



Learn Sicilian/ Mparamu lu Sicilianu

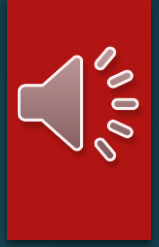
AN INTERACTIVE COURSE WITH PROFESSOR GAETANO
CIPOLLA

LESSON 2

Lessons 2



- ▶ Instructor: In the previous lesson you learned about the two conjugations of Sicilian verbs. The infinitives end in *ari* and *iri* (*parrari* and *scriviri*). You learned the first two persons of the verb *vuliri* (to want) (*vogghiu* and *voi*). In this lesson you are going to learn the plural forms of the verbs in *ari* and *iri* as well as the full present tense of *vuliri* and the subject pronouns. Let's review:
- ▶ Instructor: Do you recall how to ask the question "What do you want to do?" Yes of course. It's *Chi voi fari?* Do you recall how to answer the question: "Pirchi voi mparari lu sicilianu?"
- ▶ Student: *Vogghiu mparari lu sicilianu pirchi vogghiu parrari cu me nannu.*"
- ▶ Instructor: *Bravu! Voi scriviri a to nannu in sicilianu?*
- ▶ Student: *Si, vogghiu scriviri a me nannu in sicilianu.*
- ▶ Instructor: *Bravu! Voi mparari lu giappunisi o lu sicilianu?*
- ▶ Student: *Vogghiu mparari lu sicilianu. Non vogghiu mparari lu giappunisi.*



- ▶ Instructor: Now if you are talking to more than one person you must change the verb to the plural, thus *chi voi fari* becomes *Chi vuliti fari?* Repeat: *Chi vuliti fari?* Now ask me and my imaginary friend next to me “What do you want to do?”:
- ▶ Student: *Chi vuliti fari?*
- ▶ Instructor. *Vulemu mparari lu sicilianu* (We want to learn Sicilian) Repeat the answer.
- ▶ Student: *Vulemu mparari lu sicilianu.*
- ▶ Instructor: *Vuliti mparari lu sicilianu o lu francisi?*
- ▶ Student: *Vulemu mparari lu sicilianu.*
- ▶ Instructor: *Vuliti scriviri in sicilianu?*
- ▶ Student: *Si, vulemu scriviri in siciliano.*
- ▶ Instructor: *Vuliti mparari lu giappunisi?*
- ▶ Student: *No, non vulemu mparari lu giappunisi. Vulemu mparari lu sicilianu.*



- ▶ Instructor: Bravu! Now let's listen to a little conversation between Maria and Mariu. Introduce the audio for the conversation:

- ▶ Conversation between Maria and Mariu:



- ▶ Mariu Voi mparari lu sicilianu?
- ▶ Marià Sì, certu ca vogghiu mparari lu sicilianu e tu?
- ▶ Mariu Io puru vogghiu mparari lu sicilianu.
- ▶ Marià Picchè voi mparari lu sicilianu?
- ▶ Mariu Picchè vogghiu parrari sicilianu cu me nannu. (*with my grandfather*)
- ▶ Marià Allora picchè nun mparamu lu sicilianu nzemmula? (*So, why don't we learn together?*)
- ▶ Mariu Certu, cu piaciri. (*Of course, with pleasure*)



- ▶ Instructor: Can you guess what this means? *Chi voli fari Maria?* Of course. It means “What does *Maria* want to do?”
- ▶ Instructor: *Comu si dici* (how do you say?) *Maria* wants to learn Sicilian.
- ▶ Student: *Maria voli mparari lu sicilianu.*
- ▶ Instructor: Bravu! *Voli* is the third person singular of the verb *vuliri* in the present tense. It means she wants, but also he wants. Now what do you suppose I am asking when I say, *Chi vonnu fari Maria e Mariu?*
- ▶ Student: What do *Maria* and *Mariu* want to do?
- ▶ Instructor: This is the third person plural of the verb: (they want) Let's repeat the questions: *Chi voli fari Maria?* *Chi vonnu fari Maria e Mariu?*
- ▶ Instructor: Now listen to the conversation again and answer the questions on the next slide:





- ▶ Instructor: Maria voli mparari lu sicilianu?
- ▶ Student: *Si, certu ca Maria voli mparari lu sicilianu*
- ▶ Instructor: Puru Mariu voli mparari lu sicilianu?
- ▶ Student: *Si, puru Mariu voli mparari lu sicilianu*
- ▶ Instructor: Pirchi Mariu voli mparari lu sicilianu?
- ▶ Student: *Mariu voli mparari lu sicilianu pirchi voli parrari cu so nannu.*
- ▶ Instructor: Cu (who) voli parrari sicilianu cu so nannu, Mariu o Maria?
- ▶ Student: *Mariu voli parrari sicilianu cu so nannu.*
- ▶ Instructor: Mariu voli mparari lu sicilianu nzemmula (together) cu Maria?
- ▶ Student: *Si, Mariu voli mparari lu sicilianu nzemmula cu Maria.*



- ▶ Instructor: In Sicilian the verb forms contain information about the subject pronoun. Thus, *vogghiu* can only mean I want, *voi* can only mean you want, *vulemu* we want, *vuliti* you want, *vonnu* they want. The third person ending can mean he or she and the third plural means they, which in Sicilian is the same for both masculine and feminine. Therefore, it's not necessary to use the subject pronouns unless you want to put emphasis on them. So, now we have the full conjugation of the verb *vuliri* in the present tense. What are the forms that we learned? Let's review them *nzemmula*. Repeat after me:
- ▶ *Vogghiu, voi, voli, vulemu, vuliti, vonnu*. What are the subject pronouns that are associated with these forms?
- ▶ *Io, tu, iddu, idda, nui, vui, iddi*. Now connect the subject pronoun with the correct verb form:
- ▶ Instructor: *Vogghiu* Student: *io vogghiu*
- ▶ Instructor: *voi* Student: *tu voi*
- ▶ Instructor: *voli* Student: *iddu voli, or idda voli*
- ▶ Instructor: *vulemu* Student: *Nui vulemu*
- ▶ Instructor: *vuliti* Student: *vui vuliti*
- ▶ Instructor: *vonnu* Student: *Iddi vonnu*



- ▶ Instructor: The first person pronoun is different depending on where you are in Sicily: These are the forms you may hear: Eu, (Palermo) iu, (pronounced as the English You) in Catania, io (pronounced as yoh) in Messina province and iu, in other parts and in some places you may even hear i for I.
- ▶ Now connect the subject pronouns with the correct form of *Vuliri* in the Present tense::
- ▶ Instructor: io Student: io vogghiu
- ▶ Instructor: tu Student: tu voi
- ▶ Instructor: iddu Student: iddu voli
- ▶ Instructor: idda Student: idda voli
- ▶ Instructor: nui Student: nui vulemu
- ▶ Instructor: vui Student: vui vuliti
- ▶ Instructor: iddi Student: iddi vonnu