

Essere O Apparire

Italian conjugation

and adjectives: -o masculine singular -a feminine singular -i masculine plural -e feminine plural Reflexive verbs always use essere, and their past participle - Italian verbs have a high degree of inflection, the majority of which follows one of three common patterns of conjugation. Italian conjugation is affected by mood, person, tense, number, aspect and occasionally gender.

The three classes of verbs (patterns of conjugation) are distinguished by the endings of the infinitive form of the verb:

1st conjugation: -are (amàre "to love", parlàre "to talk, to speak");

2nd conjugation: -ere (crédere "to believe", ricévere "to receive", vedére "to see");

-arre, -orre and -urre are considered part of the 2nd conjugation, as they are derived from Latin -ere but had lost their internal e after the suffix fused to the stem's vowel (a, o and u);

3rd conjugation: -ire (dormìre "to sleep");

3rd conjugation -ire with infixed -isc- (finìre "to end, to finish").

Additionally, Italian has a number of verbs that do not follow predictable patterns in all conjugation classes, most markedly the present and the absolute past. Often classified together as irregular verbs, their irregularities occur to different degrees, with forms of èssere "to be", and somewhat less extremely, avére "to have", the least predictable. Others, such as andàre "to go", stare "to stay, to stand", dare "to give", fare "to do, to make", and numerous others, follow various degrees of regularity within paradigms, largely due to suppletion, historical sound change or analogical developments.

The suffixes that form the infinitive are always stressed, except for -ere, which is stressed in some verbs (e.g. vedere /ve?de?re/ "to see") and unstressed in others (e.g. prendere /?pr?ndere/ "to take"). A few verbs have a contracted infinitive, but use their uncontracted stem in most conjugations. Fare comes from Latin facere, which can be seen in many of its forms. Similarly, dire ("to say") comes from d?cere, bere ("to drink") comes from bibere and porre ("to put") comes from p?nere.

Together with the traditional patterns of conjugation, new classes and patterns have been suggested, in order to include common verbs such as avviare, which exhibit a quite different form and stress pattern.

Jake La Furia

June 2018. "Le Vibrazioni: "Il nostro 'Amore Zen' per quelli che vogliono apparire per forza"". TGcom24. 25 May 2018. Retrieved 17 June 2018. "Don Joe pubblica - Francesco Vigorelli (born 25 February 1979), known professionally as Jake La Furia, is an Italian rapper,

record producer and radio host. He is also a member of the hip hop group Club Dogo with rapper Gué Pequeno and producer Don Joe. He was also in "Sacre Scuole", a group consisting of him, Gué Pequeno, and Dargen D'Amico.

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