



Learn Sicilian/Mparamu lu sicilianu

INTERACTIVE LESSONS WITH PROFESSOR GAETANO
CIPOLLA

LESSON 3

Lesson 3



- ▶ You have already learned the forms of the verb *vuliri* in the present tense together with the subject pronouns. *Vuliri* is an irregular verb which means that all six persons are different as you can see and hear: review them with me: *jo vogghiu, tu voi, iddu voli, nui vulemu vui vuliti, iddi vonnu*. In this lesson you will learn that the regular verbs are easier to learn because all you need to do is change the endings while the stem of the verb remains the same. Let's take the verb *parrari*. It's composed of the stem *plus* the infinitive ending of *ari*. Combining the stem with the ending you get *parrari* (to speak). The verbs of the second conjugation work the same way. Thus, *scriviri* composed of a stem *plus* the infinitive ending of *iri* = *scriviri* (to write). To conjugate the verbs in the different tenses you combine the stem with the appropriate endings for the present, the past, the imperfect, etc. Let's begin with the first three endings of the present tense that you must add to the stem of the verb in question. The endings *u, i, and a* are used for the subject pronouns *jo, tu, and iddu or idda*. So how do you say I speak? *Parru*. How do you say you speak? *Parri*. How do you say he speaks *iddu*, she speaks, *idda parra*. The endings for the second conjugation verbs for the present are *u, i and i*. How do you say I write? *Scrivu*, how do you write? *Scrivi*, how do you say he writes? *Iddu scrivi*, she writes, *idda scrivi*.



- ▶ Instructor: Chi fai si non voi travagghiari? Student: *Si non vogghiu travagghiari, non travagghiu.*
- ▶ Instructor: Chi fai si non voi leggiri? Student: *Si non vogghiu leggiri, non legghiu.*
- ▶ Instructor: Chi fai si non voi mparari lu francisi? Student: *Si non vogghiu mparari francisi, non mparu lu francisi.*
- ▶ Instructor: Chi fa Maria si voli parrari sicilianu? Student: *Si Maria voli parrari sicilianu, idda parra sicilianu.*
- ▶ Instructor: Chi fa Mariu si voli parrari sicilianu? Student: *Si Mariu voli parrari sicilianu, iddu parra sicilianu.*
- ▶ Instructor: What am I asking you if I say *Chi lingua parri?*
- ▶ Student: “What language do you speak?”
- ▶ Instructor: *Bravu!* Now answer my question: *Chi lingua parri nta sta classi?* What language do you speak in this class?
- ▶ Student: *Nta sta classi, parru sicilianu!*
- ▶ Instructor: In chi lingua rispunni nta sta classi?
- ▶ Student: *Nta sta classi rispunnu in sicilianu*
- ▶ Instructor: In chi lingua scrivi nta sta classi?
- ▶ Student: *Nta sta classi scrivu in sicilianu.*



- ▶ Instructor: In chi lingua parrì cu to nannu? Student: *Parru sicilianu cu me nannu.*
- ▶ Instructor: Parrì giappunisi cu to nannu? Student: *No, non parru giappunisi cu me nannu.*
- ▶ Instructor: Now we can proceed to learn the three plural endings of the verbs in the present tense for verbs ending in ari and iri. They are amu, ati, anu and emu iti unu respectively:
 - ▶ nui parr amu we speak vui parr ati you speak iddi parr anu they speak
 - ▶ nui rispunn emu we answer vui rispunn iti you answer iddi rispunn unu they answer
- ▶ Instructor: Notice that the endings are different for the first conjugation (ari) and the second (iri). Repeat after me and notice how the third person verb shifts the accent to the third syllable from the end. This rule applies to all verbs. Practice this shift with me: give me the third person of :
- ▶ Instructor: parrari Student: parranu
- ▶ Instructor: rispunniri Student: rispunnunu.
- ▶ Instructor: mparari Student: mparanu
- ▶ Instructor: travagghiari Student: travagghianu
- ▶ Instructor: leggiri Student: leggiunu
- ▶ Instructor: scriviri Student: scrivunu.
- ▶ *Bravu!* Now answer my question: *Chi fannu Maria e Mariu si non vonnu rispunniri?* What do Maria and Mariu do if they don't want to answer?
- ▶ Student: *Si Maria e Mariu non vonnu rispunniri, non rispunnunu.*
- ▶ Instructor: Chi fannu Maria e Mariu si non vonnu travagghiari?
- ▶ Student: *Si Maria e Mariu non vonnu travagghiari, non travagghianu.*
- ▶ Instructor: Vui parrati sicilianu nta sta classi? Students: *Si, nui parramu sicilianu nta sta classi.*



- ▶ Instructor: Now answer this question *Chi lingua mparamu nta sta classi?*
- ▶ Student: *Nta sta classi mparamu lu sicilianu.*
- ▶ Instructor: In chi lingua rispunniti nta sta classi? Student: *Nta sta classi rispunnemu in sicilianu.*
- ▶ Instructor: Scriviti puru in sicilianu nta sta classi? Student: *Si, scrivemu puru in sicilianu.*
- ▶ Instructor: Rispunnunu in sicilianu Maria e Mariu? Student: *Si, iddi rispunnunu in sicilianu.*
- ▶ Instructor: Look at the pictures and read the right answer.

- ▶ Lu picciriddu leggi
- ▶ Lu picciriddu scrivi
- ▶ Lu picciriddu rispunni
- ▶ Li picciriddi leggiunu
- ▶ Li picciriddi scrivunu
- ▶ Li picciriddi rispunnunu
- ▶ Li picciriddi parranu
- ▶ Li picciriddi travagghianu
- ▶ Li picciriddi scrivunu





Instructor: Here is the full paradigm of the present tense of regular verbs: repeat the paradigm with me:

| Travagghiari | (to work) | Scriviri | (to write) |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Jo travagghiu | I work | jo scrivu | I write |
| Tu travagghi | you ask | tu scrivi | you write |
| Iddu, idda travagghia | he, she works | iddu, idda scrivi | he, she writes |
| Nui travagghiamu | we work | nui scrivemu | we write |
| Vui travagghiati | you work | vui scriviti | you write |
| Iddi travagghianu | they work | iddi scrivunu | they write |

Now answer my questions:

Instructor: Tu travagghi?

Student: *No, jo non travagghiu*

Instructor: To nannu travagghia?

Student: *No, me nannu non travagghia*

Instructor: To patri travagghia?

Student: *Si, me patri travagghia.*

Instructor: To matri travagghia?

Student: *No, me matri non travagghia.*

Instructor: Chi fai tu nta sta classi? Usa almenu quattru verbi: (Use at least four verbs)

Student: jo _____, _____, _____, _____.