

to proscribe → proscribed
proscrivere → proscritto

to protect → protected
proteggere → protetto

to proceed from → proceeded
provenire → provenuto

to pull → pulled
trarre → tratto

to push → pushed
sospingere → sospinto

to push back → pushed back
respingere → respinto

to put → put
mettere → messo

to put over → put
riporre → riposto

to rain → rained
piovere → piovuto

to reach → reached
giungere → giunto-i a e

to reach → reached
pervenire → pervenuto-i a e

to read → read
leggere → letto

to rebel → rebelled
ribellare → ribellato-i a e

to rebel → rebelled
insorgere → insorto-i a e

to receive → received
accogliere → accolto

to recognize recognized
riconoscere → riconosciuto

to redeem → redeemed
redimere → redento

to reduce → reduced
ridurre → ridotto

to refract → refracted
rifrangere → rifratto

to regret → regretted
rimpiangere → rimpianto

to regret → regretted
rincrescere → rincresciuto-i a e

to remain → remained
rimanere → rimasto-i a e

to remove → removed
smuovere → smosso

to render → rendered
rendere → reso

to repent → repented
ravvedere → ravviso-i a e

to replace → replaced
ritemettere → rimesso

to repress → repressed
reprimere → represso

to reproduce → reproduced
riprodurre → riprodotto

to request → requested
richiedere → richiesto

to require → required
abbisognare → abbisognato

to resolve → resolved
risolvere → risolto

to result → resulted
risultare → risultato

for the following, the plural is used:
to restrain → restrained
rattenerere → rattenuto

to restrain → restrained
ristringere → ristretto

to result → resulted
risultare → risultato-i a e

to retain → retained
ritenere → ritenuto

to retake → retaken
riprendere → ripreso

to return → returned
ritornare → ritornato-i a e

to return → returned
tornare → tornato-i a e

to reveal → revealed
trasparire → trasparso

to ripen → ripened
maturare → maturato-i a e
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Verb</th>
<th>Italian Verb</th>
<th>Italian Verb Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to rise</td>
<td>alzare</td>
<td>alzato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to rise up</td>
<td>sorgere</td>
<td>sorto-i a e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to root out</td>
<td>svellere</td>
<td>svelto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to rule</td>
<td>reggere</td>
<td>retto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to run</td>
<td>correre</td>
<td>corso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to run again</td>
<td>ricorrere</td>
<td>ricorso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to ruin</td>
<td>rovinare</td>
<td>rovinato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to run over</td>
<td>percorrere</td>
<td>percorso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to run through</td>
<td>trafiggere</td>
<td>trafitto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to run toward</td>
<td>accorrere</td>
<td>accorso-i a e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to say</td>
<td>dire</td>
<td>ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to say again</td>
<td>ridire</td>
<td>ridetto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to scatter</td>
<td>spargere</td>
<td>sparso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to see</td>
<td>vedere</td>
<td>veduto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to see again</td>
<td>rivedere</td>
<td>riveduto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to see through</td>
<td>travedere</td>
<td>travisto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to seem</td>
<td>parere</td>
<td>parso-i a e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to seem again</td>
<td>sembrare</td>
<td>sembrare</td>
</tr>
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<td>to select</td>
<td>scegliere</td>
<td>scelto</td>
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<td>to semi close</td>
<td>socchiudere</td>
<td>socchiuso</td>
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<tr>
<td>to separate</td>
<td>scindere</td>
<td>scisso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to set</td>
<td>tramontare</td>
<td>tramontato-i a e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to set out</td>
<td>partire</td>
<td>partito-i a e</td>
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<td>to shake</td>
<td>scuotere</td>
<td>scosso</td>
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<td>to shave</td>
<td>radere</td>
<td>raso</td>
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<td>to slide</td>
<td>scivolare</td>
<td>scivolato-i a e</td>
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<td>sdrucciolare</td>
<td>sdrucciolato-i a e</td>
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<td>to smile</td>
<td>sorridere</td>
<td>sorriso</td>
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<tr>
<td>to snow</td>
<td>nevicare</td>
<td>nevicato</td>
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<td>to solve</td>
<td>solvere</td>
<td>soluto</td>
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<tr>
<td>to spend</td>
<td>spendere</td>
<td>speso</td>
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<tr>
<td>to spend</td>
<td>trascorrere</td>
<td>trascorso</td>
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<tr>
<td>to split</td>
<td>fendere</td>
<td>fesso</td>
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<tr>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>stare</td>
<td>stato-i a e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to start</td>
<td>incominciare</td>
<td>incominciato</td>
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<td>to stay</td>
<td>stare</td>
<td>stato-i a e</td>
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<tr>
<td>to stick</td>
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<td>to sting</td>
<td>pungere</td>
<td>punto</td>
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<td>spandere</td>
<td>spanto</td>
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<td>to squeeze</td>
<td>stringere</td>
<td>stretto</td>
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<td>to stretch</td>
<td>stendere</td>
<td>steso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to strike</td>
<td>incutere</td>
<td>incusso</td>
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<td>to stumble</td>
<td>inciampare</td>
<td>inciampato-i a e</td>
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<td>to submerge</td>
<td>sommergere</td>
<td>sommerso</td>
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<tr>
<td>to submit</td>
<td>sottomettere</td>
<td>sottomesso-i a e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to submit</td>
<td>sottostare</td>
<td>sottostato-i a e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
to succeed → succeeded
riuscire → riuscito

to suffer → suffered
soffrire → sofferto

to suffice → sufficed
bastare → bastato

to support → supported
reggere → retto

to support → supported
sostenere → sostenuto

to suppose → supposed
supporre → supposto

to suppress → suppressed
supprimere → compresso

to surprise → surprised
sorprendere → sorpreso

to survive → survived
sopravvivere → sopravvissuto

to suspend → suspended
sospendere → sospeso

to swell → swollen
gonfiare → gonfiato

to take → taken
prendere → preso
togliere → tolto


to take away → taken away
discorrere → discorso
tornare → tornado

to talk → talked
tendere → teso

to tend → tended
tendere → teso

to terminate → terminated
terminare → terminato

to transcribe → transcribed
trascrivere → trascritto

to transmit → transmitted
trasmettere → trasmesso

to translate → translated
tradurre → tradotto
capitombolare → capitombolo


to turn → turned
volgere → volto
tornare → tornato

to turn to → turned to
rivolgere → rivolto

to twist → twisted
scontorcere → scontorto

to twist → twisted
storcere → torto

to understand → understood
intendere → inteso

to undertake → undertaken
intraprendere → intrapreso

to undue → undone
disfare → disfatto

to unfold → unfolded
svolgere → svolto
disciolgere → disciolto

to untie → untied
proferire → proferito

to utter → uttered
svanire → svarito

to vanish → vanished
sbiadire → sbiadito

to want → wanted
volere → voluto

to waste away → wasted away
dereperire → deperito

to weaken → weakened
indebolire → indebolito

to weep → wept
piangere → pianto

to whiten → whitened
imbiancare → imbiancato

to wither → withered
appassire → appassito

to wither → withered
sbiadire → sbiadito

to win → won
vincere → vinto

to worsen → worsened
peggiorare → peggiorato

to worsen → worsened
peggiorare → peggiorato

to wrap → wrapped
involgere → involto

to wrap up → wrapped up
ravvolgere → ravvolto

to wring → wrung
rattorcere → rattorto

to write → written
scrivere → scritto

to yawn → yawned
sbadigliare → sbadigliato