

## PAROLE IN ORDINE DI FREQUENZA (*words in frequency order*)

Italian words are divided between masculine and feminine gender (no neutral) and they have different articles, that also change with their plural.

The personal pronoun (I, you, he, etc.) is normally omitted and it will be said when emphasizing the subject itself

The accent is normally on the first vowel, unless you see an accent that indicates which is the vowel to stress. The accent, when present, is part of the word and would come always on the last vowel. It is incorrect to write an Italian word without its accent if it comes on the last vowel, because leaving the accent out will indicate that the first vowel is to be stressed instead of the last, and there are words that change their meaning depending on the accent. For example, **META** (stress on the first vowel, so you don't need to write the accent) means "DESTINATION" and **METÀ** (stress on the last vowel, so you are supposed to write the accent) means "HALF".

	ITALIANO	English	Esempio in italiano	Example in English
1.	E	<i>and</i>	Roma <b>e</b> Milano	Rome <b>and</b> Milan
2.	A	<i>at/in</i>	<b>a</b> casa <b>a</b> Roma	<b>at</b> home <b>in</b> Rome
3.	NON	<i>not</i>	<b>non</b> a casa	<b>not</b> at home
4.	IO	<i>I</i>	<b>io</b> parlo	<b>I</b> speak
5.	LUI	<i>he</i>	<b>lui</b> parla	<b>he</b> speaks
6.	COSA	<i>what</i>	<b>cosa</b> dici?	<b>What</b> do you say?
7.	CHE	<i>that</i>	dico <b>che</b> è via	I say <b>that</b> he is away
8.	CON	<i>with</i>	tè <b>con</b> limone	tea <b>with</b> lemon
9.	QUESTO	<i>this (masculine)</i>	<b>questo</b> libro	<b>this</b> book
10.	QUESTA	<i>this (feminine)</i>	<b>questa</b> auto	<b>this</b> car
11.	TUTTO	<i>all (masculine)</i>	<b>tutto</b> il resto	<b>all</b> the rest
12.	TUTTA	<i>all (feminine)</i>	<b>tutta</b> la macchina	<b>all</b> the machine
13.	LORO	<i>they</i>	<b>loro</b> sono a casa	<b>they</b> are at home
14.	MA	<i>but</i>	<b>ma</b> non andai	<b>but</b> I didn't go
15.	COSÌ	<i>so</i>	<b>così</b> velocemente	<b>so</b> quickly
16.	UNO	<i>a/an/one (masc.)</i>	ce n'è <b>uno</b>	there is <b>one</b>
17.	UNA	<i>a/an/one (femin.)</i>	c'è <b>una</b> ragazza	there is <b>a</b> lady
18.	QUI	<i>here</i>	siamo <b>qui</b>	We are <b>here</b>
19.	LI	<i>there</i>	è <b>li</b>	he/it is <b>there</b>
20.	CHI	<i>who</i>	<b>chi</b> è?	<b>Who</b> is that?