



Gli Aggettivi

*And
Descriptive
Phrases in
Italian!*

1. Adjectives are used to describe nouns. In Italian, the adjectives must agree in number and gender with the noun they modify.
2. Usually, the adjective follows the noun.



For example:

Lui è bravo. (He is great.)

Lei è brava. (She is great.)

Loro sono bravi.
(They are great.)

Anna ha gli occhi
azzurrii.

(Anna has blue eyes.)

-Notice that the adjective follows the noun.

The Plurals of Nouns:

Nouns ending in “O”

The plural is “I”

Fratello – fratelli

Libro – libri

Vino – vini

Nouns ending in “A”

The plural is “E”

Casa – case

Pizza – pizze

Sorella - sorelle

Nouns ending in “E”

The plural is “I”

Bicchiere – bicchieri

Padre - padri

Important reminders:

When changing a noun to the plural that ends in “cia” the ending is “ce” (the same for “gia” – changes to “ge”)

A noun ending in “ca” changes to “che” (the same for “ga” changes to “ghe”)

A noun ending in “co” changes to “chi” (the same for “go” changes to “ghi”)

EXCEPTIONS:

Nouns of Greek origin that end in “ma” or “ta” change to “mi” or “ti” (ex. problema = problemi, poeta = poeti)

Some nouns are invariable – the noun doesn’t change but the article does: il film = i film, la città = le città)

Putting it all together:

Noun (s.)

Verb

Adjective (s.)

The girl

is

pretty.

La ragazza

è

bella.

The boy

is

handsome.

Il ragazzo

è

bello.

The gender article + the gender noun + the (present tense/3rd person verb) + the gender adjective = a proper sentence.

The Plurals

The articles that precede the nouns must have the proper form of the plural “identifier.”

Il and lo (for masculine nouns) becomes “i” or “gli.”

i – nouns that begin with a consonant.

gli – nouns that begin with a vowel, consonant blends, or “z”

La (for feminine nouns) becomes “le.”

Noun (*pl.*)

Verb (*pl.*)

Adjective (*pl.*)

The girls

are

pretty.

Le ragazze

sono

belle.

The boys

are

handsome.

I ragazzi

sono

belli.

Notice: the word for a young person is almost the same for boy and girl, what distinguishes it is the ending.

Plural fem. Article + pl. fem. noun + pl. verb + pl. adjective = a properly pluralized Italian sentence!

Feminine nouns – their plurals and some adjectives.

Eng. Subj./Verb Eng. Adjective Italian Subj. Verb Italian Subj./Verb

(Note: the regular form of the adjective in () is masculine. Singular is **bold**.)

The girls are:	rich (ricco) – <u>ricca</u>	Le ragazze sono:	ricche
	sad (triste) – <u>triste</u>		tristi
	thin (magro) – <u>magra</u>		magre
	tall (alto) – <u>alta</u>		alte
	pretty (bello) – <u>bella</u>		belle
	serious (serio) – <u>seria</u>		serie
	patient (paziente) – <u>paziente</u>		pazienti
	creative (creativo) – <u>creativa</u>		creative
	intelligent (intelligente) – <u>intelligente</u>		intelligenti

Masculine Nouns – their plurals and some adjectives.

Eng. Subj./Verb	Eng. Adjective	Italian Subj. Verb	Italian Subj./Verb
The boys are:	rich – (ricco)	I ragazzi sono:	ricchi
	creative (creativo)		creativi
	tall (alto)		alti
	sad (triste)		tristi
	intelligent (intelligente)		intelligenti

(Special Note: Whereas the fem. adjectives changed their endings in agreement with the feminine nouns and followed the same rules as for nouns, the masculine adjectives generally change only from their “o” or “e” ending to “i” because the masculine form is the regular form of the noun. It still follows the same rule as the nouns.)

Next Week:

Continuare con gli aggettivi,
di colore, e gli aggettivi
possessivi.

Homework for next class: Write 10 sentences in the
singular using adjectives. Then rewrite them in the
plural. Be prepared to share!

