



## VIDEO TRANSCRIPT

Ciao! This is the third of a series of videos about verb conjugation. The beast that we are going to tame today is the third conjugation, verbs whose infinitive form ends in -IRE. But now my question is: have you been a good student so far? Have you studied verbs in -ARE and -ERE? If you haven't, or if you're new to our channel I definitely recommend a look to our previous videos, link up here!

Adesso andiamo a vedere la terza coniugazione!

**REMINDER:** In this video you'll learn how to conjugate verbs in the present indicative, the tense most commonly used in everyday conversation.

To make the **3rd conjugation**, drop the infinitive ending -IRE to get the stem and add the appropriate ending. In the present tense, the third conjugation divide into TWO groups:

### FIRST GROUP

-O  
-I  
-E  
-IAMO  
-ITE  
-ONO

Partire → part-

Io parto	Noi partiamo
Tu parti	Voi partite
Lui parte	Loro partono

To the second group belong the vast majority of verbs of the third conjugation, about 500, and the list grows if we include those verbs which are outdated but are still part of the Italian language. These verbs insert the interfix -ISC before all endings except NOI and VOI in the following moods: present indicative, present subjunctive, imperative. Here, we focus on the present indicative tense.

### **SECOND GROUP or - ISC**

-ISCO  
-ISCI  
-ISCE  
-IAMO  
-ITE  
-ISCONO

Finire → fin-

Io finisco	Noi finiamo
Tu finisci	Voi finite
Lui finisce	Loro finiscono

The good news is... well... all right, let's face it, there's no way of telling whether a verb belongs to the first or second group, you must learn it, that's all! Here's a few of the most common verbs of the first group, without -ISC

APRIRE to open  
BOLLIRE to boil  
COPRIRE to cover  
DIVERTIRE to amuse  
DORMIRE to sleep  
OFFRIRE to offer  
PARTIRE to leave  
SEGUIRE to follow  
SENTIRE to hear, to feel  
SERVIRE to serve  
VESTIRE to dress

And here are some of the most common - ISC verbs

CAPIRE to understand  
COLPIRE to hit  
COSTRUIRE to build  
FINIRE to finish  
PREFERIRE to prefer  
PULIRE to clean  
SPEDIRE to send  
UNIRE to unite

## Dialogue: A CONVERSATION AT THE DINNER TABLE

Sara: Quando **parti** per Roma?

Laura: Domani pomeriggio alle 17. Preferisco **dormire** di più la mattina, **sent**o che mi **serve** un po' di riposo.

Sara: Allora ti **suggerisco** di **finire** presto la cena, dopo **pulisco** io la cucina.

Laura: Grazie! **Condisci** tu l'insalata?

Sara: Va bene, però prima **finisci** la bistecca.

Did you notice? All the verbs in the dialogue belong to the third conjugation. Can you identify the two different groups? Have a look at the transcript.

The following verbs belong to the first group:

Partire  
Dormire  
Sentire  
Servire

And these to the second group, -ISC:

Condire  
Finire  
Preferire  
Pulire  
Suggerire

By the way, do you remember what we said about pronouns? In Italian subject pronouns are usually omitted because verb endings indicate the subject clearly. When we use them, it's often to add emphasis, just like in our dialogue:

Sara: ...dopo pulisco **IO** la cucina.

Laura: Grazie! Condisci **TU** l'insalata?

Sara wants to underline that she will be the one to clean up the kitchen, so she says "io".  
Laura wants to know if Sara will be the one to dress the salad, so she says "tu".