



# ITALIAN TABLE

Passive Voice - All Moods and Tenses of "Essere"



To form the passive, use a form of verb *essere* plus a past participle, for example the verb *amare* [to love]: *amato/amata/amati/amate*.

INDICATIVE					
present ( <i>presente</i> )			perfect ( <i>passato prossimo</i> )		
<i>io</i>	<i>sono amato/a</i>	I am loved	<i>io</i>	<i>sono stato amato/a</i>	I have been loved
<i>tu</i>	<i>sei amato/a</i>	you are loved	<i>tu</i>	<i>sei stato amato/a</i>	you have been loved
<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>è amato/a</i>	s/he is loved	<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>è stato amato/a</i>	s/he has been loved
<i>noi</i>	<i>siamo amati/e</i>	we are loved	<i>noi</i>	<i>siamo stati amati/e</i>	we have been loved
<i>voi</i>	<i>siete amati/e</i>	you are loved	<i>voi</i>	<i>siete stati amati/e</i>	you have been loved
<i>loro</i>	<i>sono amati/e</i>	they are loved	<i>loro</i>	<i>sono stati amati/e</i>	they have been loved



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INDICATIVE					
imperfect ( <i>imperfetto</i> )			pluperfect ( <i>trapassato prossimo</i> )		
<i>io</i>	<i>ero amato/a</i>	I was being loved	<i>io</i>	<i>ero stato amato/a</i>	I had been loved
<i>tu</i>	<i>eri amato/a</i>	you were being loved	<i>tu</i>	<i>eri stato amato/a</i>	you had been loved
<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>era amato/a</i>	s/he was being loved	<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>era stato amato/a</i>	s/he had been loved
<i>noi</i>	<i>eravamo amati/e</i>	we were being loved	<i>noi</i>	<i>eravamo stati amati/e</i>	we had been loved
<i>voi</i>	<i>eravate amati/e</i>	you were being loved	<i>voi</i>	<i>eravate stati amati/e</i>	you had been loved
<i>loro</i>	<i>erano amati/e</i>	they were being loved	<i>loro</i>	<i>erano stati amati/e</i>	they had been loved





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INDICATIVE					
simple past ( <i>passato remoto</i> )			past perfect ( <i>trapassato remoto</i> )*		
<i>io</i>	<i>fui amato/a</i>	I was loved	<i>io</i>	<i>fui stato amato/a</i>	I had been loved
<i>tu</i>	<i>fosti amato/a</i>	you were loved	<i>tu</i>	<i>fosti stato amato/a</i>	you had been loved
<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>fu amato/a</i>	s/he was loved	<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>fu stato amato/a</i>	s/he had been loved
<i>noi</i>	<i>fummo amati/e</i>	we were loved	<i>noi</i>	<i>fummo stati amati/e</i>	we had been loved
<i>voi</i>	<i>foste amati/e</i>	you were loved	<i>voi</i>	<i>foste stati amati/e</i>	you had been loved
<i>loro</i>	<i>furono amati/e</i>	they were loved	<i>loro</i>	<i>furono stati amati/e</i>	they had been loved

\* The *trapassato remoto* [past perfect] is rarely used. It is used to indicate an action that happened before another action conjugated in the *passato remoto* [remote past].





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INDICATIVE					
future ( <i>futuro semplice</i> )			future perfect ( <i>futuro anteriore</i> )		
<i>io</i>	<i>sarò amato/a</i>	I will be loved	<i>io</i>	<i>sarò stato amato/a</i>	I will have been loved
<i>tu</i>	<i>sarai amato/a</i>	you will be loved	<i>tu</i>	<i>sarai stato amato/a</i>	you will have been loved
<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>sarà amato/a</i>	s/he will be loved	<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>sarà stato amato/a</i>	s/he will have been loved
<i>noi</i>	<i>saremo amati/e</i>	we will be loved	<i>noi</i>	<i>saremo stati amati/e</i>	we will have been loved
<i>voi</i>	<i>sarete amati/e</i>	you will be loved	<i>voi</i>	<i>sarete stati amati/e</i>	you will have been loved
<i>loro</i>	<i>saranno amati/e</i>	they will be loved	<i>loro</i>	<i>saranno stati amati/e</i>	they will have been loved





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To form the passive, use a form of verb *essere* plus a past participle, for example the verb *amare* [to love]: *amato/amata/amati/amate*.

SUBJUNCTIVE					
present ( <i>presente</i> )			past ( <i>passato</i> )		
<i>io</i>	<i>sia amato/a</i>	(that) I am loved	<i>io</i>	<i>sia stato amato/a</i>	(that) I have been loved
<i>tu</i>	<i>sia amato/a</i>	(that) you are loved	<i>tu</i>	<i>sia stato amato/a</i>	(that) you have been loved
<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>sia amato/a</i>	(that) s/he is loved	<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>sia stato amato/a</i>	(that) s/he has been loved
<i>noi</i>	<i>siamo amati/e</i>	(that) we are loved	<i>noi</i>	<i>siamo stati amati/e</i>	(that) we have been loved
<i>voi</i>	<i>siate amati/e</i>	(that) you are loved	<i>voi</i>	<i>siate stati amati/e</i>	(that) you have been loved
<i>loro</i>	<i>siano amati/e</i>	(that) they are loved	<i>loro</i>	<i>siano stati amati/e</i>	(that) they have been loved



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To form the passive, use a form of verb *essere* plus a past participle, for example the verb *amare* [to love]: *amato/amata/amati/amate*.

SUBJUNCTIVE					
imperfect ( <i>imperfetto</i> )			pluperfect ( <i>trapassato</i> )		
<i>io</i>	<i>fossi amato/a</i>	(that) I was being loved	<i>io</i>	<i>fossi stato amato/a</i>	(that) I had been loved
<i>tu</i>	<i>fossi amato/a</i>	(that) you were being loved	<i>tu</i>	<i>fossi stato amato/a</i>	(that) you had been loved
<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>fosse amato/a</i>	(that) s/he was being loved	<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>fosse stato amato/a</i>	(that) s/he had been loved
<i>noi</i>	<i>fossimo amati/e</i>	(that) we were being loved	<i>noi</i>	<i>fossimo stati amati/e</i>	(that) we had been loved
<i>voi</i>	<i>foste amati/e</i>	(that) you were being loved	<i>voi</i>	<i>foste stati amati/e</i>	(that) you had been loved
<i>loro</i>	<i>fossero amati/e</i>	(that) they were being loved	<i>loro</i>	<i>fossero stati amati/e</i>	(that) they had been loved



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CONDITIONAL					
present ( <i>presente</i> )			past ( <i>passato</i> )		
<i>io</i>	<i>sarei amato/a</i>	I would be loved	<i>io</i>	<i>sarei stato amato/a</i>	I would have been loved
<i>tu</i>	<i>saresti amato/a</i>	you would be loved	<i>tu</i>	<i>saresti stato amato/a</i>	you would have been loved
<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>sarebbe amato/a</i>	s/he would be loved	<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>sarebbe stato amato/a</i>	s/he would have been loved
<i>noi</i>	<i>saremmo amati/e</i>	we would be loved	<i>noi</i>	<i>saremmo stati amati/e</i>	we would have been loved
<i>voi</i>	<i>sareste amati/e</i>	you would be loved	<i>voi</i>	<i>sareste stati amati/e</i>	you would have been loved
<i>loro</i>	<i>sarebbero amati/e</i>	they would be loved	<i>loro</i>	<i>sarebbero stati amati/e</i>	they would have been loved



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IMPERATIVE		
present ( <i>presente</i> )		
<i>tu</i>	<i>sii amato/a</i>	be loved
<i>lui/lei</i>	<i>sia amato/a</i>	
<i>noi</i>	<i>siamo amati/e</i>	
<i>voi</i>	<i>siate amati/e</i>	
<i>loro</i>	<i>siano amati/e</i>	





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INFINITIVE			
present ( <i>presente</i> )		past ( <i>passato</i> )	
<i>essere amato</i>	to be loved	<i>essere stato amato</i>	to have been loved

GERUND			
present ( <i>presente</i> )		past ( <i>passato</i> )	
<i>essendo amato</i>	being loved	<i>essendo stato amato</i>	having been loved

PARTICIPLE			
present ( <i>presente</i> )		past ( <i>passato</i> )	
--		<i>stato amato</i>	been loved

\* The present participle is only used in the active form.

