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# HUNGARIAN GRAMMAR

BY

C. ARTHUR AND ILONA GINEVER

OSZK

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár

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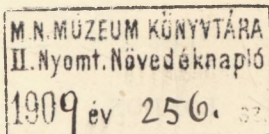
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## PREFACE

MANY people are under the wrong impression that Hungarian is a difficult language to learn. It is true that it is quite unrelated to any other European language, save the Finnish, being of oriental origin, and brought with them by the invading Hungarians into the country now known as Hungary, towards the end of the ninth century A.D.

Though the vocabulary, accordingly, may at first wear an air of strangeness, this strangeness does not mean difficulty, and we venture to say that Hungarian is easier for an English student than French or German. The most striking characteristics of the language are its use of suffixes, where in English pronouns and prepositions are employed, and the law of harmony prevailing between the vowel-sounds of a word and those of its suffixes.

When once these rules, and a few relating to the verb, are grasped, Hungarian will be found to present no great difficulty, and the impression that it is a hard language to learn must be regarded as due to the bad and complicated exposition usually met with in grammars designed to teach Hungarian.

A student who thoroughly masters this short and simple grammar will be well on the way to speaking and reading Hungarian, and to unlocking for himself the golden stores of Hungarian prose and poetry.

In the hope that this book may prove serviceable to any one visiting Hungary, we have added a vocabulary and a number of phrases in common use.

C. ARTHUR GINEVER.

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(née DE GYŐRY, OF BUDAPEST).

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# HUNGARIAN GRAMMAR

## CHAPTER I

### THE ALPHABET

#### VOWELS.

THERE are in Hungarian fourteen distinct vowel characters :—a, á ; e, é ; i, í ; o, ó, ö, ő ; u, ú, ü, ű.

They are pronounced :—

<b>a</b>	as	<i>o</i>	in	rod,	<i>e.g.</i>	<b>fal,</b>	a wall
<b>á</b>	„	<i>a</i>	„	far	„	<b>vár,</b>	a castle
<b>*e</b>	„	<i>a</i>	„	man	„	<b>kerek,</b>	round
<b>é</b>	„	<i>a</i>	„	pale	„	<b>pénz,</b>	money
<b>i</b>	„	<i>i</i>	„	piqué	„	<b>piros,</b>	red
<b>í</b>	„	<i>ee</i>	„	bee	„	<b>ív,</b>	an arch
<b>o</b>	„	<i>o</i>	„	fort	„	<b>bor,</b>	wine
<b>ó</b>	„	<i>o</i>	„	roll	„	<b>ló,</b>	a horse
<b>ö</b>	„	French <i>eu</i>	„	neuf	„	<b>föld,</b>	earth
<b>ő</b>	„	<i>u</i>	„	fur	}	<b>bőr,</b>	skin
		or French <i>œu</i>	„	sœur			
<b>u</b>	„	<i>u</i>	„	bull	„	<b>futni,</b>	to run
<b>ú</b>	„	<i>oo</i>	„	pool	„	<b>rút,</b>	ugly
<b>ü</b>	„	French <i>u</i>	„	une	„	<b>fül,</b>	ear
<b>ű</b>	„	„ <i>ue</i>	„	morue	„	<b>tűz,</b>	fire

a, e, i, o, ö, u, ü are short vowels.

á, é, í, ó, ő, ú, ű are long vowels.

\* This **e** is sometimes pronounced like *e* in men, especially in the case of words in which it occurs several times ; *e.g.* **engedelmes** (pronounced **angedalmash**).



*There are no Diphthongs.*

Vowels are also divided into :—

(a) *Flats* : **a, á, o, ó, u, ú**;

(b) *Sharps* : **e, ö, ő, ü, ű**; and

(c) *Mediates* : **é, i, í**.

*Flats and Sharps never occur in the same word, and according as the vowels are of one or the other class the words are said to be sharp or flat, and only take suffixes of their respective class.*

**kalap** (hat), pl. **kalapok**.

**kert** (garden) ,, **kertek**.

*Note.*—This rule does not prevent the formation of compound substantives of heterogeneous words, and applies only to etymological derivatives. For example, **selyemruha** is a compound of **selyem** (silk), and **ruha** (a dress).

The *Mediates* may be found in the same word along with either flat or sharp vowels. Such words are called mixed, and take suffixes of either class.

**piros** (red), pl. **pirosak**.

**hideg** (cold), ,, **hidegek**.

## CONSONANTS.

The *simple consonants* are : b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, z.

<b>c</b> (or <b>cz</b> )	is pronounced like <i>ts</i> in its, e.g.	<b>citrom</b> ,	a lemon
<b>g</b> (hard)	,, ,, ,, <i>g</i> ,, go	,, <b>galamb</b> ,	a dove.
<b>j</b> (soft)	,, ,, ,, <i>y</i> ,, you	,, <b>jó</b> ,	good
<b>s</b>	,, ,, ,, <i>sh</i> ,, shoe	,, <b>sas</b> ,	an eagle
<b>h</b>	is always aspirated	,, <b>három</b> ,	three
<b>r</b>	is harder than in English, and is	} ,, <b>róka</b> ,	a fox
	always vibrated, whether preceded		
	or followed by a vowel		price

The others are pronounced as in English,

The *compound consonants* are: cs, ds, gy, ly, ny, sz, ty, zs.

They are pronounced as follows:—

<b>cs</b>	as	<i>ch</i>	in church, e.g.	<b>csirke</b> ,	a chicken
<b>ds</b>	„	<i>j</i>	„ joke	„	<b>findsa</b> , a cup
<b>gy</b>	„	<i>d</i>	„ dew	„	<b>gyöngy</b> , a pearl
<b>ly</b>	„	<i>y</i>	„ you	„	<b>ilyen</b> , such
<b>ny</b>	„	<i>n</i>	„ new	„	<b>nyúl</b> , a hare
<b>sz</b>	„	<i>s</i>	„ so	„	<b>szabó</b> , a tailor
<b>ty</b>	„	<i>t</i>	„ tune	„	<b>tyúk</b> , a hen
<b>zs</b>	„	<i>z</i>	„ azure	} „	<b>zsir</b> , lard
or French <i>j</i> in <i>je</i>					

These compound consonants must be looked upon as single letters, each representing a single and distinct sound or articulation, and cannot be divided in spelling or pronunciation.

If in a word the sound of a compound consonant is heard with greater stress, that is, where these letters are to be written doubly, they are thus abbreviated:—

For **cs****cs**, **ccs**; for **gygy**, **ggy**; &c.

But if these consonants meet only through the use of suffixes or the formation of compound words, they must be written out in full. Also, when a word is broken off at the end of a line, the missing letter is to be replaced.

**asszony** (woman) is divided thus: **asz-szony**.

The Hungarian language has no mute letters. Every character is to be pronounced distinctly and in full, always retaining the same sound, and each word has as many syllables as it contains vowels.

**fi****aim** has three syllables, and is pronounced **fi-a-im**.  
**leány****a****ié** „ five „ „ „ **le-ány-a-i-é**.

The *emphasis* always rests on the *first syllable*.

## CHAPTER II

### THE ARTICLE

THE *Definite Article* is **a** or **az**.

**a** is used before words beginning with a consonant.

**az** is used before words beginning with a vowel.

Whenever any definite object is referred to the definite article is used.

**a** fiú, the boy;      **az** alma, the apple.

The definite article is used in many cases where it would not be used in English; for example, even after a demonstrative adjective, or where a pronoun precedes the noun.

**ez az** alma;      **az** én fiam.  
(this apple;)      ( my son.)

jobban szeretem **a** selymet mint **a** vásznat.  
(better do I like      silk      than      linen.)

In such cases the article must not be translated into English.

*N.B.*—The definite article **az** must not be confused with the demonstrative adjective **az**, that. The article, when accompanying the demonstrative adjective, follows it: *e.g.* **az az** ember, that man; **az a** madár, that bird.

The names of persons, towns, countries, months, and days do not take the article.

Károly,	Charles	Berlin,	Berlin
Magyarország,	Hungary	*január,	January
Európa,	Europe	*hétfő,	Monday

The names of mountains, rivers, and lakes take the article.

a Duna,	the Danube	a Kárpátok,	the Carpathians
a Balaton,	Lake Balaton	a Gellérthegy,	Gellért hill

\* The names of months and days all begin with small letters. So do the names of towns and countries when used as adjectives.

magyarországi,	Hungarian	berlini,	belonging to Berlin
angol,	English	német,	German

Similarly,           egy angol, an Englishman  
                              egy német, a German

*The Indefinite Article* is **egy**, which is also the numeral, one.

The indefinite article is much less frequently used in Hungarian than in English. It is not necessary to use **egy** before a noun if spoken of in general terms only.

embert láttam, I saw (or have seen) a man.  
 almát ettem, I have eaten an apple.

**egy** must never be used before an adjective or noun used as a predicate. Thus—

Szent István király volt, St. Stephen was a king.  
 A sas madár, the eagle (is) a bird.  
 József jó fiú, Joseph (is) a good boy.

**egy** should be used in cases where its meaning is that of "a certain."

volt egyszer egy ember aki, stb., there was once a man who, &c.



**egy** is used when stress is laid on the singleness of the object.

csak egy embert láttam, I saw only one man.  
egy almát ettem, I have eaten one apple.

*The article is not inflected for number, gender, or case.*

az ember,	az emberek,	az embernek,	az embereknek.
(the man)	(the men)	(to the man)	(to the men).

### EXERCISE I.

A piros virág. Az atya ír. A szép asszony. Ez a fiú.  
Ez a nagy ház. A jó emberek. Kutyát láttam. Csak  
egy kutyát láttam. Az az alma.

The swift horse. That brave man. I have eaten only  
one plum. I saw a beautiful garden. The mother is  
gentle. Roses are beautiful flowers.

virág, flower	csak, only
atya, father	kutya, dog
ír, writes	láttam, I saw (or have seen)
szép, beautiful	anya, mother
nagy, great	rózsa, rose
ház, house	magas, high
gyors, swift	szelid, gentle
bátor, brave	szilva, plum



## CHAPTER III

### THE NOUN

*Number, Case, and Person* are expressed by means of *Suffixes*.

There are also *suffixes* to express *place* and *direction*.

These suffixes are joined to the root, which sometimes undergoes orthographical changes.

Place and direction are also indicated by means of *postpositions*, which, like the suffixes mentioned above, are equivalent to the prepositions of English grammar, but which, as their name indicates, follow the noun instead of preceding it.

Postpositions only differ from the suffixes which also indicate place and direction by being separate from the noun.

#### NUMBER.

*Rule.*—The plural is formed by adding **-k** to nouns ending with a vowel, or **-ak**, **-ok**, **-ek**, or **-ök** to nouns ending with a consonant.

<b>rigó</b> (thrush), plural	<b>rigók</b>
<b>ház</b> (house), „	<b>házak</b>
<b>kert</b> (garden), „	<b>kertek</b>

**a** and **e** at the end of a noun become *lengthened* in the plural.

**fa** (tree), pl. **fák**

**eke** (plough), pl. **ekék**

Nouns ending with a *consonant preceded by á or é shorten these vowels in the plural, except those ending in -ság, -ség, -ás, or -és, and a few monosyllabic nouns.*

But,	<b>madár</b>	(bird),	plural	<b>madarak</b>
	<b>kerék</b>	(wheel)	„	<b>kerekek</b>
	<b>ritkaság</b>	(rarity)	„	<b>ritkaságok</b>
	<b>szépség</b>	(beauty)	„	<b>szépségek</b>
	<b>vágás</b>	(a stroke)	„	<b>vágások</b>
	<b>vetés</b>	(a crop)	„	<b>vetések</b>

If the final consonants of the last two syllables in polysyllabic nouns would admit of an easy pronunciation without the intervention of a vowel, the vowel of the last syllable is generally dropped in the plural. This *contraction* mostly takes place when the consonants **m-r, k-r, k-l**, or reversed, **r-m, r-k, and l-k** meet.

<b>lélek</b>	(soul),	plural	<b>lelkek</b>
<b>ökör</b>	(bull)	„	<b>ökrök</b>
<b>járom</b>	(yoke)	„	<b>jármok</b>

The following monosyllabic nouns ending with a vowel take **v** in the *plural*; some of them at the same time shorten their vowel:—

<b>kő</b>	(stone),	plural	<b>kövek</b>
<b>lé</b>	(juice)	„	<b>levek</b>
<b>ló</b>	(horse)	„	<b>lovak</b>
<b>fű</b>	(grass)	„	<b>fűvek</b>
<b>cső</b>	(tube)	„	<b>csövek</b>
<b>tó</b>	(lake)	„	<b>tavak</b>
<b>tő</b>	(stem)	„	<b>tövek</b>
<b>hó</b>	(snow)	„	<b>havak</b>
<b>mű</b>	(work of art)	„	<b>művek</b>
<b>szó</b>	(word)	„	{ <b>szavak</b> (consecutive words) <b>szók</b> (disconnected words)

NOTE.—Nouns are always used in the singular when preceded by a numeral or any other word expressing quantity, and take the verb in the singular.

**két ember** (two men); **sok fa** (many trees).

**három ember van a kertben**, three men are in the garden.

*Note.*—Many nouns in Hungarian are used in the singular which are in English used in the plural; for example, the names of the various parts of the human body, and of articles of clothing, which occur in pairs—eyes, hands, gloves, boots, &c.

**Szép szeme van**, she has pretty eyes (literally, a pretty eye).

**Fázik a kezem**, my hands are cold (literally, my hand is cold).

**Keztyűt, cipőt, vettem**, I have bought gloves, shoes (literally, glove, shoe).

If one desires to say exactly the quantity bought, one may say, **egy pár keztyűt, két pár keztyűt**, &c., but if the quantity is not mentioned, it is sufficient to use the singular accusative, as in the above example. If the plural were used it would mean many pairs, and it would then be better to say how many.

It may be well here to point out how such a notion as “a pair of,” “a cup of,” “a pound of,” is expressed in Hungarian. The English “of” has no equivalent in Hungarian.

A pair of shoes = **egy pár cipő** (lit. a pair shoe).

A cup of coffee = **egy csésze kávé** (lit. a cup coffee).

A bottle of wine = **egy üveg bor**.

A kilogram of apples = **egy kilogramm alma** (lit. a kilogram apple).

In such cases, if the accusative case has to be used, it is only the second of the two nouns that takes the accusative ending **-t** (see below).

I have bought a bottle of wine = **vettem egy üveg bor-t**.

*Collective nouns* are used in the plural when several lots or quantities of the same genus are referred to, but in all other cases they are used in the singular. In Hungarian all generic names are collective nouns, as, for instance, the names of fruits, corn, vegetables, minerals, &c., and stand in the singular.

**alma**, apple or apples.

**buza**, wheat.

**borsó**, a pea or peas.

egy font alma, a pound of apples; szeretem az almát, I like apples.  
 két itcze borsó, two quarts of peas; borsót vettem, I have bought  
 some peas.

But, a magyar búzá-k jobbak mint az oroszok.  
 Hungarian wheats (are) better than Russian.

## EXERCISE II.

A házak magasak és a kertek nagyok. A rigók madarak. A vetések zöldek. Az ökrök erősek. A tavak kékek. A hó fehér és hideg. A ló és a kutya házi állatok. A kertben sok szép virág van. Az emberek a kertben vannak.

Apples and pears are pleasant fruits. The dog and the cat are domestic animals. Many strong horses are in the stable. Three beautiful trees are in the garden. Dogs are faithful friends.

zöld,	green	van,	is
erős,	strong	vannak,	are
kék,	blue	kellemes,	pleasant
fehér,	white	gyümölcs,	fruit
házi,	domestic	macska,	cat
állat,	animal	istálló,	stable
-ben, -ban,	in	hű,	faithful
körte,	pear	barát,	friend

## CASES OF THE NOUN.

There are *four cases* :—*Nominative, Genitive or Possessive, Dative and Accusative.*

The *Nominative* is the subject of the verb and is the simple word.

## THE GENITIVE.

Two different suffixes are used to indicate the genitive or possessive case.



(1) *When the names of the possessor and the thing possessed are both mentioned* the name of the possessor takes the suffix **-nak** for flat-sounding words and **-nek** for sharp-sounding words to indicate the possessive case.

At the same time the name of the thing possessed takes the personal suffix **-a,-e** or **-ja,-je** (see Chapter IV.).

**Péter-nek kert-je**, Peter's garden.

**Péter-nek a kert-je szép**, Peter's garden is beautiful.

The genitive with **-nak, -nek**, stands in an adjectival relation to the thing possessed. In **Péternek kertje**, **Péternek** is the attribute to **kertje**.

This construction, while grammatically correct, is somewhat cumbersome, and as a rule, when the possessive stands only as attribute to its object, it is not inflected, as the object is already inflected with the personal suffix, which expresses amply the relation between possessor and thing possessed.

Thus, **Péter kert-je** is more usual than **Péter-nek kert-je**; in fact, this construction is almost invariably employed.

**az ember kabát-ja**, the man's coat.

*Note.*—When several substantives occur in succession, and all except the first and last are both possessors and things possessed, while all the things possessed take the personal suffix, only the last possessor takes the genitive suffix, which must never be omitted.

**A fa lomb-ja szín-é-nek szépség-e**. The beauty of the colour of the foliage of the tree.

## YAN. YANNAK.

The Hungarian has no word corresponding to the English verb "to have," but expresses possession by the



possessive case with the verb **van**, “is,” or other parts of the verb **lenni**, “to be.”

**Péter-nek van ház-a**, Peter has a house (literally, there is a house of Peter's).

**Péter-nek vannak ház-ai**, Peter has houses (literally, there are houses of Peter's).

The form of the possessive with the verb **van** is called its subjective form, and is always to be translated into English by the nominative and the verb “to have.” With this construction, **-nek** or **-nak** must never be omitted if the name of the possessor is mentioned, while the thing possessed must always take the personal ending.

*Note.*—The name of the possessor is not always mentioned, the personal ending, or the context, being sufficient to show who the possessor is.

**Tavasszal sok virág-unk lesz.** We shall have many flowers in the spring.

**Atyám örült, mert az ősszel sok gyümölcs-e volt.** My father was glad, because he had abundant fruit in the autumn.

In this latter sentence **neki** is understood, but need not be expressed.

The other form, where it governs its object directly, that is, without **van**, is called its attributive form, and is to be rendered in English by the possessive case.

(2) *When the name of the thing possessed is suppressed, the possessive case is indicated by the suffix -é or -éi; -é, if the thing possessed is a single object, -éi, when two or more objects are possessed.*

<b>Kinek a háza az?</b>	<b>Az atyám-é.</b>
Whose house is that?	My father's.
<b>Kinek a házai azok?</b>	<b>Az atyám-éi.</b>
Whose houses are those?	My father's.

**Az a ház az atyám-é.** That house is my father's.

This sentence in full would be: **Az a ház az atyám háza**, but **háza** is suppressed and the suffix **-é** is substituted for it.

This suffix **-é** or **-éi** is added to the plural if there are more than one possessor.

<b>Kinek a szobája ez ?</b>	<b>A gyermek-ek-é.</b>
Whose is this room ?	The children's.
<b>Kinek a szobái ezek ?</b>	<b>A gyermek-ek-éi.</b>
Whose are these rooms ?	The children's.

*Note.*—This form of the genitive, being a contraction of both possessor and object possessed, may be used as subject or predicate, and can be inflected like an ordinary noun, except that it cannot take the genitive ending again.

**Házamat eladtam és Péter-ét megvettem,** I sold my house and bought Peter's.

Here **Péter** is in the genitive, and has taken also the accusative ending **-t**, which would be joined to the object were it expressed ; thus, **Házamat eladtam és Péternek ház-á-t megvettem.**

### EXERCISE III.

A madarak dala szép. A fák lombja zöld. Péter háza és kertje nagy. A háznak sok ablaka van. Az ökrök járma erős. Jánosnak négy lóva van. A rózsáknak édes illata van. Kinek a kertje ez ? A szomszédé.

The scent of the flowers is pleasant. Whose are those fine horses ? They belong to the king. The colour of the roses of that garden is lovely. That tall house belongs to Peter. The neighbour has a large garden.

<b>dal,</b>	song	<b>illat,</b>	scent
<b>lomb,</b>	foliage	<b>szomszéd,</b>	neighbour
<b>ablak,</b>	window	<b>szép,</b>	fine, beautiful
<b>négy,</b>	four	<b>szín,</b>	colour
<b>édes,</b>	sweet	<b>gyönyörű,</b>	lovely

## THE DATIVE.

The dative suffix is also **-nak** or **-nek**, which corresponds to the English “to” or “for.”

**Ezt Péter-nek adom**, I give this to Peter.

**Szénát viszek a lovak-nak**, I carry hay to the horses.

*N.B.*—This dative suffix, unlike the genitive **-nak**, **-nek**, must never be omitted.

## THE ACCUSATIVE.

The distinctive mark of the accusative, both in the singular and in the plural, is the ending **-t**.

*Rule 1.*—This **-t** is added directly to (a) all substantives ending in a vowel.

<b>férfi</b>	(man),	acc. <b>férfit</b>
<b>rózsa</b>	(rose)	„ <b>rózsát</b>
<b>kefe</b>	(brush)	„ <b>kefét</b>
<b>erdő</b>	(wood)	„ <b>erdőt</b>

*Note.*—Final **-a** and **-e** become lengthened in the accusative.

(b) Substantives ending in **j**, **l**, if they are not monosyllables, **ny**, **s** (if preceded by a long vowel), dissyllables ending in **sz** and **z**, and monosyllables ending in **r** (except **vár**, a castle).

<b>zörej</b>	(noise),	acc. <b>zörejt</b>
<b>asztal</b>	(table)	„ <b>asztalt</b>
<b>leány</b>	(girl)	„ <b>leányt</b>
<b>kár</b>	(damage)	„ <b>kárt</b>
<b>hús</b>	(meat)	„ <b>húst</b>
<b>vadász</b>	(hunter)	„ <b>vadászt</b>
<b>vitész</b>	(warrior)	„ <b>vitézt</b>

*Rule 2.* **-t** is preceded by a vowel in the case of words ending with a consonant.

(a) By **a** (for flat words).

In monosyllabic substantives containing a long or short *a* (excepting those covered by the preceding rule).

<b>száj</b> (mouth),	acc. <b>szájat</b>
<b>váz</b> (skeleton)	„ <b>vázat</b>
<b>vaj</b> (butter)	„ <b>vajat</b>

In most monosyllables containing *i*.

<b>díj</b> (salary),	acc. <b>díjat</b>
<b>híd</b> (bridge)	„ <b>hidat</b>

Also, in many nouns which shorten the long *á* of their last syllable.

<b>madár</b> (bird),	acc. <b>madarat</b>
----------------------	---------------------

(b) By **o** (for flat words).

<b>narancs</b> (orange),	acc. <b>narancsot</b>
<b>kalap</b> (hat)	„ <b>kalapot</b>

(c) By **e** (for sharp words).

In all substantives whose roots have *i*, *e*, or *é*, for their radical vowels.

<b>gyermek</b> (child),	acc. <b>gyermeket</b>
<b>vitézség</b> (bravery)	„ <b>vitézséget</b>

In monosyllables with a final **l**, or with another final consonant preceded by **l** or **r**.

<b>fül</b> (ear),	acc. <b>fület</b>
<b>föld</b> (earth)	„ <b>földet</b>
<b>völgy</b> (valley)	„ <b>völgyet</b>

(d) By **ö** (for sharp words).

In substantives having as their radical vowels **ö**, **ő**, **ü**, or **ű**, and not covered by the preceding rules.

<b>ezüst</b> (silver),	acc. <b>ezüstöt</b>
<b>füst</b> (smoke)	„ <b>füstöt</b>
<b>köd</b> (fog)	„ <b>ködöt</b>



## CONTRACTION.

The rule for contraction is the same in the case of the addition of the accusative ending as in that of the addition of the plural ending (see page 8).

**lélek** (soul), plural, **lelkek**, acc. **lelket**  
**dolog** (task) „ **dolgok**, „ **dolgot**

A substantive is declined in the plural in the same way as in the singular.

*Nom.* a házak  
*Gen.* a házak-é  
*Dat.* a házak-nak  
*Acc.* a házak-at

## EXERCISE IV.

Buzát adok a madaraknak. Képeket mutatok a gyermekeknek. Az ember vizet visz a lovaknak és az ökröknek. A hó takarót ad a földnek. A kert gyümölcsöt hoz a gazdának. A tónak a partja virágos és a vize tiszta. A kert füve zöld és fái magasak. Látok egy gazdaságot, két házat és három lovat. A munka díja nagy. A madarat a kertben látom.

The men have a beautiful garden. The king's palace is an imposing building. I do not much admire the houses. Whose books are those? They belong to the student. I shall give this gun to the hunter. I like beautiful flowers.

kép, picture  
mutatok, I show  
víz, water  
visz, carries  
ad, gives

munka, work  
látok, látom, I see  
palota, palace  
tekintélyes, imposing  
épület, building



takaró, a covering  
hoz, brings  
gazda, farmer  
gazdaság, farm  
part, shore  
virágos, flowery

tiszta, clean, pure

nem, no, not  
nagyon, much  
bámulom, I admire  
tanuló, student  
fogom adni, I shall give  
puska, gun

OSZK

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár

## CHAPTER IV

### PERSONAL SUFFIXES

As already mentioned, the name of the object possessed is always inflected.

**Péternek kalap-ja** (Peter's hat).

In Hungarian, the function of the English possessive pronouns (my, thy, &c.) is performed by suffixes.

**atyá-m** (my father) ; **atyá-d** (thy father).

These suffixes are as follows :—

(A.) *Where the Object possessed is Singular.*

	<i>Flat Words.</i>	<i>Sharp Words.</i>	
Sing.: 1st person	<b>-m</b>	<b>-m</b>	my
2nd „	<b>-d</b>	<b>-d</b>	thy
3rd „	<b>-ja</b>	<b>-je</b>	his, hers, its
Plural: 1st „	<b>-nk</b>	<b>-nk</b>	our
2nd „	<b>-tok</b>	<b>-tek, tök</b>	your
3rd „	<b>-jok, juk</b>	<b>-jök, jük</b>	their

When a word ends in a vowel these suffixes are added directly to the word, the vowels **a** and **e** being lengthened, as in the case of the formation of the plural.

*Examples.*

**atya** (father)

<b>atyá-m,</b>	my father	<b>atyá-nk,</b>	our father
<b>atyá-d,</b>	thy father	<b>atyá-tok,</b>	your father
<b>*aty(á)-ja,</b>	his or her father	<b>*aty(á)-juk,</b>	their father

\* **anya** (mother), **atya** (father), and **bátya** (elder brother), drop the **á** in the third person singular and plural.

**eke** (plough)

**eké-m**, my plough  
**eké-d**, thy plough  
**eké-je**, his or her plough

**eké-nk**, our plough  
**eké-tek**, your plough  
**eké-jük**, their plough

A large number of words drop the *j* in the third person singular and plural.

<b>láb</b> (foot)	<b>lába</b>	<b>lábuk</b>
<b>bér</b> (wages)	<b>bére</b>	<b>bérük</b>
<b>szív</b> (heart)	<b>szíve</b>	<b>szivük</b>
<b>toll</b> (feather)	<b>tolla</b>	<b>tolluk</b>
<b>orr</b> (nose)	<b>orra</b>	<b>orruk</b>

In general, when a word ends with a consonant the *j* is omitted, but words ending in two different consonants usually retain the *j*.

<b>föld</b> (ground)	<b>földje</b>	<b>foldjük</b>
<b>kert</b> (garden)	<b>kertje</b>	<b>kertjük</b>
<b>domb</b> (hill)	<b>dombja</b>	<b>dombjuk</b>
<b>rojt</b> (fringe)	<b>rojtja</b>	<b>rojtjuk</b>

There are exceptions, however.

<b>gyümölcs</b> (fruit)	<b>gyümölcse</b>	<b>gyümölcsük</b>
<b>ércz</b> (metal)	<b>ércze</b>	<b>érczük</b>
<b>kilincs</b> (door handle)	<b>kilincse</b>	<b>kilincsük</b>

(B.) *Where the Objects possessed are more than one.*

*The mark of plurality is the vowel i in the suffixes.*

*Flat and Sharp Words.*

Sing. : 1st person	<b>-im</b>	my
2nd „	<b>-id</b>	thy
3rd „	<b>-i</b>	his, hers, its
Plural: 1st „	<b>-ink</b>	our
2nd „	<b>-itok, itek</b> (flat) (sharp)	your
3rd „	<b>-ik</b>	their

*Examples.*

	<b>hajó</b> (ship)	<b>szoba</b> (room)	<b>eke</b> (plough)
Sing. : 1st person	<b>hajó-im</b>	<b>szobá-im</b>	<b>eké-im</b>
2nd „	<b>hajó-id</b>	<b>szobá-id</b>	<b>eké-id</b>
3rd „	<b>hajó-i</b>	<b>szobá-i</b>	<b>eké-i</b>
Plural : 1st „	<b>hajó-ink</b>	<b>szobá-ink</b>	<b>eké-ink</b>
2nd „	<b>hajó-itok</b>	<b>szobá-itok</b>	<b>eké-itek</b>
3rd „	<b>hajó-ik</b>	<b>szobá-ik</b>	<b>eké-ik</b>

Nouns ending in a consonant link these endings by means of a vowel.

*Examples.*

**könyv** (book);      **ház** (house).

*1. The Object in the Singular.*

1. <b>könyv-em</b> ,	my book.	1. <b>ház-am</b> ,	my house.
2. <b>könyv-ed</b> ,	thy book.	2. <b>ház-ad</b> ,	thy house.
3. <b>könyv-e</b> ,	his book.	3. <b>ház-a</b> ,	his house.
1. <b>könyv-ünk</b> ,	our book.	1. <b>ház-unk</b> ,	our house.
2. <b>könyv-etek</b> ,	your book.	2. <b>ház-atok</b> ,	your house.
3. <b>könyv-ük</b> ,	their book.	3. <b>ház-ok</b> ,	their house.

*2. The Object in the Plural.*

1. <b>könyv-eim</b> ,	my books.	1. <b>ház-aim</b> ,	my houses.
2. <b>könyv-eid</b> ,	thy books.	2. <b>ház-aid</b> ,	thy houses.
3. <b>könyv-ei</b> ,	his books.	3. <b>ház-ai</b> ,	his houses.
1. <b>könyv-eink</b> ,	our books.	1. <b>ház-aink</b> ,	our houses.
2. <b>könyv-eitek</b> ,	your books.	2. <b>ház-aitok</b> ,	your houses.
3. <b>könyv-eik</b> ,	their books.	3. <b>ház-aik</b> ,	their houses.

Words which contract before adding the plural endings, also contract when adding these personal suffixes.

<b>ökör</b> (ox), plural	<b>ökrök</b>	<b>ökröm</b> (my ox), &c.
<b>malom</b> (mill) „	<b>malmok</b>	<b>malmom</b> (my mill), &c.
<b>lélek</b> (soul) „	<b>lelkek</b>	<b>lelkem</b> (my soul), &c.

*Note.*—If the possessor is the first or the second person, the pronoun must not be put before it ordinarily, as the suffix already indicates to whom the object belongs. The personal pronoun is only to



be used when it is desired to lay stress on this ownership, as, **az én könyvem**, *my book* (not yours); **a te könyved**, *thy book* (not another's).

A noun to which has been added a personal suffix can take further suffixes.

**ezt atyá-m-nak adom**, I am giving this to my father.

**a hajó-m-at szeretem**, I like my boat.

**a hajó-m-ban**, in my boat.

### EXERCISE V.

A házak ablakai fényesek és ajtói magasak. A gazdának hat lova, nyolcz ökre és tíz tehene van. Kié az eke és az ásó? A gazdáé. A hű és szorgalmas szolga bére nagy. Kertem gyümölcsei érettek. Az én kertem kisebb mint a barátomé. A körte íze kellemesebb mint az almáé. A mi atyánk idősebb mint a te atyád. A rózsza színe piros, a buzavirágé kék.

My father's books are very interesting. The scent of the roses is pleasant. The colour of the rose is red. The farmer has many valuable horses. The flowers of my father's garden are beautiful. Whose is that book? It belongs to my friend's little boy.

<b>fényes,</b>	bright
<b>ajtó,</b>	door
<b>hat</b>	six
<b>tíz,</b>	ten
<b>tehén,</b>	cow
<b>szorgalmas,</b>	industrious
<b>szolga,</b>	servant
<b>bér,</b>	wages

<b>érett,</b>	ripe
<b>kis, kisebb,</b>	small, smaller
<b>barát,</b>	friend
<b>íz,</b>	flavour
<b>idős,</b>	old
<b>buzavirág,</b>	cornflower
<b>érdekes,</b>	interesting
<b>értékes,</b>	valuable



## CHAPTER V

### SUFFIXES FOR PLACE, DIRECTION, ETC.

WHERE in English a preposition would be used, in Hungarian either a suffix, or a postposition (see next chapter) is employed.

*In the house, a ház-ban.*

(a) *Suffixes indicating Place where.*

*Flat. Sharp.*

1. **-ban, -ben** = *in*.

*a ház-ban, a könyv-ben.*

2. **-n** (after vowels) = *on, at, in*.

*az ajtó-n, on the door.*

*Note.*—*a* and *e* become lengthened when adding *-n*: *as, eke, eké-n*.

**-on, -en, -ön** (after a consonant) = *on, at, in*.

*az asztal-on, on the table.*

*a föld-ön, on the ground.*

*Budapest-en, in Budapest.*

3. **-nál, -nél** = *with, at the house of, at, among*.

*ő atyám-nál van, he is with my father, or at my father's house.*

*a francia udvar-nál, at the French Court.*

*a görögök-nél, among the Greeks.*

(b) *Suffixes answering the Question whither.**Flat. Sharp.*4. **-ba, -be** = *into*.

a ház-ba megyek, I am going into the house.  
 tedd a terem-be, put it into the hall.

5. **-ra, -re** = *towards, on, upon*.

észak-ra, towards the north.  
 tedd az asztal-ra, put it on the table.  
 tíz-re jár az óra, it is getting towards ten o'clock.

6. **-hoz, -hez, -höz** = *to, towards*.

a barátom-hoz megyek, I am going to my friend.  
 menj az épület-hez, go to the building.

(c) *Suffixes answering the Question whence.*7. **-ból, -ből** = *out of*.

kimentem a ház-ból, I went out of the house.  
 a halat kifogták a víz-ből, they have drawn a fish  
 out of the water.

8. **-ról, -ről** = *from (downwards from)*.

a kémény leesett a ház-ról (the chimney fell from  
 the house).

9. **-tól, -től** = *from*.

a levél az atyám-tól jön, the letter comes from my  
 father.

*Other Suffixes.*

**-ig** answers the question *How long ? or How far ?*

a ház-ig, as far as the house.  
 két évig, for two years.

**-ért** = *on account of, because of, for*.

barátság-ért, for friendship.  
 pénz-ért, for money.

*Flat. Sharp.*

**-val, -vel** = with, by means of.

**ásó-val**, with a spade.

*Note.*— **-val, -vel**, if joined to a noun ending in a consonant, drops the **v**, and doubles the final consonant of the noun.

**kéz** (hand), **kéz-zel** (by hand), **kezem-mel** with my hand).

**-vá, -vé** is used to indicate the change of an object into something else.

**katoná-vá lenni**, to become a soldier.

**Lót neje só-vá változott**, Lot's wife was turned into salt.

*Note.*—The above rule relating to **-val, -vel**, applies also to **-vá, vé**.

**-úl, -ül** tells for what purpose a thing has been done.

**példá-úl**, for example ; **mintá-úl**, as a pattern.

**-ként** = like, as.

**nagybátyját atyja-ként szereti**, he loves his uncle like a father.

**-stul, stül** = together with.

**levettem a rózsát szárazstul**, I plucked the rose with its stalk.

All these suffixes can be used after plural or personal suffixes have already been added to a noun.

**ház, ház-ak-ért, ház-am-ért**.

They can also themselves take the personal endings mentioned in the previous chapter.

Thus, instead of joining **-ben** (in) to the pronoun **én** (I), to express the notion "*in me*," the personal suffix **m** (with the proper connecting vowel) is added to the pre-

positional affix **-ben**: thus, "in me" becomes **bennem**, "in thee," **benned**, &c.

<b>ben</b> (in)	gives <b>bennem</b> , <b>benned</b> , <b>benne</b> , <b>bennünk</b> , <b>benne-</b> <b>tek</b> , <b>bennök</b> .
<b>n</b> (on)	„ <b>rajtam</b> , <b>rajtad</b> , <b>rajta</b> , <b>rajtunk</b> , <b>rajtatok</b> , <b>rajtok</b> .
<b>nál</b> (with)	„ <b>nálam</b> , <b>nálad</b> , <b>nála</b> , <b>nálunk</b> , <b>nálatok</b> , <b>nálok</b> .
<b>be</b> (into)	„ <b>belém</b> , <b>beléd</b> , <b>belé</b> ( <b>beléje</b> ), <b>belénk</b> , <b>belétek</b> , <b>beléjük</b> .
<b>ra, re</b> (on to)	„ <b>reám</b> ( <b>rám</b> ), <b>reád</b> ( <b>rád</b> ), <b>reá</b> ( <b>rá</b> ), <b>reánk</b> ( <b>ránk</b> ), <b>rátok</b> , <b>rájuk</b> .
<b>hoz</b> (towards)	„ <b>hozzám</b> , <b>hozzád</b> , <b>hozzá</b> ( <b>hozzája</b> ), <b>hozzánk</b> , <b>hozzátok</b> , <b>hozzájuk</b> .
<b>ből</b> (out of)	„ <b>belőlem</b> , <b>belőled</b> , <b>belőle</b> , <b>belőlünk</b> , <b>belőle-</b> <b>tek</b> , <b>belőlők</b> .
<b>ról</b> (down from)	„ <b>rólam</b> , <b>rólad</b> , <b>róla</b> , <b>rólunk</b> , <b>rólatok</b> , <b>róluk</b> .
<b>től</b> (from)	„ <b>tőlem</b> , <b>tőled</b> , <b>tőle</b> , <b>tőlünk</b> , <b>tőletek</b> , <b>tőlük</b> .
<b>ért</b> (on account of)	„ <b>értem</b> , <b>érted</b> , <b>érte</b> , <b>értünk</b> , <b>értetek</b> , <b>értök</b> .
<b>vel</b> (with)	„ <b>velem</b> , <b>veled</b> , <b>vele</b> , <b>velünk</b> , <b>veletek</b> , <b>velők</b> .



## CHAPTER VI

### POSTPOSITIONS

THESE resemble the suffixes just enumerated, except in the circumstance that they are not joined to the noun, but stand after it as separate words.

az egér fut a macska **elől**, the mouse runs from the cat.

Many have three forms, according as they answer the question *Where? Whither? Whence?*

**alatt**, under (stationary): a macska az asztal **alatt** van, the cat is under the table.

**alá**, under (towards): menj a fa **alá**, go under the tree.

**alól**, under (from under): a növény kikel a föld **alól**, the plant comes from under the ground.

Such postpositions may be tabulated as follows:—

	<i>Where?</i>	<i>Whither?</i>	<i>Whence?</i>
under	<b>alatt</b>	<b>alá</b>	<b>alól</b>
before	<b>előtt</b>	<b>elé</b>	<b>elől</b>
above	<b>fölött</b>	<b>föle</b>	<b>fölől</b>
around	<b>körött</b>	<b>köre</b>	<b>körül</b>
between or among	<b>között</b>	<b>köze</b>	<b>közül</b>
behind	<b>mögött</b>	<b>möge</b>	<b>mögül</b>
beside	<b>mellett</b>	<b>mellé</b>	<b>mellől</b>
on	<b>hegyett</b>	<b>hegyé</b>	...
towards	...	<b>felé</b>	...
away from	...	...	<b>felől</b>



*Other Postpositions.*

<b>ellen</b>	against
<b>gyanánt</b>	as, for
<b>iránt</b>	towards
<b>miatt</b>	because of
<b>mulva</b>	after, at the end of
<b>nélkül</b>	without
<b>óta</b>	since
<b>szerint</b>	according to
<b>után</b>	after
<b>végett</b>	for the purpose of
<b>helyett</b>	instead of

The above postpositions do not necessitate any orthographical modification of the preceding substantive.

a Duna mellett, beside the Danube.

The following postpositions do necessitate some change.

**közel**, near.

**képest**, in comparison with, in proportion to.

Before these the substantive takes **-hoz**, **-hez**, or **-höz**.

a templom-**hoz közel**, near the church.

öccsé-**hez képest** magas, he is tall compared with his younger brother.

**fogva**, since, by, from.

The substantive takes the suffix **-nál**, **-nél**, or **-től**, **-től**.

kezé-**nél fogva**, by his hand.

tavasza-**tól fogva** építik ezt a házat, they have been building this house since the spring.

**nézve**, in regard to.

The substantive takes the suffix **-ra**, **-re**.

a dolog barátom-**ra nézve** kellemetlen, the business is disagreeable as regards my friend.

a külsejé-**re nézve** megnyerő, he is pleasing as regards his appearance.

**együtt**, together with.

The substantive takes the suffix **-val**, **-vel**.

**Sándor Mari-val együtt** érkezett, Alexander has arrived together with Mary.

*Note.*—**együtt** can also be used as an adverb, meaning *together*.

a három ember **együtt** érkezett, the three men arrived together.

The following postpositions necessitate the addition to the substantives of the ending **-n**, **-on**, **-en**, or **-ön**.

**alul**, below, under.

a becsáron **alul** adták el mindenét, all his belongings were sold under their value.

**át**, **által**, across, over.

a katonák a hidon **át** mentek el, the soldiers went away over the bridge.

**belül**, within, inside.

az ajtón **belül**, inside the door.

**fölül**, above.

a felhőkön **fölül**, above the clouds.

**innen**, this side of.

a folyón **innen**, this side of the river

**keresztül**, through, across.

az erdőn **keresztül**, through the wood.

**kívül**, outside.

a városon **kívül**, outside the town.

**túl**, beyond, the other side of.

az erdőn **túl** vadásznak, they are hunting the other side of the wood.

The above postpositions (with the exception of **gyanánt**,

**mulva, óta, közel, képest, fogva, nézve, együtt, át, belül, innen, keresztül, and túl**) may, like the suffixes in the preceding chapter, take the personal endings.

<b>alattam</b> , under me	<b>alattad</b> , under thee, &c.
<b>nélkülem</b> , without me	<b>nélküled</b> , without thee, &c.
<b>kívülem</b> , besides me	<b>kívüled</b> , besides thee, &c.

**alúl, belül, fölül, kívül, közel, and túl** can take the suffix for direction **-ról, ról** (from), and they then mean from under, from within, &c.

<b>alúl-ról</b> , from under	<b>kívül-ről</b> , from without
<b>belül-ről</b> , from within	<b>közel-ről</b> , from near
<b>fölül-ről</b> , from above	<b>túl-ról</b> , from beyond

## EXERCISE VI.

A tehenek és lovak istállói tágasak és tiszták a gazdaságban. Magyarország hegyeiben sok ércz van. Atyánk új könyvei a könyvtárban vannak. Hétfő helyett szerdán megyek el. A három közül ez a legszebb. A füst elszállt a tető fölöl. A hirlap szerint a király megérkezett.

My father is in his garden, but will soon go into the house. The horses are in their stalls. The boys are coming out of school. The chimney fell down from the roof. Do not go to the shop without money. Flour is made into bread.

<b>tágas</b> , spacious	<b>hirlap</b> , newspaper
<b>hegy</b> , hill	<b>hamar</b> , soon
<b>ércz</b> , metal	<b>jönnek</b> , are coming
<b>könyvtár</b> , library	<b>iskola</b> , school
<b>hétfő</b> , Monday	<b>kémény</b> , chimney
<b>szerda</b> , Wednesday	<b>bolt</b> , shop
<b>legszebb</b> , finest	<b>ne menj</b> , do not go
<b>elszállt</b> , has flown	<b>liszt</b> , flour
<b>tető</b> , roof	<b>kenyér</b> , bread
<b>csinálják</b> , they make (the passive is not used)	

## CHAPTER VII

### THE ADJECTIVE

THE adjective when used *attributively* is indeclinable.

**A szép rózs**a, the beautiful rose.

**A szép rózs**ák, the beautiful roses.

**Látom a szép rózs**ákat, I see the beautiful roses.

But when used *predicatively*, the adjective is declinable.

**A rózsák szép**-ek, the roses are beautiful.

Also, when the adjective is used by itself as a substantive, it is declinable.

**Add nekem a könyv**et.

Give me the book.

**Add nekem a könyv**eket.

Give me the books.

**Melyiket** ?

Which one ?

**Melyikeket** ?

Which ones ?

**A nagy**-ot.

The big (one).

**A nagy**-okat.

The big (ones).

An adjective when declined is inflected in the same manner as a substantive. In forming the plural, however, the following exceptions occur.

Adjectives ending in **ü** take the plural ending **-ek**.

Adjectives ending in **i** take the plural ending **-ek** or **-ak**.

**gyönyörű** (lovely), plural **gyönyörű**-ek

**régi** (old), „ **régi**-ek

**párisi** (Parisian), „ **párisi**-ak

In all other cases adjectives follow the same rules as substantives.

Among adjectives are reckoned the participles of the



verb, which, when used as adjectives, are inflected like them.

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The *comparative* is formed by adding **-bb** to adjectives ending in a vowel, or **-abb**, **-ebb**, or **-obb**, to those ending in a consonant.

gyönyörű (lovely), comp. gyönyörű-bb  
nagy (great) „ nagy-obb

After sibilants, which would admit the sound **b** to be heard without an intermediate vowel, often only **-b** is added to form the comparative, but it is preferable to use a connecting vowel, unless it is not desired to lengthen the word by a syllable, as, for instance, in poetry. It is correct, for example, to write **magasb** (higher), though **magasabb** is more usual.

Final *a* and *e* are lengthened when the comparative suffix **-bb** is added.

drága (dear), drágá-bb; fekete (black), feketé-bb.

Final *ó* shortens its sound only in **jó** (good), **jobb**.

The following are somewhat irregular:—

szép	(beautiful),	comp.	szebb
könnyű	(easy)	„	könnyebb
ifju	(young)	„	ifjabb
hosszú	(long)	„	hosszabb
sok	(much)	„	több

Comparisons are made with the aid of the conjunction **mint**, as, than.

Ez nagyobb mint az, this is greater than that.

A méter hosszabb mint a róf, the metre is longer than the yard.



as . . . as . . . is expressed by **olyan . . . mint. . . .**

**Az én házam olyan nagy mint a tied,** my house is as large as yours.

**Egy font nem olyan nehéz mint egy kilogramm,** a pound is not so heavy as a kilogram.

When the comparative is used by itself as a substantive, it takes the affix **-ik**.

**szebb, a szebbik; nagyobb, a nagyobbik.**

**A két folyó közül ez a mélyebbik,** of the two rivers, this is the deeper.

This rule applies also to the superlative.

The *superlative* is invariably formed by *prefixing* **leg-** to the comparative.

<b>drága,</b>	<b>comp.</b>	<b>drágább</b>	<b>sup.</b>	<b>leg-drágább</b>
<b>nagy</b>	<b>„</b>	<b>nagyobb</b>	<b>„</b>	<b>leg-nagyobb</b>
<b>erős</b>	<b>„</b>	<b>erősebb</b>	<b>„</b>	<b>leg-erősebb</b>
<b>sok</b>	<b>„</b>	<b>több</b>	<b>„</b>	<b>leg-több</b>

*Cardinals.*—These are declinable like other adjectives when the substantives which they qualify are not expressed.

They also form derivatives which answer the question: **hányan** (how many)? For instance: How many ran away? **Hárman** (= **három-an**, the *o* being dropped). The terminations of these derivatives are **-an** and **-en**, as, **négy-en**, **öt-en**.

**egy** = **egyedül** (alone), and **kettő** = **ketten**, form their derivatives irregularly; **három** and **ezer** become contracted: **hárman**, **ezren**.

**Száz** (100), **ezer** (1000), and **millió** may be used as substantives and form plurals if the number of hundreds, &c., is indefinite; as, **százak** (hundreds), **ezrek** (thousands), **milliók** (millions). If, however, the number is stated, the

	Cardinals.	Ordinals.	Fractionals.	Multiplicatives.
1	egy	első	...	egyszer (once)
2*	két, kettő	második	fél, $\frac{1}{2}$	kétszer (twice)
3	három	harmadik	harmad, $\frac{1}{3}$	háromszor
4	négy	negyedik	negyed, $\frac{1}{4}$	négyszer
5	öt	ötödik	ötöd, $\frac{1}{5}$	ötször
6	hat	hatodik	hatod, $\frac{1}{6}$	hatszor
7	hét	hetedik	heted, $\frac{1}{7}$	hétszer
8	nyolc	nyolcadik	nyolcad, $\frac{1}{8}$	nyolcszor
9	kilenc	kilencedik	kilenced, $\frac{1}{9}$	kilencszer
10	tíz	tizedik	tized, $\frac{1}{10}$	tízszor
11	tizenegy	tizenegyedik	tizenegyed, $\frac{1}{11}$	tizenegyszer
12*	tizenkét (kettő)	tizenkettedik	tizenketted, $\frac{1}{12}$	tizenkétszer
20	húsz	huszadik	huszad, $\frac{1}{20}$	hússzor
21	huszonegy	huszonegyedik	huszonegyed, $\frac{1}{21}$	huszanegyszer
22*	huszonkét (kettő)	huszonkettedik	huszonketted, $\frac{1}{22}$	huszankétszer
30	harminc	harmincadik	harmincad, $\frac{1}{30}$	harmincszor
31	harmincegy	harmincegyedik	harmincegyed, $\frac{1}{31}$	harmincegyszer
40	negyven	negyvenedik	negyvened, $\frac{1}{40}$	negyvenszer
50	ötven	ötvenedik	ötvened, $\frac{1}{50}$	ötvenszer
60	hatvan	hatvanadik	hatvanad, $\frac{1}{60}$	hatvanszor
70	hetven	hetvenedik	hetvened, $\frac{1}{70}$	hetvenszer
80	nyolcvan	nyolcvanadik	nyolcvanad, $\frac{1}{80}$	nyolcvanszor
90	kilencven	kilencvenedik	kilencvened, $\frac{1}{90}$	kilencvenszer
100	száz	századik	század, $\frac{1}{100}$	százszor
1,000	ezer	ezredik	ezred, $\frac{1}{1000}$	ezerszer
10,000	tízezer	tízezredik	tízezred, $\frac{1}{10000}$	tízezerszer
100,000	százezer	százezredik	százezred, $\frac{1}{100000}$	százezerszer
1,000,000	millió	milliomodik	milliomod, $\frac{1}{1000000}$	milliomszor

\* két, if followed by a substantive, and kettő, if standing by itself: két ember, two men; on the question, How many? kettő.

singular must be used; as **három száz** (three hundred), **tíz ezer** (ten thousand).

*Ordinals*.—These, like cardinals, are adjectives, and are declinable. They sometimes drop the ending **-ik** if another word is joined to them. This is not usually done, however, and occurs chiefly in words expressing age, as, **másod-éves**, in the second year; (“two years old” would be **kétéves**).

Ordinals form adverbs by dropping the ending **-ik**, and taking **-szor** or **-szer** instead. **Első** is irregular, but the rest are regular.

<b>első</b> ,	first	<b>először</b> ,	firstly
<b>második</b> ,	second	<b>másodszor</b> ,	secondly
<b>harmadik</b> ,	third	<b>harmadszor</b> ,	thirdly
<b>negyedik</b> ,	fourth	<b>negyedszer</b> ,	fourthly, &c.

*Fractionals* are also adjectives and declinable, but they do not form adverbs. They may be used in the plural, as, **negyedek** (quarters); *e.g.* **a negyedek nagyobbak mint a nyolcadok** (quarters are larger than eighths). If however, these fractionals are preceded by another numeral, they must be used in the singular; as, **három negyed** (three-fourths).

*Multiplicatives* are adverbs and therefore indeclinable.

**Háromszor négy: tizenkettő**, three times four are twelve.

**Háromszor irtam levelet**, I have written a letter three times.

These multiplicatives form adjectives by adding **-es** or **-os**. **Kétszer-es**, double; **háromszor-os**, triple, &c.

Other multiples, almost identical in meaning with **kétszeres**, **háromszoros**, &c., are:—

<b>egyes</b> ,	simple	<b>ötös</b> ,	quintuple
<b>kettős</b> ,	double	<b>hatos</b> ,	sextuple
<b>hármás</b> ,	triple	<b>hetes</b> ,	septuple
<b>négyes</b> ,	quadruple	<b>nyolczas</b> ,	octuple, &c.

By adding *-rétü* to the cardinal numbers another kind of multiplicative is formed.

*egyretü*, single ; *kétreteü*, two-fold ; *hatreteü*, six-fold, &c.

*háromreteü vászon*, three-fold linen.

*Indefinite Numerals :—*

<i>sok</i> ,	much, many	<i>kevés</i> ,	few	<i>néhány</i> ,	a few
<i>sokan</i>	" "	} only of persons, and when not followed by a substantive.			
<i>kevesen</i> ,	few				
<i>néhányan</i>	"				
<i>annyi</i> ,	so much	<i>számtalan</i> ,	innumerable		

*The Time.*

The hours are expressed by the respective cardinal numbers, followed by the word *óra* (hour).

*egy óra* (one o'clock) ; *tizenegy óra* (eleven o'clock).

The half-hours and quarters are expressed by the suitable fraction, followed by the number of the next hour, which number may take the affix *-ra*, *-re*.

A quarter-past two = *negyed háromra* (lit. a quarter towards three).

Half-past two = *fél háromra* (lit. a half towards three).

A quarter to three = *három negyed háromra* (lit. three-quarters towards three).

*N.B.*—The affix is frequently omitted.

The minutes are indicated as follows :—

2.5 *öt percczel mult kettő* (lit. 5 minutes past two).

2.10 *tíz percczel mult kettő* (lit. 10 minutes past two).

2.20 *tíz percz mulva fél három* (lit. 10 minutes before half three).

2.25 *öt percz mulva fél három* (lit. 5 minutes before half three).

2.35 *tíz percz mulva három negyed három* (lit. 10 minutes before three-quarters of three).

2.40 *öt percz mulva három negyed három* (lit. 5 minutes before three-quarters of three).

2.50 *tíz percz mulva három* (lit. 10 minutes before three).

2.55 *öt percz mulva három* (lit. 5 minutes before three).



To ask the time, one says : **Hány óra van?** or, **Hány az óra.** (**Hány** = how much ? how many ?).

### EXERCISE VII.

A liszt fehér, a cukor fehérebb és a hó a legfehérebb. A gazdag országok hatalmasak. A gondolat gyorsabb mint a villám. Atyám birtoka sokkal régibb mint a te atyádé. A kemény drágakövek a bányában vannak. A drágakövek nagyon kemények. Az utczában ötvenkét ház van. Negyedik \* Henrik német császár és Hetedik \* Gergely római pápa kortársak voltak. A gyümölcs egy harmada az enyém, két harmada bátyámé. Négy óra mult nyolcz percczel.

The richest men are not always the happiest. I see many lovely roses in your father's garden. My friend's house is much larger than this. There are seventeen houses in the street, and mine is the eleventh. I shall be at home at twenty-five minutes past six. The king's palace is the largest building in Budapest.

<b>cukor,</b>	sugar	<b>kemény,</b>	hard	<b>pápa,</b>	pope
<b>gazdag,</b>	rich	<b>drágakő,</b>	precious stone	<b>kortárs,</b>	contemporary
<b>ország,</b>	country	<b>bánya,</b>	mine	<b>enyém,</b>	mine
<b>hatalmas,</b>	powerful	<b>utca,</b>	street	<b>bátya,</b>	elder brother
<b>gondolat,</b>	thought	<b>Henrik,</b>	Henry	<b>mindig,</b>	always
<b>villám,</b>	lightning	<b>német,</b>	German	<b>boldog,</b>	happy
<b>birtok,</b>	estate	<b>császár,</b>	emperor	<b>itthon,</b>	athome(here)
<b>sokkal,</b>	(by) much	<b>Gergely,</b>	Gregory	<b>leszek,</b>	I shall be
<b>régi,</b>	old	<b>római,</b>	Roman		

\* When ordinals form part of a title, they precede the name.

## CHAPTER VIII

### THE PRONOUN

#### 1. *Personal Pronouns.*

##### *Nominative.*

<b>én,</b> I	<b>mi,</b> we
<b>te,</b> thou	<b>ti,</b> you
<b>ő,</b> he or she	<b>ők,</b> they

##### *Dative.*

<b>nekem,</b> to or for me	<b>nekünk,</b> to or for us
<b>neked,</b> „ thee	<b>nektek,</b> „ you
<b>neki,</b> „ him or her	<b>nekik,</b> „ them

##### *Accusative.*

<b>engem,</b> me	<b>minket</b> or <b>bennünket,</b> us
<b>téged,</b> thee	<b>titeket</b> or <b>benneteket,</b> you
<b>őt,</b> him or her	<b>őket,</b> them

#### *The Possessive Pronoun.*

(a) Where the object possessed is a single object.

<b>enyém,</b> mine	<b>mienk,</b> ours
<b>tied,</b> thine	<b>tietek,</b> yours
<b>övé,</b> his or hers	<b>övék,</b> theirs

(b) Where more objects than one are possessed.

<b>enyéim,</b> mine	<b>mieink,</b> ours
<b>tieid,</b> thine	<b>tieitek,</b> yours
<b>övéi,</b> his or hers	<b>övéik,</b> theirs

This pronoun is not used attributively, like the English *my*, *thy*, &c., but predicatively, like *mine*, *thine*, &c.

**Ez a könyv az enyém**, a másik a **tied**, this book is *mine*, the other is *yours*.

**Ezek a könyvek az enyéim**, these books are *mine*.

The force of the English *my*, *thy*, &c., is usually given by the personal endings, as explained in Chapter IV.: as, for instance, a **kalap-om**, my hat; **az atyá-d**, thy father. But if stress is laid on the fact that an object is mine, thine, &c., then the simple pronoun **én**, **te**, &c., is placed before the substantive, which takes in addition the personal endings.

**Ez az én kalap-om**, this is *my* hat.

**A magasabbik az én ház-am**, a kisebbik az **övé**, the taller is *my* house, the smaller is *his*.

As there is no verb "to have" in Hungarian, the word **van** (**vannak**, &c.) is often used with **nekem**, **neked**, &c., to express possession (see page 11), the object possessed taking the personal endings.

**Nekem van toll-am**, I have a pen.

**Neked van kert-ed**, thou hast a garden.

## 2. Reflexive Pronouns.

**magam**, myself  
**magad**, thyself  
**maga**, himself or  
 herself

**magunk**, ourselves  
**magatok**, yourselves  
**maguk**, themselves

These pronouns are inflected like substantives. They are sometimes used as equivalent to *my own*, *thy own*, &c., as, **magam könyve**, my own book; **magad könyve**, thy own book, &c. The object possessed, in such cases, always takes the third person singular personal ending, because

**magam könyve, magad könyve**, &c., strictly means *my self's book, thy self's book*, &c.

The reflexive pronouns may take the possessive suffix **-é**; as, a **magam-é**, mine.

Sometimes these pronouns are used to express solitude; as, **magam vagyok**, I am alone.

**Egymás** is a *Reciprocal Pronoun* = one another, each other.

**Szeretik egymást**, they like one another.

**Levelt irtak egymásnak**, they wrote a letter to one another.

### *The Use of the Second Person.*

In Hungarian, when speaking to one or more persons, the second person is only used among members of the same family or by intimate friends, or else in poetry.

In addressing strangers, instead of **te**, **neked**, &c., one must use **ön** or **maga**, **maga** being rather less formal than **ön**.

	<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Dative.</i>	<i>Accusative.</i>
Sing. :	<b>ön</b>	<b>önnek</b>	<b>önt</b>
Plural :	<b>önök</b>	<b>önöknek</b>	<b>önöket</b>
Sing. :	<b>maga</b>	<b>magának</b>	<b>magát</b>
Plural :	<b>maguk</b>	<b>maguknak</b>	<b>magukat</b>

These are all in the third person, and take the verb in the third person, *e.g.* **ön elmegy**, you are going away.

Similarly the words **nagyságod**, sir or madam; **nagysád**, madam; **méltóságod**, **nagyméltóságod**, your excellency, while formally in the second person, always takes the verb in the third person, *e.g.* **nagyméltóságod tudja**, your excellency knows.

**kegyed** (**kegyetek**, &c.) resembles **ön**, but is becoming old-fashioned.



3. *Relative Pronouns.*

**ki, aki**, who (only for persons).

**mely, amely**, which (for things determinate).

**mi, ami**, which (for things indeterminate, and when the pronoun relates to an abstract idea or a preceding phrase).

These pronouns are inflected like substantives.

4. *Interrogative Pronouns.*

**ki ? kicsoda ?** who ?

**mi ? micsoda ?** what ? (for things).

**melyik ?** which ? (for persons or things).

**milyen ? minő ? milyféle ?** what kind ?

5. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

<b>ez,</b>	this	<b>*az,</b>	that
<b>emez,</b>	this	<b>amaz,</b>	that
<b>ugyanez,</b>	this same	<b>ugyanaz,</b>	that same
<b>ezen,</b>	this	<b>azon,</b>	that
<b>ugyanezen,</b>	this same	<b>ugyanazon,</b>	that same
<b>ily, ilyen,</b>	such as this	<b>oly, olyan,</b>	such as that
<b>emily, emilyen,</b>	„ „	<b>amoly, amolyan,</b>	„ „

\* **Az**, demonstrative, must be distinguished from **az**, the article. The demonstrative always stands before the article, and it is capable of inflection, while the article is not.

**emez, amaz, ezen, azon, ugyanezen** and **ugyanazon**, are rarely used.

**ezen, azon**, stand before the substantive without the article, while **ez** and **az** are always followed by the article. Also, while **ez** and **az** are inflected like substantives, **ezen** and **azon** are incapable of inflection.

Before suffixes beginning with a consonant, **ez** and **az** change their final **z** into the first letter of such suffix ; thus—

instead of	<b>az-nak</b>	we have	<b>annak.</b>
„	<b>az-ba</b>	„	<b>abba.</b>
„	<b>az-ra</b>	„	<b>arra, &amp;c.</b>

The suffixes **-val**, **-vel**, **-vá**, **-vé**, usually change their **v** into a letter like the final consonant of the word to which they are joined. When, however, they are combined with **ez**, **az**, either the **v** may change to **z**, or the **z** of the demonstrative to **v**. It is equally correct to write **ezzel** or **evvel**, **azzal** or **avval**.

These demonstratives may be used both as pronouns and as adjectives.

### 6. *Definite Pronouns.*

<b>mindenki</b> ,	everybody	<b>egyik</b> ,	one (of more)
<b>senki</b> ,	nobody	<b>másik</b> ,	the other
<b>kiki</b> ,	each one	<b>semmi</b> ,	nothing
<b>mindenik</b> ,	all (of persons)	<b>mind</b> ,	all (of persons or things)
<b>mindnyájan</b> ,	all „ „	<b>minden</b> ,	all „ „

### 7. *Indefinite Pronouns.*

<b>valaki</b> ,	somebody	<b>akármí</b> ,	anything
<b>valami</b> ,	something	<b>némelyik</b> ,	some
<b>akárki</b> ,	anyone	<b>valamelyik</b> ,	one (of them)

## EXERCISE VIII.

Ti már egészségesek vagytok, de ők még betegek. Csak neked mondom meg a titkot. Holnap délután várlak. Téged is kértelek, Ferenczet is. A tietek ez a kocsí? Nem a mienk, hanem barátunké. A réten sok tehén van, az enyéim mind fehérek, az övéik mind feketék. Árpád, aki Magyarországot elfoglalta, nagy hős volt. A könyvtár amelyben dolgozom, csendes. Géza és Béla ismerik egymást. Szerencsét kívánok önnek.

This book is not mine but yours. My garden is not so pretty as theirs. I have a pretty garden. Ilona and

her mother often write letters to each other. Everybody likes Ilona. Tell me what (ami) is true.

már,	already	kocsi,	coach
egészséges,	healthy, well	hanem,	but
még,	still	rét,	meadow
beteg,	ill	fekete,	black
mondani,	to tell	Magyarország,	Hungary
titok,	a secret	elfoglalni,	to occupy, to take
holnap,	to-morrow	hős,	hero
délután,	afternoon	dolgozni,	to work
várlak,	I wait for thee	csendes,	quiet, still
kértelek,	I asked thee	ismerni,	to know
is,	also	szerencse,	good luck
	kivánni,	to wish	

OSZK

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár

## CHAPTER IX

### THE VERB

THERE are two Conjugations. They are called in Hungarian the **ikes** (pronounced ik-ash), *having ik*, and the **iktelen**, *without ik*, conjugations, because verbs belonging to the **ikes** conjugation have the termination **ik** in the *third person singular present indicative*, while those belonging to the **iktelen** conjugation have not.

Every Hungarian dictionary puts (**ik**) after **ikes** verbs, to show that they belong to the **ikes** conjugation; thus, **dolgozni (ik)**. Verbs not so distinguished belong to the **iktelen** conjugation.

The Hungarian verb has only one difficulty, and when the student has mastered that he will have very little trouble.

*Every transitive verb has two forms, called the definite and the indefinite forms, according to whether the object is determinate, or more or less indefinite.*

I am writing *this letter*, **ezt a levelet irom**.

I am writing *letters*, **leveleket irok**.

**Irom** is the definite form, because the object is a clearly marked-out one.

**Irok** is the indefinite form, because the object is not so clearly marked out.

The *definite* form is used when the object governed by



the transitive verb is a certain determinate object. For example :—

1. When the *substantive* is a *proper noun*.

**Pétert várom**, I am expecting Peter.

2. When the *article* **az** or **a** *precedes the substantive*.

**A levelet írom**, I am writing the letter.

3. When the substantive is used with a personal suffix.

**Házamat eladom**, I am selling my house.

4. When the *object* of the sentence is a *demonstrative pronoun*, the *third personal pronoun*, or the *reflexive pronoun*, **magam**, &c.

**Azt látom**, I see that.

**Őt hívom**, I am calling him.

**Nem hallom magamat**, I do not hear myself.

The *indefinite* form is used when the object is less determinate.

**Sok levelet írok**, I am writing several letters.

**Embert látok**, I see a man.

It is used even when the substantive is preceded by a cardinal numeral.

**Nyolcz embert látok**, I see eight men.

But if, by a demonstrative, or by the article alone, we point to some particular man or men, we must use the definite form.

**Ezt az embert látom**, I see *this* man.

**A nyolcz embert látom**, I see *the* eight men.

The *indefinite* is used when the *object* is an *infinitive verb* (such verb itself having no further object), or a *relative pronoun*.

Szeretek dolgozni, I like to work.

A levelek, amelyeket írok, the letters which I write.

Az emberek, akiket látok, the men whom I see.

*Note.*—*Intransitive verbs* naturally have but one form, the *indefinite*—*e.g.* járok, I walk.

## IKTELEN VERBS.

*Example.*—**Vágni**, to cut.

### Indicative.

#### Present.

<i>Indefinite Form.</i>		<i>Definite Form.</i>	
<b>vág-ok</b> ,	I cut	<b>vág-om</b> ,	I cut (it)
<b>vág-sz</b> ,	thou cuttest	<b>vág-od</b> ,	thou cuttest (it)
<b>vág</b> ,	he cuts	<b>vág-ja</b> ,	he cuts (it)
<b>vág-unk</b> ,	we cut	<b>vág-juk</b> ,	we cut (it)
<b>vág-tok</b> ,	you cut	<b>vág-játok</b> ,	you cut (it)
<b>vág-nak</b> ,	they cut	<b>vág-ják</b> ,	they cut (it)

#### Imperfect.

<b>vág-ék</b> ,	I was cutting	<b>vág-ám</b> ,	I was cutting (it)
<b>vág-ál</b> ,	thou wast cutting	<b>vág-ád</b> ,	thou wast cutting (it)
<b>vág-a</b> ,	he was cutting	<b>vág-á</b> ,	he was cutting (it)
<b>vág-ánk</b> ,	we were cutting	<b>vág-ók</b> ,	we were cutting (it)
<b>vág-átok</b> ,	you were cutting	<b>vág-átok</b> ,	you were cutting (it)
<b>vág-ának</b> ,	they were cutting	<b>vág-ák</b> ,	they were cutting (it)

*N.B.*—This tense is obsolete ; see page 46.

#### Past.

<b>vág-tam</b> ,	I have cut	<b>vág-tam</b> ,	I have cut (it)
<b>vág-tál</b> ,	thou hast cut	<b>vág-tad</b> ,	thou hast cut (it)
* <b>vág-(o)t(t)</b> ,	he has cut	<b>vág-ta</b> ,	he has cut (it)
<b>vág-tunk</b> ,	we have cut	<b>vág-tuk</b> ,	we have cut (it)
<b>vág-tatok</b> ,	you have cut	<b>vág-tátok</b> ,	you have cut (it)
<b>vág-tak</b> ,	they have cut	<b>vág-ták</b> ,	they have cut (it)

\* The regular ending is **-t**; *e.g.* várni (to wait for), which makes vár-t; but a connecting vowel often has to be used, and the **-t** is then doubled; *e.g.* ad-ni (to give) makes ad-ott.

*Pluperfect.*

This is the same as the past tense, followed by **volt**.

**vág-tam volt**, I had cut.

**vág-tál volt**, thou hadst cut, &c.

*Future.**Indefinite Form.*

<b>fogok vágni</b> ,	I shall cut
<b>fogsz</b> „	thou wilt cut
<b>fog</b> „	he will cut
<b>fogunk</b> „	we shall cut
<b>fogtok</b> „	you will cut
<b>fognak</b> „	they will cut

*Definite Form.*

<b>fogom vágni</b> ,	I shall cut (it)
<b>fogod</b> „	thou wilt cut (it)
<b>fogja</b> „	he will cut (it)
<b>fogjuk</b> „	we shall cut (it)
<b>fogjátok</b> „	you will cut (it)
<b>fogják</b> „	they will cut (it)

*Imperative.*

<b>vág-j</b> ,	do thou cut
<b>vág-jon</b> ,	let him cut
<b>vág-junk</b> ,	let us cut
<b>vág-jatok</b> ,	cut you
<b>vág-janak</b> ,	let them cut

<b>vág-d</b> ,	cut thou (it)
<b>vág-ja</b> ,	let him cut (it)
<b>vág-juk</b> ,	let us cut (it)
<b>vág-játok</b> ,	cut you (it)
<b>vág-ják</b> ,	let them cut (it)

*Subjunctive.*

(hogy-) (that)

<b>vág-jak</b> ,	I may or might cut
<b>vág-j</b> ,	thou mayest or
<b>vág-jon</b>	mightest cut, &c.
<b>vág-junk</b>	
<b>vág-jatok</b>	
<b>vág-janak</b>	

(hogy-) (that)

<b>vág-jam</b> ,	I may or might cut
<b>vág-d</b>	(it), &c.
<b>vág-ja</b>	
<b>vág-juk</b>	
<b>vág-játok</b>	
<b>vág-ják</b>	

*Conditional.**Present.*

<b>vág-nék</b> ,	I should cut
<b>vág-nál</b> ,	thou shouldst cut
<b>vág-na</b> ,	he should cut
<b>vág-nánk</b> ,	we should cut
<b>vág-nátok</b> ,	you should cut
<b>vág-nának</b> ,	they should cut

<b>vág-nám</b> ,	I should cut (it)
<b>vág-nád</b> ,	thou shouldst cut (it)
<b>vág-ná</b> ,	he should cut (it)
<b>vág-nók</b> ,	we should cut (it)
<b>vág-nátok</b> ,	you should cut (it)
<b>vág-nák</b> ,	they should cut (it)

*Past.*

This is formed from the past indicative, with **volna**.

**vág-tam volna**, I should have cut.

**vág-tál volna**, thou shouldst have cut, &c.

**Infinitive.**

**vág-ni**, to cut.

With the personal suffixes (see pages 59 and 60) :—

Sing.: **vág-nom**, **vág-nod**, **vág-nia**.

Plural: **vág-nunk**, **vág-notok**, **vág-niok**.

**Participles.**

Present: **vág-ó**, cutting.

Past: **vág-ott**, cut.

Future: **vág-andó**, to be cut.

Adverbial Participles: **vág-va**, **vág-ván**.

*Notes on above example.*

All regular **iktelen** verbs whose vowels are flats (see page 2) are conjugated like **vágni**.

*Imperfect Indicative.*—This tense is never used now in prose, though it was so used formerly. It is occasionally to be met with in poetry.

*Past Indicative.*—This is equivalent to both the perfect and the preterite in English. Thus, **vágtam** means both “I have cut,” and “I cut.”

*Future Indicative.*—Instead of **fogok** (I will), with the infinitive, it is customary to use the present indicative with some adverb indicating futurity. Thus instead of **holnap fogom vágni a tüzelő fát**, it would be better to say **holnap vágom a tüzelő fát**, to-morrow I (shall) cut the firewood. **Hamar elmegyek**, I (shall) go soon.

There is no form of future perfect now in use. Its place is taken by either the present or the past tense, together with some adverb indicating futurity.



I shall have finished soon=**nemsokára bevégezem** (literally, soon I finish).

I shall soon have written the letter=**hamar megírtam a levelet** (literally, soon I have written the letter).

*Note.*—The particle **még**, in this instance prefixed to **írtam**, strongly emphasises the completion of an act. It occurs along with very many verbs, and always has this force. Sometimes it is prefixed to the verb, and sometimes it follows separately.

**Sokat írtam a feladattól de még nem írtam még**, I have written much of the task, but I have not yet finished writing.

This **még** (which must not be confused with the adverb **még**=as yet) has no equivalent in English.

*Subjunctive Mood.*—A past tense of the subjunctive was formerly in use, formed from the past indicative followed by **legyen**, e.g. **hogy vágtam legyen**. This is never used now, its place being taken by the present subjunctive.

*Conditional Mood.*—The present tense is identical with the Imperative.

*Infinitive.*—The use of the infinitive with personal suffixes will be explained in the paragraph relating to the verb **kelleni** (page 59).

*Participles.*—*Examples* :—

Present :	<b>Az író ember</b> , the writing man.
Past :	<b>Az írott könyv</b> , the written book.
Future :	<b>Az írandó levél</b> , the letter to be written.
Adverbial :	
- <b>va</b> or - <b>ve</b> .	<b>A hegyen állva, beszélt</b> , standing on the hill, he spoke.
	<b>A ház fel van építve</b> , the house is built.
- <b>ván</b> or - <b>vén</b> .	<b>A munkát elvégezvén, haza ment</b> , having finished the work, he went home.
	<b>A lármát hallván, az udvarra sietett</b> , hearing the noise, he hastened to the courtyard.

-**ván**, -**vén**, is used more frequently than -**va**, -**ve**, but only in cases similar to the above examples, where one clause is dependent on another.

## VERBS WITH SHARP VOWELS.

The rules of euphony which regulate nouns and their suffixes (see page 2), apply also to verbs and their endings.

Hence, while **vágni**, a “flat” word, gives **vágok**, **vágom**, &c., “sharp” words like **verni** (to beat), **törni** (to break), give **verek**, **verem**, &c., **török**, **töröm**, &c.

*Present Indicative.*

<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Definite.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Definite.</i>
<b>ver-ek</b>	<b>ver-em</b>	<b>tör-ök</b>	<b>tör-öm</b>
<b>ver-sz</b>	<b>ver-ed</b>	<b>tör-sz</b>	<b>tör-öd</b>
<b>ver</b>	<b>ver-i *</b>	<b>tör</b>	<b>tör-i *</b>
<b>ver-ünk</b>	<b>ver-jük</b>	<b>tör-ünk</b>	<b>tör-jük</b>
<b>ver-tek</b>	<b>ver-itek</b>	<b>tör-tök</b>	<b>tör-itek</b>
<b>ver-nek</b>	<b>ver-ik *</b>	<b>tör-nek</b>	<b>tör-ik *</b>

\* Note that the third person, present indicative, singular and plural, of sharp-sounding verbs takes **-i**, **-ik**, instead of **-ja**, **-ják**. In other tenses, however, sharp verbs resemble flat verbs.

*Past Indicative.*

<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Definite.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Definite.</i>
<b>ver-tem</b>	<b>ver-tem</b>	<b>tör-tem</b>	<b>tör-tem</b>
<b>ver-tél</b>	<b>ver-ted</b>	<b>tör-tél</b>	<b>tör-ted</b>
<b>ver-t</b>	<b>ver-te</b>	<b>tör-t</b>	<b>tör-te</b>
<b>ver-tünk</b>	<b>ver-tük</b>	<b>tör-tünk</b>	<b>tör-tük</b>
<b>ver-tetek</b>	<b>ver-tétek</b>	<b>tör-tetek</b>	<b>tör-tétek</b>
<b>ver-tek</b>	<b>ver-ték</b>	<b>tör-tek</b>	<b>tör-ték</b>

In this tense, as in the other tenses and moods, these verbs resemble **vágni**, except that as the vowel of the stem is a “sharp,” the vowel of the ending must also be a sharp.

## IKES VERBS

Many **ikes** verbs are transitive, and such verbs, like those of the **iktelen** conjugation, have both the definite and indefinite forms.

*The definite form of the **ikes** verbs is exactly the same as that of the **iktelen** verbs.*

<b>lak-om,</b>	I inhabit
<b>lak-od,</b>	thou inhabitest
<b>lak-ja,</b>	he inhabits
<b>lak-juk,</b>	we inhabit
<b>lak-játok,</b>	you inhabit
<b>lak-ják,</b>	they inhabit

It is in the *indefinite form* that **ikes** verbs differ from **iktelen** verbs.

*Examples.*

<b>lakni,</b> to dwell	<b>vétkezni,</b> to sin	<b>ütközni,</b> to encounter
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## Indicative.

*Present.*

<b>lak-om</b>	<b>vétkez-em</b>	<b>ütköz-öm</b>
<b>lak-ol</b>	<b>vétkez-el</b>	<b>ütköz-öl</b>
<b>lak-ik</b>	<b>vétkez-ik</b>	<b>ütköz-ik</b>
<b>lak-unk</b>	<b>vétkez-ünk</b>	<b>ütköz-ünk</b>
<b>lak-tok</b>	<b>vétkez-tek</b>	<b>ütköz-tök</b>
<b>lak-nak</b>	<b>vétkez-nek</b>	<b>ütköz-nek</b>

The *imperfect* indicative is *never used*.

The *past*, *pluperfect*, and *future* tenses are the same as in the indefinite form of the **iktelen** verbs.

## Imperative and Subjunctive.

<b>lak-jam</b>	<b>vétkez-zem</b>	<b>ütköz-zem</b>
<b>lak-jál</b>	<b>vétkez-zél</b>	<b>ütköz-zél</b>
<b>lak-jék</b>	<b>vétkez-zék</b>	<b>ütköz-zék</b>
<b>lak-junk</b>	<b>vétkez-zünk</b>	<b>ütköz-zünk</b>
<b>lak-jatok</b>	<b>vétkez-zetek</b>	<b>ütköz-zetek</b>
<b>lak-janak</b>	<b>vétkez-zenek</b>	<b>ütköz-zenek</b>

## Conditional.

<b>lak-nám</b>	<b>vétkez-ném</b>	<b>ütköz-ném</b>
<b>lak-nál</b>	<b>vétkez-nél</b>	<b>ütköz-nél</b>
<b>lak-nék</b>	<b>vétkez-nék</b>	<b>ütköz-nék</b>
<b>lak-nánk</b>	<b>vétkez-nénk</b>	<b>ütköz-nénk</b>
<b>lak-nátok</b>	<b>vétkez-nétek</b>	<b>ütköz-nétek</b>
<b>lak-nának</b>	<b>vétkez-nének</b>	<b>ütköz-nének</b>

## Infinitive.

<b>lak-ni</b>	<b>vétkez-ni</b>	<b>ütköz-ni</b>
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which take personal suffixes like those of the **iktelen** verbs.

## Participles.

<b>lak-ó</b>	<b>vétkez-ő</b>	<b>ütköz-ő</b>
<b>lak-ott</b>	<b>vétkez-ett</b>	<b>ütköz-ött</b>
<b>lak-andó</b>	<b>vétkez-endő</b>	<b>ütköz-endő</b>
<b>lak-va</b>	<b>vétkez-ve</b>	<b>ütköz-ve</b>
<b>lak-ván</b>	<b>vétkez-vén</b>	<b>ütköz-vén</b>

It will be noticed that it is only in the singular number that the indefinite form of the **ikes** verbs differs from that of the **iktelen** verbs; the *first person* always ending in **m** (thus resembling the definite form), and the *second person* in **l**, while the *third person* present indicative ends in **ik**.

## NOTES ON THE VERB IN GENERAL.

*The Passive Voice.*—There is in Hungarian *no passive voice*, although certain grammarians attempted to introduce one. The only parts of the verb which have a passive significance are the past and future participles. Where, in English, we should say, “I am loved,” in Hungarian it is necessary to say “**szeretnek engem**” (they love me), or “**valaki szeret engem**” (one loves me).



*Construction of First Person.*—If the first person acts on the second person, the distinguishing termination of the verb will be, in all moods and tenses, **-lak** (for flat words), or **-lek** (for sharp words). Whereas “I see the dog” would be **lát-om a kutyát**, “I see thee” is **lát-lak**; “I saw thee,” **látta-lak**; “I love thee,” **szeret-lek**.

*Verbs ending with s, sz, or z*, double their final letter instead of taking a *j* in the imperative and subjunctive moods; also in the present indicative, definite form.

hoz-zak, not hoz-jak  
hoz-za   ,,   hoz-ja, &c.

*Verbs ending in t, preceded by i or a liquid consonant*, take, in the imperative and subjunctive moods, an *s* instead of a *j*; as **gyűjteni**, to collect:—

gyűjtsek, not gyűjtjek  
gyűjts   ,,   gyűjtj  
gyűjtsön   ,,   gyűjtjön

But in the present indicative these verbs retain the *j*.

*Verbs ending in t preceded by a vowel other than i*, and all causal verbs, change their final *t* into *s* in the imperative and subjunctive present tense, *e.g.* **látni**, to see.

láss, not látj.

*In verbs ending in t, preceded by sz*, the final *t* is dropped in the imperative and subjunctive, and *sz* is doubled, *e.g.* **veszt-eni**, to lose.

vessz, not vesztj.

*The Infinitive Ending.*—If a verb ends in a double consonant, or a single hard consonant, that would not admit an easy pronunciation of the usual infinitive ending

**-ni**, this ending is joined to the stem by means of the vowel **a** or **e**.

hall-**a-ni** (to hear), instead of hall-**ni**.  
tanit-**a-ni** (to teach)     „     tanit-**ni**.

In the case of such verbs, all inflections beginning with a consonant are joined to the verb by means of a vowel; e.g. hall-**o-tt**, not hall-**t**. The ending **t** in such cases is always doubled.

*Compound Verbs.*—Hungarian abounds with compound verbs, as well as with compound words in general. They are made by prefixing to the verb abverbs, postpositions, or affixes for place and direction, which modify the action expressed by the verb accordingly; as, **venni**, to take; **el-venni**, to take away; **föl-venni**, to take up; **le-venni**, to take down.

The verb is inflected in the same manner as when it stands by itself.

*Note.*—These particles or adverbs can also be written separately; as, **el akarta venni**, he wished to take it away. This construction is always used when the verb containing the affix is dependent upon some other verb.

Also, if the verb is modified by some adverb in such a way that the stress is on the adverb rather than on the verb, the affix is written separately.

**Nemsokára elmegyek**, I shall go out soon; but **ma megyek el**, to-day I shall go out.

*Formation of New Verbal Roots.*—The Hungarian language forms new verbal roots by means of the addition of one or more syllables.

1. *Factitive.*—**at**, **et**, **tat**, **tet**, to cause to do something.

**ir-ni**, to write; **ir-at-ni**, to cause to write.  
**olvas-ni**, to read; **olvas-tat-ni**, to cause to read.

The object influenced usually takes the suffix **-val** or **-vel**.

A **tanító a fiu-val ir-at-ja a leveleket**, the teacher makes the boy write the letters.

Sometimes, however, it is put in the accusative.

**Vár-at-om az inas-t**, I make the footman wait.

2. *Frequentative*.—**ogat**; indicates a repetition of the action.

**ir-ok**, I write; **ir-ogat-ok**, I keep on taking up my pen.

3. *Diminutive*.—**kál**, or **gál**, **gél**.

**ir**, he writes; **ir-kál**, he is scribbling.

**nevet**, he laughs; **nevet-gél**, he giggles.

4. *Potential*.—**hat**; indicates permission or power to do something.

**ir-hat-ok**, I may write.

*Note*.—"I can write," in the sense of "I have the ability to write," would be **tudok irni**.

More than one of these syllables may be added to the original root.

**ir-at-hat-ok**, I am able to make (some one) write.

## IRREGULAR VERBS

The most important is **lenni**, to be.

### Indicative.

<i>Present.</i>		<i>Past.</i>	
<b>vagyok</b> ,	I am	<b>voltam</b> ,	I was
<b>vagy</b> ,	thou art	<b>voltál</b> ,	thou wast
<b>van</b> ,	he is	<b>volt</b> ,	he was
<b>vagyunk</b> ,	we are	<b>voltunk</b> ,	we were
<b>vagytok</b> ,	you are	<b>voltatok</b> ,	you were
<b>vannak</b> ,	they are	<b>voltak</b> ,	they were

*Note*.—The imperfect, **valék**, **valál**, **vala**, **valánk**, **valátok**, **valának**, is never used now, and is only met with in old books, particularly in the Bible.

*Pluperfect.*

<b>voltam</b>	<b>vala,</b>	I had been
<b>voltál</b>	„	thou hadst been
<b>volt</b>	„	he had been
<b>voltunk</b>	„	we had been
<b>voltatok</b>	„	you had been
<b>voltak</b>	„	they had been

*Future.*

<b>leszek,</b>	I shall be
<b>léssz,</b>	thou wilt be
<b>lesz,</b>	he will be
<b>leszünk,</b>	we shall be
<b>lesztek,</b>	you will be
<b>lesznek,</b>	they will be

**Imperative.**

...	...	<b>legyünk,</b>	let us be
<b>légy,</b>	be thou	<b>legyetek,</b>	be you
<b>legyen,</b>	let him be	<b>legyenek,</b>	let them be

**Subjunctive.***Present.**Past.*

(hogy)		(hogy)	
<b>legyek,</b>	that I shall be	<b>voltam legyen,</b>	that I have been
<b>légy,</b>	that thou shalt be	<b>voltál</b>	„ that thou hast been
<b>legyen,</b>	that he shall be	<b>volt</b>	„ that he has been
<b>legyünk,</b>	that we shall be	<b>voltunk</b>	„ that we have been
<b>legyetek,</b>	that you shall be	<b>voltatok</b>	„ that you have been
<b>legyenek,</b>	that they shall be	<b>voltak</b>	„ that they have been

**Conditional.***Present.**Past.*

<b>volnék,</b>	I should be	<b>voltam volna,</b>	I should have been
<b>volnál,</b>	thou wouldst be	<b>voltál</b>	„ thou wouldst have been
<b>volna,</b>	he would be	<b>volt</b>	„ he would have been
<b>volnánk,</b>	we should be	<b>voltunk</b>	„ we should have been
<b>volnátok,</b>	you would be	<b>voltatok</b>	„ you would have been
<b>volnának,</b>	they would be	<b>voltak</b>	„ they would have been

**Infinitive.****lenni, to be.**

With the personal suffixes.

**lennem, lenned, lennie      lennünk, lennetek, lenniök**



## Participles.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<b>való, levő, lévő</b>	<b>volt</b>	<b>leendő</b>

## Adverbial Participles.

**levén**, being, having been.

**hinni**, to believe.

## Indicative.

*Present.**Indefinite.*

<b>hiszek</b> ,	I believe
<b>hiszesz</b> ,	thou believest
<b>hisz</b> ,	he believes
<b>hiszünk</b> ,	we believe
<b>hisztek</b> ,	you believe
<b>hisznek</b> ,	they believe

*Definite.*

<b>hiszem</b> ,	I believe (it)
<b>hiszed</b> ,	thou believest (it)
<b>hiszi</b> ,	he believes (it)
<b>hisszük</b> ,	we believe (it)
<b>hiszitek</b> ,	you believe (it)
<b>hiszik</b> ,	they believe (it)

*Past.*

<b>hittem</b> ,	I believed, &c.
<b>hittél</b>	
<b>hitt</b>	
<b>hittünk</b>	
<b>hittetek</b>	
<b>hittek</b>	

<b>hittem</b> ,	I believed (it), &c.
<b>hitted</b>	
<b>hitte</b>	
<b>hittük</b>	
<b>hittétek</b>	
<b>hitték</b>	

*Future.*

**fogok hinni**, &c.

**fogom hinni**, &c.

## Imperative and Subjunctive.

*Present.**Indefinite.*

<b>higyjek</b>
<b>higyj</b>
<b>higyjen</b>
<b>higyjünk</b>
<b>higyjetek</b>
<b>higyjenek</b>

*Definite.*

<b>higyjem</b>
<b>higyjed</b>
<b>higyje</b>
<b>higyjük</b>
<b>higyjétek</b>
<b>higyjék</b>

*Past.*

<i>Indefinite.</i>			<i>Definite.</i>		
<b>hittem</b>	<b>légyen</b>		<b>hittem</b>	<b>légyen</b>	
<b>hittél</b>	„	&c.	<b>hitted</b>	„	&c.

**Conditional.***Present.*

<b>hinnék</b> , &c.	<b>hinném</b> , &c.
---------------------	---------------------

*Past.*

<b>hittem volna</b>	<b>hittem volna</b>
<b>hittél</b> „ &c.	<b>hitted</b> „ &c.

**Infinitive.****hinni.**

## With personal suffixes.

<b>hinnem</b>	<b>hinned</b>	<b>hinnie</b>
<b>hinnünk</b>	<b>hinnetek</b>	<b>hinniök</b>

**Participles.**

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<b>hivő</b>	<b>hitt</b>	<b>hiendő</b>

**Adverbial Participles.**

<b>hivé</b>	<b>hivén</b>
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**enni, to eat.****Indicative.***Present.**Past.*

<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Definite.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Definite.</i>
<b>eszem</b>	<b>eszem</b>	<b>ettem</b>	<b>ettem</b>
<b>eszel</b>	<b>eszed</b>	<b>ettél</b>	<b>ettél</b>
<b>eszik</b> , &c.	<b>eszi</b> , &c.	<b>evett</b>	<b>ette</b> , &c.
		<b>ettünk</b> , &c.	

## Imperative and Subjunctive.

## Conditional.

<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Definite.</i>	<i>Indefinite.</i>	<i>Definite.</i>
<b>egyem</b>	<b>egyem</b>	<b>enném</b>	<b>enném</b>
<b>egyél</b>	<b>edd</b>	<b>ennél</b>	<b>ennéd</b>
<b>egyék, &amp;c.</b>	<b>egye, &amp;c.</b>	<b>ennék, &amp;c.</b>	<b>enné, &amp;c.</b>

## Participles.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<b>evő</b>	<b>evett</b>	<b>evendő or eendő</b>

**inni**, to drink, resembles **enni**.

	Indicative. Present.	Indicative. Past.	Imperative and Subjunctive.	Conditional.	Participles.
<b>aludni</b> ( <i>ik</i> ), to sleep	<b>alszom</b> <b>alszol</b> <b>alszik, &amp;c.</b>	<b>aludtam</b> <b>aludtál</b> <b>aludt, &amp;c.</b>	<b>aludjam</b> <b>aludjál</b> <b>aludjék, &amp;c.</b>	<b>aludnám</b> <b>aludnál</b> <b>aludnék, &amp;c.</b>	<b>alvó</b>
<b>feküdni</b> ( <i>ik</i> ), to lie down	<b>fekszem, &amp;c.</b>	<b>feküdtem, &amp;c.</b>	<b>feküdjem, &amp;c.</b>	<b>feküdném, &amp;c.</b>	<b>fekvő</b>
<b>haragudni</b> ( <i>ik</i> ), to be angry	<b>haragszom, &amp;c.</b>	<b>haragudtam, &amp;c.</b>	<b>haragudjam, &amp;c.</b>	<b>haragudnám, &amp;c.</b>	<b>haragvó</b>
<b>jönni</b> , to come	<b>jövök</b> <b>jössz</b> <b>jön</b> <b>jövünk</b> <b>jöttök</b> <b>jönnek</b>	<b>jöttem</b> <b>jöttél, &amp;c.</b>	<b>jöjje</b> <b>jöjj</b> <b>jöjjön</b> <b>jöjjünk or</b> <b>jerünk</b> <b>jöjjetek or</b> <b>jertek</b> <b>jöjjenek</b>	<b>jönnék, &amp;c.</b>	<b>jövő</b> <b>jött</b> <b>jövendő</b>
<b>menni</b> , to go	<b>megyek</b> <b>mész</b> <b>megy</b> <b>megyünk</b> <b>mentek</b> <b>mennek</b>	<b>mentem</b> <b>mentél, &amp;c.</b>	<b>menjek</b> <b>menj</b> <b>menjen, &amp;c.</b>	<b>mennék, &amp;c.</b>	<b>menő</b>
<b>tenni</b> , to do	<b>teszek or</b> <b>teszem</b>	<b>tettem</b>	<b>tegyek or</b> <b>tegyem</b>	<b>tennék or</b> <b>tenném</b>	<b>tevő</b> <b>tett</b> <b>teendő</b>
<b>venni</b> , to buy <b>vinni</b> , to carry	} like <b>tenni</b> throughout				

## IMPERSONAL VERBS

**esik**, it rains.

**villámlik**, it lightens.

**dörög**, it thunders.

**havazik**, it snows.

Some impersonal verbs require to be constructed with either a dative or an accusative.

**illik nekem**, it is becoming for me.

**engem illet**, it concerns me.

Among impersonal verbs may be reckoned the verb

**kelleni**, *to be necessary*.

This verb need not be used impersonally. Thus, a person may say **kellek**, I am needed, but its most frequent use is an impersonal one.

**kell**, it is necessary ; (or, **kellett**, it was necessary, **fog kelleni**, **kellene**, &c.) is constructed either with the simple infinitive, or with the infinitive with personal endings. Thus, one may say—

**nekem kell irni** or **kell irnom**, I must write.

**neked kell irni** „ **kell irnod**, thou must write, &c.

If the speaker is merely thinking of the necessity of some action, without referring it to any particular person, the infinitive with **kell** is alone used.

**Vigyázní kell**, one must be careful.

**Levelet kell irni**, a letter must be written.

If the action is referred to some person, it is better to use the infinitive with personal endings, than such a construction as **nekem kell irni**.



*Examples.*

**Tanulnia fog kelleni**, he will have to learn.

**Dolgozniok kellene**, they would have to work.

**Olvasnotok kellett**, you had to read.

**Szabad** (it is permitted), and **lehet** (it is possible), take a similar construction.

**Szabad dohányozni**, smoking is allowed.

**Szabad dohányoznom**, I may smoke.

**Nem lehet két urnak szolgálni**, one cannot serve two masters.

**Nem lehet írnom**, I cannot write.

## DEFECTIVE VERBS

(1) **Nincs** or **nincsen**, is not.

Plural : **nincsenek**, are not.

**Atyám nincs itt**, my father is not here.

**Nincsenek itt a fiúk**, the boys are not here.

**Nincs** must be translated by "have" or "has" when used with a noun or pronoun in the genitive case.

**Az atyám-nak nincs lova**, my father has not a horse.

**Nekem nincs**, I have not.

**Neked nincs**, thou hast not, &c.

**Nincs** is a contraction of **nem** (not), and **van** (is).

(2) **Sincs, sincsen**; plural : **sincsenek**, are contractions of **sem** (neither), and **nincs, nincsen, or nincsenek**.

**A bátyám nincs itthon**, my elder brother is not at home.

**Az atyám sincs**, neither is my father.

(3) **Jer** (come thou along), **jerünk** (let us go), **jertek** (come you along), are the only forms of this verb.

## EXERCISE IX.

Mindennap két órát sétálok. Másold le a költeményt a könyvből. Ha tudnám, hogy találkozom vele, várnék. A két művész zongorázni és hegedülni fog. Kérlek, ülj le. Álljatok fel, gyermekeim. Köszönjünk a vendégeknek. Anyám virágot hozat és koszorút köttet belőle. Tavaly két lovunk volt, a nyáron négy lesz.

I have written a long letter to my father. I told him what (amit) you said to me. He will be very angry, but I hope soon to conciliate him. Come into the garden. Sit here and drink a cup of tea. I would read to you if you would like it. Do not go out of the house. I am going for a walk until four o'clock.

mindennap,	every day	gyermek,	child
óra,	hour	köszönni,	to thank, to greet
sétálni,	to walk	vendég,	guest
lemásolni,	to copy	hozni,	to bring
költemény,	poem	koszoru,	wreath
tudni,	to know	kötni,	to bind
hogy,	that	tavaly,	last year
találkozni,	to meet	nyár,	summer
várni,	to wait for	hosszu,	long
művész,	artist	remélni,	to hope
zongorázni,	to play the piano	megbékíteni,	to conciliate
hegedülni,	to play the violin	csésze,	cup (a cup of tea, acc. csésze teát)
kérni,	to ask	szeretni,	to love, to like
leülni,	to sit down		
állni,	to stand		

## CHAPTER X

### THE ADVERB

1. *Adverbs of Manner.* These are mostly derived from adjectives, with the aid of the suffix **-n**, **-an**, **-on**, **-en**, **-úl** or **-ül**.

tiszta	(clean, clear), adverb,	tisztá- <b>n</b>
szabad	(free)	„ szabad- <b>on</b>
rövid	(short)	„ rövid- <b>en</b>
rossz	(bad)	„ rossz- <b>úl</b>

The primitive adverbs of manner are:—

**így**, thus, in this way (for things near).

**úgy**, thus, in that way (for things farther).

2. *Adverbs of Time.*

ma,	to-day	későn,	late
holnap,	to-morrow	korán,	early
tegnap,	yesterday	már,	already
most,	now	reggel,	in the morning
akkor,	then	nappal,	in the daytime
máskor,	another time	este,	in the evening
mindig,	always	éjszaka,	in the night
soha,	never	gyakran,	often
a múltban,	in the past	ritkán,	seldom
a jövőben,	in the future	időnként,	from time to time
		addig,	until then

3. *Adverbs of Place.*

(a) *Rest at—*

itt,	here	belől,	inside
ott,	there	közel,	near
ben,	in	messze,	far

<b>távol,</b> far	<b>máshol,</b> elsewhere
<b>kint,</b> or <b>künn,</b> or	<b>mindenhol,</b> everywhere
<b>kivül,</b> outside	<b>lent,</b> down there
<b>valahol,</b> somewhere	<b>fent,</b> up there

(b) *Motion towards or from.*

<b>ide,</b> hither	<b>be,</b> into
<b>oda,</b> thither	<b>ki,</b> out of
<b>föl</b> or <b>fel,</b> up	<b>máshova,</b> elsewhere
<b>le,</b> down	<b>mindenhova,</b> everywhere
<b>addig,</b> as far as there	<b>eddig,</b> as far as here

4. *Adverbs of Degree.*

**kevésbé** or **kissé,** little.  
**inkább** or **jobban,** more, rather.  
**leginkább,** most.  
**egészen** or **teljesen,** wholly, entirely.  
**nagyon,** very, very much.

5. *Adverbs of Interrogation.*

<b>hogy?</b> how?	<b>hova?</b> whither?
<b>mikor?</b> when?	<b>honnan?</b> whence?
<b>hol?</b> where?	<b>miért?</b> why?
<b>meddig?</b> how far? or, how long?	

In connection with these adverbs must be mentioned the *interrogative suffix -e*, which is joined to words to mark a question; as, **szép-e**, **esik-e**.

This construction is only used, however, in dependent sentences (except in the case of **ugy-e?** Isn't it so?).

**Mondd meg, szép-e a könyv?** Tell me, is the book pretty?  
or, Tell me whether the book is pretty.

**Nézd meg, esik-e?** See if it is raining.

6. *Adverbs of Affirmation.*

<b>igen,</b> yes	<b>igazán,</b> truly
<b>aligha nem,</b> probably	<b>talán,</b> perhaps
<b>bizony,</b> verily	



7. *Adverbs of Negation.*

<b>nem</b> , no, not	<b>sem</b> , neither
<b>ne</b> , not (in commands)	<b>semmi esetre</b> , in no case
<b>aligha</b> , hardly.	

*Note.*—**Ne** is only used with the imperative and subjunctive moods ; as, **ne mondd**, do not say ; **hogy ne írjak**, that I may not write. In all other cases **nem** is used.

The suffix **-ig** is used for both time and place, and has the force of *until* or *as far as*.

**tíz órá-ig**, until ten o'clock.

**tíz perc-ig**, for ten minutes.

**a kapu-ig**, as far as the gate.

**a határ-ig**, as far as the frontier.

## COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

All adverbs derived from adjectives form their comparative and superlative by adding the adverbial ending to the comparative and superlative of the adjective from which they are derived : as—

Adjective : <b>szép</b> ,	<b>szebb</b> ,	<b>legszebb</b> .
Adverb : <b>szép-en</b> ,	<b>szebb-en</b> ,	<b>legszebb-en</b> .
Adjective : <b>rossz</b> ,	<b>rosszabb</b> ,	<b>legrosszabb</b> .
Adverb : <b>rossz-úl</b> ,	<b>rosszabb-úl</b> ,	<b>legrosszabb-úl</b> .

Of primitive adverbs, some take both a comparative and a superlative, while some are lacking in either one or the other.

<b>távol</b> , far ;	<b>távolabb</b> ,	<b>legtávolabb</b>
<b>erre</b> , this way ;	<b>errébb</b>	(has no superlative)
<b>arra</b> , that way ;	<b>arrább</b>	" "
<b>elől</b> , in front ;	<b>legelől</b> , foremost	(has no comparative)
<b>belül</b> , within ;	<b>legbelül</b> , innermost	" "

**Inkább** has no positive, but is used only in the comparative and superlative, in both cases expressing preference.

**inkább**, sooner, rather ; **leginkább**, soonest, especially.

## EXERCISE X.

Ha magyarul beszélsz, tisztán mondj ki minden hangot. Imre király nemesen győzte le öccsét, mikor ez álnokul támadta meg. "Jobb ma egy veréb, mint holnap egy tuzok." Nagyon sajnálom, hogy önök nem jöhetnek el. A dinnye belül piros, kívül zöld. A hangverseny tizenegy óráig tartott. Elkísérlek a sarokig. Szeretném tudni, eljöss-e? Ne lármázzatok! A katonák között a huszárok lovagolnak legszebben. Szent László mindig legelől küzdött a csatában.

I like reading very much. You have come very late. I saw him yesterday, and hope to speak with him again to-morrow. Are you going far? As far as the bridge. When did you buy that horse? Tell me if he is a good one. You walk much more quickly than your elder brother. I would rather eat a pear.

magyarul,	in Hungarian	dinnye,	melon
beszélni,	to speak	hangverseny,	concert
hang,	sound	tartani,	to last
Imre,	Emmeric	elkísérni,	to accompany
nemesen,	nobly	sarok,	corner
legyőzni,	to overcome	lármázni,	to make a noise
öcs,	younger brother	huszár,	hussar
álnokul,	treacherously	lovagolni,	to ride on horseback
megtámadni,	to attack	szent,	saint
tuzok,	bustard	László,	Ladislás
sajnálni,	to regret	küzdeni,	to fight
	csata, battle		

# CHAPTER XI

## CONJUNCTIONS

### (A.) CO-ORDINATING.

#### 1. *Copulative.*

<b>*és,</b>	and	<b>azonkívül,</b>	besides
<b>meg,</b>	and	<b>mind—mind,</b>	both—and
<b>is,</b>	also	<b>is—is,</b>	both—and
<b>ismét,</b>	again	<b>nemcsak—</b>	
<b>azaz,</b>	that is	<b>hanem is,</b>	not only—but also
<b>vagyis,</b>	that is to say	<b>aztán or azután,</b>	besides

\* **és** is frequently abbreviated to **s**.

#### 2. *Adversative* (contrasting).

<b>de or hanem,</b>	but	<b>sőt,</b>	on the contrary
<b>ámde,</b>	but, yet	<b>sőt még is,</b>	what is more
<b>egyébiránt,</b>	yet, still	<b>mindamellett,</b>	nevertheless

#### 3. *Alternative.*

<b>vagy,</b>	or	<b>akár—akár,</b>	whether—or
<b>vagy—vagy,</b>	either—or	<b>sem—sem,</b>	neither—nor

### (B.) SUBORDINATING.

#### 1. *Final* (purpose).

<b>hogy,</b>	that	<b>különben or másképp,</b>	lest
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#### 2. *Conditional.*

<b>ha,</b>	if	<b>ha csak nem,</b>	unless, if not
<b>hogyha,</b>	if	<b>föltéve ha,</b>	provided that, sup- posing
<b>hacsak,</b>	if only	<b>másként,</b>	if not, otherwise

3. *Concessive.*

**bár, habár, bárha, ámbár, noha,** though, although.

4. *Causal.*

**mert, mivel, mivelhogy,** because.

**hát, tehát, azért,** consequently, therefore.

**minthogy,** as, since.

OSZK

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár



## CHAPTER XII

### INTERJECTIONS

<b>éljen !</b>	hurrah !	<b>rajta !</b>	forward !
<b>ejnye !</b>	I say ! bother !	<b>bezzeg !</b>	indeed !
<b>lám !</b> or <b>nini !</b>	there ! look !	<b>csitt !</b>	quiet !
<b>jaj !</b>	oh ! (pleased or pained)	<b>no !</b>	well ! come !

### EXERCISE XI.

Az egri ütközetben nem a törökök győztek, hanem a magyarok. Nemcsak láttam a királyt, hanem beszélni is hallottam. Mátyás király soha sem haragudott az őszinte szóért, sőt még szerette is. A magyarok sem a latin sem a germán népekkel nem rokonok. Azért jöttem, hogy láthassalak. Habár késő ősz van, a napok derültek. A gazda örül mert kertjének fáí sok gyümölcsöt hoztak. Jaj de hideg van ! “ Oh, ha látná, mily nyomorban élek ” (Petőfi). Ejnye de szép lovak !

He is neither handsome nor clever. Not only were they not angry, but they were grateful. If they were rich they would buy a house, but since they are poor they must be content as they are. Pay at once, otherwise there will be trouble. Though you tell me this, yet there is still some uncertainty.

<b>egri,</b>	of Eger (a town in Hungary)	<b>derült,</b>	bright
<b>ütközet,</b>	battle	<b>örülni,</b>	to rejoice
<b>török,</b>	Turk	<b>nyomor,</b>	misery

győzni, to be victorious  
hallani, to hear  
Mátyás, Matthias  
őszinte, sincere  
nép, people  
rokon, relative  
késő, late  
ősz, autumn  
nap, day

élni, to live  
okos, clever  
hálás, grateful  
megelégedni, to be content  
fizetni, to pay  
azonnal, at once  
baj, trouble  
némi, some  
bizonytalanság, uncertainty

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## CHAPTER XIII

### GENDER

THE Hungarian language has no grammatical gender. Names of males are masculine, and those of females are feminine.

To the name or title of a man the suffix **-né** is added to denote the wife of that person: as, **Deákné**, the wife of **Deák**; **szinészné**, the wife of an actor. If the lady were herself an actress, she might be called **szinész** (actor or actress); but usually the word **nő** (woman) is joined to it, and to similar words, to denote that the person spoken of is a woman; as, **szinésznő**, actress.

If a Christian name is mentioned as well as the surname, the ending **-né** is added, not to the surname, but to the Christian name.

Thus,	Mrs. Déri would be <b>Déri-né</b> .
but	Mrs. Charles Déri would be <b>Déri Károly-né</b> .*

\* *N.B.*—In Hungarian, Christian names always *follow* the surname instead of preceding it, as in English.

It would not be correct form to address Mrs. Déri as **Dériné** simply, though one might speak of her so in the third person. In addressing an envelope to her some such word as **nagyságos**, or **urnő** (madam), must be used.

Thus, **Nagyságos Dériné urnő**, **Dériné urnő**, or **Dériné ő nagysága**.

It is better, if possible, to add the Christian name of the husband in addressing a married woman.

Thus, **Nagyságos Déri Károlyné**.

In speaking to a lady the name is never mentioned. Instead of saying Mrs. or Miss So-and-so, some such word as **asszonyom** or **nagysád** (madam) must be used.

**Asszonyom** can only be used in addressing married women; **nagysád** can be used for either married or single.

In addressing a gentleman, it is customary to use his title or office, if he has one, *e.g.* **titkár**, secretary; **tanár**, professor; **tanácsos**, councillor; **kapitány**, captain, &c.

On an envelope: **Nagyságos Győry Loránd miniszteri osztály tanácsos urnak** (urnak is composed of **ur**, sir, and the suffix **-nak**, to).

In speaking to Győry Loránd one would say **tanácsos ur**. The chief titles of courtesy employed are:—

**Ő Felsége**, his or her Majesty.

**Ő Fensége**, his or her Highness.

**Kegyelmes**, or **Nagyméltóságu**, his Excellency (for ministers, privy councillors, &c.).

**Méltóságos** (for such members of the House of Lords as are not styled **kegyelmes**, secretaries of State, and ministerial counsellors).

**Nagyságos** (for most persons who in England would be addressed as esquire).

**Tekintetes** (used for country gentlemen, but it is going out of use and giving place to **nagyságos**).

The sex of *animals* is expressed by placing **hím** (male), or **nőstény** (female), before the respective name; as—

**hím farkas**, he-wolf.

**nőstény farkas**, she-wolf.



## CHAPTER XIV

### ETYMOLOGY

NEW words are formed in two ways:—

(a) By means of suffixes called *formatives*.

(b) By putting two or more words together.

Those of the first class are called *derivatives*, and those of the second class *compounds*.

A derivative may take a further formative, in which case the derivative is called the primitive of the new word. In the following example each preceding word is the primitive or stem of the following derivative:—

**harc** (substantive), battle.

**harc-i** (adjective), pertaining to battle.

**harc-i-as** (adjective), brave, warlike.

**harcias-kod** (ni) (verb), to act in a warlike way.

**harcias-kod-ás** (abstract noun), the state of being at war.

**harcias-kodás-i** (adjective), pertaining to warlike behaviour.

This example shows how rich the Hungarian language is in its capacity for forming words and expressing the finer shades of meaning.

The principal formatives only are here given:—

I. *Substantives are formed*—

(a) By adding **-ság**, **-ség** to adjectives.

**jó-ság**, goodness; **szép-ség**, beauty.

(b) By adding **-ás**, **-és** to verbs.

**vág-ás**, the act of cutting; **fest-és**, the act of painting.

- (c) By adding **-as**, **-es**, **-os**, **-ár**, **-ér** to substantives.

asztal, table ; asztal-**os**, joiner.

kés, knife ; kés-**es**, cutler.

kád, tub ; kád-**ár**, cooper.

- (d) All present participles may be used as substantives.

olvasó, reader ; arató, reaper.

- (e) Diminutives of substantives are formed by adding **-ka**, **-ke**, **ocska**, **ecske**, &c.

leány-**ka**, a little girl ; ablak-**ocska**, a small window.

## II. *Adjectives are formed by adding—*

- (a) **-as**, **-os**, **-es**, **-ös** to substantives.

máz, enamel ; máz-**as**, enamelled.

arany, gold ; arany-**os**, golden.

hely, place ; hely-**es**, proper.

köd, fog ; köd-**ös**, foggy.

- (b) **-talan** or **-telen** to substantives, creating negatives.

hely-**telen**, improper.

virág-**talan**, without flowers.

- (c) **-i**, especially to names of places.

budapest-**i**, of or pertaining to Budapest.

ház-**i**, domestic.

- (d) Diminutives are formed by adding **-s** to adjectives ending with a vowel, or **-es**, **-ás**, **-os** to those ending with a consonant.

sárga, yellow ; sárga-**s**, yellowish.

öreg, old ; öreg-**es**, elderly.

III. *Verbs are formed by adding—*

**-al, -ol, -el, -oz, -ez** to substantives.

**ház**, house ; **ház-al (ni)**,\* to peddle.

**dal**, song ; **dal-ol (ni)**, to sing.

**tél**, winter ; **tel-el (ni)**, to pass the winter.

**szalag**, ribbon ; **szalag-oz (ni)**, to adorn with ribbons.

\* **ni** is merely the infinitive ending.

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## CHAPTER XV

### SYNTAX

As nouns and verbs have significant endings there is much greater freedom in the construction of sentences in Hungarian than in English. Thus we may say, **Margit szereti Etelkát**, or **Etelkát szereti Margit**, without altering or obscuring the sense of the words, which mean, Margit loves Etelka. The accusative ending **-t** clearly shows who is loved.

Again, **Ilonát szeretik**, or **szeretik Ilonát**, equally states that "they love Ilona," for the plural ending of the verb shows that Ilonát is not its subject, while the accusative **-t** in Ilonát proves that Ilona is the object of the people's affection.

Emphasis is expressed by the order in which words occur. Thus the above instance might be written, **Szereti Etelkát Margit**, if it is desired to lay stress on the fact of loving.

The general rule is that the word on which emphasis is laid immediately precedes the predicate, whether that predicate is a verb, or (as it may be in Hungarian) a substantive or an adjective.

The following examples illustrate this rule:—

**Egernél a magyar nők hősiezen küzdöttek a törökök ellen.**  
*Bravely fought the Hungarian women against the Turks at Eger.*



**A magyar nők Egernél küzdöttek hősiezen a törökök ellen.**

*At Eger the Hungarian women fought bravely against the Turks.*

**A magyar nők a törökök ellen küzdöttek hősiezen Egernél.** *Against the Turks the Hungarian women fought bravely at Eger.*

**Az angol nemzet most hatalmas a tengeren.** *Now the English nation is powerful on the sea.*

**Most az angol nemzet a tengeren hatalmas.** *On the sea the English nation is now powerful.*

**Most az angol nemzet hatalmas a tengeren.** *The English nation is now powerful on the sea.*

If, in a sentence constructed in the present tense, the predicate is an adjective or a substantive, it follows the subject without any copula.

**Ilona szép, Ilona is beautiful.**

**Az épület szálló, the building is an hotel.**

If, however, any such statement has reference to a past or future time, then the appropriate tense of the verb "to be" must be placed after the predicate.

**Az épület szálló volt, the building was an hotel.**

The verb **van** (is), with its various parts, when used as a copula between subject and predicate, always stands immediately after the predicate. Thus, if in the above sentence the order of subject and predicate were changed, the sentence would run: **szálló volt az épület.**

## CHAPTER XVI

### DAYS, MONTHS, AND SEASONS

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.  
hétfő, kedd, szerda, csütörtök, péntek, szombat, vasárnap.

On Monday, hétfőn  
„ Tuesday, kedden  
„ Wednesday, szerdán

On Thursday, csütörtökön  
„ Friday, pénteken  
„ Saturday, szombaton

**vasárnap** alone takes no suffix. On Sunday = **vasárnap** simply.

Last Monday, mult hétfő  
On Monday last, mult hétfőn

Next Monday, jövő hétfő  
On Monday next, jövő hétfőn

January, január  
February, február  
March, márczius  
April, április  
May, május  
June, június

July, július  
August, augusztus  
September, szeptember  
October, október  
November, november  
December, december

In January, januárban  
Last January, mult január

In September, szeptemberben  
Next January, jövő január

Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.  
tavasz, nyár, ősz, tél.

In Spring, in Summer, in Autumn, in Winter.  
tavasszal, nyáron, ősszel, télen.

## CHAPTER XVII

### MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES

THE monetary unit is the **korona** = 10d., which is divided into 100 **fillér**.

		s.	d.
Gold coins . . . .	20 <b>korona</b>	16	8
	10 „	8	4
Silver coins . . . .	5 „	4	2
	2 „	1	8
	1 „	0	10
Nickel coins . . . .	20 <b>fillér</b>	0	2
	10 „	0	1
Bronze coins . . . .	2 „	0	$\frac{1}{5}$
	1 „	0	$\frac{1}{10}$

Paper money comprises notes for 10, 20, 50, 100, and 1000 **korona**.

*N.B.*—Many shopkeepers still reckon in the old **florins** and **krajczárs**. The purchaser should take care to ascertain whether the price marked is in **florins** or in **korona**.

1 **florin** = 2 **korona**.

1 **krajczár** = 2 **fillér**.

The decimal system of weights and measures is used in Hungary.

1 **kilogramm** = about 2 pounds.

1 **kilométer** = about 1100 yards.

1 **liter** = about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pints.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### PHRASES

#### *Sundry Phrases.*

Yes.	Igen.
Please.	Kérem, or tessék.
No.	Nem.
Thank you.	Köszönöm.
Sir.	Uram.
Madam.	Nagysád.
Good morning.	Jó reggelt.
Good evening.	Jó estét.
Good-night.	Jó éjszakát.
Good-bye.	Ajánlom magamat, or Isten önnel.
How are you?	Hogy érzi magát?
Do you speak English?	Beszél ön angolul?
I only know Hungarian a little.	Csak keveset tudok magyarul.
Do you understand me?	Megért ön engem?
I do not understand.	Nem értem.
I beg your pardon.	Bocsánatot kérek.
Please speak more slowly.	Kérem, beszéljen lassabban.
May one smoke here?	Szabad itt dohányozni?
May I come in?	Bejöhetek?
I wish to go to a doctor.	Orvoshoz szeretnék menni.
I am ill.	Beteg vagyok, or rosszul érzem magamat.
Send for a doctor.	Küldjön orvosért.
Open the door.	Nyissa ki az ajtót.
Shut the door.	Csukja be az ajtót.
No admittance.	Tilos a belépés.
Do not touch the objects.	Ne tessék a tárgyakhoz nyulni.
Keep off the grass.	A fűre lépni tilos.
Take care.	Vigyázzon, or tessék vigyázni.
Entrance.	Bejárat, or bemenet.
Exit.	Kijárat, or kimenet.



*Travelling.*

Where is the railway station?  
 Where is the booking-office?  
 First-class single to Budapest.

Second return to Budapest.

How much is it?

I wish to have my luggage registered.

Where is the waiting-room?

At what time does the train start?

Does this train go to —?

Is there room in this carriage?

Is there a restaurant car on the train?

Sleeping-car.

Smoking-carriage.

Non-smoking carriage.

Smoking forbidden.

Ladies' compartment.

Shall I open the window?

Please shut the window.

It is very warm.

It is very cold.

Do I have to change?

What station is this?

Fetch me a cab.

What is your fare?

Drive me to the — hotel.

Hol van a vasuti állomás?

Hol van a jegypénztár?

Első osztályu menet jegyet Budapestre.

Másod osztályu menet-térti jegyet Budapestre.

Mi az ára?

Szeretném a podgyászt ajánlva adni fel.

Hol a váróterem?

Mikor indul a vonat?

— -be megy ez a vonat?

Van ebben a kocsiban hely?

Van a vonaton étkező kocs?

Hálókocsi.

Dohányzó szakasz.

Nem dohányzó szakasz.

Tilos a dohányzás.

Női szakasz.

Kinyissam az ablakot?

Kérem, csukja be az ablakot.

Nagyon meleg van.

Nagyon hideg van.

Át kell szállni?

Milyen állomás ez?

Hozzon kocsit.

Mi a viteldij?

Vigyen a — szállóba.

*At a Hotel.*

I want a room.

How much do you charge?

That is too dear.

I shall only stay one night.

I shall stay several days.

This room will do.

What is the number of my room?

Give me the key.

Szobát szeretnék.

Mi az ára?

Az nagyon drága.

Csak egy éjjelen át maradok itt.

Több napig itt maradok.

Ez a szoba jó lesz.

Mi a szobám száma?

Adja ide a kulcsot.

Please have my luggage sent up.

I should like some hot water.

Bring me some more cold water.

Please bring me some soap.

Bring me a towel.

I want a hot bath.

I want a cold bath.

Please light a fire in my room.

Please bring a clothes brush.

Please clean these boots.

Please brush these clothes.

Bring me some matches.

Bring me a candle.

Knock at my door at 8 o'clock.

I shall want breakfast at 7 o'clock.

Bring me my hot water at 7.30.

Can I have something to eat now?

What is ready?

What do you charge for dinner?

I will take all meals at the hotel.

What do you charge per day for meals?

Have any letters arrived for me?

Where can I get money changed?

I want these garments washed.

When will they be ready?

Bring me the bill.

Bring me a time-table.

I want this luggage taken to the railway station.

Kérem, küldjék fel a podgyászat.

Meleg vizet kérek.

Hozzon még hideg vizet.

Kérem, hozzon szappant.

Hozzon egy törülközőt.

Meleg fürdőt szeretnék.

Hideg fürdőt szeretnék.

Kérem, fűtsön be a szobámba.

Kérem, hozzon egy ruhakefét.

Kérem, tisztítsa ki a cipőmet.

Kérem, kefélje ki a ruhámat.

Hozzon gyufát.

Hozzon egy gyertyát.

Kopogjon az ajtómon reggel nyolcz órakor.

Hét órára szeretném a reggelit.

Félnyolczkor hozza be a meleg vizet.

Kaphatok most valamit enni?

Mi van készen?

Mi az ára az ebédnek?

A szállóban fogok étkezni.

Mi a teljes ellátás ára egész napra?

Érkezett számomra levél?

Hol váltathatok pénzt?

Szeretném ezt a fehéreneműt kimosatni.

Mikor lesz készen?

Hozza el a számlát.

Adjon egy menetrendet.

Szeretném ezt a podgyászt az állomásra küldeni.

### *At Meals.*

Good morning.

Have you slept well?

Yes, thank you.

I hope that you have slept well.

I was very tired last night.

Jó reggelt kívánok.

Jól aludt?

Köszönöm, jól.

Remélem, jól aludt.

Tegnap este nagyon fáradt voltam.

Waiter.

Bring me some coffee.

A roll.

This bread is too new.

Have you some stale bread?

Some butter.

Milk and sugar, please.

Another cup of coffee.

Bring me a cup of tea.

At what time is dinner?

Dinner *à la carte*.

Bring me some soup.

What fish have you?

Will you have some chicken?

Give me a wing.

Some mashed potatoes.

Potato salad.

Bring me a slice of mutton.

I like it well done.

It is too much done.

It is quite underdone.

Bring me the wine list.

I will have a bottle of claret.

A syphon of soda water, please.

Bring me a glass of beer.

Prepare me an omelette.

Will you have some more wine?

No more, thank you.

Bring me the dessert.

Give me some cheese.

A cup of black coffee, please.

I would like some milk.

Waiter, the bill, please.

Pinczer.

Kávét kérek.

Zsemle.

Ez a kenyér nagyon friss.

Van szikkadt kenyerük?

Vaj.

Tejet és csukrot kérek.

Még egy csésze kávé.

Hozzon egy csésze teát.

Hány órákor van az ebéd?

Ebéd étlap szerint.

Hozzon levest.

Miféle hal van?

Tetszik csirke?

Adjon egy szárnyat.

Tört burgonya.

Burgonya saláta.

Hozzon egy szelet ürühúst.

Jól átsülve szeretem.

Ez nagyon meg van sütvé.

Ez egészen sületlen.

Adja ide az italjegyzéket.

Egy üveg vörösbort kérek.

Egy üveg szódavizet.

Hozzon egy pohár sört.

Csináltasson egy omelettet (tojás-lepényt).

Tetszik még bor?

Köszönöm, nem kérek.

Hozza ide a csemegét.

Adja ide a sajtot.

Egy csésze fekete kávé kérek.

Tejet szeretnék.

Pinczer, a számlát kérem.

### *At the Post-Office.*

Where is the post-office?

In — street.

I want three penny stamps.

What is the postage on this letter?

Hol van a póstahivatal?

A — utcában.

Kérek három tíz filléres bélyeget.

Mennyi a póstadíj ezért a levélért?

This is to go by book post.

This is to go by parcel post.

A postal order for ten korona.

Give me a telegram form.

A registered letter.

I want this letter to be registered.

Ezt mint könyvcsomagot akarom küldeni.

Ezt csomagpóstával akarom küldeni.

Póstaútvány tíz koronára.

Kérek egy sürgönylapot.

Ajánlott levél.

Szeretném ezt a levelet ajánlva feladni.

### *Shopping.*

Where do they sell clothing ?

That is a good shop.

I want a new hat.

I want a pair of boots.

I want a shirt.

I want some handkerchiefs.

I want some collars.

I want some ties.

I want a stick.

I want an umbrella.

I want some socks, stockings.

I want some gloves.

What is the price ?

I want better ones.

I want cheaper ones.

This will do.

Can you change this money ?

Where is there a watchmaker ?

My watch has stopped.

My watch wants cleaning.

The spring is broken.

I want to go to the barber.

Please cut my hair.

Not too short.

A shave, please.

I want some tobacco, cigars.

I want some cigarettes, matches.

Hol árulnak itt ruhanéműt ?

Az jó bolt.

Új kalapot szeretnék venni.

Egy pár cipőt szeretnék venni.

Inget szeretnék venni.

Néhány zsebkendőt szeretnék venni.

Néhány gallért szeretnék venni.

Néhány nyakkendőt szeretnék venni.

Sétabotot szeretnék venni.

Esernyőt szeretnék venni.

Kapcát, harisnyát szeretnék venni.

Keztyűt szeretnék venni.

Mi az ára ?

Jobb minőségűt szeretnék.

Olcsóbbat szeretnék.

Ez jó lesz.

Fel tudná ezt a pénzt váltani ?

Hol van itt órás ?

Megállt az óram.

Ki kell az órámat tisztítani.

A rugó el van törve.

Szeretnék a borbélyhoz menni.

Kérem, nyírjon meg.

Ne nagyon rövidre.

Kérem, borotváljon meg.

Dohányt, szivart, szeretnék venni.

Cigaretta, gyufát, szeretnék venni.



I want a cigar-case.  
 I want a tobacco-pouch.  
 Nothing more, thank you.  
 Will you please send these to my hotel.  
 This is my address.  
 Send them at once.

Szivartartót szeretnék venni.  
 Dohánytartót szeretnék venni.  
 Köszönöm, mást nem kérek.  
 Kérem, küldje el ezt a szállóba.  
 Ez a czimem.  
 Kérem, küldje azonnal.

### *Sightseeing.*

Where is the — theatre?  
 What is being played?  
 I do not know.  
 At what time does the performance begin?  
 What price are the seats?  
 Is there a concert to-night?  
 I should like to go to a music hall.  
 Whereabouts is the museum?  
 Can you direct me to the picture gallery?  
 I wish to go to the cathedral.

Hol van a — színház?  
 Mit adnak?  
 Nem tudom.  
 Mikor kezdődik az előadás?  
 Mi az ára a jegyeknek?  
 Van ma este valami hangverseny?  
 Szeretnék valami orfeumba menni.  
 Merre van a muzeum?  
 Meg tudná mondani az utat a képtárba?  
 A székesegyházba szeretnék menni.  
 Hol van a Városliget?  
 Vissz oda villamos vasut?  
 — be megy ez a villamos?  
 Mit kell fizetni?  
 Sétálni megyek.  
 Melyek a legszebb utcák?  
 Hol van a — utca?  
 Tessék jobbra fordulni.  
 Tessék balra fordulni.  
 Egyenesen előre.  
 Az állatkert.  
 A várkert.  
 A Dunapart.

Where is the town park?  
 Can I go there by tram?  
 Does the tram go to —?  
 What is the fare?  
 I will go for a walk.  
 Which are the best streets?  
 Where is — street?  
 Turn to the right.  
 Turn to the left.  
 Straight on.  
 The zoological garden.  
 The fortress garden.  
 The Danube embankment.

### *Paying a Call.*

Where does Mr. X. live?  
 No. 2 — Street.  
 He has a flat on the second floor.  
 Ring the bell.

Hol lakik X. ur?  
 — utca második szám alatt.  
 A második emeleten van a lakása.  
 Csöngessen.

Knock at the door.  
Is Mr. Kovács at home?  
He is not at home.  
I will call again.  
I will call at 3 P.M. to-morrow.

Yes, he is in.  
I wish to see him.  
Please take in my name.  
Please take in my card.  
Good afternoon.  
Good evening, madam.  
Pray be seated.  
How are you?  
I am quite well, thank you.  
I am very pleased to see you.  
When did you arrive in Hungary?  
Will you stay long?  
Do you like your stay in Budapest?  
Yes, it is a fine city.  
I must go now.  
Good-bye.  
*Au revoir.*

Kopogtasson.  
Itthon van Kovács ur?  
Nincs itthon.  
Majd eljövök újra.  
Holnap délután három órakor  
jövök el.  
Igen, itthon van.  
Szeretnék vele beszélni.  
Kérem, jelentsen be.  
Vigye be a névjegyemet.  
Jó napot kívánok.  
Jó estét kívánok, nagysád.  
Kérem, foglaljon helyet.  
Hogy érzi magát?  
Köszönöm, jól.  
Nagyon örülök hogy láthatom.  
Mikor érkezett Magyarországra?  
Sokáig szándékszik itt maradni?  
Szeret Budapesten lenni?  
  
Igen, nagyon szép város.  
Most már mennem kell.  
Ajánlom magamat.  
A viszontlátásig.

*Books and Stationery.*

Have you a guide-book?  
Is it in English?  
I want a map.  
Can I see a directory?  
I wish to buy a dictionary.  
I want some notepaper.  
A packet of envelopes.  
A box of pens.  
A fountain pen.  
Some pencils, please.  
A bottle of ink.  
Some blotting-paper.  
A stick of sealing-wax.  
I want some postcards.  
Some picture postcards.  
A newspaper.

Kaphatok úti kézikönyvet?  
Angolul van?  
Térképet szeretnék.  
Megnézhetem a lakjegyzéket?  
Szótárt szeretnék venni.  
Levélpapirost szeretnék venni.  
Egy csomag levélboríték.  
Egy doboz író toll.  
Töltő toll.  
Néhány írót (czeruzát) kérek.  
Egy üveg tinta.  
Itatós papiros.  
Egy rúd pecsétviasz.  
Levelező lapokat kérek.  
Képes levelező lapokat.  
Hírlap, ujság.

A morning paper, please.

An evening paper.

An illustrated paper.

Which is the best newspaper?

Kérem a reggeli lapot.

Kérem az esti lapot.

Képes lap.

Melyik a legjobb hirlap?

*Specimen Letter engaging a Room.*

Tisztelt Uram,

Honoured Sir,

Folyó hó 15. én Budapestre érkezem a

The current month on the 15th to Budapest I arrive by the  
 délután 4 órai vonattal a nyugati pályudvaron. Kérem,  
 afternoon 4 o'clock train at the west railway station. Please  
 gondoskodjék számomra bérkocsiról, és tartson fenn egy  
 take thought on my behalf regarding a cab, and reserve a  
 jó de nem nagyon költséges hálószobát. Két hétig (nehány  
 good but not very expensive bedroom. Two weeks (a few  
 napig) szándékozom Budapesten maradni, és étkezésre mindig  
 days) I intend in Budapest to remain, and for meals always  
 a szállóban leszek.  
 in the hotel will be.

Tisztelettel,

With respect,

A. B.

The envelope would be addressed thus:—

A ——— Szálló  
 Hotel

Tekintetes igazgatójának  
 To the manager

——— Utcza  
 Street

Budapest.

Uram = ur (sir) + am (my).

15 én = 15 + affix -én (on).

Budapestre = Budapest + -re (to).

órai = óra + adjectival suffix i.

- vonattal = vonat + -al (by or with), the **t** being duplicated.  
 pályudvaron = pályudvar + -on (at).  
 számomra = szám (account) + -om (my) + -ra (on).  
 bérkocsiról = bérkocsi + -ról (as regards).  
 Budapesten = Budapest + -en (in).  
 étkezésre = étkezés + -re (for).  
 szállóban = szálló + -ban (in).  
 tisztelettel = tisztelet + -(t)el (with).  
 tekintetes = a courteous expression.  
 igazgatójának = igazgató (manager or director) + -ja (its) + **nak** (to).  
 a — szálló tekintetes igazgatójának = (literally) to the — hotel's honoured manager.

OSZK

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár



# HUNGARIAN - ENGLISH VOCABULARY

ablak, window  
adni, to give  
ajtó, door  
állat, animal  
állni, to stand  
álnokul, treacherously  
anya, mother  
atya, father  
azonnal, at once  
  
baj, trouble  
bámulni, to admire  
bánya, mine  
barát, friend  
bátor, brave  
bátya, elder brother  
bér, wages  
beszélni, to speak  
beteg, ill  
birtok, estate  
bizonytalanság, uncertainty  
boldog, happy  
bolt, shop  
buzavirág, cornflower  
  
csak, only  
császár, emperor  
csata, battle  
csendes, quiet, still  
csésze, cup  
csinálni, to make, to do  
cukor, sugar

dal, song  
délután, afternoon  
derült, bright  
dinnye, melon  
dolgozni, to work  
drága, dear  
drágakő, precious stone  
  
édes, sweet  
egészséges, healthy, well  
elfoglalni, to occupy, to take  
elkísérni, to accompany  
élni, to live  
elszállni, to fly away  
épület, building  
ércz, metal  
érdekes, interesting  
érett, ripe  
erős, strong  
értékes, valuable  
  
fehér, white  
fekete, black  
fényes, bright  
fizetni, to pay  
  
gazda, farmer  
gazdag, rich  
gazdaság, farm  
gondolat, thought  
gyermek, child  
gyönyörű, lovely

gyors, swift  
győzni, to be victorious  
gyümölcs, fruit

hálás, grateful  
hallani, to hear  
hamar, soon  
hanem, but  
hang, sound  
hangverseny, concert  
hat, six  
hatalmas, powerful  
ház, house  
házi, domestic  
hegedülni, to play the violin  
hegy, hill, mountain  
hétfő, Monday  
hírlap, newspaper  
hogy, that  
holnap, to-morrow  
hős, hero  
hosszú, long  
hozni, to bring  
hű, faithful  
huszár, hussar

idős, old  
illat, scent  
írni, to write  
is, also  
iskola, school  
ismerni, to know (a person)  
istálló, stable  
itthon, at home  
íz, flavour

kék, blue  
kellemes, pleasant  
kemény, hard  
kémény, chimney  
kenyér, bread  
kép, picture  
kérdetni, to ask

kérni, to ask  
késő, late  
kis, little  
kivánni, to wish  
kocsi, coach  
költemény, poem  
könyv, book  
könyvtár, library  
kortárs, contemporary  
körte, pear  
köszönni, to thank, to greet  
koszoru, wreath  
kötni, to bind  
kutya, dog  
küzdeni, to fight

lármázni, to make a noise  
látni, to see  
legyőzni, to overcome  
lemásolni, to copy  
lenni, to be  
leülni, to sit down  
liszt, flour  
lomb, foliage  
lovagolni, to ride on horseback

macska, cat  
magas, high, tall  
magyarul, in Hungarian  
már, already  
még, still  
megbékíteni, to conciliate  
megelégedni, to be content  
megtámadni, to attack  
menni, to go  
mindennap, every day  
mindig, always  
mondani, to tell  
munka, work  
mutatni, to show  
művész, artist

nagy, great  
nagyon, very, much

nap, day, sun  
 négy, four  
 nem, no, not  
 nemesen, nobly  
 német, German  
 némi, some  
 nép, people  
 nyár, summer  
 nyomor, misery

öcs, younger brother  
 okos, clever, wise  
 óra, hour, clock, watch  
 öreg, old (for persons)  
 ország, country  
 örülni, to rejoice  
 ősz, autumn  
 őszinte, sincere

palota, palace  
 pápa, pope  
 part, shore  
 puska, gun

régi, old (for things)  
 remélni, to hope  
 rét, meadow  
 rokon, relative  
 római, Roman  
 rózsza, rose

sajnálni, to regret  
 sarok, corner  
 sétálni, to walk  
 sok, many, much  
 szelid, gentle  
 szent, saint  
 szép, beautiful  
 szerda, Wednesday

szerencse, good luck  
 szeretni, to like, to love  
 szilva, plum  
 szín, colour  
 szolga, servant  
 szomszéd, neighbour  
 szorgalmas, industrious

tágas, spacious  
 takaró, covering  
 találkozni, to meet  
 tanuló, student  
 tartani, to last  
 tavaly, last year  
 tehén, cow  
 tekintélyes, imposing  
 tető, roof, summit  
 tiszta, clean, pure  
 titok, secret  
 tíz, ten  
 török, Turk  
 tudni, to know  
 tuzok, bustard

ülni, to sit  
 utca, street  
 ütközet, battle

van, is  
 várni, to wait for  
 vendég, guest  
 villám, lightning  
 vinni, to carry  
 virág, flower  
 virágos, flowery  
 víz, water

zöld, green  
 zongorázni, to play the piano

# ENGLISH-HUNGARIAN VOCABULARY

actor, színész  
afternoon, délután  
air, levegő  
almanac, naptár  
almond, mandula  
aluminium, alumínium  
amusement, mulatság  
angel, angyal  
animal, állat  
another, más, másik  
apple, alma  
apricot, sárgabarack  
arm, kar  
arrival, megérkezés  
art, művész  
artist, művész  
asparagus, spárga  
attendance, kiszolgálás  
axle, tengely

baby, kisbaba, csecsemő  
back, hát  
backward, hátrafelé  
back wheel, hátsó kerék  
bacon, szalonna, oldalas, füstölt  
hús  
bad, rossz  
bag, táska, utitáska  
bake (to), sütni  
baked, sült  
baker, pék  
ball, labda

ball (dance), bál  
banana, banán  
band, zenekar  
bank, bank, pénzügyintézet  
barber, borbély, fodrász  
barley, árpa  
basin, medence  
bath, fürdő  
bathe (to), fürödni  
bathroom, fürdőszoba  
bay, öböl  
beans, bab  
bear, medve  
beard, szakál  
beat (to), ütni, megverni  
bed, ágy  
bed (to go to), lefeküdni  
bedroom, hálószoba  
beef, marhahús  
beer, sör  
begin (to), kezdeni  
bell, csengettyű  
belt, öv  
bicycle, kerékpár, bicikli  
bill, számla  
bill of fare, étlap  
bird, madár  
biscuit, kétszersült  
bishop, püspök  
bitter, keserű  
black, fekete  
blanket, paplan, gyapjutakaró



blotting-paper, itatós papiros  
 blue, kék  
 board, ellátás  
 boat, csónak  
 bodice, ruhaderék  
 boil (to), főzni, forralni  
 boiled, főtt  
 book, könyv  
 booking-office, jegypénztár  
 bookseller, könyvkereskedő  
 boot, cipő, csizma  
 bootlaces, cipőköté  
 bootmaker, cipész, varga  
 bottle, üveg  
 box, doboz  
 box (in the theatre), páholy  
 boy, fiú  
 braces, nadrág tartó  
 brake (cycle), keresztrúd  
 brandy, pálinka, konyak  
 brass, sárgaréz  
 bread, kenyér  
 break (to), törni  
 breakfast, reggeli  
 breast, mell  
 bridge, híd  
 bright, fényes  
 bring (to), hozni  
 broom, seprő  
 brother (elder), bátya  
 „ (younger), öcs  
 brown, barna  
 brush (clothes), ruhakefe  
 „ (hair), hajkefe  
 „ (nail), körömkefe  
 „ (tooth), fogkefe  
 buffet, étterem  
 bull, bika  
 butter, vaj  
 button, gomb  
 buy (to), venni  
 cab, bérkocsi

cabbage, káposzta  
 cabman, bérkocsis  
 café, kávéház  
 cake, sütemény  
 calf, borju  
 calico, perkal  
 call (to), hívni  
 camera, fényképező gép  
 candle, gyertya  
 candlestick, gyertyatartó  
 cap, sapka  
 cape, gallér, galléroköpeny  
 carnation, szegfű  
 carpet, szőnyeg  
 carriage, kocsi, hintó  
 carrot, sárgarépa  
 cat, macska  
 cathedral, székesegyház  
 ceiling, mennyezet  
 chain, láncz  
 chair, szék  
 chambermaid, szobaleány  
 change money (to), pénzt  
 váltani  
 chapel, kápolna, templom  
 cheap, olcsó  
 cheese, sajt  
 chemise, ing  
 chemist, gyógyszerész  
 chestnut, gesztenye  
 child, gyermek  
 chin, áll  
 chocolate, csokolád  
 choir, énekkar  
 christian, keresztény  
 church, templom  
 cigar, szivar  
 cigar-case, szivartárcza  
 cigarette, cigaretta, szivarka  
 cigarette-case, cigaretta-tárcza  
 city, város  
 clean, tiszta  
 clean (to), tisztítani

clear, világos  
clergyman, pap, lelkész  
cloak, köpeny, felöltő  
cloakroom, ruhatár  
clock, toronyóra, falióra  
clothing, ruházat  
cloudy, felhős  
coal, szén, kőszén  
cocoa, kakao  
coffee, kávé  
cold, hideg  
cold (a), nátha, hurut  
cold (to be), fázni  
collar, gallér  
collar-stud, inggomb  
college, kollégium  
come (to), jönni  
concert, hangverseny  
confectioner, cukrász  
continent, kontinens, szárazföld  
copper, réz, vörösréz  
correct, helyes  
cottage, házikó, kunyhó  
cotton, gyapot, pamut  
couch, pamlag  
cough (to), köhögni  
county, vármegye  
country, ország, vidék, táj  
cow, tehén  
cream, tejszín  
cuffs, kézelő  
cup, csésze  
curtain, függöny  
custom-house, vámház  
cutlet, szelet, bordaszelet  
  
dance (to), táncolni  
danger, veszély, veszedelem  
dangerous, veszélyes, veszedelmes  
dark, sötét  
date (on letters), keltezés  
daughter, leány  
day, nap, nappal

dear, kedves, drága  
deer, őz  
departure, indulás  
dessert, csemege  
devil, ördög  
dictionary, szótár  
dine (to), ebédelni  
dinner, ebéd  
directory, címjegyzék, lakjegyzék  
dirty, piszkos, szennyes  
do (to), tenni  
doctor, orvos, doktor  
dog, kutya  
door, ajtó  
down, le  
downhill, hegynek le  
draper, ruhakereskedő  
drawers, nadrág  
dress, ruha (nőruha)  
dress (to), öltözni  
drink, inni  
drive (a), kocsizás  
duck, kacska  
  
eagle, sas  
ear, fül  
early, korán  
earth, föld  
earthquake, földrengés  
eat (to), enni  
egg, tojás  
electric light, villamos lámpa  
electric tram, villamos vasút  
electroplated, ezüstözött  
embankment, folyópart, korzó  
emperor, császár  
empress, császárné  
empty, üres  
end, vég  
enough, elég  
entrance, belépés, bejárat, be-  
menet

envelope, boríték, levélboríték  
 evening, este  
 exchange (to), kicserélni  
 exhibition, kiállítás  
 exit, kimenet, kijárás  
 expensive, költséges, drága  
 eye, szem  
 eyeglasses, szemüveg  
  
 face, arcz  
 family, család  
 far, messze, távol  
 fare, fuvar, viteldíj  
 farm, gazda  
 farmer, gazdaság  
 fast, gyorsan  
 father, atya  
 feel (to), érezni  
 felt hat, nemez kalap  
 ferry, átkelés  
 field, mező  
 fig, füge  
 finger, ujj, kézujj  
 fire, tűz  
 firewood, tűzelő fa  
 first-class, első osztályú  
 fish, hal  
 flannel, flanel  
 flat (a), lakás  
 floor, padló  
 floor (1st, 2nd, &c.), emelet (I., II. stb.)  
 flour, liszt  
 flower, virág  
 fog, köd  
 food, táplálék, étel  
 foot, láb  
 football, rúgólabda  
 forbidden, tilos  
 forest, erdő  
 forget (to), elfelejteni  
 fork, villa  
 fortress, vár, erőd

forward, előre  
 fountain, szökőkút  
 fountain pen, töltő toll  
 fowl, szárnyas, baromfi  
 fox, róka  
 free, szabad  
 friend, barát, barát nő  
 frock-coat, frakk  
 front wheel, elsőkerék, homlok-kerék  
 fruit, gyümölcs  
 fruiterer, gyümölcsáros  
 fry (to), kirántani, zsirból, ki-süttni  
 full, tele, teljes  
 furnished, bútorozott  
  
 game (a), játék  
 game (birds, &c.), vad  
 garden, kert  
 gas, légszesz, gáz  
 get up (to), fölkelni  
 gipsy, cigány  
 girl, leány  
 give (to), adni  
 glad (to be), örülni  
 glass, üveg  
 gloves, keztyű  
 go (to), menni  
 goat, kecske  
 God, Isten  
 gold, arany  
 gold-plated, aranyozott  
 goloshes, sárzipó  
 good, jó  
 grammar, nyelvtan  
 grapes, szőlő  
 grass, fű  
 green, zöld  
 greengrocer, zöldségáros  
 grocer, fűszeres, fűszerkereskedő  
 ground, talaj, föld  
 guide-book, úti kézikönyv

hail, jégeső  
 hair, haj  
 half, fél  
 hall, csarnok, előcsarnok  
 ham, sonka  
 hammer, kalapács  
 hand, kéz  
 handkerchief, zsebkendő  
 handle, fogó, fogantyú  
 happy, boldog  
 hard, kemény  
 hare, nyúl  
 hat, kalap  
 hatter, kalapos  
 head, fej  
 headache, fejfájás  
 health, egészség  
 heart, szív  
 heaven, ég, mennyország  
 heavy, nehéz  
 hell, pokol  
 hill, halom, hegy  
 home, otthon  
 hope (to), remélni  
 horse, ló  
 horse-radish, torma  
 hot, forró  
 hotel, szálló, vendéglő  
 house, ház  
 hungry, éhes  
 hunt (to), vadászni  
 hurt (to), megsérteni, megbán-  
   tani  
 husband, férj  
 hymn, szentének  
 hymn-book, enekeskönyv  
  
 ice, jég  
 ice-cream, fagyalt  
 ill, beteg  
 indiarubber, gumi  
 indigestion, emésztési zavar,  
   gyomorrontás

injury, sérülés, sebesülés  
 ink, tinta  
 inn, kocsmá, fogadó  
 interesting, érdekes  
 iron, vas  
 island, sziget  
  
 jam, íz, lekvár  
 Jew, zsidó  
 jewel, ékszer  
 jeweller, ékszerész  
 jug, korsó  
  
 key, kules  
 kidney, vese  
 king, király  
 knife, kés  
 knock (to), kopogtatni  
  
 lace, csipke  
 lager beer, ászok-sör  
 lamb, bárány  
 lamp, lámpa  
 land, ország, föld  
 landlady, háziasszony  
 landlord, háziúr  
 language, nyelv  
 large, széles, nagy, tágas  
 late, késő, későn  
 laundry, mosó intézet  
 lavatory, árnyékszék  
 leather, bőr  
 leg, lábszár  
 lemon, citrom  
 lemonade, citromos víz  
 letter, levél  
 level, színvonal  
 lie down (to), lefeküdni  
 lift, felvonó gép  
 light, világos  
 lily, liliom  
 lily of the valley, gyöngyvirág  
 limb, tag



line, sor  
 linen, vászon  
 liqueur, likőr, édes pálinka  
 little, kis, kicsi  
 live (to), élni  
 liver, máj  
 lodging, lakás  
 long, hosszú  
 looking-glass, tükör  
 luggage, poggyász  
 lungs, tüdő  
  
 mackintosh, esőköpeny  
 man, ember, férfi  
 map, térkép  
 market, vásár, piac  
 matches, gyufa  
 meal, étkezés  
 meat, hús  
 medicine, orvosság, gyógyszer  
 melon, dinnye  
 mend (to), javítani  
 messenger, küldött  
 metal, ércz, fém  
 milk, tej  
 milk jug, tejeskancsó  
 milliner, divatárusnő  
 mine, bánya  
 mineral, ásvány  
 mineral water, ásvány víz  
 mistake, tévedés, hiba  
 money, pénz  
 money-changer, pénzváltó  
 month, hónap  
 monument, szabor, emlékoszlop  
 moon, hold  
 more, több  
 morning, reggel  
 mother, anya  
 mountain, hegy  
 moustache, bajusz  
 mouth, száj  
 much, sok

muddy, sáros  
 museum, múzeum  
 mushroom, gomba  
 music, zene  
 music hall, zenecsarnok, orfeum  
 mustard, mustár  
 mutton, ürü

nail, szeg  
 nail (finger), köröm  
 name, név  
 near, közel  
 neck, nyak  
 necktie, nyakkendő  
 needle, varrótű  
 new, új  
 newspaper, ujság, hirlap  
 night, éjjel, éjszaka  
 nightshirt, hálóing  
 no, not, nem, ne  
 nose, orr  
 note, jegyzet  
 note-book, jegyzőkönyv  
 notepaper, levélpapíros  
 novel, regény  
 number, szám  
 nut, dió

oat, zab  
 ocean, oceán, világtenger  
 office, hivatal  
 official, hivatalos  
 oil, olaj  
 old, öreg (person), régi (object)  
 omnibus, társaskocsi, omnibusz  
 open (to), kinyitni  
 opera, opera, dalmű, dalszínház  
 opera-glass, látcső  
 orange, narancs  
 orchestra, zenekar  
 overcoat, felöltő  
 owl, bagoly  
 ox, ökör

pair, pár  
 paper, papiros  
 parasol, napernyő  
 parcel, csomag  
 park, park  
 pastry, sütemény  
 pay (to), fizetni  
 peach, őszibarack  
 pear, körte  
 peas, borsó  
 pedal, pedál  
 pen, toll, író toll  
 pencil, irón, czeruza  
 pepper, bors  
 petticoat, alsósoknya  
 permitted, megengedett, megengedve  
 photograph, fénykép  
 piano, zongora  
 picture, kép, festmény  
 picture-gallery, képtár  
 pie, pástétom  
 piece, darab  
 pig, disznó  
 pin, tű, gombostű  
 pineapple, ananász  
 pink, rózsaszín  
 pipe, pipa  
 place, hely  
 plan, terv  
 planet, bolygv  
 plate, tányér  
 play (a), szindarab  
 play (to), játszani  
 play the piano (to), zongorázni  
 play the violin (to), hegedülni  
 pleasant, kellemes  
 please, kérem, tessék  
 please (to), tetszeni  
 plum, szilva  
 pocket, zseb  
 pocket-book, zsebkönyv  
 pocket-knife, zsebkés, tollkés

policeman, rendőr  
 police station, rendőrség  
 polish (to), csiszolni, fényesíteni  
 polite, udvarias  
 poor, szegény  
 pork, disznóhús  
 porter, hordár  
 portmanteau, bőrönd  
 post (to), póstára adni  
 postage stamp, levélbélyeg  
 postcard, levelezőlap  
 postman, levélhordó, póstás  
 post-office, postahivatal  
 potato, burgonya  
 poultry, szárnyas  
 pray (to), imádkozni  
 prayer-book, imakönyv  
 preach (to), prédikálni  
 preacher, hitszónok  
 price, ár  
 priest, pap  
 programme, szinlap  
 prohibited, tilos  
 queen, királyné  
 quick, gyors  
 quickly, gyorsan  
 railway, vasut  
 railway station, vasuti állomás  
 rain, eső  
 rain (to), esni  
 raisin, malagaszőlő  
 read (to), olvasni  
 ready, kész, készen  
 red, piros, vörös  
 refreshments, frissítők  
 register (to), ajánlani  
 registered, ajánlott  
 remember (to), emlékezni  
 rent, házbér, lakbér  
 repair (to), javítani  
 rest (to), pihenni  
 restaurant, vendéglő

return ticket, tértil jegy  
 rice, rizs  
 rich, gazdag  
 ride (to), lovagolni, kocsizni  
 right, helyes, igaz  
 right (to the), jobbra  
 ring, gyűrű  
 ring (to), csengetni  
 river, folyó  
 road, út  
 roast (to), sütni  
 roast beef, marhasült  
 roll (a), zsemle  
 roof, tető  
 room, szoba  
 room (space), hely  
 rose, rózsa  
 rough, durva  
 run (to), szaladni, futni  
  
 saddle, nyereg  
 sailor, hajós, tengerész  
 salad, saláta  
 salt, só  
 sand, homok  
 sauce, mártás  
 saucer, csészعالj  
 saucepan, lábas  
 say (to), mondani  
 scenery, tájék, kilátás  
 scent, illatszer  
 school, iskola  
 science, természettudomány  
 screw, csavar  
 sea, tenger  
 sealing-wax, pecsétviasz  
 seat, ülés  
 see (to), látni  
 second-class, másodasztályú  
 sell (to), eladni  
 send (to), küldeni  
 servant, cseléd  
 serviette, asztalkendő

shawl, sál, nagykendő  
 sheep, juh  
 ship, hajó  
 shirt, ing, férfling  
 shoe, cipő, félcipő  
 shop, bolt, üzlet  
 short, rövid  
 shoulder, váll  
 shut (to), becsukni, bezárni  
 silk, selyem  
 silver, ezüst  
 silver-plated, ezüstözött  
 sing (to), énekelni  
 singer, énekes  
 single ticket, menetjegy  
 sister, nővér  
 sit (to), ülni  
 skate (to), koresolyázni  
 sky, ég  
 sleep (to), aludni  
 sleeping-car, hálókocsi  
 sleepy, álmos  
 sleeve, ruhaujj  
 sleeve-links, kézelőgomb  
 slice, szelet  
 slip (to), kicsúszni  
 slipper, papucs  
 slow, lassú  
 slowly, lassan  
 small, kis, kicsi  
 smoke, füst  
 smoke (to), dohányozni, füstölni  
 smooth, síma  
 snake, kigyó  
 snow, hó  
 soap, szappan  
 socks, kapcza, férflharisnya  
 soda water, szódavíz, szikvíz  
 sofa, pamlag, kanapé  
 soft, puha, lágy  
 soldier, katona  
 solid, szilárd  
 son, fiú

song, **ének**  
sorry, **szomorú**  
soup, **leves**  
sour, **savanyú**  
sparrow, **veréb**  
speak, **beszél**  
spectacles, **szemüveg**  
spirits, **szesz**  
spokes, **küllők**  
sponge, **szivacs**, **spongya**  
spoon, **kanál**  
spring (of water), **forrás**  
springs, **rúgók**  
square, **négyszögletű**, **tér**  
stable, **istálló**  
stag, **szarvas**  
stairs, **lépcső**  
stand (to), **állni**  
star, **csillag**  
station, **állomás**  
stationer, **papirkereskedő**  
statue, **szobor**  
steak, **szelet**, **pecsenye**  
steal, **lopni**  
steam, **gőz**  
steamboat, **gőzhajó**  
steel, **acél**  
steep, **meredek**  
stockings, **harisnya**  
stone, **kő**  
storm, **vihar**  
story, **elbeszélés**, **történet**  
strawberry, **szamóca**, **földieper**  
straw hat, **szalmakalap**  
street, **utca**  
sugar, **czukor**  
sugar-basin, **czukortartó**  
sun, **nap**  
supper, **vacsora**  
sweet, **édes**  
sweets, **édesség**, **czukor**  
swim (to), **úszni**  
swimming-bath, **uszoda**

table, **asztal**  
tablecloth, **asztalterítő**, **abrosz**  
table-d'hôte, **közösasztal**  
take (to), **venni**, **kivenni**, **elvenni**  
tame, **szelíd**, **szelídített**  
taste (to), **izlelni**  
tea, **tea**  
teapot, **teáskanna**  
telegram, **sürgöny**, **távirat**  
telegram form, **sürgőnylap**  
tell (to), **mondani**  
tennis, **tenisz**  
theatre, **színház**  
think (to), **gondolni**, **gondolkozni**  
third-class, **harmadosztályú**  
thirsty, **szomjas**  
thought, **gondolat**  
throat, **torok**  
throw (to), **dobni**  
ticket, **jegy**  
time, **idő**  
time-table, **menetrend**  
tired, **fáradt**  
toast, **pirított kenyér**  
tobacco, **dohány**  
tobacco-pouch, **dohánytartó**  
to-day, **ma**  
toe, **lábujj**  
toll, **vám**, **hidvám**  
to-morrow, **holnap**  
tongue, **nyelv**  
tooth, **fog**  
toothache, **fogfájás**  
tooth powder, **fogpor**  
towel, **törülköző**  
town, **város**  
train, **vonat**  
tram, **lóvasút**  
tray, **tálca**  
tree, **fa**  
trousers, **nadrág**  
true, **igaz**  
turnip, **fehérrépa**



turkey, **pulyka**tyre, **keréka**bronceumbrella, **esernyő**underdone, **sületlen**undervest, **gyapjuing**understand (to), **érteni, megérteni**university, **egyetem**uphill, **hegynek föl**valet, **inas, komornyik**valley, **völgy**veal, **borjúhús**vegetables, **zöldség, főzelék**village, **falu**vinegar, **eczet**violin, **hegedű**visit (to), **meglátogatni**visiting-card, **névjegy**volcano, **tűzhányó hegy**waist, **derék**waistcoat, **mellény**wait (to), **várni**waiter, **pinczér**waiting-room, **váróterem**walk (to), **sétálni**walking-stick, **sétabot**wall, **fal**walnut, **dió**wardrobe, **ruhaszekrény**warm, **meleg**wash (to), **mosni, mosdani**washstand, **mosdó asztal**watch, **zsebóra**watchmaker, **órás**water, **víz**weak, **gyöngé**weather, **időjárás**week, **hét**weight, **súly**well, **jól**well done (in cooking), **jól átsült**wheat, **búza**wheel, **kerék**whisky, **whisky**whistle (to), **fütyülni**white, **fehér**whole, **egész, teljes**wick, **lámpabél**wide, **széles**widow, **özvegy**wife, **feleség**wild, **vad**wind, **szél**window, **ablak**wine, **bor**wine-list, **borjegyzék**wing, **szárny**wish (to), **kivánni**wolf, **farkas**woman, **asszony**wood, **fa**wool, **gyapju**word, **szó**world, **világ**wrong, **helytelen, rossz**year, **év, esztendő**yellow, **sárga**yes, **igen**yesterday, **tegnap**young, **fiatal**youth, **fiatalember, ifju**zoological garden, **állatkert**









