



FLEXI CLASSES
LTL LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Uno Per Tutti, Tutti Per Uno

One For All, All For One

LEVEL
A2

GRAMMAR

RM



Niente, nessuno e doppia negazione

How to express nothing, nobody, and double negation

Tutto, tutti

How to express everything and everyone



Do you remember how to say...?

- I don't understand.
- Can you repeat that, please?
- I didn't understand.
- Can you speak slowly?
- Can you speak a bit slower?



niente

nothing

n.



nessuno

nobody; any

n./adj./pron.



tutto

everything; all

n./adj./pron.



tutti

everyone

n.





Niente, Nessuno, and Double Negation

In English you can say, “There is nothing” or “There isn’t anything.” In Italian, “nothing” and “nobody” only exist in **negative sentences**. So, effectively, a double negation is still a negation.

Non è niente

(It’s nothing.)

Non c’è nessuno

(There is nobody.)



Tutto and tutti

Tutto and **tutti** are used in positive sentences.

Siamo **tutti**.

(We are everyone.)

Tutto ok.

(Everything's ok.)

Voglio vedere **tutto** e **tutti**.

(I want to see everything and everyone.)



Nessuno as an Adjective

In English you say, "There aren't any dogs." In Italian, you can use **nessuno** to mean "any" (in negative sentences), because it functions as an adjective.

Non c'è nessun cane.

(There aren't any dogs.)

How would you translate "non ci sono cani"? Why is there no article? (see the next slide for the answer)





Nessuno as an Adjective

Nessuno, like any other adjective, has to be conjugated so that it agrees in gender and number with the following noun. It behaves a little differently, though, because its ending conjugates like the indefinite articles **uno, una, un, un'**.

Non ho **nessun'**idea. (I haven't got any ideas.)

“There are no dogs”. There is no article because we are not talking about some specific dogs, we're saying that there are no dogs in general.





Tutto as adjective

Tutto, has to be conjugated too, but it behaves in a special manner, like **nessuno**. It means “all” in English.

First, you conjugate it, then you add the definite article **il, lo, la, i, gli, le**.

Tutte le ragazze sono belle.

All girls are beautiful

“Non ho nessuna idea” hints at the fact that I’m looking for ideas but I don’t have any.

“I have no idea” is “Non ne ho idea”.





Tutti and Counting

When you want to say, “The three of us” or “both” you include all the elements and say how many there are. In Italian you use this structure:

Tutti/e + e



number





When counting people:

Siamo **tutti e quattro** studenti.

Tutti e due abbiamo fame, non solo io!

When counting things:

Tutte e tre le mele sono verdi.

A: **Tutte le** case sono nuove.

B: **Tutte e sei?**

A: **Tutte e sei le** case, sì.

Translate the sentences and change their meaning:

1. I eat everything (translate and change to, “I eat nothing”. Do this for all the sentences)
2. My friend Gloria reads everything carefully before buying a product (=prodotto).
3. I know everything. I say nothing.
4. I like everyone. Particularly when they come to my birthday. (change “like” to “don’t like” and “come” to “don’t come”).



Cristina: Ivan, non c'è nessuno a casa!

Ivan: Sono tutti al mare e non hanno detto niente! Chiamo Riccardo.

Ivan: (al telefono) Ric, dove siete?

Riccardo: Siamo tutti al mare, Cristina è con te?

Ivan: Sì, siamo tutti e due a casa tua.

Riccardo: Ok, venite, abbiamo tutto: coca-cola e pallone!

Ivan: Non manca niente? A casa non c'è nessun dolce, avete voi tutte e due le torte?

Fill in the blanks:

Cristina dice a Ivan che a casa di Riccardo
_____.

Ivan pensa che _____ al mare e che
_____.

Infatti, Riccardo e gli altri amici sono _____ al
mare, quando Ivan e Cristina sono _____ a
casa sua.

Riccardo dice che _____ : coca-cola e
pallone. Ivan pensa che manca la torta, a casa
_____, Riccardo e gli amici hanno
_____?

Add **nessuno** and **tutto** to these nouns after appropriately conjugating them:

banana	cinema
tartaruga	scoiattolo
cane	particolare
arancia	yogurt
casa	dolce
mare	salame



Negation in the Brain

The concept of negation does not exist in the animal kingdom, only humans are able to grasp its meaning. When one thinks of a negative action, the corresponding motion area of the brain gets deactivated.

Since it is impossible to think of a non-action, the brain projects a shadow on it, producing a screen on the action instead of thinking of the action itself.

Generalize these statements as you wish (with either all/not any):

In Italy:

1. Men are handsome.
2. Men can cook well.

In Rome:

1. Houses are old.
2. Buses are fast.



In Italia: tutti gli uomini sono belli; nessun uomo
sa cucinare bene.
A Roma: tutte le case sono vecchie; nessun bus è
veloce.



This study material was created by LTL Flexi Classes and can be used for free by anyone who wants to learn this beautiful language.

LEARN, TRAVEL, AND LIVE THE LANGUAGE (LTL)

Want to learn another language?

Vietnamese www.flexiclassess.com/online-vietnamese-courses

Korean www.flexiclassess.com/online-korean-courses

Mandarin www.flexiclassess.com/online-chinese-courses

Hokkien www.flexiclassess.com/online-hokkien-courses

Shanghainese www.flexiclassess.com/online-shanghainese-courses

Cantonese www.flexiclassess.com/online-cantonese-courses

LEARN CHINESE IN CHINA

Beijing www.ltl-beijing.com

Taipei www.ltl-taiwan.com

Shanghai www.ltl-shanghai.com

Singapore www.ltl-singapore.com

All Destinations www.ltl-school.com