



## SIT 1 – Greetings

**USE THIS HANDOUT TO ANALYZE THE DIALOGUE YOU HAVE LISTENED.  
IT IS A GOOD TOOL TO UNDERSTAND THE SINGLE WORDS AND PHRASES.**

WORDS AND PHRASES ARE NOT NECESSAIRILY LISTED IN THE SAME ORDER AS THEY APPEAR IN THE DIALOGUE. SO, CHECK IT OUT CAREFULLY.

**Buongiorno:** Good Morning (*formal*)

**Arrivederci:** Goodbye (*formal*)

**Ciao:** Hi/Goodbye (*informal*)

**Signora:** Mrs / Madame

**Signor(e):** Mr / Sir

**C'è:** There is / Is there

**(Lei) Vuole ... ?:** *formal for* Do you want/ Would you like ... ? (*subject pronouns are often omitted*)

**(Tu) Vuoi ... ?:** *informal for* Do you want/ Would you like ... ? (*subject pronouns are often omitted*)

**Vuole lasciare un messaggio?:** Would you like to leave a message? (*formal*)

**Vuoi lasciare un messaggio?:** Would you like to leave a message (*informal*)

**Pronto:** Hallo? (*Only used on the phone*)

**Un attimo (solo):** Just a moment

**Buona giornata:** Have a nice day (*neutral: formal/informal contexts*)\*

**Buona giornata a Lei:** Have a nice day (*formal*)

**Anche a te:** You too (*informal*)

**Posso essere utile:** Can I help?

**Non fa niente:** It doesn't matter

**La ringrazio:** *formal for* Thank you

**Ti ringrazio:** *informal for* Thank you

**Grazie:** Thanks (*neutral: formal/informal contexts*)\*

**Fine settimana:** weekend

***One of The first things you can notice in Italian, is the difference between formal and informal situations in daily language.***

*In Italian we have formal and informal expressions, according to the different situations.*

*Formal expressions are used when a younger person speaks to an older one, or between adults who do not know each other.*

*Informal expressions are used between people who know each other well (friends, relatives etc). However, among young people, informal speech is used also when you address to a stranger.*

*Informal speech is made of direct expressions. You talk to the other speaker using "tu".*

*Informal speech keeps a certain distance between the speakers. You talk to the other speaker using "Lei".*

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*\*) Whenever it is not specified, expressions are neutral, i.e. they are both suitable for informal or formal contexts.*