



# Italian accent in English

The image features a light gray background with a white border. Various green leaves and plants are arranged around the edges, including large monstera leaves at the top left, a small sprig of oregano at the top center, a long green leaf on the left, a fern frond on the right, and a variety of other foliage at the bottom.

# The Italian language

The **Italian language** stems directly from **Latin**, just like other Romance languages like Spanish, Catalan, Portuguese, French, Romanian and other minority languages



# An Italian about the accent

“Are  
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This make us more **confident**, we will find a way to speak with our international friends, one way or another!

The slide features a light gray background with a white border. Various green leaves and plants are arranged around the text, including large monstera leaves at the top and bottom, and smaller sprigs of herbs like basil and dill. 

# Peculiarities of pronunciation

The Italian 'h' is silent and mostly forgotten about except where it plays the role of modifier with the letters 'c' and 'g'. In that role 'h' transforms sounds from soft to hard.

That's why when you invite your Italian friend out to the restaurant, she tells you that she's very angry! Angry ... why, how have I offended her? Then the penny drops ... she's not angry, but hungry!

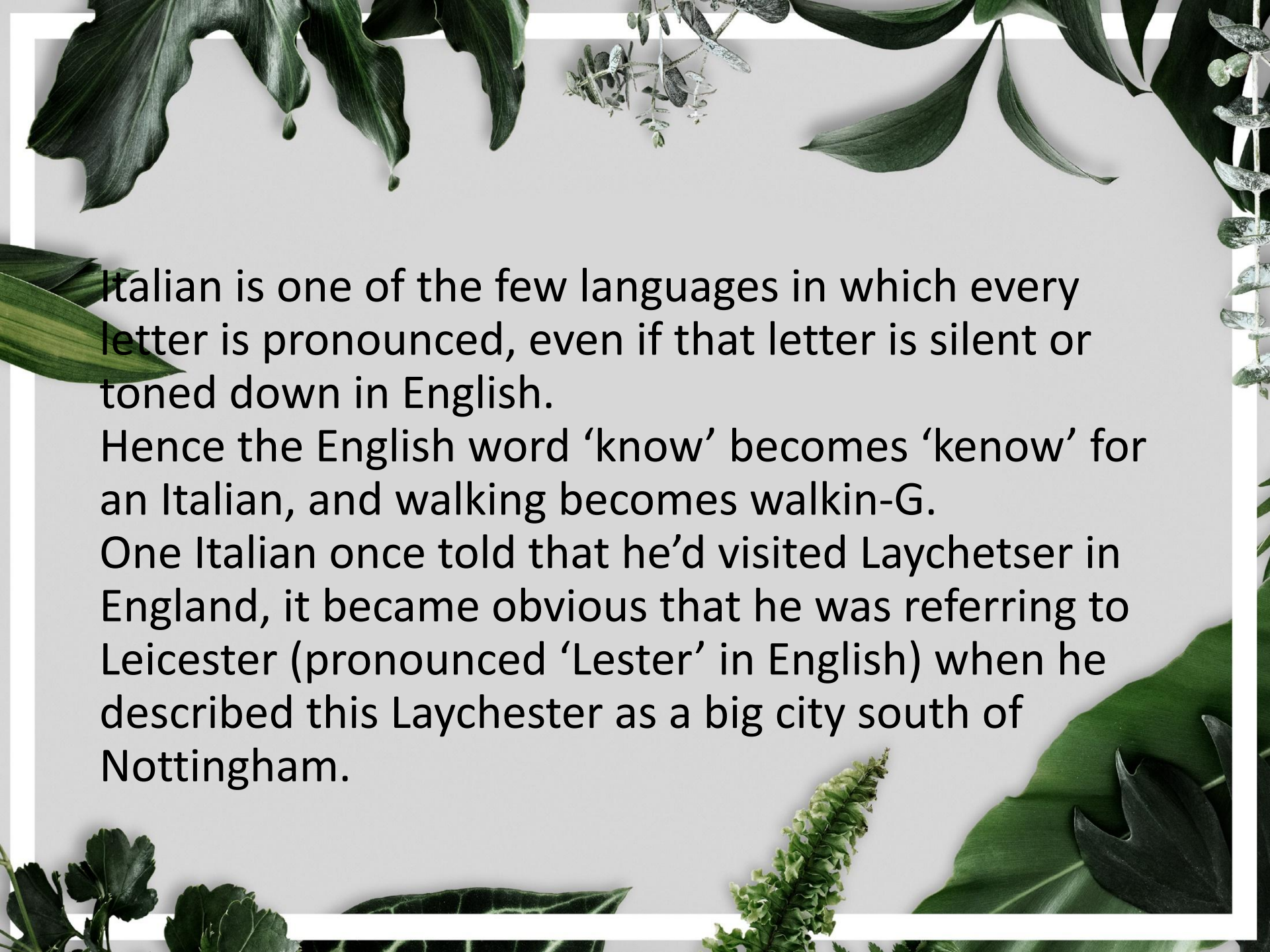


The text is framed by various green plants and leaves. At the top, there are large, dark green leaves on the left and right, and a small, light green sprig in the center. On the left side, there are more large green leaves. At the bottom, there are several green plants, including a small sprig on the left, a long, thin, light green plant in the center, and a large, dark green leaf on the right.

There is no approximation of 'th' in Italian.

Not being able to perform the necessary tongue yoga to pronounce 'th' Italians typically use the following workarounds to the 'th' problem.

1. 'f', as in "I fink it will be sunny"
2. 'd', as in "dis is de station"
3. 'z', as in "zese are very nice shoes"
4. 't', as in "my tights (thighs) are aching"

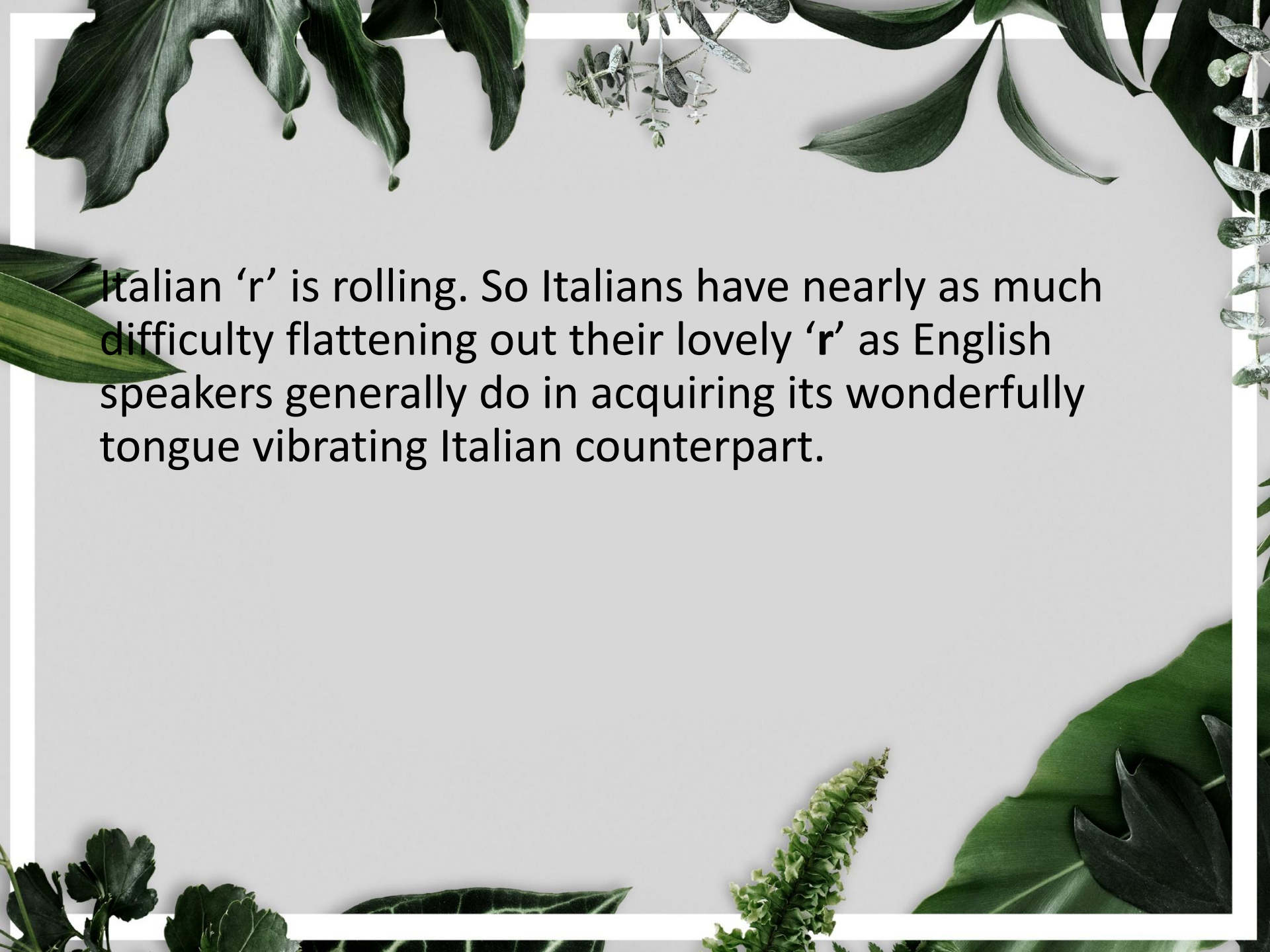
The text is framed by various green plants and leaves. At the top, there are large, dark green leaves on the left and right, and a small, light green plant in the center. On the right side, there is a vertical stem with small, round, light green leaves. At the bottom, there are more green leaves, including a large, dark green leaf on the right and a small, light green plant in the center.

Italian is one of the few languages in which every letter is pronounced, even if that letter is silent or toned down in English.

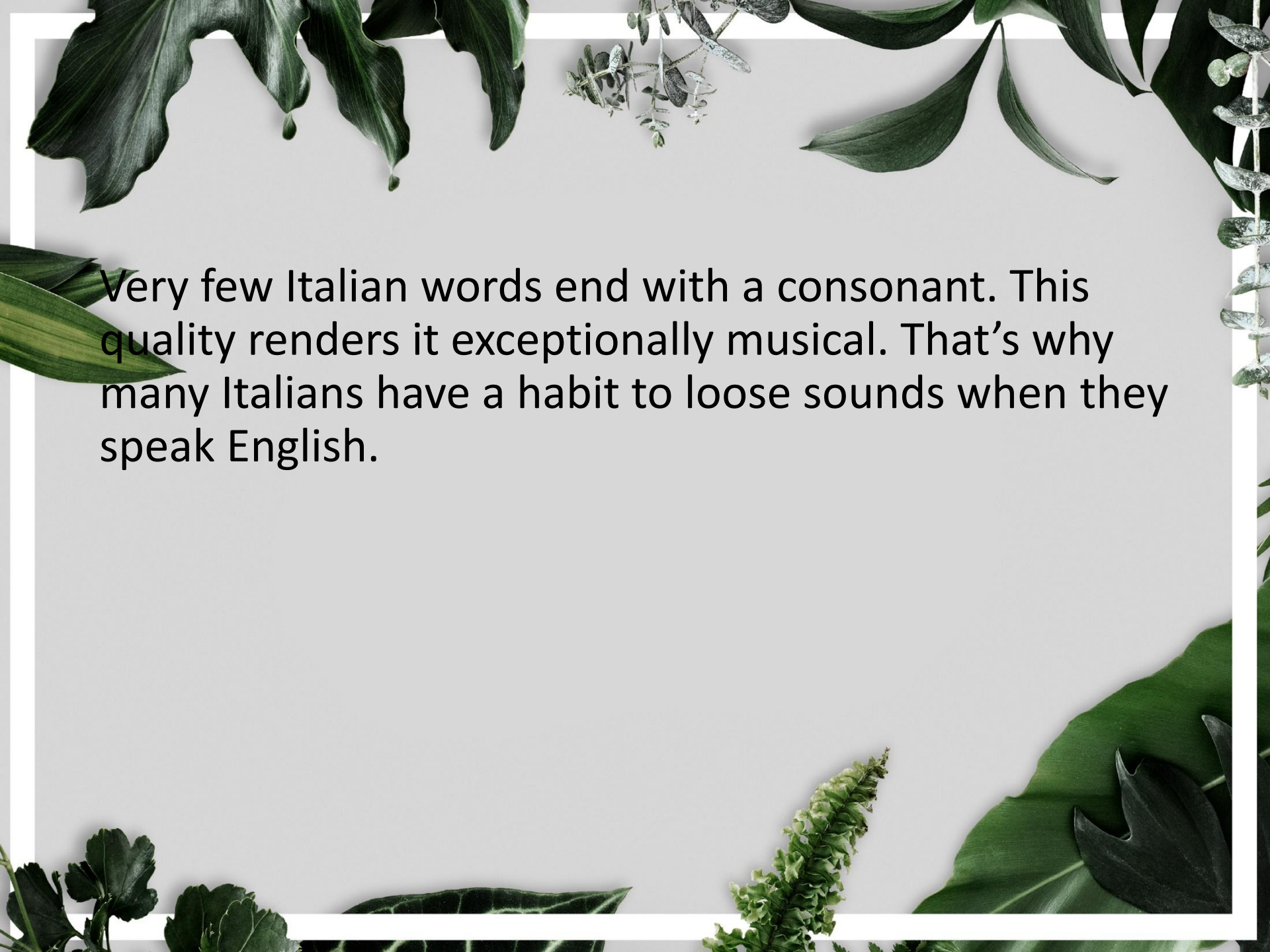
Hence the English word 'know' becomes 'kenow' for an Italian, and walking becomes walkin-G.

One Italian once told that he'd visited Laychetser in England, it became obvious that he was referring to Leicester (pronounced 'Lester' in English) when he described this Laychester as a big city south of Nottingham.



The image features a central text block surrounded by various green plants and leaves. At the top, there are large, dark green, pointed leaves on the left and right, with a small, light green, feathery plant in the center. On the right side, a long, thin, green leaf hangs vertically. At the bottom, there are several green leaves, including a large, dark green, pointed leaf on the right and a smaller, light green, feathery plant in the center. The background is a solid light gray.

Italian 'r' is rolling. So Italians have nearly as much difficulty flattening out their lovely 'r' as English speakers generally do in acquiring its wonderfully tongue vibrating Italian counterpart.

The image features a central text block surrounded by a decorative border of various green leaves and plants. The border includes large, dark green leaves with prominent veins, smaller silvery-green leaves, and a small, light green, feathery plant. The text is in a black, sans-serif font and is positioned in the upper left quadrant of the image.

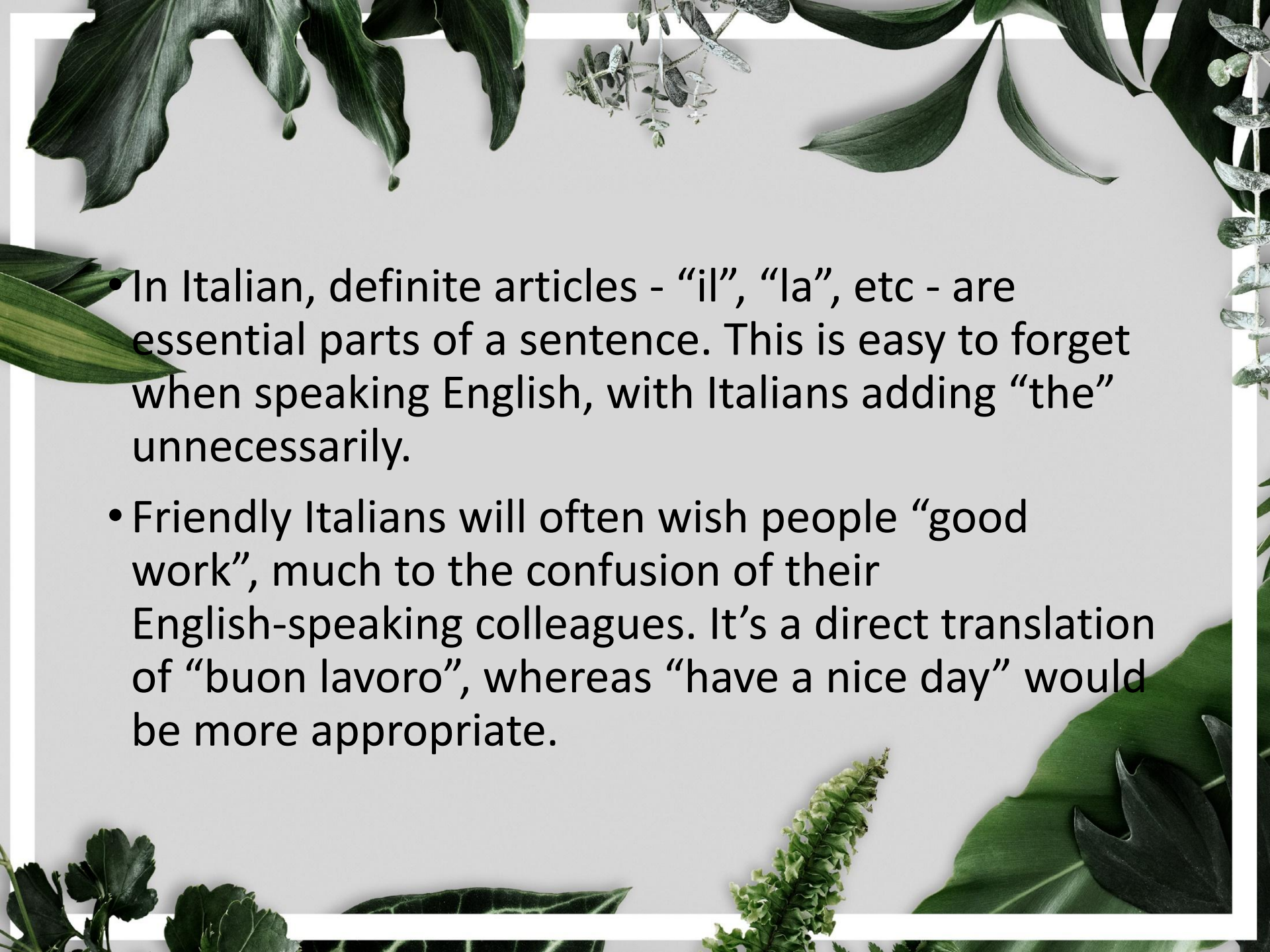
Very few Italian words end with a consonant. This quality renders it exceptionally musical. That's why many Italians have a habit to loose sounds when they speak English.



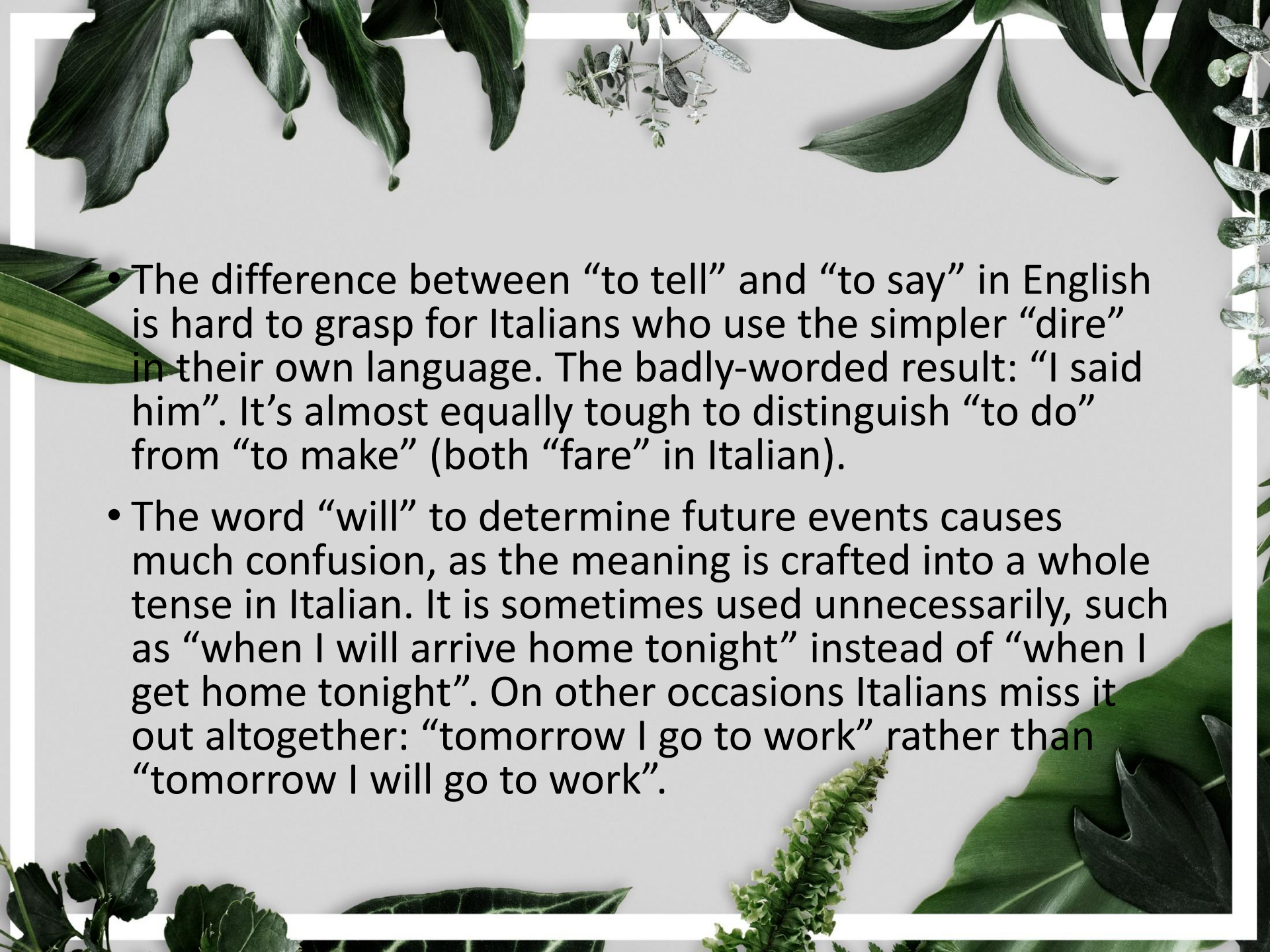


# Typical mistakes

- There are a few words which frequently pop up in spoken Italian, the most common being “niente” and “infatti”. Italians wrongly translate these directly, slipping “nothing” and “in fact” into conversation. A more accurate translation of these words would be “anyway” and “actually”.
- To agree with a friend, Italians say “hai ragione”. English-speakers tend to say, “you’re right” or “that makes sense”, but English speaking Italians can instead be heard saying “you have reason”.

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- The image features a light gray background with a white border. Various green plants and leaves are arranged around the border, including large monstera leaves at the top left, a small sprig of dried herbs at the top center, a long green leaf on the left, and a variety of other foliage at the bottom and right edges.
- In Italian, definite articles - “il”, “la”, etc - are essential parts of a sentence. This is easy to forget when speaking English, with Italians adding “the” unnecessarily.
  - Friendly Italians will often wish people “good work”, much to the confusion of their English-speaking colleagues. It’s a direct translation of “buon lavoro”, whereas “have a nice day” would be more appropriate.



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- The image features a light gray background with a white border. Various green plants and leaves are arranged around the edges, creating a natural, framed effect. The plants include large, dark green leaves with prominent veins, smaller silvery-green leaves, and a small, upright green plant with many tiny leaves. The text is presented in a black, sans-serif font, organized into two bullet points.
- The difference between “to tell” and “to say” in English is hard to grasp for Italians who use the simpler “dire” in their own language. The badly-worded result: “I said him”. It’s almost equally tough to distinguish “to do” from “to make” (both “fare” in Italian).
  - The word “will” to determine future events causes much confusion, as the meaning is crafted into a whole tense in Italian. It is sometimes used unnecessarily, such as “when I will arrive home tonight” instead of “when I get home tonight”. On other occasions Italians miss it out altogether: “tomorrow I go to work” rather than “tomorrow I will go to work”.

# Another features in the videos



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6GKrnCOJgkE>





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JTt8XQCiBgY>

# Real Italian accent



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ewrZlfCY8hU>





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