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ARMY LANGUAGE SCHOOL

Presidio of Monterey, California



РУССКИЙ

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PORTUGUES

СРПСКО-ХРВАТСКИ

한 語

FRANÇAIS

POLSKI

اَلعَرَبِيَّة

ROMÂNĂ

MAGYAR

فارسی

SVENSKA

ČESKY

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ

DANSK

SHQIPE

TURKÇE

NORSK

MAGYAR GRAMMAR

— HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT —

U. S. Army Language School Monterey,
Calif.

M A G Y A R G R A M M A R

by

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F O R E W O R D

This Magyar (Hungarian) Grammar is designed to serve as reference grammar for students of the Army Language School. It is written for students whose aim is to learn to speak Magyar and who need a handy summary of the structural features of the language with copious examples.

The book is not intended to be complete, nor is it intended as a self-contained teaching device. Students must use it only as an adjunct to classwork.

It will be found most useful as a summary, for it contains features which are presented in class through oral drill.

The grammar is divided into four parts. The First Part acquaints the students with the alphabet of the Magyar language, with the pronunciation and intonation. The Second Part covers the parts of speech, and the Third Part deals with the usage of the parts of speech in sentences. The Fourth Part outlines the syntax and the Magyar word-order in detail.

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PART ONE

PRONUNCIATION

INTRODUCTION

English speakers will find the Magyar language, like Hungarian cooking, a piquant mixture of familiar and strange elements, presented in familiar and strange ways.*

Among familiar things we shall find a lack of gender, carried, however, much further than in English: there is no "he, she, it", but one word for all three. There is in fact, no grammatical gender at all in Magyar.

Among unfamiliar things there is the drastic simplicity of numbers; for instance, Magyar maintains that the quantity-term is sufficient to show plurality: HAT EMBER ÁLL, literally "six man stands".

There is little trouble with spelling and pronunciation in Magyar. English for instance, has several pronunciations of -ough- : rough, through, cough, though, thorough, ought . Magyar is a phonetic language, and almost each word is pronounced as spelled.

The vocabulary of Magyar will be strange to most

*) The Introduction and Chapter I is partly extracted from Arthur H. Whitney's Colloquial Hungarian, London, 1943. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Ltd.

students, though a number of words are borrowings or "visitors" from some other languages i.e. Latin, German, Slavic, Turkish, English, etc.

For example:

Magyar	PARADICSOM	(paradise)	Latin	PARADISUM
Magyar	MUSZÁJ	(must)	German	MUSS
Magyar	ASZTAL	(table)	Slav	STOL
Magyar	PAPUCS	(slipper)	Turkish	PABUC
Magyar	KÁVÉ	(coffee)	French	CAFE
Magyar	CSEKK	(check)	English	CHECK

The difficulty of the unfamiliar vocabulary is lessened very appreciably by the fact that there are very few Magyar words of more than one syllable which can not be broken down into small elements, each with its own meaning, used in the same sense in other words. Thus the Magyar word SZAGTALANÍTÓSZER deodorant is built up thus:

SZAG	(smell, odor)
SZAGTALAN	(odorless)
SZAGTALANÍT	(deodorize)
SZAGTALANÍTÓ	(deodorizing)
SZAGTALANÍTÓSZER	(deodorant)

All these syllables can be used in a vast number of other words, e.g. the syllable SZAG gives among other words SZAGLÁS (scent), SZAGLÁSZ (sniff), SZAGLIK (smelling), SZAGOSÍT (to perfume), etc.

The principle of vowel agreement will be new to many students. Magyar vowels are divided into front and back vowels, and a Magyar word usually contains only one class of vowel.

Another striking characteristic of Magyar is its agglutinative character: large number of grammatical relationships, for which English uses separate words, are expressed in Magyar by means of syllables attached to, or inserted in, another word, e.g. HÁZ (house), HÁZA-IMBAN (in my house), HÁZAIMBA (into my houses), etc.

CHAPTER I

THE MAGYAR ALPHABET

In Magyar spelling every letter represents only one sound. There are 38 vowels and consonants in the Magyar A-B-C.

THE VOWELS

a, á, e, é, i, í, o, ó, ö, ő, u, ú, ü, ű

A: short, very like English "a" in "talk", "always" but shorter.

Examples: BANK (bank), AD (gives), ABLAK (window)

Á: long. Very close to English "a" in "father". Examples:

ÁLL (he stands), HÁZ (house), TÁBLA (board).

E: short, like English "e" in "pet". Examples; EZ (this)

FEL (up), KEL (he rises).

É: long, like English "a" in "gate", but not diphthongized.

Examples: ÉN (I), KÉZ (hand), KÉRDÉS (question).

I: short, like a shortened version of English "ee" in

"tee". Examples: KI (who), IGEN (yes), ITT (here).

Í: long, a long version of the above. Examples: ÍR (he

writes), PAPIR (paper).

O: short, like the first "o" in "co-operation". Examples:
BOR (wine), OTT (there).

Ó: long, very like English "o" in "polio", but not
diphthongized. Examples: JÓ (good), ÓRA (clock).

Ö: short, a vowel, which is not close to any vowel of
"standard" American English. Examples: FÖLD (earth),
ÖT (five).

Õ: long form of the preceding vowel. Examples: NÕ (woman),
KETTÕ (two).

U: short, like "oo" in "boot". Example: TUD (he knows),
UTAS (traveler).

Ú: long, like English "u" in "rule", or "oo" in "fool".
Examples: ÚT (road), FIÚ (boy).

Û: short, a vowel which is not close to any vowel in
English. Examples: ÛT (he strikes), FÛL (ear).

Ű: long, a long version of the preceding vowel. Examples:
FŰ (grass), GYŰRŰ (ring).

The long vowels, which are always marked by accents,
are pronounced about twice as long as the short vowels.

Short vowels: a, e, i, o, u, ü
Long vowels: á, é, í, ó, ú, ű

The difference between the short and long vowels
is important, because it sometimes is the only difference
between words. For example:

HAT (six) MEG (plus) KOR (age) ÖRÜLT (he rejoiced)
HÁT (back) MÉG (yet) KÓR (disease) ŐRÜLT (madman)

VOWEL HARMONY

Magyar vowels are classed as "front" and "back" vowels. The former are produced toward the front, the latter toward the back of the mouth.

Front vowels: e, é, i, í, ö, ő, ü, ú
Back vowels: a, á, o, ó, u, ú,

An important feature of Magyar is the building of words by suffixes. Most suffixes have two or three forms, which differ in the vowels. The speaker chooses the form which has a vowel most similar to the last vowel of the word to which it will be added. Thus:

FOG (tooth), KEFE (brush), -VAL, -VEL (with)
FOGKEFE (toothbrush), FOGKEFÉVEL (with a toothbrush)

The form -VEL is used because its vowel, which is a front vowel, "harmonizes" with the last vowel of the word FOGKEFE, which also is a front vowel.

But note that when two nouns are combined to form a compound word, they do not change their vowels. Thus, FOGKEFE. And no change is made in foreign words which are introduced into Magyar. Thus, PROFESSZOR (professor).

There are three exceptions to the vowel harmony:

- 1 É, I, Í, occurs also in the back-vowel words.
- 2 There is no vowel harmony in compound words.
- 3 There is no vowel harmony in foreign words.

THE CONSONANTS

b, c, cs, d, f, g, gy, h, j, k, l, ly, m, n, ny, p, r, s, sz, t, ty, v, z, zs,

B: like English "b", but without aspiration. Examples:

BABA (baby), EMBER (man).

C: like English "ts" in "hats". Examples: CIGARETTA

(cigarette), TÁNC (dance).

CS: like English "ch" in "church". Examples: CSILLAG

(star), CSUK (he closes).

D: like English "d" in "do", without aspiration. Examples:

AD (he gives), IDŐ (time).

F: as in English. Examples: FA (tree), FŐ (head).

G: like English "g" in "go", but without aspiration.

Examples: ÁG (branch), MAGA (you).

GY: like a "d" pronounced with the tongue pressed against the

upper gum-ridge, and the teeth and lips apart. It is

close to "d" in "duty". Examples: AGY (brain), MEGY

(he goes).

H: as in English "he" at the beginning of a word or

syllable. Examples: HAD (army), BOLHA (flee); but

silent at the end of a word. Examples: CSEH (Czech).

- J: like English "y" in "yet". Examples: JÓ (good),
BAJ (trouble).
- K: like English "k" in "look", but without aspiration.
Examples: KALAP (hat), KÉK (blue).
- L: like English "l" in "lean", with the tip of the
tongue held lightly against the back of the upper
gum-ridge. Examples: LAP (page), LÁB (foot).
- LY: same pronunciation as Magyar "j". Examples: HELY
(place), LYUK (hole).
- M: like English "m" in "man". Examples: MA (today),
KÉM (spy).
- N: like English "n" in "never". Examples: NEM (no),
NAGY (big).
- NY: pronounced with the tongue pressed against the hard
plate. Somewhat resembles the "ny" in the English
word "canyon". Examples: NYELV (tongue), NYAK (neck)
- P: like English "p" in "put", but without aspiration.
Examples: PAP (priest), APA (father).
- R: produced by a flick of the tongue-tip against the
upper gum-ridge, like Scottish "r". Examples:
RANG (rank), BOR (wine).
- S: like English "sh" in "shoe". Examples: ÉS (and),
ISKOLA (school).
- SZ: like English "s" in "sun". Examples: SZÓ (word),
SZEM (eye).

T: like English "t" in "too", but without aspiration.

Examples: ÁT (through, across, over), TE (thou).

TY: this sound has the same relation to "t" as "gy" has to "d". It is a palatalized "t", a "t" followed

immediately by the sound of Magyar "j". Examples:

ATYA (father), KUTYA (dog).

V: as in English "verb". Examples: VÉR (blood), ÉV (year).

Z: as in English "zoo". Examples: EZ (this), ZAJ (noise).

ZS: the "s" in English "measure" or the "g" in "rouge".

Examples: ZSEB (pocket), MUZSIKA (music).

The letter Y never represents a vowel in Magyar.

It occurs only in the digraphs GY, LY, NY, and TY. (Two letters which represent a single sound are called a digraph.)

Exception: As the last letter in some family names, Y always has the value of Magyar "i". Other obsolete spellings in family names with their values in modern spelling shown in parentheses, are: aa, aá, (á), cz (c), ch, ts (cs), oo, oó (ó), eo, eö, ew, (ö, õ), th (t), w (v).

In Magyar a double consonant is pronounced differently from a single consonant. It is not pronounced twice, but is held twice as long as a single consonant. And since the difference in the pronunciation of single and double consonants serves to distinguish between words, it requires

close attention.

Examples:

AD (he gives)	ÁLOM (dream)	HOZ (he brings)	HALOM (hill)
ADD (give !)	ÁLLOM (I stand)	HOZZ (bring)	HALLOM (I hear)

We also differentiate between the voiced and voiceless consonants. This is particularly important, as far as pronunciation is concerned.

The following chart shows the voiced consonants and below each of them, its voiceless counterpart. When the combinations voiced and voiceless, or voiceless and voiced occur, the first consonant is pronounced with or without voice depending on whether the second is voiced or voiceless.

Voiced consonants:	b, -, --, d, g, gy, -, j, -, l, ly, m, n, ny, r, v, z, zs
Voiceless consonants:	p, c, cs, t, k, ty, h, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, f, sz, s

For example (the pronunciation is indicated by the spelling in parentheses) :

B becomes P	in DARABKA	(DARAPKA)
D becomes T	in ADHAT	(ATHAT)
G becomes K	in RÁGTAM	(RÁKTAM)
V becomes F	in ÉVFORDULÓ	(ÉFFORDULÓ)

Notes to pronunciation.

1 If a word begins with a vowel it is generally linked in pronunciation with the preceding word. Example: NEM ESZEM LEVEST I do not eat soup .

2 When dividing words, each consonant, or digraph goes with the following vowel. Consecutive vowels are separated. Examples: MA-GYAR, IS-KO-LA, I-DE-GEN, A-ME-RI-KA-I, etc .

CHART OF LETTERS

VOWELS :

Short: a, e, i, o, ö, u, ü

Long: á, é, í, ó, õ, ú, ú

Front: e, é, i, í, ö, ó, ü, ú

Back: a, á, o, ó, u, ú

CONSONANTS :

Short: b, c, cs, d, f, gy, h, j, k, l, ly, m, n, ny, p, r, s, sz,
t, ty, v, zs

Long: bb, cc, ccs, dd, ff, gg, ggy, hh, jj, kk, ll, lly, mm,
nn, nny, pp, rr, ss, ssz, tt, tty, vv, zz, zzs

Voiced: b, -, --, d, g, gy, -, j, l, k, m, n, ny, r, v, z, zs

Voiceless: p, c, cs, t, k, ty, h, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, f, sz, s

CHAPTER II

STRESS AND INTONATION

In the Magyar language the stress is always on the first syllable of the word. Examples:

MA'GYAR KA'TONA MA'GYARORSZÁG IS'KOLA

Generally speaking, sentences which contain simple statements are pronounced with descending intonation.

Examples:

MA SZÉP AZ IDŐ. (Today the weather is nice.)

A TANITVÁNYOK IS MAGYARUL BESZÉLNEK. (The students also speak Magyar.)

Interrogative sentences, which begin with an interrogative pronoun or adverb, are pronounced with descending intonation..

HOL VAN A TANÁR? (Where is the teacher?) MERRE? (Which way?)

In other interrogative sentences the intonation rises to the syllable preceding the last, and falls sharply in the last syllable. For example:

A TANÁR MÉG MESSZE VAN? (Is the teacher far away yet?)

MESSZE? (far?)

OTT? (there?)

PART TWO

PARTS OF SPEECH

INTRODUCTION

Words are divided into nine "parts of speech", according to their functions .

(1) The VERB denotes action or a state of being.

For Example:

ÜLNI	(to strike)
ÉLNI	(to live)
ESNI	(to fall)
ÉBRÉDNI	(to awake)

(2) The NOUN is a naming word. The name of someone or something animate, inanimate, or abstract. For example:

KATONA	(soldier)
ASZTAL	(table)
GONDOLAT	(thought)
BUDAPEST	(Budapest)

(3) The ADJECTIVE is a describing word. It expresses a quality of a person or thing, that is, it modifies a noun or pronoun. For example:

JÓ	(good)
NAGY	(large)
BÁTOR	(brave)
ZÖLD	(green)

(4) The NUMERAL defines the quantity of units or the position occupied in a series by a person or thing.

For example:

ÖT	(five)
TIZEDIK	(tenth)
MÁSFÉL	(one and a half)
EZER	(thousand)

(5) The PRONOUN is a word which stands for a noun and has the same relationship with the rest of the sentence as the noun it replaces. For example:

ÉN	(I)
MI	(we)
EZ	(this)
KI?	(who?)
BÁRMI	(anything)

(6) The ARTICLE limits the noun it modifies. For example:

A, AZ	(the)
EGY	(a, an)

(7) The (BASIC) ADVERB modifies verbs, adjectives, or adverbs. It defines how, when, where, or to what degree something happens or someone is. For example:

MÁR	(already)
MAJD	(soon)
ITT	(here)
UTÁN	(after)

(8) The CONJUNCTION connects words or groups of words, and establishes relationships between them.

For example:

ÉS	(and)
DE	(but)
HA	(if)
VAGY	(or)

(9) The INTERJECTION is a cry or exclamation expressing a strong feeling or emotion. For example:

HAJ!	(hurray !)
JUJJ!	(ouch !)

CHAPTER I

THE VERB

The verb denotes action or a state of being, that is the verb expresses that someone or something is, exists or happens.

According to whether the action has an object or is limited to the subject itself, the verb is transitive or intransitive.

Verbs which take direct objects, in which the action is conceived as "going across" or "passing over" from the subject to a receiver object, are called TRANSITIVE VERBS.

For example:

PÁL <u>MEGÖLI</u> PÉTERT	(Paul <u>kills</u> Peter)
KATI <u>HOZ</u> EGY POHÁR VIZET	(Kati <u>brings</u> a glass of water)

Verbs which show no action at all or which represent action limited to the subject, and therefore can not take direct objects are called INTRANSITIVE VERBS. For example:

JULISKA JÓL <u>VAN</u>	(Juliska <u>is</u> well)
PÉTER AZ ÁGYON <u>FEKSZIK</u>	(Peter <u>lies</u> on the bed)

EXCEPTIONS: Every now and then an intransitive verb can also have an object. Such verbs as ÉLNI (to live), JÁRNI (to walk), ÁLLNI (to stand), are intransitive verbs in Magyar, still one says: NEHÉZ IDŐKET ÉLÜNK (we live hard "times"), or JÁRJA A SZOBÁT (he walks the floor), or MEGÁLIJA A SARAT (he stands his ground).

Note: Verbs, which end in -UL, -ÜL, -D in their root, are usually intransitive verbs; those which end in -T, -ÍT, -SZT in their root, are usually transitive. For example:

Intransitive:

A KOCSI JOBBRA FORDUL	(the car turns right)
A FOGOLY HOLNAP SZABADUL	(the prisoner will be free tomorrow)
KORÁN ÉBRED	(awakes early)
ITT ERED A PATAK	(here rises the creek)

Transitive:

HÁTAT FORDÍT	(he turns his back)
FOGLYOT SZABADÍT	(he liberates a prisoner)
MINDENKIT FELÉBRESZT	(he wakes up everybody)
ERESSZE EL A HAJAMAT	(let my hair go)

Transitive verbs in English may be used in the active voice (the dog bites him), or in the passive voice (he was

bitten by the dog) . Since there is no passive voice in Magyar, passive constructions in English must be transposed into the active voice when they are translated into Magyar.

A special form of the active voice in English is the reflexive construction (the dog bites himself) . Although it can be expressed in the same way in Magyar, Magyar uses another, intransitive verb, which is called a reflexive verb, to express the same idea.

KIND OF VERBS

THE ACTIVE VERB means that the subject acts upon the object. These verbs can be transitive and intransitive as well. Examples:

The subject*	acts	on the object**
PÁL (Paul)	ÜTI strikes	PÉTERT Peter)
AZ ESŐ the rain	ESIK falls)	
KATONA the soldier	FELÉBRED awakes)	
LÁNY the girl	FÉSÜLI combs	A HAJÁT her hair)

THE PASSIVE VERB is not used in Magyar, except in two cases: SZÜLETIK (is born), and DICSÉRTESSEK (be praised).

*) See page 93

**) See page 95

Examples :

GYERMEK SZÜLETIK AZ ANYÁTÓL (a child is born of the mother)
DICSÉRTESSÉK A JÉZUS KRISZTUS (be praised, the name of
Jesus Christ)

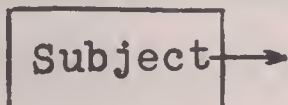
THE REFLEXIVE VERB means that the subject is the acting person and the receiver of the action as well.

Examples :

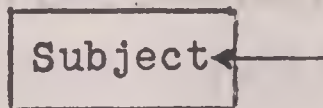
A KATONA MOSAKODIK (the soldier washes himself)
A LÁNY FÉSÜLKÖDIK (the girl combs herself)
AZ APA ÖLTÖZKÖDIK (the father dresses himself)

KIND OF VERBS SUMMARIZED

a) ACTIVE VERB



b) PASSIVE VERB



c) REFLEXIVE VERB



Transitive

Intransitive

Intransitive

and

only

only

Intransitive

THE CONJUGATION

By adding suffixes to the root of the verb we can express:

- 1 the number and the person of the subject
- 2 the person of the object
- 3 the mood of the action, and
- 4 the time of the action

THE NUMBER AND THE PERSON OF THE SUBJECT

Number and person is expressed by the personal suffix:

(ÉN) AD-OK (I give)	(MI) AD-UNK (we give)
(TE) AD-SZ (you give)	(TI) AD-TOK (you give)
(Ő) AD (he, she, it gives)	(ŐK) AD-NAK (they give)

In English we express the person and the number of the subject by using the personal pronoun along with the verb (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they). In Magyar the personal pronoun is usually omitted.

The shortest form of the verb, the third person singular (AD), is the root, and to this we add all the suffixes. Sometimes between the root of the verb and the suffix there is also a short linking vowel. For example:

VÁR-O-K	(I wait)
ÜT-Ö-K	(I strike)
AD-O-K	(I give)

THE PERSON OF THE OBJECT

The person of the object is expressed by a suffix which shows whether the object is definite or indefinite.

When we say AD-OK (I give) no definite object is shown. WHAT and HOW MUCH I give is not defined. ADOK (EGY) VALAMIT , (I give (one) something) . This suffix refers only to SOMETHING . In each person this is expressed by using different subjective personal suffixes. For example:

(ÉN) AD-OK (I give a)	(MI) AD-UNK (we give a)
(TE) AD-SZ (you give a)	(TI) AD-TOK (you give a)
(Ő) AD (he, she, it gives a)	(ŐK) AD-NAK (they give a)

When it is desired to define the object more exactly a different type of suffix (added to the root of the verb) is used. So, if we say AD-OM EZT AZ ALMÁT (I give you this apple), then we are speaking of a definite object (THIS apple), and the objective personal suffixes are added. For example:

(ÉN) AD-OM (I give the)	(MI) AD-JUK (we give the)
(TE) AD-OD (you give the)	(TI) AD-JÁTOK (you " ")
(Ő) AD-JA (he, she, it gives the)	(ŐK) AD-JÁK (they give the)

See table of conjugation also. Page 35-42.

DEFINITE CONJUGATION IS USED, when

(1) an object is preceded by the definite article

A, AZ. For example:

OLVASSA AZ UJSÁGOT	(he reads the newspaper)
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(2) the object is an understood object of definite

type. For example:

LÁTJA A VÁROST ?	(do you see the town ?)
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INDEFINITE CONJUGATION IS USED, with

(1) intransitive verbs. For example:

MEGYÜNK	(we go)
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(2) a vague general object. For example:

EMBEREKET LÁTUNK	(we see people)
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(3) an object qualified with a quantity-term. For example:

KÉT EMBERT LÁTUNK	(we see two men)
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(4) and if the object is ENGEM, TÉGED, MINKET, TITEKET (me, thee, us, ye) . For example:

ENGEM LÁT	(he sees me)
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TITEKET LÁTUNK	(we see you)
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THE "I-THEE" FORM

When the subject is the first person (I), and the object of the action is the familiar second person (Thee), Magyar uses a special form of conjugation, the "I-THEE" form. Thus "I hit you" is expressed by saying (ÉN) ÜTÖM ÖNT

but: "I hit thee" is expressed by the suffixes -LAK,-LEK, thus ÜTLEK.(I strike you).

Other examples:

ELFELEJTELEK	(I forget thee)
MEGRUGLAK	(I kick thee)

However only the first person is able to refer to the second familiar person with this verbal form. There are no suffixes expressing the same idea with other persons than the subject.

THE MOOD OF THE ACTION

The suffix added to the root of the verb can also express the mood of the action. Which means: HOW the action happens.

"ADOK" means "I am giving".The conditional mood is expressed in Magyar thus: "ADNÉK, ha..." (I would give if..). But someone may order me to give, thus permits, commands, or wishes that ADJAK (I shall give!)

In these (3) examples the acting person ÉN (I) did not change, and the definite object did not change either. However, the mood of the action did change (indicative, conditional, and imperative).

In the INDICATIVE MOOD there is only a short vowel between the root and the suffix:

AD-O-K	I give
HISZ-E-K	I believe

In the CONDITIONAL MOOD the -NA,-NE,-NÁ,-NÉ affixes can be found between the root of the verb and the personal suffix. For example:

AD-NÉ-K	(I would give)
HIN-NÉ-K	(I would believe)

This mood is used to produce an ingratiating effect, which the indicative mood can not. For example:

SZÜKSÉGEM VOLNA PÉNZRE (I am rather in need of money, or I need money).
--

In the Magyar IMPERATIVE MOOD we find the "j" affix, between the root and the verbal suffix. This is the sign of the imperative mood. For example:

AD-J-AK	(I shall give)
HIGY-J-EK	(I shall believe)

The POLITE IMPERATIVE is formed with the imperative of TETSZIK (it pleases) and the infinitive of the verb. For example:

EZT TESSÉK ELÖLVASNI	(please read this through)
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TESSÉK thus corresponds to "please", "kindly". Used interrogatively it means "I beg your pardon?", "what did you say?". It is also used when offering or giving someone something, much as the English expression "here you are". For example:

TESSÉK EZ AZ ÖNÉ	(here you are, this is your's)
TESSÉK? NEM HALLOM	(what did you say? I can't hear it!)

THE TIME OF THE ACTION

All the above examples are in the present tense. If we want to express the fact that a certain action happened in the past, then we must add another suffix to the root of the verb. Thus, AD-T-AM (I gave) shows that the action has already happened. If between the root of the verb and the personal suffix there is a T or TT, the verb is in the past tense.

Some verbs use a linking vowel between the sign of the past tense and the root. For example:

BONT-O-TT-AM	(I opened)
DOLGOZ-O-TT	(he worked)

There are also verbs which have two different forms.

For example:

ÁLL-T-AM (I stood)	can be	: ÁLL-O-TT-AM
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The past tense of the conditional mood and the future tense are formed not with suffixes, but by using auxiliary verbs.

The past tense of the conditional mood can be expressed by adding VOLNA (woul be) to the past tense of the verb. (VOLNA is 3rd person singular, conditional mood VAN). For example:

ADTAM VOLNA	(I would have given)
ADTÁL VOLNA	(you would have given)
ADOTT VOLNA	(he, she, it would have given)
ADTUNK VOLNA	(we would have given)
ADTATOK VOLNA	(you would have given)
ADTAK VOLNA	(they would have given)

By the use of adverbial expressions the present tense may become the equivalent of the English future tense. For example:

<u>HOLNAP</u> megyek	(I shall go <u>tomorrow</u>)
<u>MAJD</u> megyek	(I shall go <u>soon</u>)

When it is desired to stress futurity, a compound tense is formed with the present tense of FOG, as auxiliary and the infinitive of the main verb. For example:

ADNI FOGOK	(I shall give)
ADNI FOGSZ	(you will give)
ADNI FOG	(he, she, it will give)
ADNI FOGUNK	(we shall give)
ADNI FOGTOK	(you will give)
ADNI FOGNAK	(they will give)

Exception:

The future of VAGYOK (I am) is the present of LENNI (to become). See page: 35 For example:

HOLNAP NEM LESZEK ITT	(I shall not be here tomorrow)
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THE IK-VERBS

One verb group does not follow the pattern described above. These exceptions are called "IK-verbs" because, in the 3rd person singular present tense they take the suffix "IK". They are irregular only in the singular. Most of them are intransitive and therefore have no definite forms.

But ESZIK (eats), ISZIK (drinks), ALSZIK (sleeps) , and JÁTSZIK (plays) do have a definite conjugation.

Examples:

MOOD	(to escape)	(to be cold)
indicative	SZÖK-ÖM SZÖK-ÖL or SZÖK-SZ SZÖK- <u>IK</u> SZÖK-ÜNK SZÖK-TÖK SZÖK-NEK	FÁZ-OM FÁZ-OL FÁZ- <u>IK</u> FÁZ-UNK FÁZ-TOK FÁZ-NAK
conditional	SZÖK-NÉK or SZÖKNÉM SZÖK-NÉL SZÖK-NÉK SZÖK-NÉNK SZÖK-NÉTEK SZÖK-NÉNEK	FÁZ-NÉK or FÁZNÁM FÁZ-NÁL FÁZ-NÉK FÁZ-NÁNK FÁZ-NÁTOK FÁZ-NÁNAK
imperative	SZÖK-JEM SZÖK-JÉL SZÖK-JÉK SZÖK-JÜNK SZÖK-JETEK SZÖK-JENEK	FÁZ-ZAM FÁZ-ZÁL FÁZ-ZÉK FÁZ-ZUNK FÁZ-ZATOK FÁZ-ZANAK

There are few IK-verbs which follow the conjugation of regular verbs.

For example:

VÁL-OK	(I become)
VÁL-SZ	(you become)
VÁL-İK	(he, she, it becomes)
TÜN-ÖK	(I disappear)
TÜN-SZ	(you disappear)
TÜN-İK	(he, she, it disappear)

Sometimes colloquial speech changes the -M endings to -K in the first person singular. One hears UGROK (I jump), FÜRDÖK (I bathe), though this is grammatically incorrect.

CHART OF VERBAL MOODS AND TENSES

TENSE	INDICATIVE MOOD	CONDITIONAL MOOD	IMPERATIVE MOOD
PRESENT	indefinite (İK and regular) definite	indefinite (İK and regular) definite	indefinite (İK and regular) definite
PAST	indefinite definite	indefinite (past + VOLNA) definite	
FUTURE	indefinite (infinitive+FOG) definite		

WORD FORMATION FROM VERBS

THE INFINITIVE or VERBAL NOUN*

If we add -NI to the verbal root (in certain cases with a linking vowel), we get a verbal form (infinitive) which can be used as a noun. For example:

ADNI	(to give)
VENNI	(to take)
BESZÉLNI	(to speak)
KAPNI	(to receive)

Examples:

ADNI jobb, mint KAPNI (it is better to give than to receive)

When this verbal form has a definite subject, the personal endings -EM, -ED, -IE, -ÜNK, -ETEK, -IÖK; -OM, -OD, -IA, -UNK, -OTOK, -IÖK; -ÖM, -ÖD, -IE, -ÜNK, -ÖTÖK, -IÖK are added to the infinitive, which drops the -I. For example:

AZT LÁTNOM KELL	(I have to see it)
AZT LÁTNOTOK KELL	(you have to see it)
AZT LÁTNIA KELL	(he, she, it has to see it)
AZT LÁTNUK KELL	(we have to see it)
AZT LÁTNOTOK KELL	(you have to see it)
AZT LÁTNIÖK KELL	(they have to see it)

Other examples:

BESZÉLNEM SEM LEHET	(I can not even speak)
SZABAD EZT TENNIÖK ?	(are they permitted to do this)
SZABAD BESZÉLNEM ?	(may I speak ?)

THE PARTICIPLE or VERBAL ADJECTIVE

Present participle.

If we add -Ó, -Ő suffixes to the root of the verb, we

*) For other nouns formed of verbs, see page 47.

get a verbal form present participle which can be used as an adjective. For example:

MENŐ EMBER	(walking man)
SIETŐ EMBER	(hurrying man)
HALADÓ KOCSI	(advancing carriage)
MOSÓ RUHA	(wash dress)
ÍRÓ SZOBA	(writing room)
EBÉDLŐ TEREM	(dining room)
MOSÓ SZAPPAN	(wash soap)
HAMVAZÓ SZERDA	(Ash Wednesday)

Past participle.

All the above actions take place in the present.

However, if we add to the verbal root the -T or -TT suffix, we get adjectives which express completed action.

For example:

TAPASZTALT EMBER	(experienced man)
MEGÍRT LECKE	(written lesson)
ELSIETETT DÖNTÉS	(hurried decision)

Note that the form of the past participle generally is identical with the 3rd person singular, past tense indefinite form of the verb. For example, "he has experienced" and "experienced" are both TAPASZTALT; "he has written" and "written" are ÍRT; etc.

Future participle

If we add -ANDÓ or -ENDŐ to the verbal root, we get an adjective which refers to an action to take place in the future.

For example:

IRANDÓ KÖNYV	(the book to be written)
KÖVETENDŐ PÉLDA	(example to be followed)

THE GERUNDS

By adding -VA, -VE to the verbal root, we form gerunds. For example:

FUTVA ÉRTE UTÓL	(he caught up with him by running)
EGY ÓRA MULVA ÉRTE UTÓL	(he caught up with him after the passing of an hour)

By adding -VÁN, -VÉN to the verbal root, we form the past gerund. For example:

LEVELÉT MEGÍRVÁN ELMENT	(having written his letter, he left)
ŐT LÁTVÁN ELFORDULT	(having seen him, he turned away)

Instead of the gerund, especially its -VÁN, -VÉN form, Magyar prefers to use a subordinate clause. Thus the sentences above would in most cases have the following form:

MIUTÁN LEVELÉT MEGÍRTA, ELMENT	(after he wrote his letter, he left)
MINTHOGY ŐT MEGLÁTTA, ELFORDULT	(since he saw him, he turned away)

CHART OF VERBAL DERIVATIVES

INFINITIVE	:	-NI
PARTICIPLE,	present	-Ó, -Ő
	past	-T, -TT
	future	-ANDÓ, -ENDŐ
GERUND,	present	-VA, -VE
	past	-VÁN, -VÉN

EXAMPLES OF CONJUGATION

MOOD TENSE	TO BE (lenni)	TO BECOME (lenni)
present indicative	vagyok vagy <u>van</u> vagyunk vagytok vannak	leszek leszel <u>lesz</u> leszünk lesztek lesznek
past	voltam voltál volt voltunk voltatok voltak	lettem lettél lett lettünk lettetek lettek
future	leszek leszel lesz leszünk lesztek lesznek	lenni fogok (use present lenni fogsz indicative) lenni fog lenni fogunk lenni fogtok lenni fognak
conditional	volnék volnál volna volnánk volnátok volnának	lennék lennél lenne lennénk lennétek lennének
conditional past	lettem volna lettél volna lett volna lettünk volna lettetek volna lettek volna	lettem volna lettél volna lett volna lettünk volna lettetek volna lettek volna
imperative	legyek legyél or légy legyen legyünk legyetek legyenek	legyek legyél or légy legyen legyünk legyetek legyenek
Participle, present: Gerund,	való past : volt future : leendő present: past : lévő	levő or lévő lett leendő lévén

EXAMPLES OF CONJUGATION

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

MOOD TENSE	(to go)	(to come)	(to work)
present indicative	megyek mész <u>megy</u> megyünk mentek mennek	jövök jössz <u>jön</u> jövünk jöttök jönnek	dolgozom dolgozol <u>dolgozik</u> dolgozunk dolgoztok dolgoznak
past	mentem mentél ment mentünk mentetek mentek	jöttem jöttél jött jöttünk jöttetek jöttek	dolgoztam dolgoztál dolgozott dolgoztunk dolgoztatok dolgoztak
future	menni fogok menni fogsz menni fog menni fogunk menni fogtok menni fognak	jönni fogok jönni fogsz jönni fog jönni fogunk jönni fogtok jönni fognak	dolgozni fogok dolgozni fogsz dolgozni fog dolgozni fogunk dolgozni fogtok dolgozni fognak
conditional	mennék mennél menne mennénk mennétek mennének	jönnék jönnél jönne jönnénk jönnétek jönnének	dolgoznám dolgoznál dolgozna dolgoznánk dolgoznátok dolgoznának
conditional past	mentem volna mentél volna ment volna mentünk volna mentetek volna mentek volna	jöttem volna jöttél volna jött volna jöttünk volna jöttetek volna jöttek volna	dolgoztam volna dolgoztál volna dolgozott volna dolgoztunk " dolgoztatok " dolgoztak volna
impreative	menjek menj menjen menjünk menjenetek menjenek	jöjjek jöjjél jöjjön jöjjünk jöjjetek jöjjenek	dolgozzam dolgozzál dolgozzék dolgozzunk dolgozzatok dolgozzanak
Participle, present:	menő	jövő	dolgozó
past :	ment	jött	dolgozott
future :	menendő	jövendő	dolgozandó
Gerund, present:	menve	jöve	dolgozva
past :	menvén	jövén	dolgozván
Infinitive :	menni	jönni	dolgozni

EXAMPLES OF CONJUGATION

TRANSITIVE VERB

MOOD TENSE	INDEFINITE	DEFINITE	
	(to request)	"I-THEE" form	OBJECT: 3rd p.
present indicative	kérek kérsz kér kérünk kértek kérnek	kérlek	kérem kéred kéri kérjük kéritek kérik
past	kértem kértél kért kértünk kértetek kértek	kértelek	kértem kérted kérte kértük kértétek kérték
future	kérni fogok kérni fogsz kérni fog kérni fogunk kérni fogtok kérni fognak	kérni foglak	kérni fogom kérni fogod kérni fogja kérni fogjuk kérni fogjátok kérni fogják
conditional	kérnék kérnél kérne kérnénk kérnétek kérnének	kérnélek	kérném kérned kérné kérnénk kérnétek kérnék
conditional past	kértem volna kértél volna kért volna kértünk volna kértetek volna kértek volna	kértelek volna	kértem volna kérted volna kérte volna kértük volna kértétek volna kérték volna
imperative	kérjek kérj kérjen kérjünk kérjétek kérjenek	kérjelek	kérjem kérjed kérje kérjük kérjétek kérjék
Participle, present: kérő past : kért future : kérendő		Gerund, present: kérve past : kérvén Infinitive : kérni	

EXAMPLES OF CONJUGATION

TRANSITIVE VERB

MOOD TENSE	INDEFINITE (to buy, take)	DEFINITE	
		"I-THEE" form	OBJECTIVE:3rd p.
present indicative	veszek veszel <u>vesz</u> veszünk vesztek vesznek	vegyelek	veszem veszed veszi vesszük veszitek veszik
past	vettem vettél vett vettünk vettetek vettek	vettelek	vettem vetted vette vettük vettétek vették
future	venni fogok venni fogsz venni fog venni fogunk venni fogtok venni fognak	venni foglak	venni fogom venni fogod venni fogja venni fogjuk venni fogjátok venni fogják
conditional	vennék vennél venne vennének vennétek vennének	vennélek	venném vennéd venné vennének vennétek vennék
conditional past	vettem volna vettél volna vett volna vettünk volna vettetek volna vettek volna	vettelek volna	vettem volna vetted volna vette volna vettük volna vettétek volna vették volna
imperative	vegyek vegyél vegyen vegyünk vegyetek vegyenek	vegyelek	vegyem vegyed vegye vegyük vegyétek vegyék
Participle, present: vevő past : vett future : veendő		Gerund, present: véve past : vévén Infinitive : venni	

EXAMPLES OF CONJUGATION		TRANSITIVE VERB	
MOOD TENSE	INDEFINITE (to do, to put)	DEFINITE	
		"I-THEE" form	OBJECT: 3rd p.
present indicative	teszek teszel tesz teszünk tesztek tesznek	teszlek	teszem teszed teszi tesszük teszitek teszik
past	tettem tettél tett tettünk tettetek tettek	tettelek	tettem tetted tette tettük tettétek tették
future	tenni fogok tenni fogsz tenni fog tenni fogunk tenni fogtok tenni fognak	tenni foglak	tenni fogom tenni fogod tenni fogja tenni fogjuk tenni fogjátok tenni fogják
conditional	tennék tennél tenne tennék tennétek tennének	tennélek	tenném tennéd tenné tennék tennétek tennék
conditional past	tettem volna tettél volna tett volna tettünk volna tettetek volna tettek volna	tettelek volna	tettem volna tetted volna tette volna tettük volna tettétek volna tették volna
imperative	tegyek tegyél tegyen tegyünk tegyetek tegyenek	tegyelek	tegyem tegyed tegye tegyük tegyétek tegyék
Participle, present: tevő past : tett future : teendő		Gerund, present: téve past : tévén Infinitive : tenni	

EXAMPLES OF CONJUGATION

TRANSITIVE VERB

MOOD TENSE	INDEFINITE	DEFINITE
	(to believe. to trust)	
present indicative	hiszek hiszel <u>hisz</u> hiszünk hisztek hisznek	hiszem hiszed hiszi hisszük hiszitek hiszik
past	hittem hittél hitt hittünk hittetek hittek	hittem hitted hitte hittük hittétek hitték
future	hinni fogok hinni fogsz hinni fog hinni fogunk hinni fogtok hinni fognak	hinni fogom hinni fogod hinni fogja hinni fogjuk hinni fogjátok hinni fogják
conditional	hinnék hinnél hinne hinnénk hinnétek hinnének	hinném hinnéd hinné hinnénk hinnétek hinnék
conditional past	hittem volna hittél volna hitt volna hittünk volna hittetek volna hittek volna	hittem volna hitted volna hitte volna hittük volna hittétek volna hitték volna
imperative	higgyek higgyél or higgy higgyen higgyünk higgyetek higgyenek	higgyem higgyed or hidd higgye higgyük higgyétek higgyék
Participle,	present: hívő past : hitt future : hiendő	Gerund, present: híve past : hívén Infinitive : hinni

EXAMPLES OF CONJUGATION

TRANSITIVE IK- VERB

MOOD TENSE	INDEFINITE	DEFINITE	
	(to eat)	"I-THEE" form	OBJECT:3rd p.
present indicative	eszek eszél <u>eszik</u> eszünk esztek esznek	eszlek	eszem eszéd eszi esszük eszitek eszik
past	ettem ettél evett ettünk ettetek ettek	ettelek	ettem etted ette ettük ettétek ették
future	enni fogok enni fogsz enni fog enni fogunk enni fogtok enni fognak	enni foglak	enni fogom enni fogod enni fogja enni fogjuk enni fogjátok enni fogják
conditional	ennék ennél enne ennénk ennétek ennének	ennélek	enném ennéd enné ennénk ennétek ennék
conditional past	ettem volna ettél volna evett volna ettünk volna ettetek volna ettek volna	ettelek volna	ettem volna etted volna ette volna ettük volna ettétek volna ették volna
imperative	egyek egyél egyék együnk egyetek egyenek	egyelek	egyem egyed or edd egye együk egyétek egyék
Participle, present: evő past : evett future : eendő		Gerund, present: éve past : évén Infinitive : enni	

EXAMPLES OF CONJUGATION

TRANSITIVE IK-VERB

MOOD TENSE	INDEFINITE (to drink)	DEFINITE	
		"I-THEE" form	OBJECT: 3rd p.
present indicative	iszok oszol <u>iszik</u> iszunk isztok isznak	iszlak	iszom iszod issza isszuk isszátok isszák
past	ittam ittál ivott ittunk ittatok ittak	ittalak	ittam ittad itta ittuk ittátok itták
future	inni fogok inni fogsz inni fog inni fogunk inni fogtok inni fognak	inni foglak	inni fogom inni fogod inni fogja inni fogjuk inni fogjátok inni fogják
conditional	innék innál inna innánk innátok innának	innálak	innám innád inná innánk innátok innák
conditional past	ittam volna ittál volna ivott volna ittunk volna ittatok volna ittak volna	ittalak volna	ittam volna ittad volna itta volna ittuk volna ittátok volna itták volna
imperative	igyak igyál igyék igyunk igyatok igyanak	igyalak	igyam igya igyuk igyátok igyák
Participle, present : ivó past : ivott future : ivandó		Gerund, present : iva past : iván Infinitive : inni	

VERB BUILDING

New words in the Magyar language are often formed by the addition of affixes to the end or in the body of other words. The meaning of the new word is generally different from that of the basic word, and often a different part of speech. Verbs can be built from verbs and form substantives.

VERB-BUILDING ON VERBAL ROOTS

(a) Frequentative verbs are formed by various affixes. These verbs express the frequent repetition of the action of the root-verb. For example:

KÜLD	(sends)	KÜLD-Ö-Z	(keeps sending)
HAJLIK	(leans)	HAJL-O-NG	(keeps leaning)
LÉP	(steps)	LÉP-DEL	(keeps stepping)
		LÉP-E-GET	(keeps stepping)
MEGY	(goes)	MEN-DEGÉL	(keeps going)
JÁR	(walks)	JÁR-O-GAT	(walks frequently)
RÖPÜL	(flies)	RÖP-KÖD	(flies frequently)
BESZÉL	(talks)	BESZÉL-GET	(chatters)
TÉP	(tears)	TÉP-DES	(tears frequently)

(b) Instantaneous verbs express a quick single action.

For example:

ZÖRÖG	(rustles)	ZÖR-REN or ZÖR-DÜL	(rustles once)
CSAVAR	(twists)	CSAVAR-INT	(twists once)
DÖRÖG	(thunders)	DÖR-REN or DÖR-DÜL	(thunders once)

(c) Inchoative verbs express only the beginning of an action. For example:

ÉL	(lives)	ÉL-ED	(gets awake)
(MEG) SZÓL	(talks)	MEGSZÓL-AL	(starts talking)
(MEG) FUT	(runs)	MEGFUT-AMODIK	(starts running)

(d) Passive verbs are formed by adding the suffixes -ATIK, -ETIK, -TATIK, -TETIK to the root. For example:

AD	(gives)	AD-ATIK	(is given)
SZÜL	(gives birth)	SZÜL-ETIK	(is born)
NYIT	(opens)	NYIT-TATIK	(is opened)
DICSÉR	(praises)	DICSÉR-TETIK	(is praised)

(e) Causative verbs resemble closely the passive verbs, but their meaning is entirely different. They are trying to show that someone (other than us) is caused to act. Their suffixes are: -AT, -ET, -TAT, -TET. For example:

HORD	(carries)	HORD-AT	(causes to carry)
VON	(pulls)	VON-TAT	(causes to pull)
BESZÉL	(talks)	BESZÉL-TET	(causes to speak)

Verbs ending in -T add -TAT, -TET if the T is preceded by a vowel; if the T is preceded by a consonant -AT or -ET is used. For example:

NYIT	(opens)	NYIT-TAT	(causes to open)
LÁT	(sees)	LÁT-TAT	(causes to see)
SÜT	(bakes)	SÜT-TET	(causes to roast)

on the other hand

FEST	(paints)	FEST-ET	(causes to paint)
OSZT	(deals)	OSZT-AT	(causes to deal)
KELT	(wakes)	KELT-ET	(causes to wake)

(f) Reflexive verbs are formed by adding -KODIK, -KEDIK, -KÖDIK; -KOZIK, -KEZIK, -KÖZIK; -ÓDZIK, -ÖDZIK, -EDIK, -ÓDIK, or -ÖDIK. For example:

MOS	(washes)	MOS-A-KODIK	(washes himself)
EMEL	(lifts)	EMEL-KEDIK	(rises himself)
FÉSÜL	(combs)	FÉSÜL-KÖDIK	(combs himself)
IGÉR	(promises)	IGÉR-KEZIK	(promises himself)
TÖRÜL	(dries)	TÖRÜL-KÖZIK	(dries himself)

Reciprocal verbs are formed with the same suffixes.

They express a reciprocal action by two or more subjects (each on the other (s)). For example:

KERGET	(chases)	KÉT FIÚ KERGET-ÖDZIK	(two boys are chasing each other)
VER	(beats)	KÉT FIÚ VER-EKEDIK	(two boys fight each other)

(g) Potential verbs express a possible action. They are formed by adding -HAT, -HET to the verbal root. For example:

VÁR	(waits)	VÁR-HAT	(it is possible for him to wait)
BESZÉL	(talks)	BESZÉL-HET	(it is possible for him to speak)

VERB BUILDING FROM NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

(a) Verbs are made from nouns. They express an action in some way involving the noun. For example:

HEGEDŰ	(violin)	HEGEDŰ-L	(he is playing the violin)
HALÁSZ	(fisherman)	HALÁSZ-IK	(he is fishing)
AUTÓ	(car)	AUTÓ-ZIK	(he is driving a car)
TELEFON	(telephone)	TELEFON-ÁL	(he is telephoning)
RUHA	(clothes)	RUHÁ-Z	(he clothes)
TALP	(sole)	TALP-AL	(he puts on sole)
ÁG	(branch)	ÁG-AZIK	(it branches off)
LEVÉL	(letter)	LEVEL-EZ	(he corresponds)

(b) Verbs are formed from adjectives. They express the idea that the subject assumes or is made to assume the characteristics indicated by the adjectives. For example:

FEKETE	(black)	FEKETE-DIK	(darkens) intransitive
KÉK	(blue)	KÉK-ÜL	(becomes blue) intransitive
KÉK	(blue)	KÉK-LIK	(looks blue, shows itself blue)
NAGY	(large)	NAGY-ÍT	(enlarges) transitive
FEHÉR	(white)	FEHÉR-LIK	(looks white, shows itself white)

(c) Verbs are also formed from adjectives. They express opinions. For example:

SOK	(much)	SOK-AL	(finds it too much)
ROSSZ	(bad)	ROSSZ-AL	(disapproves)

(d) Verbs are formed from nouns or adjectives. They express behavior. For example:

ÜGYES	(skillful)	ÜGYES-KEDIK	(acts skillfully)
KIRÁLY	(king)	KIRÁLY-KODIK	(behaves like a king)
SZAMÁR	(ass)	SZAMÁR-KODIK	(behaves like a donkey)
KATONÁS	(soldierly)	KATONÁS-KODIK	(acts like a soldier)

FORMING SUBSTANTIVES FROM VERBS

We have already seen in the Chapter on "Word Formation from Verbs" (page 32) that nouns, adjectives or adverbs can be derived from verbs. These derivatives can be formed equally well from each verb. From many verbs, however, we can form further substantives, though we have no strict rules to guide us in doing so.

NOUNS are formed by

-ÁS, -ÉS, -AT, -ET endings added to the root of the verb. These nouns name actions, attitudes, and states of being. For example:

AD	(gives)	ADÁS	(giving)
VESZ	(takes)	VEVÉS	(taking)
SAJNÁL	(regrets)	SAJNÁLAT	(sympathy)
ÉL	(lives)	ÉLET	(life)

-VÁNY, -VÉNY suffixes form nouns which indicate the person acting, the doer. For example:

ÁLL	(stands)	ÁLLVÁNY	(stand)
SZÖKIK	(flees)	SZÖKEVÉNY	(fugitive)

-ÉK, -ÉL form nouns which name the instrument by which the action is performed. For example:

FED	(covers)	FEDÉL	(roof, top)
TERÍT	(spreads out)	TERÍTÉK	(cover)

-SÁG, -SÉG, -MÁNY, -MÉNY suffixes form nouns which express the result of the action. For example:

TANUL	(studies)	TANULSÁG	(moral of story)	TANULMÁNY	(study)
ÉL	(lives)	ÉLMÉNY	(experience)		
VESZÍT	(loses)	VESZTESEG	(loss)		

Some ADJECTIVES can be formed from verbs showing that the action expressed by the verb, is a permanent characteristic of someone or something. For example:

FÉL	(fears)	FÉLÉNK ember	(fearful man)
FÁZIK	(freezes)	FÁZÓS ember	(freezing man)
ÁRT	(harms)	ÁRTALMAS ital	(harmful drink)
SZÚR	(pierces)	SZÚRÓS túske	(piercing thorn)

CHAPTER II

THE NOUN

Nouns are names of things, animate, inanimate, or imaginary. Generally speaking, nouns are classified into two groups: proper nouns and common nouns.

THE PROPER NOUN denotes a single person or thing, and is always written with a capital letter.

Isten (God) Úr (Lord) Meváltó (Redeemer)	Written with a small letter, as in English, (gods), when referring to plural deities.
Teleki Pál (Paul Teleki) Szent István (Saint Stephen) Boldog Margit (Blessed Margaret)	The name of people.
Morzsza, Bikfic, Pejko	The name of animals.
Magyarország (Hungary) Amerika (America) Szabadság-tér (Liberty Square)	Geographic names. Written with small letters, when used as adjectives.
Katonai Nyelviskola (Army Language School) Keresztyén Ifjusági Egyesület (Young Men's Christian Association) Amerikai Magyar Népszava (American-Hungarian People's Voice) Szabad Szó (Free Word)	The names of institutions.

Order of words in names

The surname (last name) is used first, followed by the given (first) name, as in American telephone directories.

or military rosters. For example:

Kiss Ferenc	(Francis Kiss)
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Titles of nobility and professional titles may be used before as after the name. For example:

Gróf Teleki Pál or Teleki Pál gróf	(Count Paul Teleki)
Dr. Bíró Lajos or Bíró Lajos dr.	(Dr. Louis Bíró)

Titles of address (Mrs., and Miss, etc.) follow the names. For example:

Kiss Ferenc úr	(Mr. Francis Kiss)
Kovács kisasszony	(Miss Kovács)

Magyar has separate words for "Mr." and "Miss", but there is no separate word for "Mrs."; instead the simple ending -NÉ is attached to the name. For example:

Kissné	(Mrs. Kiss)
Kiss Istvánné	(Mrs. Stephen Kiss)

In addressing letters, the word ÚR and ÚRNŐ (ÚRASSZONY) are used after the full name. For example:

Kovács István úrnak	(to Mr. Stephen Kovács)
Kiss Ferencné úrnőnek	(to Mrs. Francis Kiss)

-ÉK added to names and to some other nouns makes them plural. For example:

Kovácsék	(the Kovács's the Smiths)
Péterék	(the Péters)
katonáék	(the soldiers)

THE COMMON NOUN. Names which are not proper nouns are called common nouns. For example:

KATONA	(soldier)
ASZTAL	(table)
NAP	(sun, day)
MAGYAR	(Hungarian)
JÁTÉK	(game)
TANULSÁG	(moral of story)

Suffixes are added to nouns for various functions. For example nouns generally form the plural by adding -K, with the linking vowels -A-, -E-, -O-, -Ö-. For example:

ÖRÖM	(joy)	ÖRÖMÖK	(joys)
ASZTAL	(table)	ASZTALOK	(tables)
HÁZ	(house)	HÁZAK	(houses)
MAGYAR	(Hungarian)	MAGYAROK	(Hungarians)
EMBER	(man)	EMBEREK	(men)

When the noun is used as a direct object, it receives a -T ending. For example:

ÖRÖM	(joy)	ÖRÖMÖT	(joy)	(objective cases)
ASZTAL	(table)	ASZTALT	(table)	
NAP	(sun, day)	NAPOT	(sun, day)	
MAGYAR	(Hungarian)	MAGYART	(Hungarian)	
JÁTÉK	(play)	JÁTÉKOT	(play)	

We deal in detail with the different suffixes in Part Three, under the Chapters "OBJECT" and "ADVERBS". See pages 95 and 97.

NOUN-BUILDING

We have already seen in the chapter on verbs that nouns can be formed from verbs. This chapter treats the formation of nouns from words which, in the main, are not verbs.

-SÁG, -SÉG form nouns usually of abstract or collective nature. For example:

SZÉP	(beautiful)	SZÉPSÉG	(beauty)
EGY	(one)	EGYSÉG	(unity)
NAGY	(large)	NAGYSÁG	(size)
MAGYAR	(Hungarian)	MAGYARSÁG	(Magyardom, all Hungarians)

-ALOM, -ELEM form nouns, usually of abstract meaning, from verbs. For example:

FÉLNI	(to fear)	FÉLELEM	(fear)
FOGNI	(to catch)	FOGALOM	(idea, notion)
NYUGODNI	(to rest)	NYUGALOM	(peace, quiet)
HATNI	(to effect)	HATALOM	(power)

-ÁSZ, -ÁSZAT, -ÉSZ, -ÉSZET form nouns thus:

MŰ	(work)	MŰVÉSZ	(artist)	MŰVÉSZET	(art)
NYELV	(tongue)	NYELVÉSZ	(linguist)	NYELVÉSZET	(philology)

-KA, -KE, -SKA, -SKE, -CSKA, -CSKE are used as diminutive suffixes, often forming terms of endearment.

For example:

MÁRIA	(Marie)	MARIKA	or	MÁRIÁCSKA	(dear little Mary)
JÚLIA	(Julia)	JULIKA	or	JULISKA	(dear little Julia)
KATI	(Kathy)	KATIKA			(dear little Kathy)

CHAPTER III

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

There are three degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, and superlative.

The positive degree denotes the simple existence of a quality, but does not compare it with a similar quality in any other being or thing. For example:

SZÉP VIRÁG	(nice flower)
NAGY HÁZ	(big house)
KIS EMBER	(little man)

The comparative degree denotes that the quality exists to a greater or less degree than in another object. In that case we show the stronger quality by adding -BB (or on rare occasion simply -B) to the positive adjective. For example:

EZ A VIRÁG SZEBB MINT AZ	(this flower is nicer than that)
EZ A HÁZ KISEBB MINT AZ	(this house is smaller than that)
GAZDAGABB A BARÁTJÁNÁL	(he is richer than his friend)

Note, that "than" can be expressed either by MINT or by the suffix -NÁL, -NÉL. For example:

Positive:

EZ OLYAN NAGY MINT AZ (this is as big as that)

Comparative:

EZ NAGYOBB MINT AZ (this is bigger than that)

or

EZ NAGYOBB ANNÁL (this is bigger than that)

The superlative denotes the greatest or the least degree of the quality among all beings and objects compared. It is formed by adding the -LEG prefix and -BB suffix to the positive adjective. For example:

A LEGSZEBB VIRÁG (the nicest flower)
A LEGNAGYOBB HÁZ (the biggest house)

An emphatic or absolute superlative is formed by prefixing -LEGES to the superlative. For example:

EZ A LEGESLEGSZEBB VIRÁG (this is the nicest flower(of all))
EZ A LEGESLEGNAGYOBB HÁZ (this is the biggest house(of all))

Exceptions:

(1) In the comparative degree a few complex adjectives (that is adjectives which are combinations of two roots) do not take on the suffix -BB at the end of the word; instead, they insert it in the middle. For example:

NAGYOBBFOKÚ (of greater degree)
JOBBMÓDÚ (of better situation)

(2) The comparison of some adjectives is irregular.

For instances:

JÓ	(good)	JOBB	(better)	LEGJOBB	(best)
SZÉP	(nice)	SZEBB	(nicer)	LEGSZEBB	(nicest)
SOK	(many)	TÖBB	(more)	LEGTÖBB	(most)

(3) Adjectives which end in -SÓ, -SŐ form the superlative not from the comparative but from the positive.

For example:

LEGALSÓ	(lowest)
LEGFELSŐ	(highest)

(4) There is a special use for the comparative of the adjective, when we are not comparing, but merely wish to emphasize the positive of the adjective. For example:

HOSSZABB ÚTRA MENT (he went on a quite long journey)

Originally we wish to say that he went on a journey, which was longer than the usual (long) journey. This idea can be conveyed in English by the use of "quite", "really", "rather", etc.

TYPES OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives formed from substantives by the suffixes -S, -Ű, -Ű mean a person or thing which possesses something.

For example:

KENYÉR	(bread)	KENYERES	(bread seller)
SZÍN	(color)	SZÍNES	(colored)
NAGY LÁB	(big foot)	NAGYLÁBÚ	(big-footed)

The suffixes -TALAN, -TELEN, -TLAN, -TLEN express the idea that a person or thing lacks something. For example:

VAGYON	(wealth)	VAGYONTALAN	(penniless)
SZEM	(eye)	SZEMTELEN	(eyeless)
FÜL	(ear)	FÜLETLEN	(earless)

Adjectives ending in -I indicate the origin of the person or thing. For example:

AMERIKA	(America)	AMERIKAI	(American)
BUDAPEST	(Budapest)	BUDAPESTI	(from Budapest)
EMBER	(man)	EMBERI	(human)
HÁZ	(house)	HÁZI	(domestic, from the house)

The suffixes -SÓ, -SŐ, -DIK indicate relative position. For example:

ALSÓ	(lower)	ELSŐ	(first)
FELSŐ	(upper)	UTOLSÓ	(last)
TIZEDIK	(tenth)	NAGYOBBIK	(the bigger one)

-KA, -KE, -S, -DAD, -DED are diminutive suffixes. For example:

KICSI	(little)	KICSIKE	(tiny)
KIS	(little)	KISDED	(little one)

CHART OF ADJECTIVES

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
NAGY (big)	NAGYOBB (bigger)	(LEGES) LEGNAGYOBB (most) biggest
-	-BB (-B)	(-LEGES) -LEG

CHAPTER IV

TERMS OF QUANTITY

When we talk about the quantity of things, we say

EGY (one) ÖT (five) KÉTSZÁZ (two hundred)	cardinal numbers
SOK (many) KEVÉS (few) NÉHÁNY (some)	indefinite terms of quantity

Adjectives called ordinal numbers are formed from the cardinal numbers in both Magyar and English. In Magyar ordinal numbers are formed from cardinal numbers by adding a vowel and -DIK. A period is put after numerals to numerals to show that they are used as ordinal numbers. For example:

EGY	ELSŐ	(1.)(first)	} ordinal numbers
HÁROM	HARMADIK	(3.)(third)	
TÍZ	TIZEDIK	(10.)(tenth)	
SZÁZ	SZÁZADIK	(100.)(hundredth)	

Special usages:

(a) The cardinal numbers may be repeated in Magyar to show the division of the things referred to into equal groups. This constitution gives the effect of the English "in (by) twos, threes, etc.". For example:

MINDEN FÜLKÉBEN KÉT-KÉT EMBER ÜL	(the men sit in pairs in each compartment)
MINDENKINEK TÍZ-TÍZ DOLLÁRT AD	(he give ten dollars to each person)

(b) In Magyar the fraction one-half is expressed by FÉL. When the FÉL is added to a number another construction is made. For example:

EGY ÉS FÉL	MÁSFÉL	(one and a half)
KETTŐ ÉS FÉL	HARMADFÉL	(two and a half)
HÁROM ÉS FÉL	NEGYEDFÉL	(three and a half)

That means that "two and a half of the third", "four and a half of the fifth", etc.

(c) All fractions, except one-half, are formed by dropping the -IK ending from the ordinal number. For example:

ÖTÖDIK (fifth)	EGY ÖTÖD	(1/5)	(one fifth)
TIZEDIK (tenth)	EGY TIZED	(1/10)	(one tenth)
SZÁZADIK (hundredth)	EGY SZÁZAD	(1/100)	(one hundredth)

(d) We should note that in Magyar the numerals are written out in letters up to one hundred. They are written as one word up to two thousand. Above 2,000 they are generally written in groups of three. For example:

1949 = EZERKILENC SZÁZNEGYVENKILENC
1,310.510 = EGYMILLIÓ-HÁROMSZÁZTÍZEZER-ÖTSZÁZTÍZ

CHART OF QUANTITY TERMS

NUMBERS		INDEFINITE TERMS
CARDINAL	ORDINAL	
EGY (one)	ELSŐ (first)	MIND (all)
KETTŐ (two)	MÁSODIK (second)	SOK (many)
HÁROM (three)	HARMADIK (third)	KEVÉS (few)
		NEHÁNY (some)

CHAPTER V

THE PRONOUN

Pronouns are used in place of nouns and adjectives. Instead of the name of the speaker one may say ÉN (I), instead of SZÉP (beautiful) one may say OLYAN (such), and instead of ÖT (five) one may say ANNYI (that many).

Pronouns are divided into eight groups:

- (1) Personal Pronouns,
- (2) Reflexive Pronouns,
- (3) Reciprocal Pronouns,
- (4) Possessive Pronouns,
- (5) Demonstrative Pronouns,
- (6) Interrogative Pronouns,
- (7) Relative Pronouns, and
- (8) Indefinite Pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns are used instead of names of persons. They are used in Magyar only for special emphasis or clarity. The personal pronouns are:

ÉN	(I)	MI	(we)
TE, MAGA, ÖN	((thou)you)	TI, MAGUK, ÖNÖK	((ye)you)
Ő	(he, she, it)	ŐK	(they)

The familiar forms which have disappeared from English ("thou", "ye") are much used in Magyar in speaking to

- (a) members of one's own family,
- (b) old friends and colleagues, and
- (c) children and animals

They are also used, as in English, in addressing the deity and in poetic language.

In Magyar the polite form of address is in the third person. The "polite" pronouns are **MAGA, ÖN, MAGUK, ÖNÖK**, all of which require the 3rd PERSON OF THE VERB.

For example:

ÖN JÖN	(you are coming)
ÖNÖK JÖNNEK	(you people are coming)
MAGA MEGY	(you are going)
MAGUK MENNEK	(you people are going)

Note: ÖN and ÖNÖK are more formal than MAGA and MAGUK.

The latter are also used as reflexive pronouns. See next page.

The declension of the pronoun is very irregular.

The objective (accusative) case for example is:

ENGEM	(me)	MINKET, BENNÜNKET	(us)
TÉGED, MAGÁT, ŐNT	(you)	TITEKET, BENNETEKET, MAGUKAT,	
		ÖNÖKET	(you)
ŐT	(him, her, it)	ŐKET	(them)

The pronoun does not take on adverbial endings; instead the adverbial particles take on pronoun endings. Therefore the declension of the pronoun with the adverbial particle **-BAN, -BEN** (in) is as follows:

BENNEM	(in me)	BENNÜNK	(in us)
BENNED	(in you)	BENNETEK	(in you)
BENNE	(in him, her, it)	BENNÜK	(in them)

With the adverbial particle **-VAL, -VEL** (with) :

VELEM (with me)	VELÜNK (with us)
VELED (with you)	VELETEK (with you)
VELE (with him,her,it)	VELÜK (with them)

With the adverbial particle **-RA, -RE** (onto) :

RÁM (onto me)	RÁNK (onto us)
RÁD (onto you)	RÁTOK (onto you)
RÁ (onto him,her,it)	RÁJUK (onto them)

Sometimes for stress the personal pronoun is prefixed to a particle which already has a pronoun suffix. For example:

ÉN BENNEM (in me,within me)	
ÉN VELEM (with me)	
ÉN RÁM (onto me)	
ÉNRAJTAM (on me)	MIRAJTUNK (on us)
TERAJTAD (on you)	TIRAJTATOK (on you)
ŐRAJTA (on him,her,it)	ŐRAJTUK (on them)

NEKEM (for me) is expressed often by SZÁMOMRA, or RÉSZEMRE. For example:

NEKEM VETTE EZT AZ ÓRÁT	} (he bought this watch for me)
SZÁMOMRA VETTE EZT AZ ÓRÁT	
RÉSZEMRE VETTE EZT AZ ÓRÁT	

Note: Postpositions, standing after pronouns, are declined in the same way. For example:

(ÉN) UTÁNAM (after me)	(MI) UTÁNUNK (after us)
(TE) UTÁNAD (after you)	(TI) UTÁNATOK (after you)
(Ő) UTÁNA (after him,her,it)	(Ő) UTÁNUK (after them)
FÖLÖTTEM (above me)	FÖLÖTTÜNK (above us)
FÖLÖTTED (above you)	FÖLÖTTETEK (above you)
FÖLÖTTE (above him,her,it)	FÖLÖTTÜK (above them)

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns are used when the action "is reflected upon" the subject. Reflexive pronouns are built by adding the personal endings to MAG-. Thus:

MAGAM	(myself)	MAGUNK	(ourselves)
MAGAD	(yourself)	MAGATOK	(yourselves)
MAGA	(him-,her-,itself)	MAGUK	(themselves)

For example:

MAGAM VAGYOK	(I am by myself)
MEGVÁGTA MAGÁT	(he cut himself)
FÉSÜLI MAGÁT	(he combs himself)

These pronouns also have separate forms used to form emphatic subjects. Note the changes in form and the three combinations written together. Thus:

ÉN MAGAM	(ENMAGAM)	(I myself)
TE MAGAD	(TENMAGAD)	(you yourself)
Ő MAGA	(ÖNMAGA)	(he himself, she herself, it itself)
MI MAGUNK	(MIMAGUNK)	(we ourselves)
TI MAGATOK	(TIMAGATOK)	(you yourselves)
ŐK MAGUK	(ÖNMAGUK)	(they themselves)

Examples:

ÖNMAGA NEM MEGY	(he himself can't move)
ENMAGAMAT VÁDOLOM	(I blame myself)

Sometimes the word SAJÁT (own) is used instead of the emphatic personal pronoun. Thus

SAJÁT MAGAMAT VÁDOLOM (I blame myself)
--

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS

When the action of two or more acting parties is distributed reciprocally between them, we use the reciprocal pronoun EGYMÁS (EGY:one, MÁS:other) instead of personal pronouns. For example:

LÁTJUK EGYMÁST	(we see each other)
MEGFÉRNEK EGYMÁSSAL	(they get along with each other)
VEREKEDNEK EGYMÁSSAL	(they fight with each other)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

ENYÉM (mine)	MIENK (ours)
TIED (yours)	TIETEK (yours)
ÖVÉ (his,her,its)	ÖVÉK (theirs)

Examples :

EZ A KÖNYV AZ ENYÉM	(this book is mine)
EZ A HÁZ AZ ÖVÉ	(this house is his)
AZ ASZTAL A MIENK	(the table is ours)

In the case of more than one possession the possessive pronoun receives an -I (and not -K as the plain plural) . For example :

ENYÉIM (mine)	MIEINK (ours)
TIEID (yours)	TIEITEK (yours)
ÖVÉI (his,her,its)	ÖVÉIK (theirs)

Examples :

EZEK A KÖNYVEK AZ ENYÉIM	(these books are mine)
A HÁZAK AZ ÖVÉI	(the houses are his)

The possessive pronoun in Magyar can be expressed also by a possessive suffix added to the possession.

	one possession	more possessions
MY is expressed by	-M	-IM
YOUR	-D	-ID
HIS,HER,ITS	-A,-JA,-E,-JE	-AI,-JAI,-EI,-JEI
OUR	-NK	-INK
YOUR	-TOK,-TEK,-TÖK	-ITOK,-TEK
THEIR	-K	-IK

For example:

One possession:

(AZ ÉN) HÁZAM (my house)	(A MI) HÁZUNK (our house)
(A TE) HÁZAD (your house)	(A TI) HÁZATOK (your house)
(AZ Ő) HÁZA (his house)	(AZ Ő) HÁZUK (their house)

More possession:

(AZ ÉN) HÁZAIM(my houses)	(A MI)HÁZAINK (our houses)
(A TE) HÁZAID(your houses)	(A TI)HÁZAITOK (your houses)
(AZ Ő) HÁZAI (his houses)	(AZ Ő)HÁZAIK (their houses)

Note: words ending in short vowel do not take -JAI, -JEI (sing. 3rd person), only -I in case of more possessions.

For example:

KATONÁJA (his soldier)	KATONÁI (his soldiers)
------------------------	------------------------

Words ending in a vowel lengthen the vowel if short, and take the links -JU-, -JÜ- before -K (not before -IK). For

example:

KATONA (soldier)	KATONÁJUK KATONÁIK	(their soldier) (their soldiers)
SZOBA (room)	SZOBÁJUK SZOBÁIK	(their room) (their rooms)

Words ending in a consonant require a linking vowel. For -M as for plural, and for -IM it is identical with the suffix of "his, her, its,". For example:

ABLAK (window)	ABLAK-O-K (windows)	ABLAK-A (his window)
<u>therefore:</u>	ABLAK-O-M (my window)	ABLAK-A-IM (my windows)
HÁZ (house)	HÁZ-A-K (houses)	HÁZ-A (his house)
<u>therefore:</u>	HÁZ-A-M (my house)	HÁZ-A-IM (my houses)

The possessor suffix -É, added to nouns (MAGA, MAGUK, ÖN, ÖNÖK behave like nouns), provides a form which we can call the possessor-pronoun : it combines the possessor and a pronoun representing the possession. Plurality is shown by the same -I as above, it is however, often dropped, especially when -É follows a vowel. For example:

EZ A HÁZ A BARÁTOMÉ	(this is my friend's house)
KIÉ EZ A HÁZ ?	(whose house is this ?)
BARÁTJÁÉ EZEK ?	(are these your friend's ?)
A KATONÁÉ EZEK A PUSKÁK.	(these are the soldier's rifles)

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

If everyone can see the book on the table, we do not have to name it, if we point at it. We can simply say: EZ (this). If the book has red binding, we can say: ILYEN (such); and finally, if there are three books on the table we can say: ENNYI (this much). These words are demonstrative pronouns.

The demonstrative pronouns in English are: this(one), these, that(one), those. In Magyar the demonstrative pronouns, which contain front vowels refer to things nearby; those with back vowels refer to distant things.

The most frequently used demonstrative pronouns are:

In place of nouns:

EZ*	(this)
AZ**	(that)
EMEZ	(this other)
AMAZ	(that other)
UGYANEZ	(the same as this)
UGYANAZ	(the same as that)

Examples:

EZ AZ ÉN HÁZAM	(this is my house)
AZ NEM AZ ÉN HÁZAM	(this is not my house)
EMEBBE A SZOBÁBA MENJEN	(go in this other room)
UGYANEBBŐL ADJON	(give me from the same)
UGYANAZT ADJA AMIT TEGNAP ADOTT	(give the same as yesterday)

*) EZ-VEL = EVVEL; EZ-A = E EME

**) AZ-VAL = AVVAL; AZ-A = A AMA

In place of adjectives:

ILY, ILYEN, EMILYEN (one like this)
OLY, OLYAN, AMOLYAN (one like that)
ILYESFÉLE (one somewhat like this)
OLYASFÉLE (one somewhat like that)
UGYANILYEN (one exactly like this)
UGYANOLYAN (one exactly like that)
EKKORA (this big)
AKKORA (that big)

Examples:

ILYEN KÖRÜLMÉNYEK KÖZÖTT	(in these circumstances)
ILYEN PAPIRT VEGYEN	(buy a paper like this)
AMOLYAN PAPIRT VEGYEN	(buy a paper like that)
OLYAN PAPIRT VEGYEN MINT EZ	(buy a paper like this)
ILYESFÉLE HÁZAT AKAROK	(I want to have a house somewhat like this)
UGYANOLYAN HÁZAT AKAROK	(I want to have a house exactly like that)
EKKORA HALAT FOGOTT	(he caught a fish this big)
AKKORA MINT EGY HÁZ	(it is as big as a house)

In place of numerals:

ENNYI (this much)
ANNYI (that much)
UGYANENNYI (exactly this much)
UGYANANNYI (exactly that much)

Examples:

MENNYIT AKAR? ENNYI ELÉG?	(how much do you want? is this much enough?)
ANNYIT AKAROK, MINT Ő	(I want to have as much as he wants)
ADJON ISMÉT UGYANENNYIT	(give me exactly this much again)
UGYANANNYIT AKAROK MINT Ő	(I want to have exactly as much as he wants)

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Interrogative pronoun is one that introduces a question either direct or indirect.

KI? (who?) asks concerning persons

MI? (what?) asks identity of an object or matter in question

MELY? MELYIK (which?) asks the identity of one or more persons or things in a group

Examples: : :

KI AZ OTT?	(who is that there?)
KIT LÁT?	(whom do you see?)
MI AZ?	(what is that?)
MIT AKAR?	(what do you want?)
MIVEL ÍR?	(what are you writing with?)
MELYIK EMBER?	(which man?)

In Magyar the interrogative quantity terms and interrogative quality terms are grouped under the interrogative pronouns, although having adjective force.

Interrogative Quality Terms (standing for adjectives):

MILY? MILYEN? MIFÉLE? MIFAJTA? MINŐ? (what sort of?)
MEKKORA? (what size of?)

Examples:

MILYEN CIPŐT KERES?	(what sort of shoe are you looking for?)
MILYENT KERES?	(what sort are you looking for?)
MIFÉLE ASZTALRÓL VOLT SZÓ?	(what sort of table was discussed?)
MEKKORA KALAPOT VISEL?	(what size of hat are you wearing?)
MEKKORA A HÁZ?	(how big is the house?)

Interrogative Quantity Terms standing for numerals :

HÁNY? (how many?)
MENNYI? (how much?)
HÁNYADIK? (which by number ?)

Examples :

HÁNY EMBER VAN ITT?	(how many persons are here?)
MENNYIT AKAR?	(how much do you want?)
HÁNYADIK SZÉKEN ÜL?	(on which numbered chair are you sitting?)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

A relative pronoun is one which relates to an antecedent substantive which may be either expressed or implied. In Magyar the relative pronouns are made by prefixing A- to the interrogative pronouns.

AKI (who) is used when the antecedent is a person
AMI* (that, what) may refer to a thing
AMELY, AMELYIK (which) may refer to a person or a thing in a group

Examples :

AZ EMBER, AKI BESZÉL, MAGYAR	(the man who speaks is a Magyar
(AZ EMBER) AKI JÖN, AZ APÁM	((the man) who comes is my father)
AKI SZERETI A BORT, ROSSZ EMBER NEM LEHET	(one who likes wine, can not be a bad man)
AMIT KAPTUNK MIND ROSSZ VOLT	(what we got was all bad)
AZ, AMIT LÁTTÁL JÓ KABÁT VOLT	(that, what you saw was a good coat)
AZ A KUTYA, AMELYIK UGAT, NEM HARAP	(the dog which barks does not bite)

*) In colloquial Magyar AMI is used some times instead of AMELY.

Relative Quality Terms (standing for adjectives):

AMILYEN, AMINŐ (such (kind, sort) as)
AMEKKORA ((such) big as)

Examples:

OLYAT VEGYEN, AMILYET KAP (buy the kind you can get)
AKKORA LÉTRA KELL, AMEKKORA A HÁZ (we need a ladder as big
as the house)

Relative Quantity Terms (standing for numerals):

AHÁNY (as many as)
AMENNYI (as much as)
AHÁNYADIK (the one of a given number)

Examples:

AHÁNY KÖNYVET OLVASTAM, MIND JÓ VOLT (all the books I
have read, were good)
ANNYIT ADOK, AMENNYIT KÉRTÉL (I will give you
as much money as you asked for)
AHÁNYADIK SORBAN KAPOK JEGYET, OTT ÜLÖK (I will take a
seat in whatever row I can get a ticket;
In which ever row I can get a ticket,
there I will sit)

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

These pronouns stand in place of indefinite, uncertain nouns, adjectives, and numerals. To build indefinite pronouns in Magyar, modifying prefixes are to added to the pronouns introduced in the previous sections.

VALA (some) gives:

VALAKI (someone)
VALAMI (something)
VALAMILYEN, VALAMIFÉLE, VALAMINŐ (some sort of)
VALAMEKKORA (of some size)
VALAHÁNY (however many, all, every)
VALAMENNYI (however much, all)
VALAMELY, VALAMELYIK (someone of a group)

Examples:

VALAKI KOPOG	(someone is knocking)
LÁTOK VALAMIT	(I see something)
ADJON VALAMILYEN ITALT	(give me some sort of a drink)
MEKKORA VOLT? VALAMEKKORA	(how big was it? it was of some size)
VALAHÁNYSZOR RÁ NÉZEK, FÁJ A FEJEM	(as often as I look at him, I get a headache)
IDE JÖTTEK VALAMENNYIEN	(all came here)
ADOK NEKED VALAMENNYIT	(I give you some)
VALAMELYIK ŐR LŐTT	(some of the guards shot) one

AKÁR, BÁR (any, - so ever) give:

AKÁRKI, BÁRKI	(whoever, anybody)
AKÁRMI, BÁRMI	(whatever, anything)
AKÁRMILYEN, BÁRMILYEN, AKÁRMIFÉLE, BÁRMIFÉLE, BÁRMINŐ, AKÁRMINŐ	(any sort of, whatever sort of)
AKÁRMEKKORA, BÁRMEKKORA	(of any size, of whatever size)
AKÁRHÁNY	(however many)
AKÁRMENNYI, BÁRMENNYI	(however much)
AKÁRMELYIK, BÁRMELYIK	(anyone of a group)

Examples:

AKÁRKI KÉRDEZ ÖNTŐL VALAMIT, NE FELELJEN	(anybody asks you something, do not answer)
BÁRKIT LÁT, AZONNAL SZÓLJON	(whoever you see, report immediately)
AKÁRMI LESZ, ITT MARADOK	(whatever will happen, I will stay here)
BÁRMIT KÉRDEZEK, NEM VÁLASZOL	(whatever I ask him, he does not answer)
MONDHAT BÁRMIT, NEM HALLOM	(you can say anything, I can not hear you)
ITT VEHET AKÁRMILYEN KÖNYVET	(you may buy any sort of books here)
BÁRMIFÉLE EMBER KOPOG, ERESSZE BE	(whoever (whatever type of man) knocks on your door, let him in)
AKÁRMEKKORA HEGYRE FELMÁSZOK	(I climb up mountains of any size)
AKÁRHÁNY EMBERREL BESZÉLTEM, EGYIK SEM LÁTTA	(no matter how many men I spoke to, no one has seen him)
ADHAT AKÁRMENNYIT	(you may give me as many much as you wish)
AKÁRMELYIK KOCSIT MEGVESZEM	(I will buy any car)

MINDEN (every,all) gives:

MINDENKI (everyone)
MIND,MINDEN (everything,every,all)
MINDENFÉLE (of every sort,all sorts of)

Examples:

MINDENKI MARADJON ITT (everybody stay here)
MINDEN MEBER HALANDÓ (every man is mortal)
MIND MEGHALTAK (all died)
MINDENT ADJON VISSZA (give back everything)
MINDENFÉLE EMBERT LÁTTAM (I saw all sorts of people)

SE,SEM (no-) give:

SENKI* (nobody)
SEMMI (nothing)
SEMILYEN,SEMMIFÉLE,SEMINŐ (no sort of)
SEMEKKORA (of no size)
SEMENNYI (of no quantity,none)
SEMELYIK (none of a group)

Examples:

SENKI SINCS ITT (nobody is here)
SEMMI SINCS ITT (nothing is here)
SEMMIT SEM HOZTAM (I brought nothing)
SEMILYEN BORT SEM ISZOM (I drink no sort of wine)
MEKKORA HALAT FOGOTT? SEMEKKORÁT (what size fish did you catch? no size nothing)
MENNYI PÉNZT AKAR? SEMENNYIT (how much do you want? nothing)
MELYIK A BÚNÖS? SEMELYIK (which is guilty? none)

Exceptions:

In place of indefinite nouns Magyar uses some additional indefinite pronouns:

KIKI (each one person)
NÉMELY,NÉMELYIK (one...or other)
EGYIK (one of a number)
MÁSİK (the other one)

*) Note the modification of M to N before K.

CHAPTER VI

THE ARTICLES

In English the definite article is "the", the indefinite article is "a" ("an").

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE: A, AZ

The definite article is used in Magyar as "the" in English. However, A is retained before a word beginning with consonant, AZ is used before a word beginning with a vowel. For example:

A KATONA	(the soldier)
A MAGYAR HADSEREG	(the Hungarian Army)
AZ EMBER	(the man)
AZ ASZTAL	(the table)

Exceptions:

(a) Before names of people the article is used very rarely.

(b) In proverbs the article is not used before words of general meaning and this happens in a great number of cases .

Examples:

Ő LIMBERGH?	(is he the Limbergh?)
PISTA ELUTAZOTT	(Pista departed)
EMBER TERVEZ, ISTEN VÉGEZ	(man plans, God disposes)

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE: EGY

In Magyar EGY is rarely used as an indefinite article (English "a,an"). When EGY is used it is normally equivalent to the numeral "one".

For example:

KATONA ÁLL A KAPU ELŐTT	(a soldier stands in front of the gate)
EGY KATONA ÁLL A KAPU ELŐTT	(one soldier stands in front of the gate)
EGY KATONA A HARMADIK SZAKASZBÓL	(a soldier from the third platoon)

Note: Indefinite article is never used in front of such words which tell WHAT IS something or someone.

For example:

PÁL BÁTOR KATONA	and not: PÁL EGY BÁTOR KATONA	(Paul is a brave soldier)
EZ ZÖLD FA	and not: EZ EGY ZÖLD FA	(this is a green tree)

CHAPTER VII

ADVERBS*

Words that modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs, are adverbs, and answer the questions HOGYAN? (how?), MIKOR? (when?), HOL? (where?), or MEDDIG? (to what degree?).

Examples:

ITT MELEG VAN (here is warm) MELEG modifies VAN
JÓL BESZÉL MAGYARUL (he speaks Hungarian well) JÓL
modifies MAGYARUL

FORM AND DERIVATION OF ADVERBS*

Pertaining to origin, adverbs are classed into six groups:

- (1) Independent adverbs
- (2) Postpositions
- (3) Prefixes of verbs
- (4) Suffixes of substantives
- (5) Gerund
- (6) Other words used as adverbs

*) See also page 97, ADVERBS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR MEANING AND USE.

(1) Independent adverbs. Adverbs which can stand by themselves are called independent adverbs. For example:

<u>ITT</u> VAN. HOL VAN? <u>ITT</u>	(You are here. Where are you? Here)
<u>AKKOR</u> MEGYEK AMIKOR AKAROK	(I go whenever I want)
HOGYAN CSINÁLT? <u>ÍGY</u> ?	(How did he do it? So?).
<u>MEDDIG</u> MARAD ITT?	(How long will you stay here?)

(2) Postpositions. A few adverbs can not stand alone; they occur only with other words. These are called postpositions, and serve the same function as English prepositions. Generally, postpositions are written separately but sometimes they are written with substantives. For example:

A HÁZ <u>ELŐTT</u> ÁLL	(he stands in front of the house)
A PARANCS <u>SZERINT</u> JÁRT EL	(he acted according to the order)
AZUTÁN ELMENT	(then after he left)
ALAKJÁRA <u>NÉZVE</u> NAGY	(with regard to its size, it is large)

(3) Prefix of the verb. The verbal prefix (affix) is usually written in one word with the verb. For example:

<u>BEMEGY</u> A SZOBÁBA	(he enters (goes into) the room)
<u>VISSZAN</u> ^F ZETT A KOCSIBÓL	(he looked back from the car)

However, in certain cases the verbal prefix is separated and some times written after the verb.

The verbal prefix stands:

before the verb

after the verb

(a) no part of the sentence is stressed. For example:

A VONAT ELMENT (the train left)

(b) if the verbal prefix is stressed. For example:

MEGJÖTT A VONAT (the train arrived)

(c) if the prefix and another adverb is stressed as well. For example:

MINDEN VONAT ELMENT (every train left)
REGGEL ELMENT A VONAT (the train left in the morning)

(d) if the word IS also, too stands between the emphasized word and the predicate. For example:

A VONAT IS ELMENT (the train also left)

(a) if the verb is stressed. For example:

MENJEN EL! (go away)

(b) if another part of the sentence is stressed than the prefix. For example:

MOST JÖTT MEG A VONAT (the train arrived just now)

Note: Negative words such as NEM, NE, SEM, SE, etc. are always considered as stressed words. Therefore:

A VONAT NEM JÖTT MEG (the train did not arrive)

(c) if the prefix and the negative of an adverb is stressed. For example:

NEM MINDEN VONAT MENT EL (not every train left)
NEM REGGEL MENT EL A VONAT (the train did not leave in the morning)

(d) if the word IS also, too stands between the emphasized word and the imperative predicate. For example:

A VONAT IS MENJEN EL! (the train shall leave also!)

When the predicate consist of two parts verb and infinitive of another verb the word order is:

- (1) prefix (2) verb (3) infinitive of the other verb.

For example:

A VONATNAK EL KELL MENNI	(the train has to leave)
A VONATOT MEG AKAROM NÉZNI	(I wish to see the train)

The verbal prefix MEG adds to the verb the aspect of completed action or inclusive action, or adds emphasis to the verb. A transitive or intransitive verb prefixed by MEG remains either transitive or intransitive. For example:

A SAROKBAN <u>ÁLL</u>	(he stands in the corner)
A VONAT <u>MEGÁLLT</u> AZ ÁLLOMÁSON	(the train stopped by the station)
A KACSÁRA <u>LŐTT</u>	(he shot at the duck and may have missed it)
<u>MEGLŐTTE</u> A KACSÁT	(he shot the duck)
A GYERMEK EBÉDET <u>ESZIK</u>	(the child is eating dinner)
A GYERMEK <u>MEGESZI</u> AZ EBÉDET	(the child is eating his dinner up)
A GAZDÁNAK <u>VAN</u> LOVA	(the farmer has a horse)
<u>"MEGVAN</u> A LOVAM"	(when the farmer found his horse, he said: "I have him")

When answering in the affirmative a question which contains one of these verbal prefixes, we simply repeat the prefix instead of saying IGEN (yes). For example:

ALÁIRTA EZT A LEVELET? <u>ALÁ.</u>	(did you sign this letter? <u>Yes.</u>)
VISSZAJÖN? <u>VISSZA.</u>	(are you coming back? <u>Yes.</u>)
MEGÁLL? <u>MEG.</u>	(does it stop? <u>Yes.</u>)

Doubling the verbal prefix expresses an often repeated action. For example:

BE-BEMEGY	(he keeps on popping in)
MEG-MEGÁLL	(he stops repeatedly)
KI-KINÉZ	(he looks out repeatedly)
VISSZA-VISSZAJÁR	(he comes back repeatedly)

Some verbal prefixes may be joined. For example:

ÖSSZE-VISSZA BESZÉL	(he talks nonsense)
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(4) Adverbs may be formed by adding suffixes to other words (substantives). For example:

ASZTAL	(table)	ASZTAL <u>BAN</u>	(in the table)
HÁZ	(house)	HÁZ <u>HÓZ</u>	(to the house)
NAGY	(big)	NAGY <u>ON</u>	(very)
MELEG	(warm)	MELEG <u>EN</u>	(warmly)
SZÉP	(nice)	SZÉP <u>EN</u>	(nicely)

(5) Gerund are used as adverbs. For example:

<u>FUTVA</u> JÖN	(he comes running)
<u>SIETVE</u> ELÖLVASTA AZ UJSÁGOT	(he read the paper hurriedly)

(6) Some other words (substantives) may be used instead of adverbs. For example:

<u>HOLNAP</u> MEGYÜNK	(<u>tomorrow</u> we go)
<u>VASÁRNAP</u> VISSZAJÖN	(he comes back <u>on Sunday</u>)

*** Adverbs classified according to their meaning and use
see page 97. ***

CHAPTER VIII

THE CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words which connect words, phrases, or clauses. According to their functions there are co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions.

CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

which connect co-ordinating clauses:

(1) Additive or copulative	<p>A* {</p> <p>ÉS, S</p> <p>IS</p> <p>SEM</p> <p>SE</p> <p>SŐT</p> <p>MÉG...IS</p>	<p>(and)</p> <p>(also)</p> <p>(neither)</p> <p>(nor)</p> <p>(even, indeed)</p> <p>(yet...also)</p>
	<p>B* {</p> <p>IS...IS</p> <p>SEM...SEM</p> <p>NEMCSAK...HANEM</p> <p>NEMCSAK...HANEM...IS</p> <p>MIND...MIND</p> <p>RÉSZINT...RÉSZINT</p> <p>EGYRÉSZT...MÁS RÉSZT</p>	<p>(as well as)</p> <p>(neither..nor)</p> <p>(not only...but)</p> <p>(not only...but also)</p> <p>(both, so as)</p> <p>(partly...partly)</p> <p>(on the one hand... on the other)</p>
(2) Contrasting	<p>A* {</p> <p>DE, ÁMDE, HANEM</p> <p>AZONBAN</p> <p>ELLENBEN</p> <p>PEDIG</p> <p>MÉGIS</p> <p>MÉGSEM, MÉGSE</p> <p>CSAKHOGY</p> <p>MINDAMELLETT</p> <p>MINDAZONÁLTAL</p>	<p>(but)</p> <p>(but, however)</p> <p>(on the other hand)</p> <p>(though, while, yet, but)</p> <p>(yet, still)</p> <p>(not...after all)</p> <p>(only that)</p> <p>(for all that)</p> <p>(nevertheless)</p>
	<p>B* none</p>	

*) A = simple; B = correlative conjunctions

(3) Separative or disjunctive	A* { VAGY AVAGY	(either, or) (or)
	B* { VAGY-VAGY AKÁR-AKÁR	(either...or) (neither...nor)
(4) Deductive	A* { HÁT TEHÁT AZÉRT ESZERINT ENNÉLFOGVA ENNEK KÖVETKEZTÉBEN KÖVETKEZŐLEG KÖVETKEZÉSKÉPEN	(therefore, well) (therefore) (that is why, therefore) (according to this) (consequently) (for this cause) (consequently) (as a consequence)
	B* none	
(5) Explanative	A* { UGYANIS ÚGYMINT TUDNIILLIK HISZ, HISZEN AZAZ VAGYIS MÉGPEDIG	(namely) (such as) (namely) (but, why) (that is to say) (that is, namely) (and what is more)
	B* none	

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

connecting subordinate clauses:

(1) Subjective	HOGY	(that)
(2) Objective	HOGY	(that)
(3) Adverbial	HA HABÁR, BÁR, NOHA, JÓLLEHET HOGY MINT MINTHA MIKÉP ÚGYHOGY MERT MIVEL HOGYNE NEHOGY MINTHOGY HABÁR MINTSEM HOLOTT	(if (though, although) (that, whether) (as) (as though, as if) (how, in what manner) (so that) (because) (since, as) (certainly) (lest, for fear, so that) (since, whereas ...not) (although) (than...do this or that) (though, whereas)

*) A = simple; B = correlative conjunctions

CHAPTER IX

THE INTERJECTIONS

Interjections express strong feeling. They are not linked syntactically with other words. Some interjections are:

(1) For the expression of good humor	HAJ! IHAJ! CSUHAJ! UJUJ! SEJ! SEJHAJ!	(hurray!)
(2) For the expression of sorrow or pain	JAJ! Ó! TYÚ!	(ouch!) (oh!) (ouch!)
(3) For the encouragement of others	NO! NOSZA! UCCÚ! HAJRÁ! RAJTA!	(let us...) (come on!) (onward!) (come on!)
(4) For quieting people	CSITT! PSZT!	(hush!) (pst!)
(5) For soothing babies	TENTE CSICSIJA	(sh-s)
(6) For calling animals	NE-NE... CI-CI-CI... PI-PI-PI... BURI-BURI-BURI..	(here pig...) (ketty,ketty...) (here chicken...) (here duck...)
(7) For urging animals on	GYÍ! HÓ! SICC! HESS!	(giddap!) (whoe!) (shoo!) (shoo!)

PART THREE

PARTS OF SENTENCES

INTRODUCTION

MAIN PARTS OF SENTENCES

(1) The PREDICATE expresses the essence of our statement. We can find it most easily if we ask the question: "What do we say?" or "What are we stating?" in the sentence. For example:

ÖN MOST MAGYAR KÖNYVET <u>OLVAS</u>	(<u>you are now reading</u> a Hungarian book)
<u>ESIK</u> AZ ESŐ	(<u>the rain is falling</u>)
APÁM <u>KATONA</u>	(<u>my father is a soldier</u>)

(2) The SUBJECT is a thing or a person about which we state something. It answers the questions "who?" and "what?". For example:

<u>ÖN</u> MOST MAGYAR KÖNYVET OLVAS	(<u>you are now reading</u> a Hungarian book)
<u>ESIK</u> AZ ESŐ	(<u>the rain is falling</u>)
<u>APÁM</u> KATONA	(<u>my father is a soldier</u>)

ADDITIONAL PARTS OF SENTENCE

(3) The OBJECT names the thing or person upon which the action is directed. It answers the questions "whom?" and "what?". For example:

ÖN MOST MAGYAR KÖNYVET OLVAS (you are now reading a Hungarian book)

(4) The ADVERB defines the place, time, mood, condition, cause, purpose, means, origin, result, measure of the actions, things, or qualities. It answers the questions: "where?", "from where?", "to where?", "in which direction?", "how far?". Furthermore: "when?", "since when?", "by when?", "how?", "for what purpose?", "with what?", "with whom?", etc. For example:

ÖN MOST MAGYAR KÖNYVET OLVAS (you are now reading a Hungarian book)

(5) The ATTRIBUTE in the sentence serves to define the quality, size, or place in succession of someone or something. It tells about something or someone to whom (or what) it belongs to. It answers the questions: "what kind?", "what type?", "how many?", "how much?", "which place in a line?", "whose?", "of what?", etc. For example:

ÖN MOST MAGYAR KÖNYVET OLVAS (you are now reading a Hungarian book)

* * *

Many sentences have no other parts beyond the subject and the predicate. Such sentences are called simple sentences. For example:

ÖN OLVAS (you read, or you are reading)

The simple sentence, however, can be enlarged by the addition of the object, adverb, and attribute. Such sentence then, which contains other "parts of sentence", beside the subject and the predicate, is called a compound sentence.

For example:

ÖN MOST MAGYAR KÖNYVET OLVAS (You are now reading a Hungarian book.)

In some sentences there are more than one predicate, subject, object, and adverb. Such predicate, subject, etc. are called compound predicate, compound subject, etc.

For example:

ITT ÁLLJUNK MEG ÉS VÁRJUNK (let us stop and wait here)
Two predicates.
PÁL ÉS PÉTER IS OTT VOLT (Paul and Peter were also there)
Two subjects.
HETET-HAVAT ÖSSZEBESZÉL (talks nonsense)
In Hungarian: Two objects.
SZÉP, MAGYAR KÖNYVET OLVAS (he is reading a nice Hungarian book)
Two attributes.

CHART SHOWING PARTS OF SENTENCE

MAIN PARTS	PREDICATE	Its questions:	What do we say? What are we stating?
	SUBJECT	Its questions:	Who? What?
ADDITIONAL PARTS	OBJECT	Its questions:	Whom? What? (acc.)
	ADVERB	Its questions:	Where? From where? To where? In which direction? How far? When? Since when? By when? How? For what purpose? For what reason? With whom? With what?
	ATTRIBUTE	Its questions:	What kind? What type? How many? How much? Whose? Of what? Which place in a line?

CHAPTER I

THE PREDICATE

The predicate is the most important part of the sentence.

We can find it in the sentence by asking "what are we saying?", "what do we state?". For example:

KÖNYVET <u>OLVAS</u>	(he <u>reads</u> a book)	Verb
APÁM <u>KATONA</u>	(my father is a <u>soldier</u>)	Noun
AZ ÉG <u>KÉK</u>	(the sky is <u>blue</u>)	Adjective
<u>EGY</u> A GONDOLATUNK	(our thoughts are <u>one</u>)	Numeral
KÖD <u>ELŐTTE</u> , KÖD <u>UTÁNA</u>	(fog <u>before</u> him and <u>after</u> him)	Adverb

We can see from these examples that the predicate in Magyar can be a verb, as well as a substantive. However, we can also find such sentences as:

Ő JÖVŐRE <u>DIÁK MARAD</u>	(he <u>will be a student</u> next year, too)
A MADÁR <u>TARKA VOLT</u>	(the bird <u>was many colored</u>)
TE IS <u>DIÁK LESZEL</u>	(you <u>will also be a student</u>)

In these sentences the predicate consists of two words: a verb and a substantive. This is what we call complex predicate. Such complex predicate can be connected to only the verbs in Magyar:

VAN (NINCS)	(is (is not))
LESZ (LEHET)	(will be (may be))
MARAD (MARADHAT)	(remains (may remain))

In English the predicate is a verb which expresses number, person, tense, and mood. This is sometimes complemented by another word, a predicate modifier. Since the 3rd person present indicative of "to be" is very often omitted in Magyar, the predicate consists only of the predicate modifier. The 3rd person present indicative of LENNI (to be) :VAN and VANNAK is omitted in any clause, whether independent or dependent, which contains a subject followed by an adjective or substantive which is merely equated with the subject.

Therefore VAN (VANNAK) is not used in a Magyar clause if we can ask WHO? or WHAT? about the subject. For example:

A SZABÓ JÓ	(the tailor (is) good) Who? The tailor.
AZ APÁM KATONA	(my father (is) a soldier) Who? My father.
AZ ÉG KÉK	(the sky (is) blue) What? The sky.
A HÁZ NAGY	(the house (is) big) What? The house.

VAN (VANNAK) must be used when asking WHERE? or HOW? about the subject, and when asking whether it EXISTS. For example:

A SZABÓ JÓL VAN	(the tailor is well) How? Well
NAGY ABLAKAI VANNAK	(it has large windows) How? Large.
VAN VONAT?	(is there a train?) Exists? Yes.
A HÁZ KINT VAN	(the house is outside) Where? Outside.

The negative of VAN (VANNAK) is NINCS (NINCSENEK).

For example:

A HÁZ NINCS A KERTBEN (the house is not in the garden)
NINCSENEK NAGY ABLAKAI (it does not have large windows)

SINCS (SINCSENEK) means "nor is there" ("nor are there"). For example:

NINCS ABLAK ÉS AJTÓ SINCSEN (there is no window, and there is not a door either)

SEM bears the same relationship to NEM as SINCS to NINCS. For example:

NEM VAGYOK KATONA ÉS Ő SEM AZ (I am not a soldier and neither is he)

THE NUMBER OF THE PREDICATE

The predicate, similar to the subject, always has a number. The predicate modifier agrees in number with the predicate even if the predicate is omitted (VAN, VANNAK).

For example:

AZ EMBER JÖN (the man comes)
AZ EMBEREK JÖNNEK (the men come)
AZ EMBER ROSSZ (VAN) (the man is bad)
AZ EMBEREK ROSSZAK (VANNAK) (the men are bad)

If the subject of a sentence consists of a series of common nouns each of which is singular, the verb is singular.

For example:

PAPÍR, CERUZA ÉS TOLL VAN AZ ASZTALON (paper, pencil, and pen
are on the table)

If the singular nouns in the compound subject are proper nouns, then the predicate is either singular or plural. For example:

PÁL, PÉTER ÉS KÁROLY ELMENT } (Paul, Peter, and Charles have
PÁL, PÉTER ÉS KÁROLY ELMENTEK } gone)

THE PERSON OF THE PREDICATE

If the predicate is a verb, it expresses the person of the subject. When the compound subject contains one or more personal pronouns, the person of the verb corresponds to the grammatical person named by the smallest number (1st person and 2nd person takes 1st person plural verb; 2nd person and 3rd person takes 2nd person plural verb; etc.).

For example:

ÉN ÉS PÉTER OLVASUNK (I and Peter (we) are reading)
TE ÉS A DIÁKOK MENTEK MOZIBA (You and the students (are)
going to the movies)

CHAPTER II

THE SUBJECT

The subject of a sentence is the word (or group of words) denoting that of which the predicate says something. The subject is a noun or a word used as a noun. For example:

A <u>KATONA</u> KÖNYVET OLVAS	(the <u>soldier</u> reads a book)	<u>Noun.</u>
<u>HALLGATNI</u> ARANY	(<u>to listen</u> is golden)	<u>Infinitive.</u>
A <u>MELEG</u> NAGY	(the <u>heat</u> is great)	<u>Adjective.</u>

THE INDEFINITE SUBJECT

(1) AZ EMBER ("one") and AZ EMBEREK ("they") are used as indefinite subjects. They take 3rd person singular and 3rd person plural of the verb respectively. For example:

HA AZ EMBER ESZIK, NEM BESZÉL	(when one eats, one does not speak)
AZ EMBER AZT HISZI, HOGY VILLÁMLIK	(one thinks that it is lightning)

(2) The 3rd person plural of the verb, without an expressed subject, is also used in this indefinite sense. For example:

AZT MONDJÁK MELEG VAN	(they say it is warm)
KOPOGNAK AZ AJTÓN	(someone knocks on the door) or (they knock on the door)
HARANGOZNAK A TEMPLOMBAN	(someone rings the bell in the church) or (they ring...)

(3) And the infinitive may express the same idea. For
example: :

NEM LÁTNI, HOGY KATONA	(one cannot see, that (he is) a soldier)
HALLGATNI ARANY	(to listen (for anyone) is golden)

CHAPTER III

THE OBJECT

The direct object of a verb is the word which receives the action of the verb. For example:

KÖNYVET OLVASOK (I am reading a book)

The direct object answers the question KIT? (whom?), MIT? (what?).

The direct object in Magyar is nearly always formed by adding -T to the noun or pronoun (as above in KIT?)*

The object of the sentence is always a noun, or a word used as a noun. For example:

KÖNYVET OLVASOK (I am reading a book)

HOZOK EGYET (I bring you one)

POSSESSIVE OBJECT

The suffix of the possessive object is -AT, -ET. However, if the word (with possessive suffix) ends in A or E, A + AT becomes ÁT, and E + ET becomes ÉT. For example:

LÁTOM A HÁZÁT (I see his house)

OLVASOM A KÖNYVÉT (I am reading his book)

*) Do not confuse the -T suffix of the objective with the adverbial suffix of place -T, -TT. (E.g. PÉCSET, EGYHELYT).

If we add the objective suffix to the possessive suffix -JA, -JE

-JA + AT becomes -JÁT

-JE + ET becomes -JÉT and the verb must be in the definite conjugation

For example:

VEGYE FEL A KABÁTJÁT (put on your coat)
OLVASSA A KÖNYVÉT (read your book)

THE SUFFIXLESS OBJECT

(1) If the object of the verb is an infinitive, it has no suffix. For example:

SZERET BESZÉLNI (he likes to talk)

(2) The following words may be used as direct objects either with or without a suffix:

(a) MIND (all). For example:

MIND MEGETTE
MINDET MEGETTE (he ate it all)

(b) The personal pronoun and the reflexive pronoun (in the 1st and 2nd persons). For example:

ENGEM SZERESS
ENGEMET SZERESS (love me)

(c) The substantives with possessive endings in the 1st and 2nd person singular. For example:

A KÖNYVEM NEM ADOM
A KÖNYVEMET NEM ADOM (I won't give my book)

CHAPTER IV

ADVERBS

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR MEANING

AND USE

The origin of adverbs has been discussed on page 76. We now deal with adverbs and their meaning and use. Magyar has eleven different kinds of adverbs:

- (1) Adverbs of place
- (2) " " time
- (3) " " manner
- (4) " " cause and reason
- (5) " " provision
- (6) " " means
- (7) " " number
- (8) " " comparison
- (9) " " measure
- (10) " " degree
- (11) Other adverbs

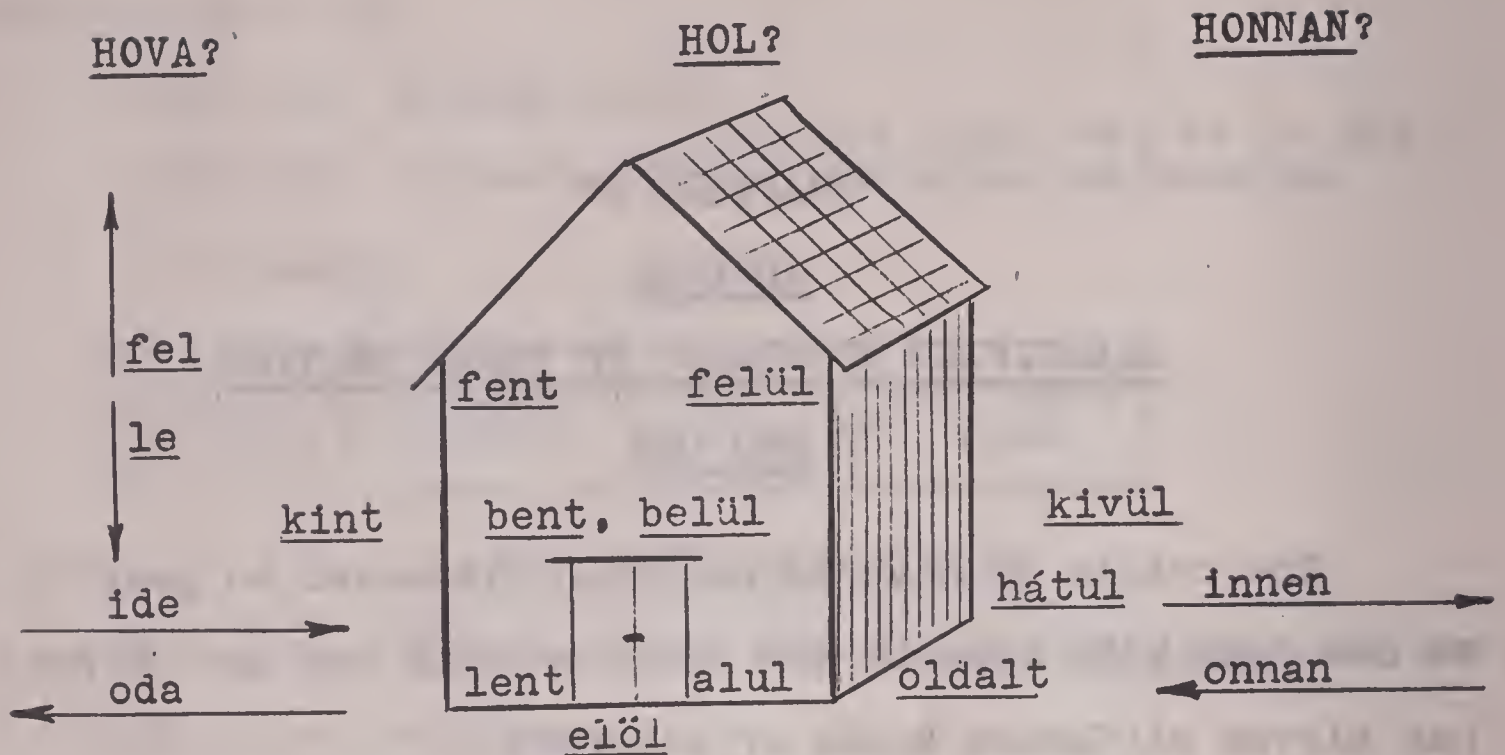
(1) ADVERBS OF PLACE

The adverbs of place answer the questions: HOL? (where?), HONNAN? (from where?), HOVA? (to where?), MERRE? (in which direction?), and MEDDIG? (how far?).

In order to answer these questions we may use three kinds of adverbs:

<u>ODA</u> MEGYEK	(I am going there)	<u>Independent</u> adverb
A HÁZ <u>MELLÉ</u> MEGYEK	(I am going to the house)	<u>Postposition</u>
A HÁZ <u>BA</u> MEGYEK	(I am going into the house)	<u>Suffix on</u> substantive

The use of independent adverbs.



Examples:

HOL? (Where?)

AZ ASZTAL ITT VAN	(here is the table)
AZ ABLAK OTT VAN	(there is the window)
AZ EMBER BENT VAN. AZ EMBER BELÜL VAN	(the man is inside)
A KUTYA KINT VAN. A KUTYA KIVÜL VAN	(the dog is outside)
A MADÁR FENT VAN	(the bird is up(stairs))
AZ EGÉR LENT VAN	(the mouse is down(stairs))
AZ AJTÓ ELÖL VAN	(the door is in front)

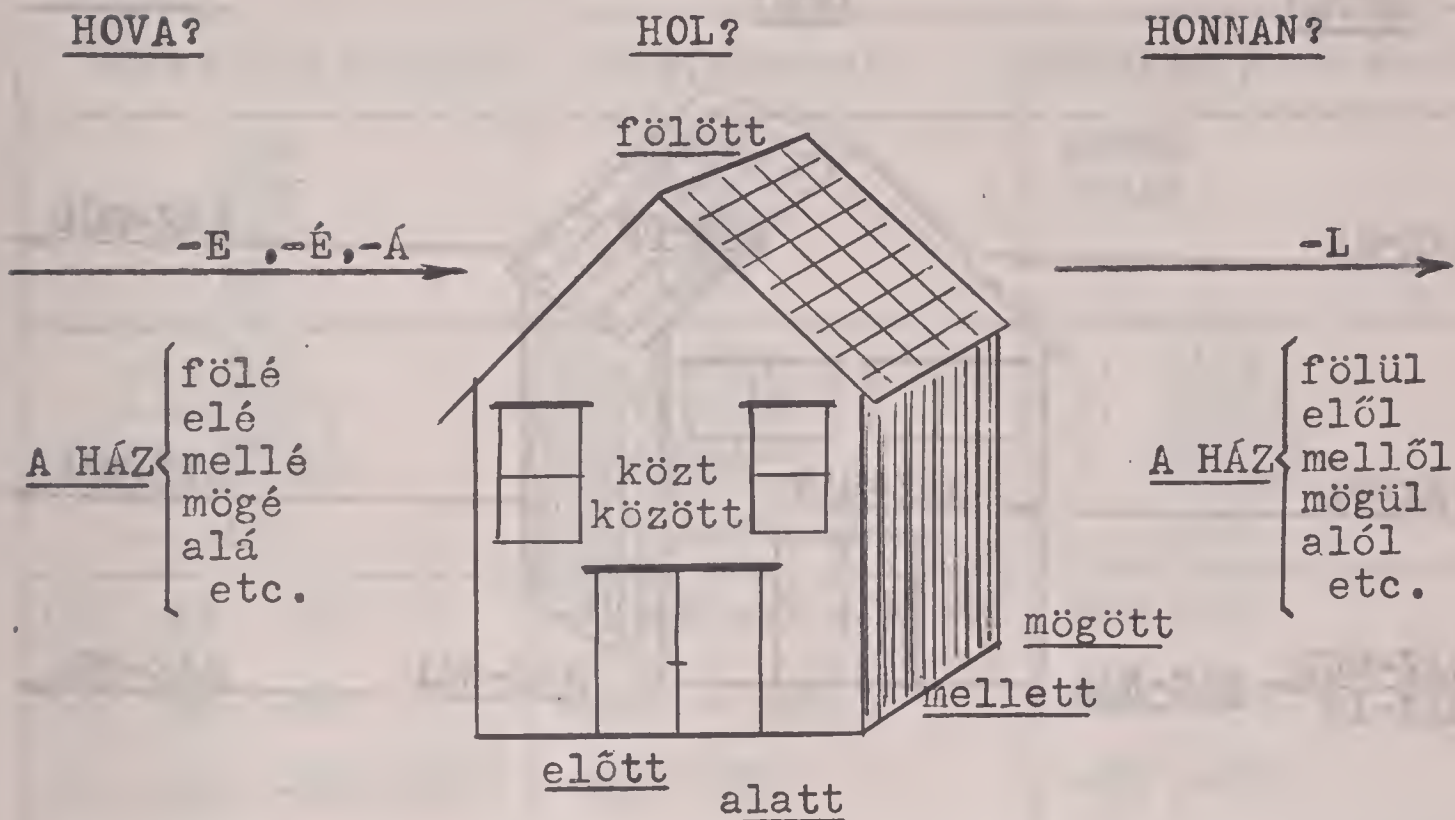
HOVA? (To where?)

IDE JÖJJÖN!	(Come here!)
ODA MENJEN!	(Go there!)
MENJEN FEL!	(Go up(stairs!))
JÖJJÖN LE!	(Come down(stairs!))

HONNAN? (From where?)

INNEN MENJEN KI!	(Go out from here!)
ONNAN MÁR ELJÖTTEM.	(I already came from there)

The use of postpositions.



Examples :

HOL? (Where?)

- A HÁZ ELŐTT ÁLL AZ AUTÓ (the car is parked in front of the house)
- A HÁZ FÖLÖTT REPÜL A REPÜLŐGÉP (the plane flies over the house)
- AZ ABLAKOK KÖZÖTT VAN AZ AJTÓ (the door is between the windows)
- A HÁZ MELLETT ÁLL A NAGY FA (the big tree stands beside the house)

HOVA? (To where?)

- A HÁZ ELÉ GÖRDÜLT AZ AUTÓ (the car rolled in the front of the house)
- A HÁZ FÖLÉ REPÜL A HELIKOPTER (the helicopter flies above the house)
- A HÁZ MÖGÉ SZALAD A GYEREK (the child runs behind the house)

HONNAN? (From where?)

- AZ AUTÓ ELMENT A HÁZ ELŐL (the car left the front of the house)
- A HELIKOPTER ELSZÁLLT A HÁZ FÖLÜL (the helicopter left from above the house)
- A MACSKA KIMÁSZOTT A HÁZ ALÓL (the cat crept out from below the house)

USE OF ADVERBS OF PLACE

HOVA? (To where?)	HOL?(Where?)	HONNAN?(From where?)
IDE ODA FEL LE	ITT OTT FENT LENT	INNEN. ONNAN
... ELÉ ... FÖLÉ ... MELLÉ ... MÖGÉ ... ALÁ	... ELÖTT ... FÖLÖTT ... MELLETT ... MÖGÖTT ... ALATT	... ELÖL ... FÖLÜL ... MELLÖL ... MÖGÜL ... ALÓL
(1) -RA, -RE (2) -BA, -BE (3) -HOZ, -HEZ, -HÖZ	-N, -ON, -EN, -ÖN, -TT -BAN, - BEN -NÁL, -NÉL	-RÓL, RÖL -BÓL, -BÖL -TÓL, -TÖL
-IG		

Application of the adverbs of place can be learned easily when going over the rows horizontally. Whenever a motion TOWARDS a place is described by an adverb listed in the first (left) column (IDE, FÖLÉ, or -RA, etc.), after the motion is completed an adverb from the second (middle) column must be used to describe WHERE the subject is (ITT, ELÖTT, or -ON). Consequently when the subject moves AWAY from its place the corresponding adverbs in the third (right) column are used (INNEN, ELÖL, or -RÓL).

Generally speaking, the rule is that the adverb of place formed on most foreign names, is the same as in English (horizontal Row Number 2). For example:

NEW YORKBA MEGYEK (I am going to New York)
NEW YORKBAN VAGYOK (I am in New York)
NEW YORKBÓL JÖVÖK (I am coming from New York)

However, the suffixes of Row Number 1. are added to most Hungarian place names, as well as to the words VILÁG (world), FÖLD (earth), VIDÉK (countryside), and abstract nouns. For example:

BUDAPESTRE MEGYEK (I am going to Budapest)
BUDAPESTEN VAGYOK (I am in Budapest)
BUDAPESTRŐL JÖVÖK (I am coming from Budapest)
ELŐADÁSRA MEGYEK (I am going to a performance)
ELŐADÁSON VAGYOK (I am at a performance)
ELŐADÁSRÓL JÖVÖK (I am coming from a performance)

The names of a few Hungarian towns take the ancient suffix -T or -TT, when answering the question HOL?(Where?). For example:

PÉCSETT (at Pécs)	VÁCOTT (at Vác)
GYŐRÖTT (at Győr)	KOLOZSVÁROTT (at Kolozsvár)

In adverbs of time, and in a few compound adverbs of place the -T and -TT are found. For example:

UTCAHOSSZAT(T)	(along the street)
NAPHOSSZAT(T)	(all day long)

(2) ADVERBS OF TIME

Adverbs of time answer the questions MIKOR?(when?), MIÓTA? (since when?), MIKORTÓL FOGVA? (from what time?), MIKORRA? (by what time?), and MEDDIG? (till when?).

The chart on page 105 attempts to summarize the use of some of the adverbs of time. However, attention must be called to the fact that the postpositions ELŐTT (before), UTÁN (after), ÓTA(since), and usually the -IG suffix can be used only to refer to a fixed time factor. For example:

TÍZ ÓRA ELŐTT	(before ten o'clock)
TÍZ ÓRA UTÁN	(after ten o'clock)

But when talking about a length of time, these particles can not be used. The preceding phrase cannot be used in the sense of "ten hours ago" which is expressed in Magyar:

TÍZ ÓRÁVAL EZELŐTT ("by ten hours before this")

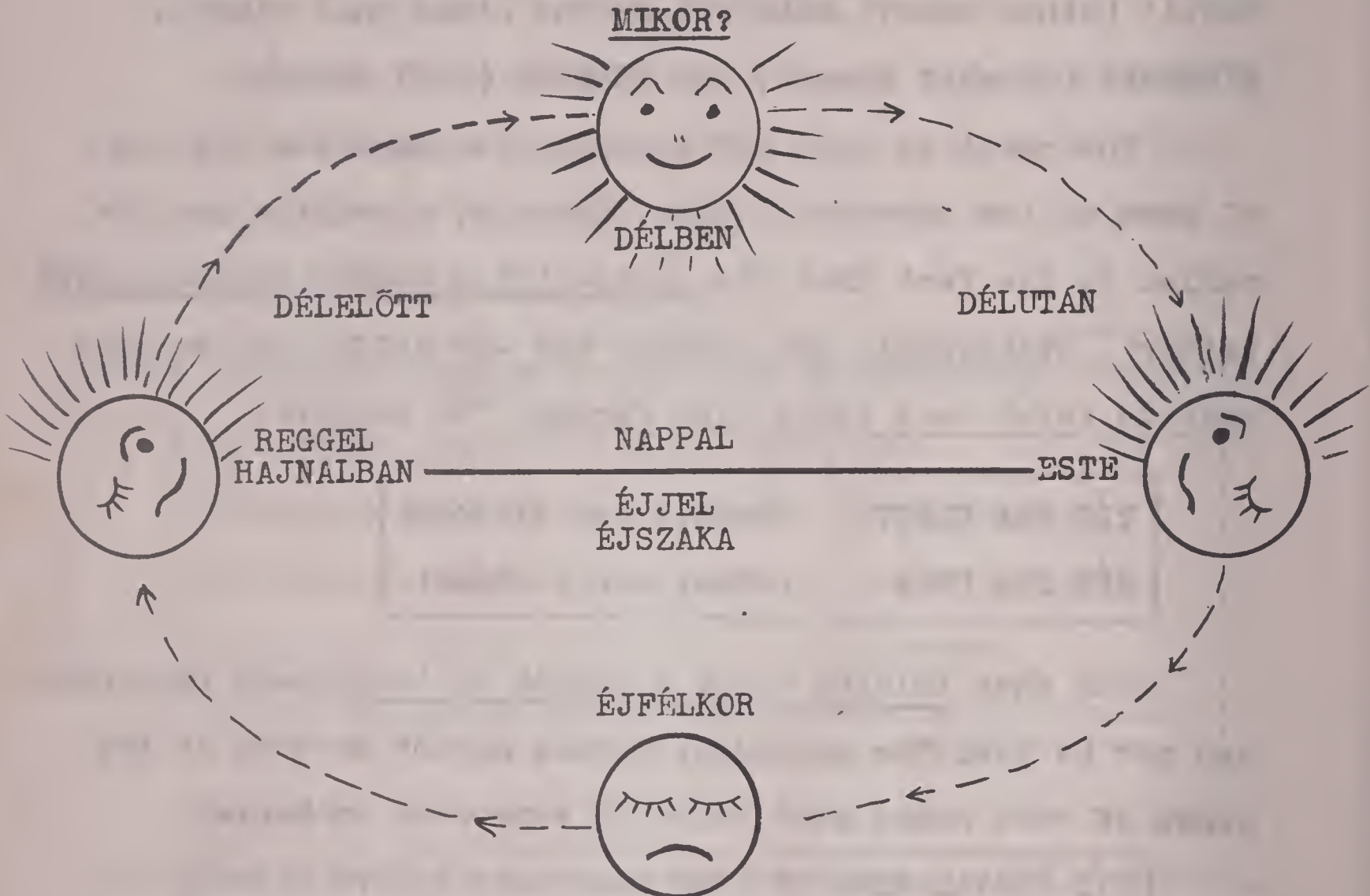
"By" is expressed by -VAL, -VEL.

Expressions denoting length of time use the word HOSSZ(AT), which as a noun means "length". For example:

KÉT ÓRA HOSSZAT UTAZOTT (he travelled for a period (length) of two hours)

The question MENNYI IDEJE VAN MÉG? ("how much time do you ^(have) left")(of any understood unit, such as a visit), the answer is:

MÉG VAN KÉT ÓRÁM (I have two more hours)
EGY ÉVE VAN MÉG (he has one more year)
ÖT NAPJA VAN MÉG (he has five more days)



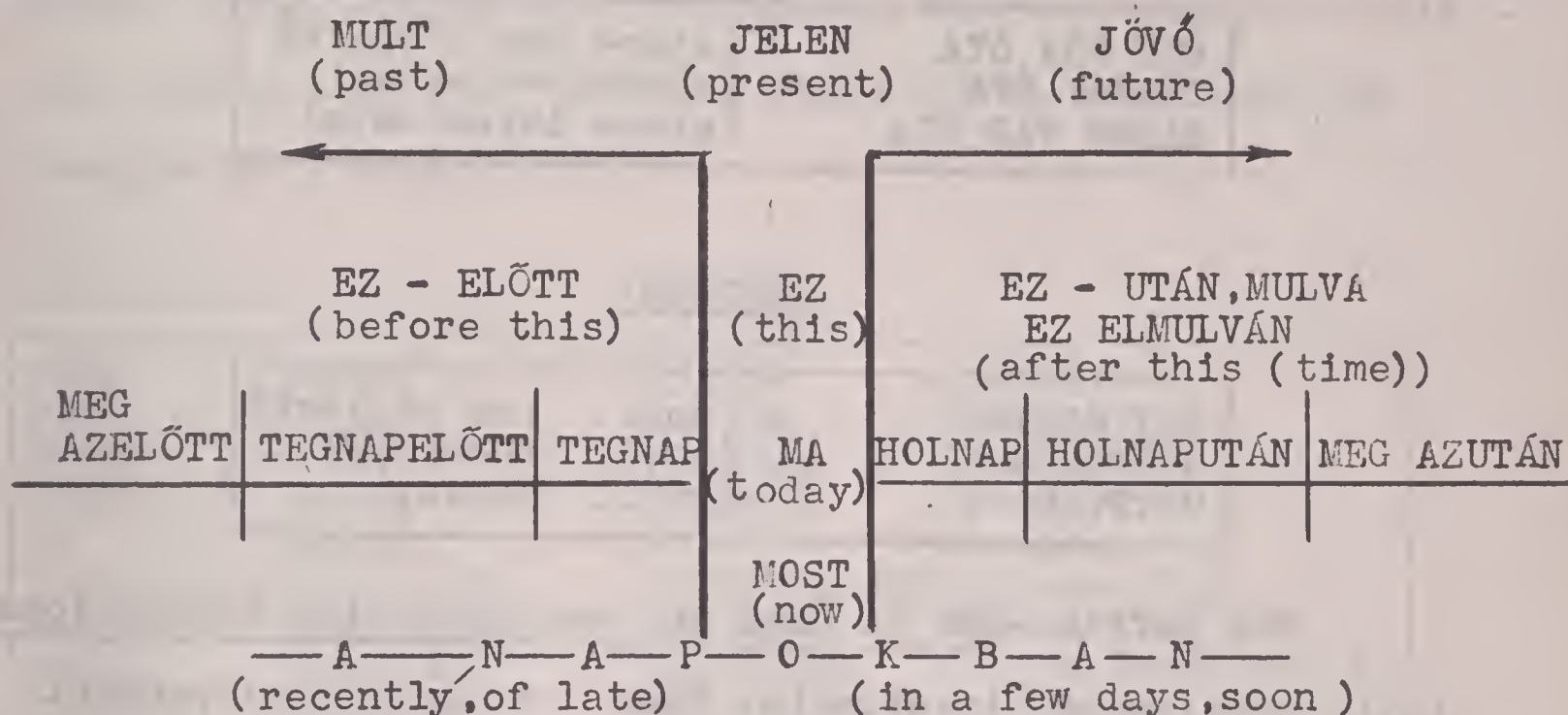
The order of dates in Magyar is the reverse of the English system. The ordinal number for the day of the month takes the possessive suffix. For example:

1949. július 10-én (July 10, 1949)

The suffix -N added to the names of the days of the week is the equivalent of the English preposition "on":

HÉTFŐN	(on Monday)	CSÜTÖRTÖKÖN	(on Thursday)
KEDDEN	(on Tuesday)	PÉNTEKEN	(on Friday)
SZERDÁN	(on Wednesday)	SZOMBATON	(on Saturday)
but			
VASÁRNAP (on Sunday)			

MIKOR?



ÁLLANDÓAN**MINDIG**ÁLLANDÓAN**MINDIG**ÁLLANDÓAN**MINDIG

Examples :

<u>MA SÜT A NAP</u>	(the sun shines today)
<u>TEGNAP HIDEG VOLT</u>	(it was cold yesterday)
<u>TEGNAPELŐTT HÉTFŐ VOLT</u>	(the day before yesterday was Monday)
<u>HOLNAP CSÜTÖRTÖK LESZ</u>	(it will be Thursday tomorrow)
<u>HOLNAPUTÁN PÉNTEK LESZ</u>	(the day after tomorrow will be Friday)
<u>HOLNAPUTÁN MEGAZUTÁN SZOMBAT LESZ</u>	(the day after the day after tomorrow will be Saturday)
<u>TIZ ÉVVEL EZELEŐTT NŐSÜLTEM</u>	(I got married ten years ago)
<u>A (MULT) NAPOKBAN SOK ESŐ ESETT</u>	(a lot of rain fell recently)
<u>A NAPOKBAN NEW YORKBA UTAZOM</u>	(I shall travel to N.Y. soon)
<u>MINDIG SZÉP IDŐ VAN</u>	(it is always nice weather)
<u>ÁLLANDÓAN CSIKAGÓBAN TARTÓZKODOM</u>	(I am staying in Chicago permanently)
<u>ÖT ÉV MULVA KAPOK DIPLOMÁT</u>	(I shall get a diploma in five years)

MIÓTA?

EGY ÓRA ÓTA	(since one o'clock)
TEGNAP ÓTA	(since yesterday)
HÁROM NAP ÓTA	(since three days)

MEDDIG?

EGY ÓRÁIG	(until one o'clock)
HOLNAPIG	(until tomorrow)
HÉTFŐIG	(until Monday)

The suffix -KOR is used to construct time expressions both definite and indefinite. When used as an independent noun, it means "epoch", "time", "age". Examples:

MULTKOR	(the other day)
MÁSKOR	(at another time)
EKKOR	(at this (that) time, then)
MINDENKOR	(at all times)
SEMMIKOR	(at no times)
HAT ÓRAKOR	(at six o'clock)
JÓKOR JÖTT	(he came in time, or on time)
KORUNK	(our age, in our times)
KATONA KORÁBAN	(during his time as a soldier)
EBBEN A KORBAN	(in this age)

(3) THE ADVERB OF MANNER

The adverbs of manner answer such questions as: HOGYAN? HOGY? (how?), MI MÓDON? (in what manner?), and MILYEN ÁLLAPOTBAN, (HELYZETBEN)? (in what condition?). For example:

GYORSAN MENJEN KI	(go out quickly)
HITETLENŰL NÉZETT RÁM	(he looked at me unbelievably)
ELŐIRÁS SZERINT ÖLTÖZKÖDIK	(he dresses according to regulation)
SZÉDŰLVE TÁMOLYGOTT	(he staggered dizzily)

Generally, adverbs of manner can be formed from adjectives, nouns, and numerals by adding -N, -AN, -EN, -L, -UL, -ÜL, -KÉNT, -KÉP, -KÉPEN suffixes. (Note: Words ending in vowels take -N, -L. If they end in a short vowel, the vowel is lengthened.) Examples:

Adjectives:

Adverbs:

SZÉP	(nice)	SZÉPEN	(nicely)
NAGY	(great)	NAGYON	(greatly)
PIROS	(red)	PIROSAN	("redly")
GYENGE	(weak)	GYENGÉN	(weakly)
JÓ	(good)	JÓL	(well)
TANULATLAN	(ignorant)	TANULATLANUL	(ignorantly)
MAGYAR	(Hungarian)	MAGYARUL	(Hungarian)
ANGOL	(English)	ANGOLKÉNT	(as an Englishman)
EMBER	(man, human)	EMBERKÉNT	(per man)
EMBERTELEN	(inhuman)	EMBERTELENÜL	(inhumanly)

Note: -KÉNT when added to a noun means "as"

-KÉNT when added to an adverb means "per"

The adverbial suffix -UL, -ÜL is usually not used in colloquial Magyar, especially after suffixes meaning "without".

For example:

SZAKADATLAN(UL)ESETT AZ ESŐ (the rain fell ceaselessly, without pause)

OTHER KIND OF ADVERBS

(4) The postposition MIATT (because of, on account of) answers the question MIÉRT?(why?), MI OKBÓL? (for what cause?)

For example:

BETEGSÉG MIATT MARADOK ITTHON (I stay home because of illness)

The postposition VÉGETT (for the purpose of) answers the question MI CÉLBÓL? MI VÉGETT? (for what purpose?). For example:

SZÓRAKOZÁS VÉGETT MARADOK ITTHON (I stay home for the purpose of amusement)

The suffix -ÉRT is first of all an adverb of reason, but in everyday language it is often used to express cause when talking about a sentence or punishment. For example:

LOPÁSÉRT ÍTÉLTÉK EL
LOPÁS MIATT ÍTÉLTÉK EL (he was sentenced for (because of) theft)

Purpose may be also expressed by the infinitive. For example:

SZÓRAKOZNI MEGYÜNK A MOZIBA (we go to the show (in order) to amuse ourselves)

(5) The suffix -NAK, -NEK answers the question KINEK A RÉSZÉRE? KINEK A SZÁMÁRA?(for whom?), MINEK A RÉSZÉRE? MINEK A SZÁMÁRA? (for what?). For example:

JÓ BORNAK NEM KELL CÉGÉR ("for good wine no sign is needed")
ÖNNEK HOZTAM EZT A VIRÁGOT ("good merchandise speaks for itself")
ÖNNEK HOZTAM EZT A VIRÁGOT (for you I brought this flower)

Note: -NAK, -NEK ("to something") is also the suffix of the possessive attribute. (In this usage, however, there is always a possessive personal suffix on the possession.)

(6) The suffix -VAL, -VEL answers the questions MIVEL? (with what?), KIVEL?(with whom?), MIN? (on what?), KINEK A SEGÍTSÉGÉVEL?(with the help (contribution) of whom?), MINEK A SEGÍTSÉGÉVEL? (with the help of what?), KI ÁLTAL? (by whom?), MI ÁLTAL? (by what?), KINEK A TÁRSASÁGÁBAN? (in the company of whom?). For example:

CSAK SZEMÜVEGGEL LÁTOK	(I can see only with (the help of) glasses)
VELE KÜLDÖM EL A LEVELET	(I send the letter with him)
ÁLTALA ÜZENEM	(I send the message by him)
VELE JÓL ÉRZEM MAGAMAT	(in his company I feel well)
LÉGY JÓBAN VELUK	(be friendly with them)

In colloquial Magyar the suffix -TUL, -TÜL is often used instead of -VAL, -VEL. For example:

A MACSKA SZŐRÖSTÜL, BŐRÖSTÜL MEGETTE A PATKÁNYT (the cat ate the rat, hide and hair (completely))

(7) The suffix -SZOR, -SZER, -SZÖR answers the questions HÁNYSZOR? HÁNYADSZOR? (how many times?). When added to the cardinals, it expresses "-times", and, when added to the ordinals without -IK expresses "the ...th time". (Except: "the first time"). For example:

HÁROMSZOR OLVASTA EL	(three times he read it)
SOKSZOR LÁTOGATTA MEG	(many times he visited him)
ÖTÖDSZÖR TALÁLTAM OTTHON	(for the fifth time I found him at home)

(8) The suffix -NÁL, -NÉL answers the questions KINÉL (SZEBB, TÖBB, JOBB, etc.)? (more than who?), MINÉL? (more than what?). For example:

JULIA SZEBB MARISKÁNÁL	(Julia is prettier than Mary)
Ő MAGASABB NÁLA	(he is taller than he is)
MINDENKINÉL TÖBB PÉENZE VAN	(he has more money than anyone)

Note: MINÉL is written with one "n", MENNÉL is written with two "n"s.

MINÉL NAGYOBB	}	(as big as possible)
MENNÉL NAGYOBB		
MINÉL ELŐBB	}	(as soon as possible)
MENNÉL ELŐBB		

(9) The suffixes -VAL, -VEL and -SZOR, -SZER, -SZÖR answer also the question MENNYIVEL (SZEBB, JOBB, TÖBB)? (by how much (prettier, better, more, etc.)?). For example:

MÁRIA SOKKAL SZEBB MINT Ő	(Mary is much prettier than she)
EZ A BOR KÉTSZER DRÁGÁBB	(this wine is twice as expensive)
EGY LÁBBAL MAGASABB MINT Ő	(he is taller than she by one foot)

(10) The adverb of degree answers the question MENNYIRE? (to what degree?). For example:

NAGYON MELEG VAN	(it is very hot)
ELÉG JÓ DIÁK	(he is a good enough student)
MEGLEHETŐSEN NEHÉZ NYELV	(comparatively difficult language)

Note: KEVÉSBBÉ (less than) is also an adverb of degree, and is written with two "b"s because it is based on the comparative degree: KEVESEBB-VÉ.

(11) There are many other kinds of adverbs. Such as:

(a) the suffix of origin, -BÓL, -BŐL (out of, from something). For example:

KUTYÁBÓL NEM LESZ SZALONNA (bacon never comes from a dog)

(b) the suffix -VA, -VE (to become, turn into). For example:

A VIZ GŐZZÉ VÁLT (the water turned into steam)

(c) the postposition of condition. For example:

ROSSZ IDŐ ESETÉN NEM MEGYÜNK FÜRÖDNI (in case of bad weather we are not going swimming)

The objects of certain Magyar verbal constructions take different suffixes. It is impossible to give a very helpful order concerning these suffixes, but it is worth noting that many of these Magyar verbal constructions correspond to English constructions consisting

verb - suffix preposition - object

Some of these are:

(d) the suffix -BAN, -BEN (in). For example:

HISZEK VALAMIBEN (I believe in something)
BIZOM VALAMIBEN (I trust in something)
KÉTELKEDEM VALAMIBEN (I doubt something)
(MORE)

BŐVELKEDEM VALAMIBEN	(I have plenty of something)
RÉSZESÜLÖK VALAMIBEN	(I share in something)
BÜNÖS VAGYOK VALAMIBEN	(I am guilty of something)
HIBÁS VAGYOK VALAMIBEN	(I am at fault in something)
RÉSZES VAGYOK VALAMIBEN	(I participate in something)
ÁRTATLAN VAGYOK VALAMIBEN	(I am innocent of something)

(e) the suffix -N, -ON, -EN, -ÖN (on). For example:

BOSSZANKODIK VALAMIN	(he is mad over* something)
SAJNÁLKOZIK VALAKIN	(he is sorry for someone)
SZÁNAKOZIK VALAKIN	(he is sorry for someone)
CSODÁLKOZIK VALAMIN	(he is amazed at something)

(f) the suffix -HOZ, -HEZ, -HÖZ (to). For example:

RAGASZKODIK VALAMIHEZ	(he clings to something)
VONZÓDIK VALAKIHEZ	(he is attracted towards someone)
HASONLÓ VALAMIHEZ	(it is similar to something)

Sometimes two suffixes may be interchanged in a construction with no change of meaning. This is common in the use of -HOZ, -HEZ, -HÖZ and -RA, -RE. For example:

HASONLÍT VALAKIHEZ	(he is similar to someone)
HASONLÍT VALAKIRE	

Sometimes two suffixes will give two different meanings. For example:

TÖRI A FEJÉT VALAMIN	(he is concentrating on something)
TÖRI A FEJÉT VALAMIBEN	("he is 'cooking up' some mischief")
RESZKET VALAKIÉRT	(he trembles for someone)
RESZKET VALAKITŐL	(he trembles for fear of someone)

*) because of

CHART OF ADVERBS

KIND	QUESTION	EXAMPLE
Adverb of place	where? from where? to where? in which direction? how far?	ITT van. BUDAPESTRŐL jött. A ház MELLÉ ment. JOBBRA forduljon A KAPUIG menjen.
Adverb of time	when? since when? from what time? by what time? how long?	TEGNAP irtam. NÉGY NAPJA esik. Egy óra ÓTA várok. HOLNAPRA legyen itt. Két óra HOSSZAT várjon.
Adverb of manner	how? in what manner? in what condition?	GYORSAN menjen oda. HABZSOLVA evett. NYOMORÚSÁGOSAN élt.
Adverb of cause and reason	why? for what purpose? for what reason?	Betegség MIATT nem jött. Szórakozás VÉGETT jött. AZÉRT jött, hogy lásson.
Adverb of provision	for what? for whom?	Jó BORNAK, nem kell cégér. ÖNNEK hoztam ezt is.
Adverb of means	with what? on what? with the help of.. whom or what? by whom? by what? in the company of whom or what?	SZEMÜVEGGEL látok. KOC SIN jöttem. BOTTAL járok. GÉPPEL dolgozom. ÁLTALA üzentem. VILLÁM sujtotta fa. VELE jöttem. Whisky kérek SZÓDÁVAL.
Adverb of number	how many times? the "how manyeth" time?	HÁROMSZOR olvasta. ÖTÖDSZÖR sem láttam.
Adverb of compa- rison	more than who? more than what?	Szebb MÁRIÁNÁL. RÓZSÁNÁL is szebb.
Adverb of measure	how much (better)?	SOKKAL szebb.
Adverb of degree	to what degree?	NAGYON meleg van.
Other adverbs		

CHAPTER V

THE ATTRIBUTE

Words called "attribute" modify other words in terms of quality, quantity, and possession. Magyar attributes correspond to both adjectives and adverbs in English.

THE ATTRIBUTE OF QUALITY

The attribute of quality answers the questions MILYEN? MIFÉLE? MINŐ? (what kind?), MELYIK? (which one?), MEKKORA? (how big?). It can be used in two ways:

(a) In front of the word it modifies, without a suffix.

For example:

MELEG LEVEST EVETT	(he ate hot soup)
MAGYAR KATONÁT LÁTOTT	(he saw a Hungarian soldier)
NAGY EMBERRÉ LETT	(he became a great man)

(b) After, and with the suffix as, the word it modifies. For example:

LEVEST EVETT, MELEGET	(he ate soup, warm)
KATONÁT LÁTOTT, MAGYART	(he saw a soldier, Hungarian)
EMBERRÉ LETT, NAGGYÁ	(he became a man, great)

One word can have more than one attribute. For example:

MELEG, JÓ, SÓZOTT LEVEST EVETT	(he ate hot, good, salted soup)
NAGY, DERÉK, JÓRAVALÓ EMBERRE LETT	(he became a great, big, and good man)

In such instances commas or conjunctions separate the attribute. But no comma or conjunction is used if one attribute is the attribute of another. For example:

KIVÁLÓ KÉPZETTSÉGŰ DIÁK	(excellent(ly) trained student)
KISMÉRETŰ CIPŐ*	(small size(d), shoes)

THE ATTRIBUTE OF QUANTITY

The attribute of quantity answers the questions:

HÁNY?(how many?), MENNYI? (how much?), HÁNYADIK? (which number in a series?). Like the attribute of quality, it has no suffix when it is in front of the word it modifies, but when it stands after it, it takes on the same suffix as the word it modifies.

Note: If the attribute of quantity is a numeral, then the word it modifies is always in the singular. For example:

SOK KÖNYV	(many books(s))
SZÁZ KÖNYV	(one hundred book(s))
NÉHÁNY KÖNYV	(a few book(s))

In most instances the attribute of quantity is a numeral, but it can also be a noun. For example:

*) The forms KIS (little) and KÉT (two) are used only when they stand in front of the word they modify. Otherwise they are KICSI or KICSINY, and KETTŐ.

EGY CSOMÓ PÉNZ
MENNYI KÖNYV

(a great sum of money)
(what a great number of book(s))

THE ATTRIBUTE OF POSSESSION

The attribute of possession as a modifier of the possession, identifies the owner. And we must discuss not only the attribute but the noun it modifies; for in the possessive construction, both the attribute and the noun it modifies (the "possession") receive suffixes. For example:

AZ EMBERNEK A KABÁTJA

(the men's coat, "there is a coat to the man")

AZ ASZTALNAK A LÁBA

(the table's leg, "there is a leg to the table")

However, when the attribute precedes the noun, it usually does not take the suffix. For example:

AZ EMBER KABÁTJA

(the man's coat)

AZ ASZTAL LÁBA

(the table's leg)

If the possessor is indicated by a personal pronoun, it never takes a suffix. (Note: Ő is the only 3rd person form used in this construction. It is here both singular and plural.) For example:

AZ ÉN HÁZAM

(my house)

AZ Ő HÁZA

(his house)

AZ Ő HÁZUK

(their house)

The possessive attribute always takes the suffix -NAK, -NEK in the following cases:

(a) When the noun precedes the possessive attribute.

For example:

HÁZA AZ EMBERNEK	(house of the man)
LÁBA AZ ASZTALNAK	(leg of the table)

(b) If the attribute modifies a noun which itself is used as a possessive attribute. For example:

AZ EMBER HÁZÁNAK AZ AJTÁJA	(the door of the house of the man)
----------------------------	------------------------------------

(c) If any word stands between the attribute and the noun (even if it is only an article). For example:

AZ EMBERNEK A HÁZA	(the man's house)
AZ ASZTALNAK VAN LÁBA	(the table has a leg)

(d) If the attribute is a demonstrative, interrogative, or relative pronoun. For example:

ENNEK A HÁZA	(his (her, its) house)
ANNAK A HÁZA	(his (her, its) house)
UGYANENNEK A HÁZA	(the same man's house)
KINEK A HÁZA?	(whose house?)

The personal suffix of the possession.

In the possessive construction the "possession" always has a suffix. This suffix is either singular or plural. For example:

AZ EMBER HÁZA	(the man's house)	one house
AZ EMBER HÁZAI	(the man's houses)	more houses
AZ ÉN HÁZAM	(my house)	one house
AZ ÉN HÁZAIM	(my houses)	more houses

The possessive suffix also identifies the possessor as 1st person singular, and 2nd person singular, etc. See page 64: Possessive Pronouns .

Note: The singular noun remains singular, when the possessors are plural. For example:

AZ EMBEREK HÁZA	(the men's house)
SOK EMBER HÁZA	(many men's house)

However, when using -NAK, -NEK possessive form the noun can be either singular or plural. For example:

AZ EMBEREKNEK VOLT HÁZUK	} (each of the men had a house) ("the men had a house")
AZ EMBEREKNEK VOLT HÁZA	
VOLT HÁZUK AZ EMBEREKNEK	
VOLT HÁZA AZ EMBEREKNEK	

Caution: the -É, -ÉI possessive suffix ordinarily is found only when the possessor follows the attribute. E.g:

EZ A HÁZ AZ EMBERÉ	(this house is the man's)
--------------------	---------------------------

In this sentence EMBERÉ is not an attribute, but a predicate. (See also page 64 "Possessive Pronouns".)

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH

PARTS OF SPEECH	FUNCTION IN A SENTENCE
Verb	predicate: Ön most magyar könyvet OLVAS.
Noun	predicate: Apám KATONA. subject: APÁM katona. object: Ön KÖNYVET olvas. adverb: JÚNIUSBAN lesz a vizsgá. attribute: Ön most MAGYAR könyvet olvas.
Adjective	predicate: A magyar nyelv SZÉP. adverb: GYORSAN fut. attribute: SZÉP könyvet olvas.
Numeral:	predicate: Ez összesen TÍZ. adverb: ÖTÖDSZÖRRE se jött el. attribute: SZÁZ forintja van.
Pronoun:	see: Noun Adjective according to what it replaces Numeral
Article:	belongs to the noun, therefore is not considered as a separate "part of sentence"
Adverb:	predicate: ITT a tavasz. adverb: Én ODA megyek.
Conjunction:	Is not part of the sentence.
Interjection:	Is not part of the sentence.

THE FUNCTION OF PARTS OF SENTENCE

PARTS OF SENTENCE	CAN BE A
Predicate	verb: Ön könyvet OLVAS. noun: Apám KATONA. adjective: A magyar nyelv SZÉP. numeral: Ez összesen TIZ. pronoun: as noun, adjective, and numeral. adverb: ITT a tavasz. compound: VAN, LESZ, MARAD, MÚLIK verbs and a substitute: A madár TARKA VOLT. Te is DIÁK LESZEL. subordinate clause: AHÁNY HÁZ, annyi szokás.
Subject:	noun: APÁM katona. other words used as nouns: MELEG van. subordinate clause: AKINEK FEGYVERE VAN, az harcol.
Object:	noun: Ön KÖNYVET olvas. other words used as nouns: EZT olvassa. subordinate clause: Ön tudja, hogy MIT OLVAS.
Adverb:	noun: JUNIUSBAN lesz a vizsga. adjective: GYORSAN fut. numeral: ÖTÖDSZÖRRE sem jött el. pronoun: as noun, adjective, numeral. adverb: Ön OTT olvas könyvet. subordinate clause: AHOL NINCS, ott ne keress.
Attribute:	noun: Ön most PALIVAL megy. adjective: SZÉP könyvet olvas. numeral: SZÁZ forintja van. pronoun: as noun, adjective, numeral adverb: MESSZE földre megy. article: EGY könyv. A könyv. subordinate clause: Annyi könyvet kap, AMENNYIT AKAR.

PART FOUR

THE WORD ORDER

WORD ORDER

In Magyar the order of words is dependent on how much emphasis we wish to give to a certain part of the sentence.

The words in a sentence are divided into groups by emphasis and each group begins with an emphasized word. For example:

<u>VAN PÉNZE</u> , DE NEM AD	(he has money, but will not give)
<u>MELEG VAN</u> FLORIDÁBAN	(it is warm in Florida)

The most important word in a sentence is the predicate.

All the other words are grouped (related) to it, and the most stressed word usually stands in front of the predicate.

For example:

<u>TEGNAP</u> ITT VOLTAM	(I was here yesterday)
<u>TEGNAP</u> VOLTAM ITT	(yesterday I was here)
<u>ITT</u> VOLTAM TEGNAP	("here I was yesterday")

Generally, we can speak of two kinds of sentences depending on the order of words:

(1) The unemphatic sentence: no part of which receives special emphasis. The word order of such sentence is similar to that of its English equivalent. For example:

A KUTYA UGAT	(the dog barks)
A HÁZ NAGY	(the house is big)

(2) The emphatic sentence. The general rule is that the emphatic part of the sentence is placed first. For example:

<u>VAN</u> PÉENZE	(he has money)
<u>PISZKOS</u> AZ ORPA	(his nose is dirty)
<u>VEGYE FEL</u> A KÖNYVET	(pick up the book)
<u>MEGVAN</u> A PÉENZE?	(do you have your money?)
<u>MEGMONDOM</u> AZ IGAZAT	(I will tell the truth)

The interrogative word -E (I wonder, whether) should be attached to the predicate. If the predicate is a verb it is attached to the verb and not to its prefix. For example:

ELJÖN-E HOZZÁM?	(I wonder whether you will come to my house)
LÁTTA-E AZ ÚJ KOCSIT?	(I wonder whether you saw the new car)
MEGTETTE-E AMIT MONDTAM?	(I wonder whether you have done what I said)

However, when there is no predicate in the sentence, -E may be attached to the emphatic word. For example:

NEM MEGYEK EL. NEM-E?	(I shall not go. I wonder if you don't go)
MEGTESZEM. MEG-E?	(I will do it. Really?)

The conjunction IS (also, too) is sometimes used as a negative word. If the sentence is opened by a verb followed by IS the affirmative sentence becomes negative. For example:

TUD IS MAGA VALAMIT!	(you know nothing whatever of the matter which means: "why do you pretend to know when you do not?")
----------------------	--

GONDOLT IS Õ ARRA!

(he did not think of that
which means: "I am sure he did
not think of it, so it is of
no use trying to persuade me
to the contrary")

In these cases IS stands always after the predicate.

*** For VERBAL PREFIXES see page 77. ***

*** For ORDER OF NAMES see page 49. ***

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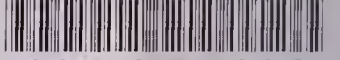
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