



Italian accent in English

The image features a white background with a decorative border of various green leaves and plants. The leaves are arranged around the edges, with some larger, broad leaves at the top and bottom, and smaller, more delicate sprigs on the sides. The overall aesthetic is natural and fresh.

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
Yeah
usin
1) Ha
post
Italia
why
weir



ge?

w

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



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.

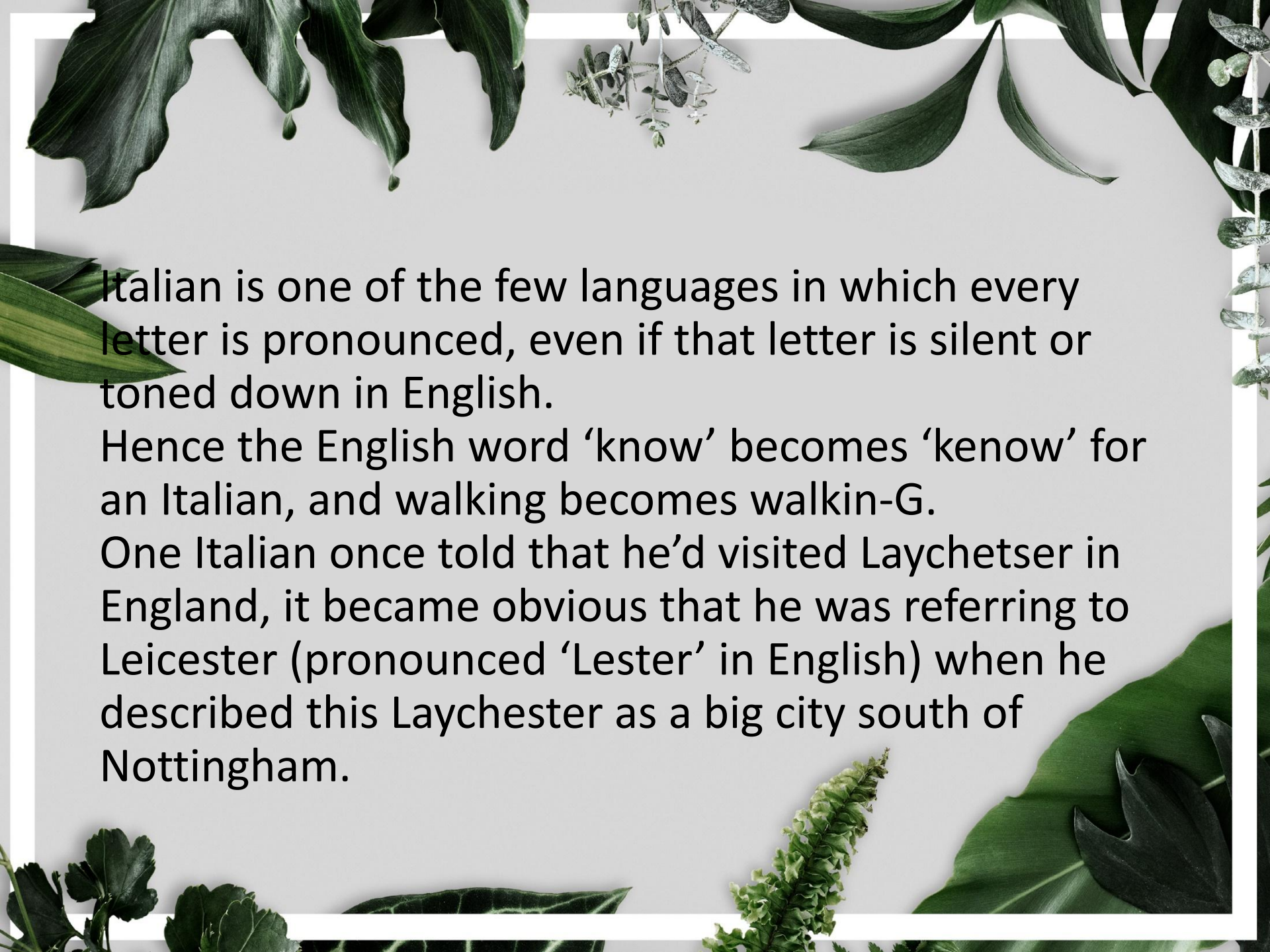
That's why when you invite your Italian friend out to the restaurant, she tells you that she's very angry! Angry ... why, how have I offended her? Then the penny drops ... she's not angry, but hungry!



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.

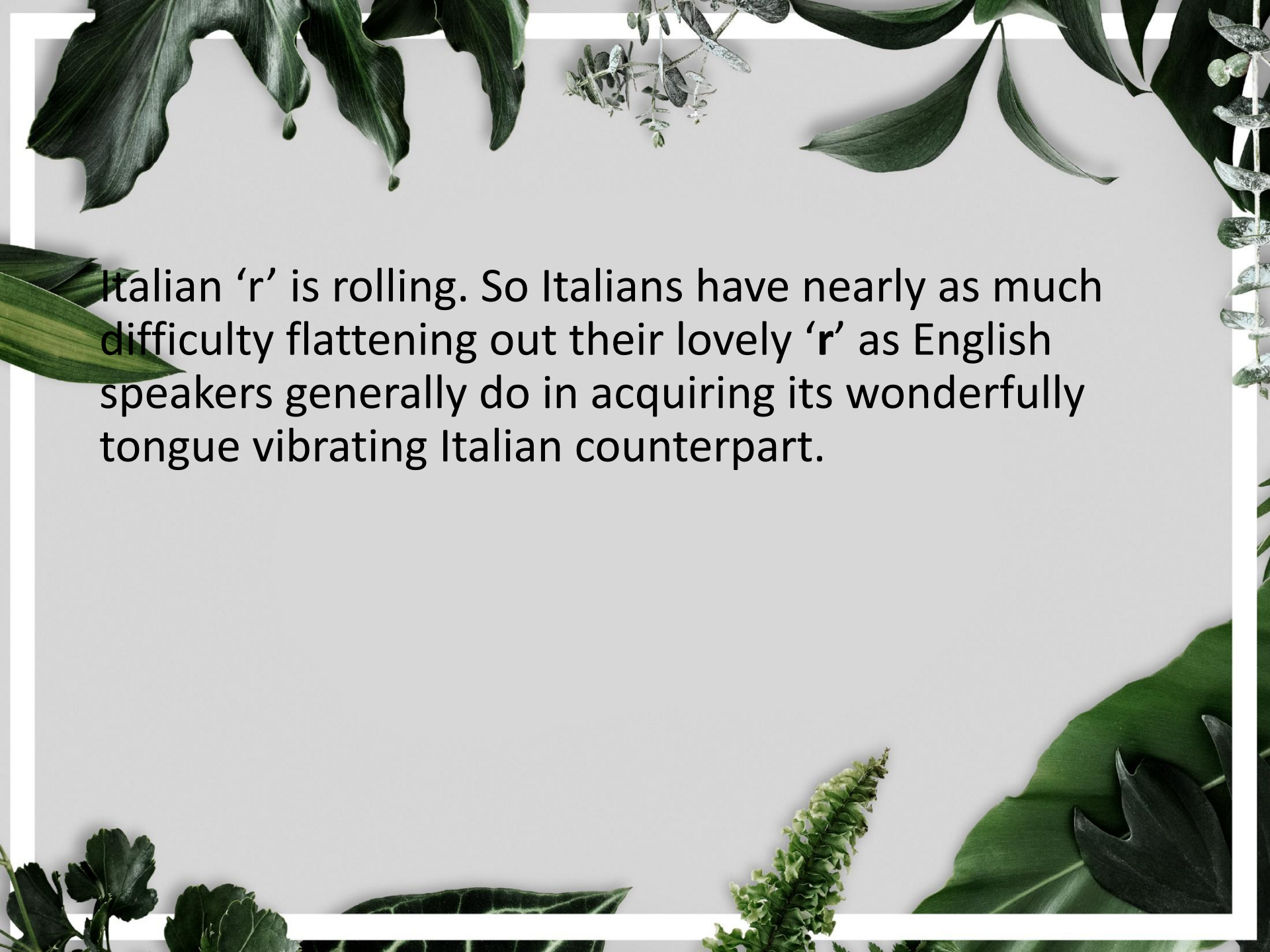
1. 'f', as in "I fink it will be sunny"
2. 'd', as in "dis is de station"
3. 'z', as in "zese are very nice shoes"
4. 't', as in "my tights (thighs) are aching"

The text is centered on a white background, framed by various green leaves and plants. At the top, there are large, dark green leaves on the left and right, and a smaller, lighter green plant in the center. At the bottom, there are more green leaves, including a large, dark green leaf on the right and a smaller, lighter green plant on the left.

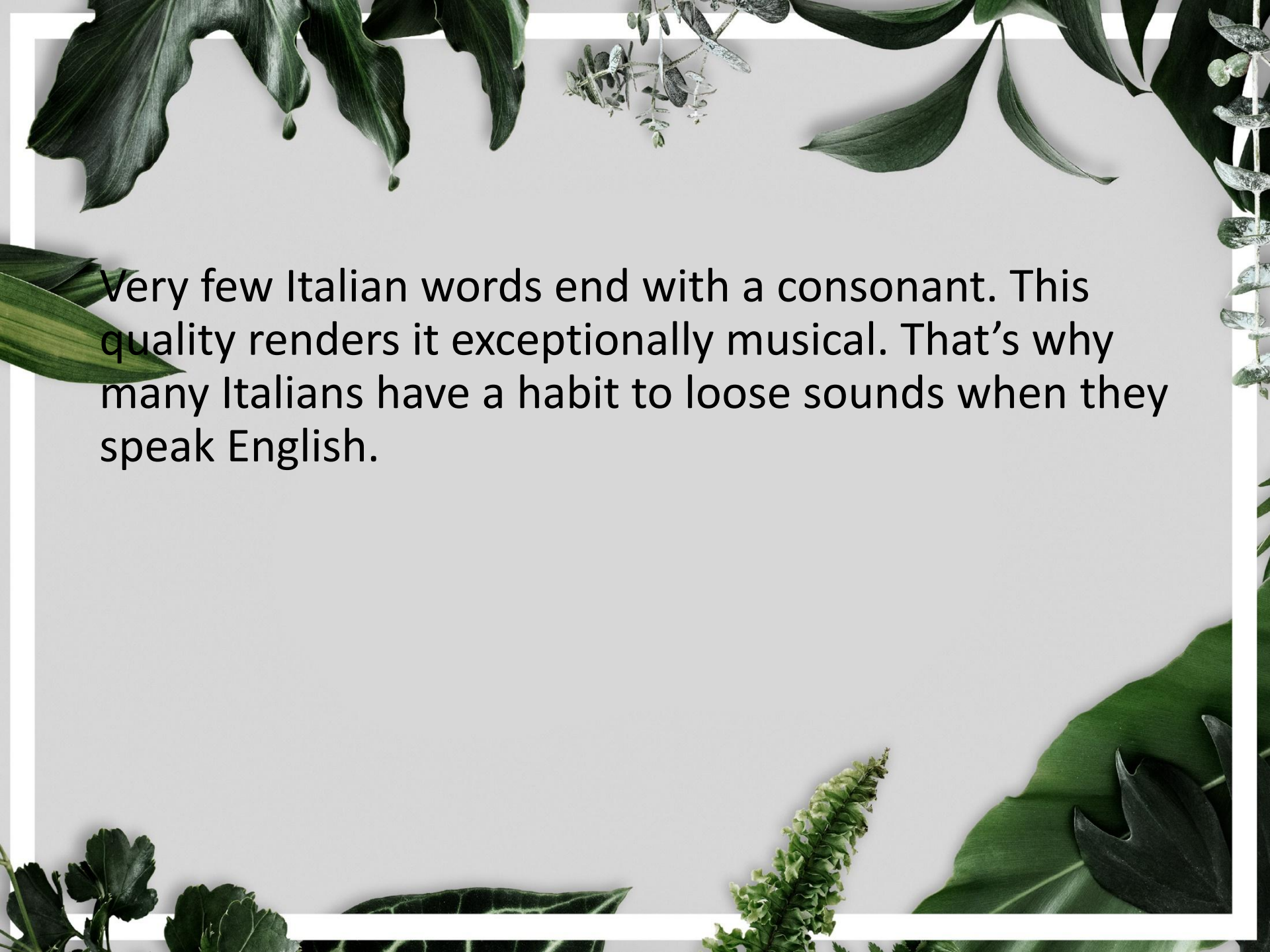
Italian is one of the few languages in which every letter is pronounced, even if that letter is silent or toned down in English.

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.

A decorative border of various green leaves and plants surrounds the central text. The leaves include large, dark green, wavy-edged leaves, smaller silvery-green leaves, and a cluster of small, light green, pointed leaves. The background is a plain, light gray color.

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.

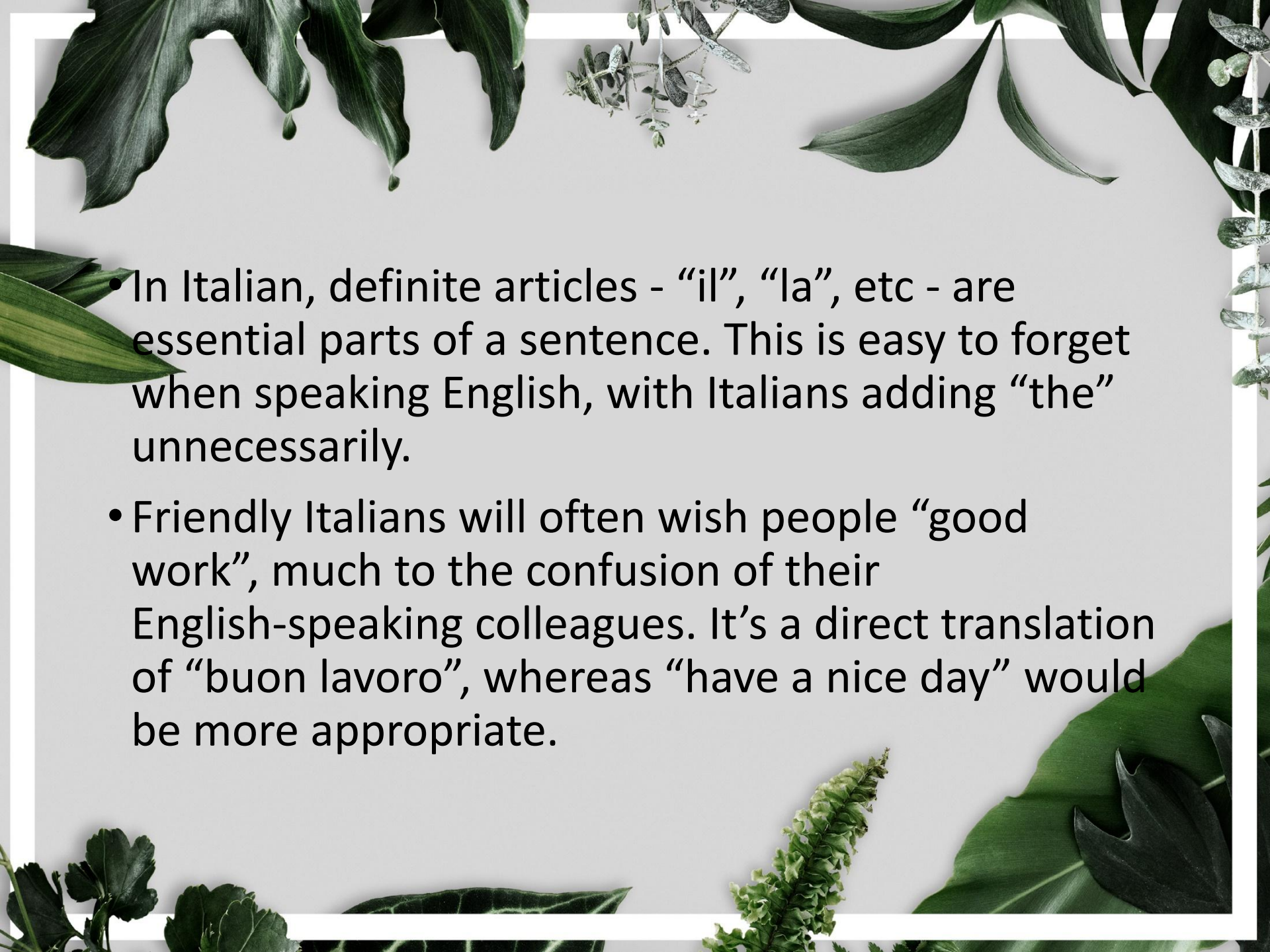
A decorative border of various green leaves and plants surrounds the central text. The leaves include large, dark green, heart-shaped leaves, smaller, lighter green, serrated leaves, and a vertical stem with small, round, light green berries. The background is a plain, light gray color.

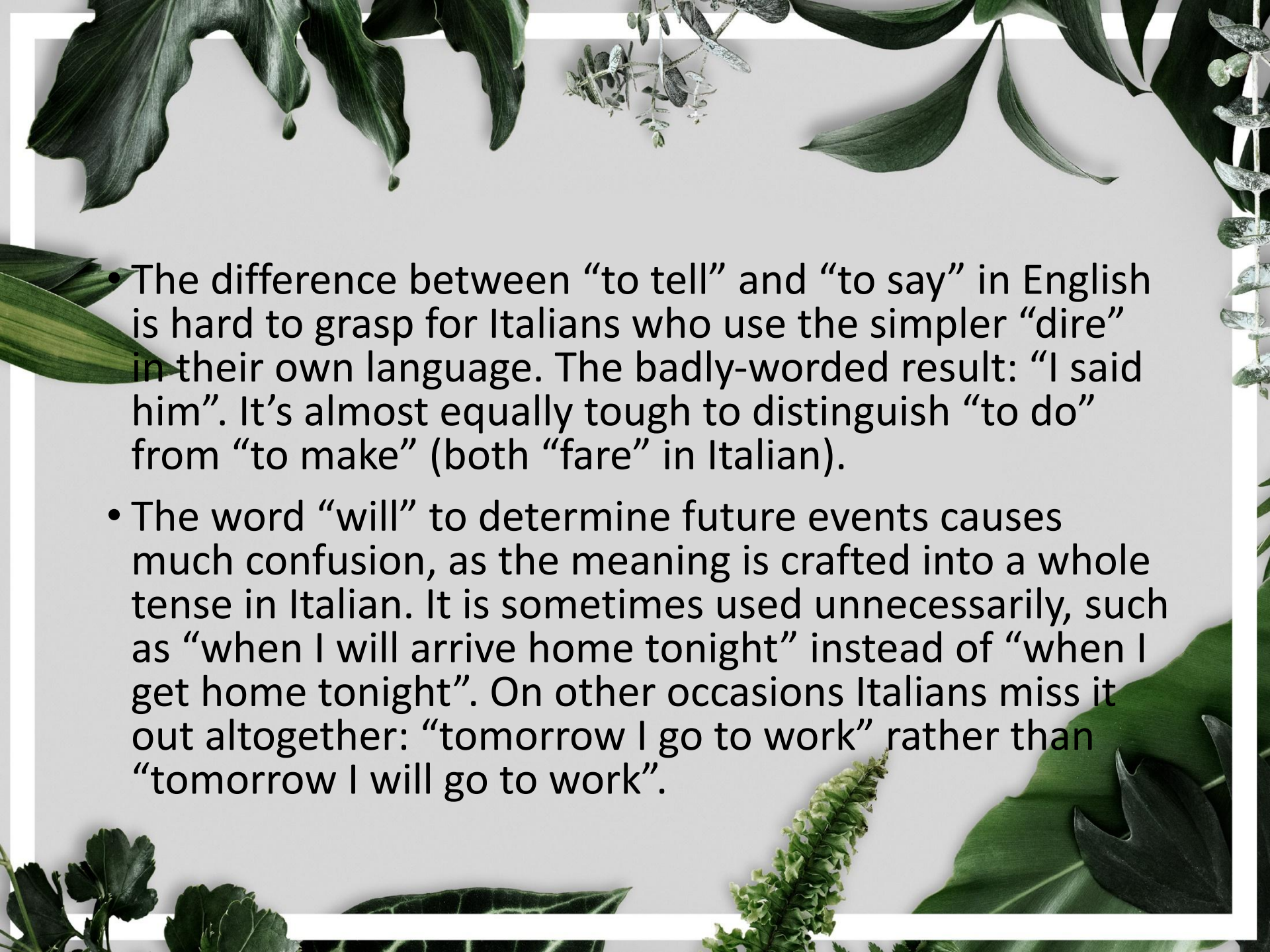
Very few Italian words end with a consonant. This quality renders it exceptionally musical. That's why many Italians have a habit to loose sounds when they speak English.



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 white rectangular frame containing text, surrounded by various green leaves and plants. The plants include large, dark green leaves with prominent veins, smaller silvery-green leaves, and a vertical stem with small, light green flowers. The text is presented as a bulleted list.
- 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 text is centered on a white background and is framed by various green leaves and herbs. At the top, there are large, dark green leaves on the left and right, and a sprig of small, light green leaves in the center. At the bottom, there are more green leaves and herbs, including a sprig of small green leaves on the left and a large, dark green leaf on the right.
- 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>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ra3DFggDyBE&t=292s>