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Preface

János Sylvester's life and work

János Sylvester's work (c. 1504 – before 1552) is of innovative significance in the development of the Hungarian language approach and the grammatical literature. From the aspect of Hungarian literal and cultural history, it is especially important that Sylvester worked on the improvement of his mother tongue in Erasmus' and Luther's spirit with a scientific exaction. According to our present knowledge, he edited the first systematic Hungarian grammar, *Grammatica Hungarolatina*, published in this volume.

There is a document known since the 16th century according to which the Hungarian humanist poet, Janus Pannonius, working in the second half of the 15th century, prepared a Latin–Hungarian grammar. Later on, this work was mentioned again and again, and there were some in the 18th century who claimed to have seen Janus Pannonius's grammar with their own eyes. The debate on his possible authorship has gone on for a long time in Hungarian literature. However, no proof has appeared on the basis of which we could conclude that the lost or hidden Latin–Hungarian grammar assigned to Janus Pannonius is not really his work. Based on the available data, we can assume that in the second half of the 18th century specimens of an old bilingual grammar were known which were not those of János Sylvester's *Grammatica Hungarolatina*. Still, until we have unequivocal proof of an earlier, similar work, we must consider Sylvester the author of the first Hungarian Grammar.

Few details are known of János Sylvester's life. We know exactly from *Grammatica Hungarolatina* that he was born in Szinérváralja, in East Hungary's Szatmár county (Seini, Rumania). He probably completed his secondary studies in the urban school of the nearby mining city, Nagybánya (Baia Mare, Rumania).

He enrolled in the University of Cracow in 1526, where he met for the first time the numerous manifestations of the language approach of European humanism. As is well-known, the most important works of the different grammatical trends were published one by one in Cracow. Sylvester himself contributed to the editions of grammatical publications, which we will describe later.

Sylvester's first known literary work was issued in Cracow. *The Rosarium Celeste Virginis Mariae*... includes two Latin poems. The distichs of the first poem tell Virgin Mary's life based on the rhythmical prayers written about Virgin Mary's delights and originating in the Middle Ages. The second poem is the story of Saint Clement of Rome written in Sapphoic lines.

In 1529, Sylvester enrolled in the University of Wittenberg and took lectures from Melanchthon. From 1534 on, he lived in West Hungary, Sárovar, in the house of his patron, Tamás Nádasdy, and taught in the elementary school of the small settlement. He was probably in Wittenberg for the second time at some point between the end of 1534 and the beginning of 1536. This is proven by – among others things – the numerous common features of *Grammatica Hungarolatina* and the Latin–German grammars widely available there at that time.

Sylvester started to translate the New Testament into Hungarian in the middle of the 1530s. For the printing of the work, Tamás Nádasdy established a workshop in Újsziget, near Sárovar. *Grammatica Hungarolatina* was its first publication in 1539, a “prestudy” to the great task, the Hungarian New Testament.

Sylvester not only created the first theoretical system of the Hungarian language, but as a translator he also showed how to recreate the sacred texts in his mother tongue keeping in mind the severity of the humanists' Bible criticism. He worked on the grounds of Erasmus's Greek–Latin edition. The greatest result of his linguistic interest is that after the earlier partial translations he was the first to prepare a complete Hungarian New Testament. The work came to light in Sárovar-Újsziget in 1541.

From the aspect of printing history, its special significance is that it is the first book produced in Hungary in the Hungarian language. For Hungarian literary history, it is extremely important that Sylvester wrote a preface to the whole work and to certain parts in Hungarian distichs. After the earlier primitive mother-tongue expression of some lines, these are the first longer, prosodically perfect Hungarian metrical poems of literary value. From the explanations attached to the translation, the discussion titled “Testimony about such verbs (=words) that are not understood in their own contexts (=in their own, first meaning)” is of high value from the viewpoint of critical history. Sylvester here discourses on the metaphoric way of expression; he considers this figurative language the value of the contemporary Hungarian love poetry consisting of flower songs that are textually almost unknown today.

Sylvester embodied the Erasmian idea of the “homo trilinguis”. Making use of his skills in sacred languages, he joined the University of Vienna upon Tamás Nádasdy's recommendation. He was a professor of Hebrew from 1543, and Greek from 1546 until 1550. His Latin poems were published: his elegy against the Turks (1544), his poem personalizing Vienna (1546), the epitaph of Queen Anna (Anna Jagello, wife of the Hungarian king, Emperor Ferdinand I) (1548),

the lament of Jesus resurrected (about 1550), the lament of faith (1551). There are no other data available about his life and death.

János Sylvester's linguistic works

At the University of Cracow, Sylvester belonged to the famous English humanist, Leonard Cox's Erasmian circle. In Hieronymus Vietor's press, he also collaborated on editions of grammatical manuals. His first work of this kind was to prepare the Hungarian interpretations of a basic Latin grammar. Its basis, the Latin *Rudimenta* is an extract of Donatus's *Ars Minor*, which was edited by the Lüneburg school professor, Christianus Hegendorphinus (Christian Hegendorff). The heart of the booklet is the discussion of the eight traditional parts of speech. The rules are illustrated with examples taken from the classic Latin authors and the Bible. From the viewpoint of grammatical literature in national language, the German, Polish and Hungarian interpretations are especially important. Most of the time, these are paradigms parallel to Latin and sometimes terms in national language.

The idea of the four-language edition originated with the printer, Vietor, as he tells it in his commendation. The commendation is addressed to Georgius de Logkschau (Georg von Logau), the counsel and ambassador in Poland to Ferdinand I. The German amendments surely came from Hegendorff. The author of the Polish interpretations must have been Vietor himself, and the Hungarian parts were surely written by János Sylvester. He says so in his recommending poem attached to the end of the work. It is especially interesting to observe Sylvester's first experiences when he compares his mother tongue to Latin. He calls the Hungarian language "Paeon". The name "Paeon" for a nation was identified with the Pannons by the Byzantine grammarians. It is common knowledge that in the Roman age a part of the later Hungary belonged to the province of Pannonia. Sylvester excuses himself for the rudeness of the name "Paeon" in case it hurts the ears of those accustomed to the clarity of Latin:

Quandoquidem Rhomana phrasis, non semper aperte
Accipit externum, in flexibus, illa, sonum,
Paeonicum si forte tuas offenderit aures,
Errori lector candide parce precor.

This is worth noting because in his later working periods Sylvester self-consciously praises the virtues of the Hungarian language. In *Grammatica Hungarolatina* for instance, he even argues with Melanchthon who claimed that the article only existed in Greek and German. Sylvester proudly emphasizes that Hungarian surpasses Latin in this respect because it also uses articles.

On the last page, the Hungarian *Our Father* and *Hail Mary* strengthen the Hungarian elements of the four-language *Rudimenta* of Cracow from 1527. From the three national languages, long coherent texts can be read only in Hungarian in the publication. The booklet is especially significant to Hungarian literary history because it is the oldest known presswork which contains a coherent Hungarian text.

Sylvester's second grammatical work, a collection of conversations adapted to schoolchildren's intellectual level, also belongs to the type of textbooks spread in elementary Latin education. In 1527, Viator published several works of this kind. One of them, the rector of Nürnberg, Heyden Sebald's work entitled *Puerilium colloquiorum formulae*, includes Hungarian translations of the conversations as well as German and Polish. This is also surely Sylvester's work, just like the Hungarian interpretations of the *Rudimenta* published some months before. This publication also closes with a Latin recommending poem in which Sylvester generally depicts the usefulness of knowledge with humanist commonplaces. Even if he does not refer to his own role in the birth of the work, we have no reason to suppose that the writer of the recommending poem is not the same as the author of the Hungarian versions of the conversations. The comparison of the lingual characteristics of the *Puerilium colloquiorum formulae* and the *Rudimenta* also confirms Sylvester's authorship.

What makes the Hungarian text especially valuable is that it does not insist on following the Latin sample, but interprets the conversations in different situations quite freely. In this way, it truly reflects the living language usage and expressions from the first half of the 16th century. Thus, it is a precious document not only for linguistics but also for cultural history.

Puerilium colloquiorum formulae had several further editions. We know about three other Cracow editions of the four-language version: from 1531, 1535, and 1552 – and it is absolutely possible that others might turn up. For use in Hungarian schools, it was published many times in different towns. Approximately 15 versions of it are known or can be assumed; the latest from about 1800. There are some that only include the Latin and Hungarian conversations. Sylvester's outdated expressions were later updated to more modern ones. The phonetic phenomena were also altered such as the *i*-tendency typical of Sylvester's dialect. The material was formed according to the needs of the nations living in the territory of historical Hungary: there is for instance a Latin–German–Czech version as well. The Czech edition was adapted for the Protestant Slovaks of Upper Hungary who used the language of the Bohemian Czech Bible-translation as literary language.

Grammatica Hungarolatina

Parallel to the discussion of Latin grammar, in this work Sylvester attempted to methodically elaborate the regularities of his mother tongue as well. It is easy to see that his endeavors are connected to the best humanist traditions. As is well-known, on the initial level of a humanist Latin education Alexander de Villa Dei's *Doctrinale* was replaced by Donatus's elementary compendium throughout Europe. Fixing the regularities of vulgar languages is in close connection with Latin grammars. The development of the grammatical literature of national languages is an exciting chapter in the history of linguistics.

Simultaneously with the humanist culture of Latin, attention turned more and more toward the national languages all over Europe during the 15th and 16th centuries. For exigent language use, the norms were searched for in the classic authors' texts and in the Latin grammarians' summaries. Certain humanists aristocratically and loftily considered national languages barbaric, but others accepted the reality of mother tongue communication, and they tried to harmonize the use of national languages with the new educational intentions. This was justified by practical needs as well: the scientific Latin was not suitable for everyday tasks. Besides administration, mother tongue played an increasingly strong role in literature and linguistics as well, national identity was expressed by its judgement. This is why the cultivation of national languages was considered important. Regarding vernacular languages, the apologetic voice became more and more panegyric. The Italian humanists' example was followed also in the areas north of the Alps. Being grammatical meant the means to measure the value of national languages, thus, the possibility to describe the language grammatically. For the systematization of vulgar languages, Latin grammar was the example. As a result of the parallel elaborations, came the realization that certain national languages could not be adjusted to Latin in all respects. The formation of the grammars of living European languages and the recording of language norms started with listing the regularities related to unique features. The development of grammatical literature effectively contributed to the birth of language standards.

As a result of the detailed examination of medieval Latin teaching, it is clearly visible how the road lead from Latin grammatical comments to the systematization of vulgar languages into national languages. In the beginning, the Latin material was accompanied by only Latin explanations. Later, however, to circumscribe the parts to be enlightened, not only Latin synonyms were used, but some expressions in national language also appeared. This created the frame in which mother tongue explanations gradually transcended the limits of a simple comment. This happens when certain mother tongue expressions appear not only as arbitrary or accidental substitutes for Latin synonyms but the Latin text can be read in an exact mother tongue translation.

As we can see, Sylvester's first grammatical works are Hungarian amend-

ments to Latin–German manuals. In education in German language areas, mother tongue had its biggest role in the Donatus editions. The ways in which mother tongue could better serve the understanding of Latin were shaped in the first decades of the 16th century. Regarding the relationship of national language and Latin, two ideas can be distinguished in the education.

The most outstanding humanists – such as Rudolphus Agricola or Melancthon – supposed that mother tongue could be a suitable aid in studying Latin, but only at the beginning. The examples in national languages are useful on an elementary level but the aim is to make Latin the language of communication in education as soon as possible. For a highly educated humanist the most important thing is to perfectly express himself in Latin both in writing and speaking, this is why he must get used to speaking Latin as early as possible in school. Therefore, the German examples serve exclusively the better understanding of Latin: they mostly appeared in the paradigms or as interpretations of certain words. It was not considered important to word the rules in German.

According to the other theory, mother tongue is not only an aid to studying Latin. The representatives of this trend strove to teach the students the system of their own language parallel to the acquisition of Latin grammar, and make them able to describe the system in German as well. These aims were realized best in the bilingual Donatus editions, so the parallel Latin–German Donatus editions are considered the direct antecedents to the grammars elaborating the German language in German.

According to István Szathmári, in the second quarter of the 16th century there were three ways to the discovery of the Hungarian language – similarly to that of other vulgar languages. The Hungarian explanations, examples and paradigms attached to Donatus's Latin grammar mark the first way; the rules worded during translation are the second; and the third is the use of the mother tongue in scholarly education. As a result, students could not only more easily acquire Latin grammar, but also the rules of the Hungarian language.

Thanks to the Cracowian printer, Hieronymus Vietor, the Polish and Hungarian interpretations were annexed to Hegendorff's work among the innumerable Latin–German Donatus editions. From the treatments in national language, the complete grammatical systems of neither the Hungarian nor Polish languages are visible, but it is still extremely important that they, like the German, also appear parallel to Latin. Thus in the 1527 *Rudimenta*, the systematization of Hungarian also began alongside the two other living languages used in Central Europe, for the time being adapted to the Latin grammar categories.

In his parallel Latin–Hungarian grammar, *Grammatica Hungarolatina*, János Sylvester was already striving for the complete systematization of his mother tongue. The only sample at our disposal does not contain a syntax. The question has arisen whether the solitary sample is incomplete. There are assumptions that a syntax might have been connected to it which has been lost. This can be concluded from two allusions in the available text which refer to

the second book. However, there has also arisen the explanation that Sylvester mechanically included these allusions, taken from one of his models, but did not write a syntax.

In our opinion, the existing specimen is complete. The “Liber secundus” is first mentioned after the second possible grouping of the main parts of grammar (orthographia, prosodia, etymologia, syntaxis). Sylvester refers to the division explained earlier (littera, syllaba, dictio, oratio), and he emphasizes that the two groupings are closely connected: “Quae superioribus ita sunt cognatae, ut ab illis separari nullo modo possint. Orthographia enim litterarum est, prosodia syllabarum, etymologia dictionum, syntaxis orationum. De quibus singulis consilium non est hoc loco agere, sed de orthographia tantum, et quidem quoad eius fieri potest, brevissime. Si quis plura his hac de re desiderat, legat ea, quae secundo tractantur libello.” (On page 33 in the present edition.)

He specifies that he only talks about orthography at a given place (hoc loco) and those wishing to know more should read what the second book discusses. This means that the second book contains the parts succeeding orthography.

At the end of the part about orthography, Sylvester also refers to the second book. In the first part, some prosodic questions are mentioned as well (accentus). After some examples, the author continues as follows: “Dictionum quippe accentum unicuique natura in patrio sermone, absque ullis praeceptis suppeditat. Exempla peregrinarum harum vocum copiosa ex libro secundo, quem nominatim huic rei dicavimus, peti cum possint, nullis hic nos uti sumus exemplis.” (On page 35 in the present edition.) So as for the accent of certain words in mother tongue everybody can rely on his or her own natural language instinct, no rule is needed. Numerous examples referring to foreign languages are offered in the second book, which is exactly about the accent and pronunciation of certain words.

It is doubtless that there is neither a “Liber primus” nor “Liber secundus” internal title within the text. Nevertheless, both cited allusions clearly reveal that by the second book Sylvester means the material following orthography (and prosody discussed with it), and from that he means the information about certain words (dictio). This is morphology (etymologia), the discussion of the certain parts of the speech (partes orationis), or, in our thinking today, that of the word categories. This is contained within the major part of *Grammatica Hungarolatina*. Thus, we have no reason to presume a lost syntax, because Sylvester’s two allusions to the second book refer to the thoroughly elaborated morphology.

From a culture historical aspect, we have to emphasize that János Sylvester’s activity perfectly corresponds to the language cultivating endeavours of contemporary Europe. We have briefly referred to the development of the grammatical literature of national languages. On the basis of *Grammatica Hungarolatina* we can see that, thanks to János Sylvester in the first half of the 16th century, the Hungarian language exactly fit into the process by which the systematizations of different national languages were born one by one out of a scientific need, leaning on, but inexorably breaking away from the guidance of Latin grammar.

The earlier editions and the literature of Grammatica Hungarolatina

From the original edition of the work, the presswork made in Sárvár-Újsziget in 1539, one single sample is known, which is kept in Budapest, in the National Széchényi Library. (Its reference is RMNY 39). Between 1808 and 1997, the modern transcription of the text was published four times by two editors, twice the facsimile of the original presswork was also issued. (See the *Bibliography*.) Zoltán Éder (*Sylvester Grammatikájának utóéletéről, On the Afterlife of Sylvester's Grammar*, Bp., 1990) mentions an 1807 edition as well, edited by Ferencz Kazinczy. Éder was probably misled by incorrect bibliographic data. The 1807 seems improbable because in Kazinczy's letters of that year there is not a word about Sylvester's grammar but he often mentions it from August of 1808 on. It is hard to imagine that if the efforts going on for years had finally brought a result, Kazinczy would not have reported on it. He also speaks about the edition of 1808 in his *Pályám emlékezete (Memories of my Career)*. Furthermore, it could not be accidental that in the preface of the 1808 edition Kazinczy writes the following about his earlier plan: "I can finally see my wish coming true, and I am hastening to publish it so that we can have for the second time what time has, with envy, taken away from us". If the work had been published between 1539 and 1808, he should have called the last edition the third one.

Besides the editions of the text, the Hungarian translation must also be mentioned. (See the *Bibliography*.) The 16th-century presswork is difficult to read; it has led to many misunderstandings. The text editions were not made with a critical demand, and they contained several errors. The facsimiles as such are not appropriate for the right reading; they were published in small numbers and, indeed, are hardly available. This is why the present edition of the work is justified.

To survey the literature of *Grammatica Hungarolatina*, Piroska Lilla Nagyné's *Sylvester János bibliográfia (Bibliography of János Sylvester)*, published in 1987, is indispensable since it summarizes the entries so far. From the earlier literature, we must mention by all means János Balázs's monograph (*Sylvester János és kora, János Sylvester's Life and Age*, Bp., 1958). Balázs's results are mostly correct today as well, however, in the light of more recent research they would need amendments or modifications at some points. From the viewpoint of linguistics history, Sylvester's work is the most thoroughly summarized by István Szathmári (*Régi magyar nyelvtanaink és egységesülő irodalmi nyelvünk, Our Old Grammars and Uniting Literary Language*, Bp., 1968, 69–139.) The literature relating to *Grammatica Hungarolatina* after 1987 is collected in the bibliography attached. From the viewpoint of research history, Zoltán Éder's study referred to above is of special importance.

About the present edition

The original presswork does not contain chapter titles. The beginnings of the main parts are signed by figurative initials. The recommending poems and the recommending letter is followed by the general introduction and the summary of Hungarian spelling, and then by Donatus's eight parts of speech. For higher transparency, we have marked the bigger units with Roman numerals, and have given the names of the eight parts as chapter titles. These are put into pointed brackets.

A significant part of the work is devoted to the different examples of inflection. Similarly to many other old works, in the original presswork the paradigms often appear in continuous text. The editions of *Grammatica Hungarolatina* up to now have used this solution. However, we differ from this practice in the present edition, and we give the paradigms in the form of charts. This makes the material much more transparent, and it is simpler for studying the presented grammar system. Where Sylvester organized the paradigms into charts, he often only gave their endings, the last syllable or syllables. We restore these to the complete form, again for the sake of easier tractability.

The text of *Grammatica Hungarolatina* is mostly in Latin and the use of capitals is rather inconsequential. When transcribing, we keep in mind the language use and the essential spelling characteristics of the age. Thus, in our edition the names of nations and their derivatives (Graeci, lingua Graeca, Graece), the months, and the word Christianus are always written with capitals. In other cases, we have standardized the text according to the Latin spelling used today in Hungary. We write the ranks and functions with small letters although Sylvester used capitals (Princeps, Dux, Comes, Ban). The grammar categories (nomen, verbum) are also written with small letters in continuous text. For the sake of the uniform typographical appearance, we proceed similarly in the charts and the derivative examples of the paradigms. We keep the parts wholly written with capitals if the aim of Sylvester's typographical emphasis is to accentuate the important feature of the content. Also adapting to the spelling used today in Hungary, we transcribe the word "litera", consistently written with one *t* by Sylvester, to "littera".

We do not highlight or differentiate between the orthographical variants in the Latin text. The letters and connections of letters not used today are changed to their present correspondent. The abbreviations are written out in full and the punctuation is implicitly complete, except for the cases when Sylvester made up whole sentences into the form of charts, where we have abandoned punctuation.

The treatments that serve the better understanding of the text are put into pointed brackets. This method seemed most reasonable in the derivative charts. For example, Sylvester often neglected to mark the time and mode of verbs. For the reader today, the system is much clearer if the information needed for

identification is there before the paradigms, strictly adjusting to Sylvester's grammatical concept.

For the study of the Hungarian elements, the mother tongue sections are especially important. These are published letter-perfect, including the punctuation marks not used today. In the Hungarian texts, we have not changed the original punctuation. We followed the author also in the use of capitals and small letters, except for the charts of paradigms for the typographical reason mentioned above.

In the Greek text, we supplement the missing accents. For the editing of the Hebrew texts, we owe our thanks to Pál Németh who implicitly corrected the typesetting errors of the original presswork.

There is no need for a complicated textual critical system, because there is only one edition of *Grammatica Hungarolatina*, which was edited by the author. Consequently, there are no essential text variations to be regarded. In the case of corrected printing mistakes, we give the original text and marginal remarks of the original presswork in the footnotes. We also publish the sources of the citations in the text in our footnotes.

The explanations following the text mostly contain data needed for the identification of personal and geographical names not considered commonly known. We also attach short explanations to the features connected to the circumstances of the forming of *Grammatica Hungarolatina* and to other areas of Sylvester's work.

As the first known systematized Hungarian grammar, *Grammatica Hungarolatina* plays a very important role in the history of Hungarian linguistics. Its detailed presentation cannot be considered the task of this edition because in that case we would need to attach long linguistic discussions to almost each word of the text. The bibliography appended can serve as a starting point for orientation in the further literature of both Hungarian and European linguistics history.

István Bartók

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Abbreviations

Bp.	Budapest
ItK	Irodalomtörténeti Közlemények
MKsz	Magyar Könyvszemle
MNy	Magyar Nyelv

GRAMMATICA HUNGAROLATINA

in usum puerorum recens scripta

Ioanne Sylvestro Pannonio autore

**De nova, apud nostros, beneficio principis nostri,
imprimendi arte ad iuvenes hexastichon**

5

Quisquis in hoc ludo studiis incumbis honestis,
Haec nova quae cernis iam cape dona libens.
Progressum spondent studiorum nanque tuorum,
Dives quae nunquam Pannonis ora tulit.
Atque tuo meritas noctesque, diesque referre
Ne cesses grates qui exhibet ista, duci.

10

Neanesi, anno 1539. die 14 Iunii.

Tetrastichon ad pueros

Prima, puer primis, discas rudimenta, sub annis
Imis contemptis, nec cito summa petas.
Icarus et Phäeton exemplo sint tibi, quorum
Interitum fluvius sensit, et unda maris.

5

Ad Theodorum filium carmen endecasyllabum

Sub Luna genito nova, novum nunc
Nato, prodit opus novo, novum sit
Ut munus pueris, novo sub anno
Qui formam studii novam sequuntur.
Ut dictat schola quam novam, novellis
Erexit pueris, in urbe noster
Princeps, quae nova, dicta, quod sit inter
Curvos, insula, fluminum recessus.
Quin tu nate, novum, precamur, ut sis
In Christi populo novo, per orbem,
Caecas, pellere quod queat tenebras
Astrorumque ducem piis, oriri
Curet pectoribus, tenelle, sidus.

10

15

In osorem

Livide quid nostrum mordaci dente libellum
Conficis, explere hoc non potes ingluviem.

20

EPISTOLA NUNCUPATORIA ad Theodorum filium

Visum est mihi imprimis utile esse, Theodore, fili mi, antequam Novum Testamentum sermone nostro patrio, nostra opera, in manus exeat hominum,
5 haec scribere προπαιδεύματα, nominatimque tibi, quem in exilio super exilium genui, nuncupare. Duplici quippe nomine. Primum, quod puerilia pueros maxime decent. Deinde, quod cui haec praeter te inscriberem habebam neminem. Prius enim haec a quibusdam contempta sunt, prius τῆς μαθαιοτεχνίας nomine damnata quam lucem essent adepta. Id autem usu venire solet partim ob malignantem horum naturam. Partim vero et potissime, quod hi nondum satis intelligunt, quantum hoc studiorum genus, rectis studiis momenti praebeat, quantumque referat ex naturali sermone peregrinum comparare. Et quamquam haec aliis parva nimis ac contemnenda videantur, tibi tamen, fili mi, magnum debet videri, quidquid a parente tuo singulari proficiscitur affectu. Insaniam sane ego
15 cum ceteris nationibus, modo cum tuo ac tui similium commodo qualicunque. Ad hunc enim modum et reliquae nationes, tenuibus in suis ipsorum linguis, propositis praeceptis, teneram aetatem sensim ad altiora provehunt studia, et quasi praemansum illis praebent, nec patiuntur prius, ad summa gradum facere, quam quae primo discenda erant probe tenuerint. Qua re quantum rectis studiis
20 consulant, res ipsa loquitur. Videmus enim apud illas iuventutem in litterarum studio brevi ad aliquod ingenii nomen pervenire, ac mox ad eruditionis fastigium ascendere. In qua etiam completur, quod proverbio dici solet; generosi arboris plantam statim cum fructu esse, cui etiam candidus studiosorum grex de profectu studiorum hisce gratulatur verbis: Ὅναιό σου ταύτης τῆς πολυμαθίας. Contra nostra iuventus aut raro admodum, aut nunquam ad bonam pervenit frugem. Id quod haud dubie evenire solet, atque studiorum verum negligat ordinem, statimque ad summa illa, neglectis aut etiam contemptis, humilibus rei grammaticae praeceptis, prosiliat. Summa enim illa (ut vere Fabius sensit) sine horum tenuium praeceptorum fundamentis stare nequeunt. Et quamvis multum
30 laboret, eodem tamen iuxta proverbium in statu semper esse deprehenditur, ut mirari possis, quanta rebus in omnibus recti ordinis sit vis. Scribimus enim haec ad reliquarum nationum exemplum in usum elementariorum puerorum, quos publice docemus, illorum quidem praesentem, tuum vero, fili mi, futurum. Scribimus autem non otii abundantia, sed necessitate compulsi. Nam posteaquam
35 me fortuna eo detrusit, ut elementariorum puerorum sim praeceptor, re ipsa comperi opus esse institutionum pueris in patria quoque lingua ad pernoscendas casuum doctrinas reliquamque linguae proprietatem. Accipe itaque, Theodore fili, hoc quidquid est muneris, accipe, inquam, quasi bona a parente tuo tibi debita. Neque enim aliud bonorum genus tibi nunc donare possum. Bona
40 enim et patria et avita iure hereditario tibi debita, partim improbi cives, partim

14 quidquid – corr. ex quitquid

- ii, qui presbyterorum sese nomine venditant, indigne possident. Habebis tamen haud dubie sat bona, si procedente aetate deum timere occeperis. Qui enim te intra abditos materni uteri sinus admirabili sua providentia mensibus compluribus fovit, idem editi in lucem de victu ceterisque vitae necessariis providebit.
- 5 Quod autem ad curam attinet paternam, nec ipse tibi deero, iuvante me ad hoc principe meo, qui non vulgarem mei una tecum curam se gerere mihi iam olim recepit. Det tibi Deus, fili mi, incrementum.

Neanesi, 18. Kalendae Novembris Anno M. D. XXXVI.

GRAMMATICA HUNGAROLATINA

in usum puerorum nunc primum scripta,

Ioanne Sylvestro autore

<I. DEFINITIO ET PARTES GRAMMATICAE. ORTHOGRAPHIA>

Grammatica est ars recte loquendi et scribendi autoritate optimorum poetarum et oratorum constans. Docet enim primum, quae vocum inter se sit differentia. Deinde, quae dictionum componendarum ratio. Ac doctrinam quidem tradit, quae est circa litteras, syllabas et casus. Constructionem vero, quae est circa voces recte scriptas, modulatas et inflexas, quae singula nisi probe tenuerimus, nihil unquam recte vel scribimus vel enunciamus. In hoc ergo grammatica inventa est, ut recte tum loquendi, tum scribendi esset magistra. Γραμματική Graeca vox est, Latine dici potest litteratura, Betűkrűl ualo tudomań.

littera.	
betű,	ut D.
syllaba.	
eğgbefoglalas,	ut Dul.
dictio.	
ighe,	ut Dulcis.
oratio.	
befid,	ut Dulcis amor patriae.
	Ides az hazának ferelme.

LITTERA

Littera est minima pars vocis articulatae.

Az Betű az Szonak mentűl kűlsebb riűe, mel'let betűkuel meg irhatnak.

Litterae, quibus Latini utuntur, sunt tres et viginti: a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u x y z.

Ex his quasdam certis distinguimus notis, quasdam geminamus, quo patrii sermonis voces commodius possimus ducere:

ā ċ cz ę ġ gh ŷ ij ĩ ĩ ō ƒ ƒ ʽ ũ.

5 Sunt, qui his Latinorum litteris Graecas censeant miscendas, quod equidem non probo. Neque enim sumus ᾿αγράφματα ζῶα, ut his Latinorum litteris sermo noster Hungaricus exprimi nequeat.

Divisio litterarum

vocales,
szotiuők.

10

consonantes,
māľual zenghők.

Litterarum aliae:

mutae,
nimāk.

15

semivocales,
felfotiuők.

liquidae,
eloluadok.

20 Vocales sunt quinque:

A
E
I
O
U

25 Vocales numero licet sint quinque, potestate tamen sunt septem. Quandoquidem (iuxta Diomedis grammatici sententiam) E et pro ε et η Graecis vocalibus Latini solent ponere, O vero et pro ο et ω. Praeter necessitatem itaque quidam ω in orthographia nostri sermonis litteris putat miscendum esse Latinis.

Vocales omnes in nostra lingua, ut in Hebraea, duplicis sunt et potestatis et figurae dempta I littera. Nunc enim sunt rectae, nunc obliquae.

A aliud	rectum,	ut	dixit	mondā,	azt mondā.
	obliquum,			monda,	uğ monda.
5 E	rectum,	ut	quaesivit	kereſe,	kereſe ütet.
	obliquum,			kereſe,	kereſe enghemet.
O	rectum,	ut	fastigium	orom.	
	obliquum,		gaudium	öröm.	
10 U	rectum,	ut	fuligo	korom.	
	obliquum,		unguis	köröm.	
15	rectum,	ut	caro	hus.	
	obliquum,		μελλόποσις	hūs.	
				futurus.	
				sponsus.	
Ex vocalibus fiunt diphthongi. Ketſotiuők			Ae,	Musae.	
			Oe,	foedus.	
			Au,	audax.	
			Eu,	Eurialus.	

Vocales dicuntur, quod ad scribendas voces articulatas sint necessariae, hog űkfıghefek legenek az oll'an űoknak meg irasara mell'eket Betűkuel meg írhatnak.

Diphthongus Graece, geminus sonus Latine, qui maxime apparet in his duabus diphthongis: au et eu.

Consonantes sunt sedecim:

b, c, d, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, x.

Quibus quidam z adiciunt.

Consonantes dicuntur, quod interdum praepositae, interdum subiectae vocalibus consonant.

Hog niha elöl niha utol uettetuinn, az Szotiuőkuel egetembe tifnek zenghiűt.

Mutae, quod sine vocalium adminiculo non possint enunciari.

Hog az űotiuőknek feghijczighe nélkül ki nem mondathatnak.

Sunt autem numero novem: b, c, d, f, g, k, p, q, t.

Semivocales, quod dimidium vocalium potestatis habeant. Hoǵ az fotiûôk-
nek fêl hatalmât biriâk.

Sunt autem septem: f, l, m, n, r, s, x.

Liquidae, quod interdum in brevi syllaba liquescant. Hoǵ niha az rôuid égǵ-
5 befoglalâşban el oluaǵǵanak. Et sunt quatuor: l, m, n, r.

SYLLABA

Syllaba est proprie comprehensio litterarum enunciata. Az Éǵǵbefoglalâş
femmi nem egêb, hanem az ki mondott betûknek égǵbefoglalâş. Syllaba dici-
tur a Graeco verbo συλλαμβάνειν, quod significat comprehendere, égǵbefog-
10 lalni. Latine connexiones dici possunt.

Syllabarum aliae longae, aliae breves, aliae communes.

Litterarum comprehensio

Ā rectum

ā bā dā fā gā hā kā lā mā nā pā rā fā tā uā xā zā.

15 A obliquum

a ba da fa ga ha ka la ma na pa ra fa ta ua xa za.

Ē rectum

ē bē dē fē gē hē kē lē mē nē pē rē fē tē uē xē zē.

E obliquum

20 e be de fe ge he ke le me ne pe re se te ue xe ze.

I

ai ei ii oi ui.

Aut ay ey iy oy uy, ia ie ii io iu.

O rectum

25 o bo do fo go ho ko lo mo no po ro fo to uo xo zo.

Ō obliquum

ō bō dō fō gō hō kō lō mō nō pō rō fō tō uō xō zō.

U rectum

u bu du fu gu hu ku lu mu nu pu ru fu tu vu xu zu.

30 Ū obliquum

ū bū dū fū gū hū kū lū mū nū pū rū fū tū vū xū zū.

DICTIO

Dictio est vox articulata cum aliqua significatione, ex qua instruitur oratio, et in quam resolvitur. Az ighe femmi nem egêb, ha nem oll' fo mell'et meg ir-hatnak, ęs ualamit iegez, mell' fobol fobefid lifen, ęs mell' foba az fobefid
5 efme Glenn el oftatik.

Dictionum aliae simplices, aliae compositae. Compositarum item multiplex forma. Exempla ex Donato petat puer.

ORATIO

Oratio est sermo, quae dictionibus constat. Az fobefid femmi nem egêb ha
10 nem oll' befillis mell' ighikbôl uagon.

Partes orationis sunt octo:

nomen, pronomen, verbum, adverbium, participium, coniunctio, praepositio, interiectio.

New, Newirtualo, Befid, Befidhezualo, Fêlriřuiúl, Eggbefoglalo, Elôl uetô,
15 Kôzbe uetô.

	Orthographia.	Igaz irâfnak tudomâna.
Recensentur	Prosodia.	Ineklishez ualo tudomân.
grammaticae	Etymologia.	Ighiknek igaz tulaydonfâgârul ualo tudomân.
partes et hae.	Syntaxis.	Befidnek égge ferzifirûl ualo tudomân.

20 Quae superioribus ita sunt cognatae, ut ab illis separari nullo modo possint. Orthographia enim litterarum est, prosodia syllabarum, etymologia dictionum, syntaxis orationum. De quibus singulis consilium non est hoc loco agere, sed de orthographia tantum, et quidem quoad eius fieri potest, brevissime. Si quis plura his hac de re desiderat, legat ea, quae secundo tractantur libello.

DE ORTHOGRAPHIA HUNGARICI SERMONIS

De vocalium orthographia

REGULA PRIMA

- 5 Rectam vocalium utriusque ordinis scripturam ex superioribus puer una cum exemplis facile discet.

De consonantium orthographia

REGULA SECUNDA

- 10 Hae quinque consonantes C, G, L, N, T, et praepositae et postpositae vocalibus, nonnunquam ut peregrino, nescio, quo sono efferuntur, ita litterarum combinationes, figurasque requirunt novas. Verum ut haec facilius assequantur pueri, voces Latinas cum peregrinis coniungemus. Sunt autem hae:

ac ec ic oc uc

ca ce ci co cu

acz ecz icz ocz ucz

cza cze czi czo czu

- 15 őcz űcz

cző czű

Aut

áč écz ícz ócz úcz

éza éze ézi ézo ézu

őcz űcz.

éző ézü

Ex his ce, ci voces sunt Latinae.

- 20 ag eg ig og ug

ga ge gi go gu

ág ég íg óg úg

ga ghe ghi go gu

óg űg

gó gű

Et hic ge, gi voces erant Latinae.

al el il ol ul

la le li lo lu

- 25 al' el'il' ol' ul'

la' le' li' lo' lu'

ől' űl'.

lő lű.

17 éze ézi – corr. ex ce ci

25 el' – corr. ex le'

an en in on un

na ne ni no nu

añ én ín óñ uñ
ōñ ũñ.

ña né ní nó nú
ñō ñũ.

at et it ot ut.

ta te ti to tu.

5 at' et' it' ot' ut',
ōt' ũt'.

t'a t'e t'i t'o t'u.
t'ō t'ũ.

De tribus generibus litterae S et eorum orthographia

REGULA TERTIA

- 10 Cum Latinus sermo unum tantum S habeat, noster tria, idque iuxta Hebraeae
linguae proprietatem. Unum asperius, aliud mollius, tertium quod inter haec
medium est. S asperum quidam per sch scribunt, nos facilioris tum scribendi,
tum legendi gratia per f simplex, mollius per ß, sic et nos. Tertium item per l
simplex sicut et primum illud, nos differentiae causa sic ð. Primum genus Heb-
15 raei ש schin dextrum, secundum ס samek, tertium ש schin sinistrum vocant.

af ef if of uf,
ōf ũf,

fa fe fi fo fu
fō fũ.

aß eß iß oß uß,
ōß ũß,

ßa ße ßi ßo ßu.
ßō ßũ.

20 aß eß iß oß uß,
ōß ũß

ßa ße ßi ßo ßu.
ßō ßũ.

REGULA QUARTA

- Vocales in dictionibus geminari non debent, nisi ubi ratio exigit, ut in his et
similibus dictionibus: Abraham, Aaron, Isaac etc. Nec accentuum notis figura-
25 ri, nisi in perquam paucis locis. Fit enim, ut ibi vocales gementur, ubi natu-
ra erant longae, aut maiore oris gestu efferendae. Dictionum quippe accentum
uniquae natura in patrio sermone absque ullis praeceptis suppeditat. Exempla
peregrinarum harum vocum copiosa ex libro secundo, quem nominatim huic rei
dicavimus, peti cum possint, nullis hic nos usi sumus exemplis.

<II. NOMEN>

NOMEN est pars orationis cum casu corpus aut rem proprie, communiterve significans.

5 Az new az sobesidnek egg rise, mel' tula ydon kippenn auag kozonsiguel
iegez testes, auag testnelkul ualo allatot, esetuel egetembe.

Accidentia nominis

Nomini accidunt sex: qualitas, comparatio, genus, numerus, figura, casus.

QUALITAS

Mineműfig

10	Qualitas in nomine duplex est.	Propria,	quae est nomen unius.
		Appellativa,	quae est nomen multorum.

COMPARATIO

Eggbehafonlas

15	Regularis,	quae certam sequitur regulam.
	Comparatio item duplex.	
	Irregularis,	quae non.

Gradus comparationis tres: positivus, comparativus et superlativus.

Gradus comparationis formantur in patrio nostro sermone iuxta Hebraeae
 20 linguae phrasim addita aut littera, aut particula. Littera apud Hebraeos, quae
 vicem supplet comparativi, est מן, apud nos b, particula vero eadem apud nos,
 quae apud illos, et comparativi, et superlativi, nempe יותר magis, inkābb et מְאֹד
 valde ighen, sine quibus gradus nullo modo possunt formari apud nos, aequae ac
 apud illos. Exempli: albus feijr, albior feijrb, auag inkābb feijr, albiſſimus fe-
 25 lette ighen feijr. Bonus io, melior iobb auag inkābb io, optimus felette ighen io.
 Est enim tam regularium, quam irregularium una formatio. Porro ut apud Lati-
 nos, ita apud nos diminutionem accipiunt quaedam comparativorum, ut gran-
 diusculus, minusculus, nağubbadka, küſſebbedke.

Exemplum comparationis regularis

	M.	albus	albior	albissimus
	F.	alba	albior	albissima
5	N.	album	albius	albissimum
	M.	felix	felicior	felicissimus
	F.	felix	felicior	felicissima
	N.	felix	felicius	felicissimum
	<M.>	integer	integrior	integerrimus
10	<F.>	integra	integrior	integerrima
	<N.>	integrum	integrius	integerrimum

Exemplum irregularis

	<M.>	bonus	melior	optimus
	<F.>	bona	melior	optima
15	<N.>	bonum	melius	optimum

GENUS

Nem

- 20 Genera nominum sunt quinque.
- Masculinum, ut hic magister.
Femininum, ut haec Musa.
Neutrum, ut hoc scamnum.
Commune, ut hic et haec homo.
Omne, ut hic et haec et hoc felix.

- 25 Sunt, qui hoc nomen, homo et apud Graecos et Latinos existiment masculini tantum generis esse, sub uno tamen genere femininum pariter significare, quod in nostra lingua imprimis utrum esse usus ostendit. Cum enim haec vox patria ember, propria sit virorum, usurpatur tamen interdum et de feminino sexu, addita voce, alfoñ, quae sexus distinguat, ut alfoñ ember. Cui tamen opinioni Graeci reclamant grammatici, similiter et Priscianus, qui communis dicunt esse generis. Quin et apud Hebraeos hominis vocabulum uno exprimitur verbo אָנִישׁ ,

9 integrior – corr. ex integrior

quod tamen sub uno genere femininum quoque significat sexum. Est tamen et apud illos, quod genus distinguat. Nam cum verbum hoc sexum significat virilem, nihil de litteris vocabuli decedit, cum vero femininum, prima in plurali numero amittitur littera, ut אֲנָשִׁים homines אִשָּׁא mulieres. Porro ut apud Hebraeos
5 duo tantum sunt genera praecipua, ita et apud nos, masculinum scilicet et femininum, quae interdum per hasce particulas him, nōltiń, eme etc. eloquimur.

Regulae generales de nominum generibus

REGULA PRIMA

Nomina virorum officiorumque virilium, item mensium, ventorum, fluvio-
10 rum, generis sunt masculini.

VIRORUM

hic Atyla
 Ioannes

OFFICIORUM

 consul
hic dictator
 praetor

MENSIIUM

20 Ianuarius, Februarius, Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Iunius, Iulius, Augustus, September, October, November, December.

Mensium, quibus nunc utimur, vocabula subiungere nolui, propterea quod haec rebus non respondent, quae manifestum est nuper esse conficta, ab homine nescio quo. Suspicio tamen aut monachorum aut sacrificulorum esse inventum.
25 Nec semper nostros his mensium appellationibus usos fuisse manifestum est, cum ex aliis, tum ex hoc, quod manent adhuc apud nos quaedam germana mensium vocabula. Ut omittam interim, quod ex his quaedam nostra non sunt,

6 hasce – corr. ex hascae
18 praetor – corr. ex pretor

usu tamen ita recepta, ut peregrinum videantur exuisse sonum, nempe haec: Pŭnkôft, Iuan, karaczon.

- Quemadmodum Itali a re ipsa, nempe a qualitate regionis propriae, sumpto vocabulo, mensibus nomina imposuere, ita et Schytæ nostri. Italia calidissima est regio, et propterea imbrifera, contra Schytia frigidissima, et ob eam rem nivifera. Itaque ab imbris Itali mensium vocabulum traxere, Schytæ nostri a nivibus. Id verum esse apud illos ostendunt, September, October, November, December, apud nos ratio vocabuli hō. Dicimus enim Bŭyt elō hō. Bŭyt mās hō, item Pŭnkôft haua, Iuan haua, karaczon haua etc. Verum posteaquam partim maiorum nostrorum virtute, omni memoria digna, partim et potissimum dei benignitate, mitius nacti sumus coelum, ac Schyticam regionem Pannonica commutavimus, non erat forte ineptum, et vocabuli hō, rationem mutare. Si modo id usus (apud quem est, et vis et norma loquendi) nobis permitteret, ac cum reliquis nationibus, quæ omnes fere a Lunæ cursu mensem denominant, dicere holdnap, et non honap, aut, ut imperiti loquuntur, holnap. Neque enim aliud sunt menses, quam dies Lunares, mense enim Luna cursum suum explet. Porro quæ est differentia apud Latinos inter hæc duo verba, mensis et cras, ea est apud nos inter holdnap et holnap. Hæc quamquam erant minutula, arbitrati tamen sumus non nihil referre, si horum pueri admonerentur, ne unam vocem pro alia in lingua patria usurparent. Et Latini ne voces coincident, diligentissime vitant. Caeterum, quisquis tandem ille fuit, qui mensibus apud nos nomina imposuit, poterat id aut ab anni partibus commodius facere, unicuique parti suostribuendo menses exempli gratia. Quemadmodum nunc dicimus, Bŭyt elō hō, Bŭyt mās hō, pro Februario et Martio, sic dicere poteramus, Têl elō, Têl mas, Têl harmad hō. Tauaß elō, Tauaß maßod, Tauaß harmad hō etc. Aut more Romanorum numerum sequi, apud quos mensis quisque posterior incipit a numero. Dicunt enim Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October etc. sic et nos poteramus, elß hō, maßod, harmad, neged etc. Sunt et apud poetæ pulcherrimæ mensium descriptiones, quæ etiam huic rei materiam præstare poterant sufficientem, quas non gravabor hoc loco subiungere.

IANUARIUS

Hoc modo diem Lunæ
vocamus hetfŭ, quod
initium sit hebdomadæ.

- 35 Iane biceps, anni tacite labentis origo,
Solutus de superis qui tua terga vides.

Ovid. I. Fastorum.

31 IANUARIUS – in marg.: Fŭ hō, auag Erô?s hō

35 Iane biceps... Ovid. Fast. I, 65–66.

et,

Ergo ubi Iane biceps, longum reseraveris annum etc.

Ovid. 4. de Pon. El. 4.

et,

5 Ipse vides certe glacie consistere pontum,
Ipse vides rigido stantia vina gelu,
Ipse vides onerata ferox ut ducat lazis,
Per medias Istri plaustra bubulcus aquas.

Idem.

10 et,

Undaquaе iam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes etc.

Virg. Geor. 3.

FEBRUARIUS

Vere novo gelidus, canis cum montibus humor

15 Liquitur, et Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit etc. Hunc quidam etiamnum
affu ho vocant sicut et
sequentem Fū heg.

et,

20 Annus erat brevior, nec adhuc pia Februa norant,
Nec tu dux mensum, Iane biformis, eras.

Ovid. Fast. 5.

2 Ergo ubi... Ovid. Epist. ex Ponto IV, 4. 23.

5 Ipse vides... Ovid. Epist. ex Ponto IV, 7. 7–10.

11 Undaque iam... Verg. Georg. III, 361.

13 FEBRUARIUS – in marg.: Lang ho

14 Vere novo... Verg. Georg. I, 43–44.

19 Annus erat... Ovid. Fast. V, 423–424.

MARTIUS

Iam violas puerique legunt, hilaresque puellae
Erumpunt passim gramina, veris honos.

Ovid. 3. Trist.
Nos.

5

APRILIS

Aprilem memorant ab aperto tempore dictum,
quem Venus iniecta vendicat alma manu.

Ovid. 4. Fast.

10

MAIUS

Arboreos fetus, et humi nascentia fraga
Primus dat suaves Maius odore rosas.

Nos.

15

Ab hoc mense nunc quoque nostri rosas
denominant, cum
dicunt Pünkõlfi rofa.

1 MARTIUS – in marg.: Fű hég

2 Iam violas... Ovid. Trist. III, 12, 5.

3 veris honos

Classic reminiscence:

Tantus veris honos et odora gratia Florae

Mart. Epigr. VI, 80, 5.

6 APRILIS – in marg.: Kínílo ho

7 Aprilem memorant... Ovid. Fast. IV, 98–90.

10 MAIUS – in marg.: Elő gömölcsű ho

11 Arboreus foetus... Nos

Classic reminiscences:

Qui legitis flores et humi nascentia fraga,

Verg. Ecl. III, 92.

caltaque Paestanas vincet odore rosas

Ovid. Epist. ex Ponto II, . 4. 28.

IUNIUS

Pabula laeta boum viridantia, falce recurva
Attendant Iunio gramina, fenisecae.

Nos.

5

IULIUS sive Quintilis

Denique Quintus ab hoc fuerat Quintilis, et inde
Incipit a numero nomina quisquis habet.

Ovid. 3. Fast.

et,

10

– siccas insana canicula messes
Iamdudum coquit, et patula pecus omne sub ulmo est.

Persius Sat. 3.

et,

15

... albescit maturis messis aristis.

Ovid. 5. Fast.

AUGUSTUS sive Sextilis

... variis mitis solet uva racemis
Ducere purpureum nondum matura colorem.

20

Ovid. Metamor. 3.

1 IUNIUS – in marg.: Kafalo ho

2 Pabula laeta... Nos

Classic reminiscences:

The collocation “pabula laeta” is very common; for instance, it occurs 7 times in Lucretius’s works.

5 IULIUS – in marg.: Hew ho auag Arato ho

6 Denique Quintus... Ovid. Fast. III, 149–150.

10 siccas insana... Pers. Sat. III, 5–6.

10 canicula – corr. ex canicla

14 albescit maturis... Ovid. Fast. V, 357.

Exactly: an quia maturis albescit messis aristis,

16 AUGUSTUS – in marg.: Szőlőirlelő ho

17 variis mitis... Ovid. Metam. III, 484–485.

Exactly:

parte rubent, aut ut variis solet uva racemis

ducere purpureum nondum matura colorem.

et,

Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis.

Virg. 2. Geor.

SEPTEMBER

5 Lenobathes gestit calcatis sordidus uvis
Menseque, castrantur vina sequente, nova.

Nos.

OCTOBER

10 Ut durare queant longos nova musta per annos
October cellis condit et illa cavis.

Nos.

NOVEMBER

15 Condita num valeant consistere vina probantur
Illo, qui nomen, mense, Novembris habet.

Nos.

DECEMBER

Vester honor veniet cum Larentalia dicam
Acceptus geniis illa December habet.

Ovid. 5. Fast.

20 Martialis Decembrem fumosum dixit Epig. lib. 5.

Sed lege fumoso non aspernanda Decembri,

sive quod hic mensis foco homines solet admove, sive quod hyeme coelum atris obducitur nubibus, hinc opinor et nostros hyemem vocare fõtit tél.

2 Mitis in apricis... Verg. Georg. II, 522.

4 SEPTEMBER – in marg.: Szõlõfedõ ho

11 OCTOBER – in marg.: Bor uetõ ho

19 NOVEMBER – in marg.: Bor latogato ho

16 DECEMBER – corr. ex DECEMEBER. In marg.: Vigann lako ho

17 Vester honor... Ovid. Fast. III., 57–58.

17 Larentalia – corr. ex Laurentalia

21 Sed lege... Mart. Epigr. V, 30. 5.

5 Non hic pampinea dulcis latet uva sub umbra,
Nec cumulant altos fervida musta lacus.

Non ager hic pomum, non dulces educat uvas,
Non salices ripa roborata monte virent. Etc.

15 VENTORUM

		Eurus, qui ab ortu.
		Nap keleti fêl.
		Zephyrus, qui ab occasu.
		Nap efeti fêl.
20	hic	Auster, qui a meridionali plaga.
		Al fêl.
		Aquilo, qui a septentrione.
		Fel fêl.

Cum et in profanis litteris plurima sint ventorum vocabula, et in sacris non
 25 pauca, nos plura non novimus, quam haec quattuor cardinalia, idque iuxta Ho-
 meri positionem. Et haec, quibus utimur, circumlocutiones verius sunt, quam
 vocabula. Proinde cum in ventorum inciderimus nomina, necessitas ipsa nos
 cogit in interpretando, aut alienis pro nostris uti, aut reliqua quoque ad hunc
 modum circumloqui; Austrum audio a quibusdam vocari Juhfêl, quemadmo-
 dum Circium Forgofêl, a re scilicet ipsa, qui alias Ἱάπυξ dicitur, quem A. Gelli-
 30 us Caurum propemodum existimat esse. Tenhger fêl is est forte, qui Zephyrus.

8 Non ager hic... Ovid. *Epist. ex Ponto* I, 3. 51–52.

FLUVIORUM

Danubius	Duna
Savus	Szaua
Dravus	Draua
Chrysus	Keref

5

Excipiuntur ab his Albula, Allia, Styx, Lethe, quae sunt feminina. Non desunt, qui putent, cum haec in feminino usurpantur ab autoribus, subintelligi debere aquam. Caeterum cum plura sint flumina Pannoniae nostrae, quam illa celebrata, et quorum Plinius quoque meminit, non omnia tamen vocabula habent Latina. Tifa fluvius est patriae nostrae quemadmodum et Szamos, uterque navium patiens, qui magno Hungariae nostrae sunt usui. Nam et piscosi sunt, et per hos e salinis patriae nostrae ingentes micas salium fossilium, forma quadrata excisas, trabicis navibus, salium praefecti, quos Graeci halabarchas vocant, secundo amni curant deferri, ac certis locis in usum regionis nostrae exponi. Horum alterum alii Tiscium, alii Tibiscum appellandum censent, alter 15 *ἁλονύμιος* manet. Quemadmodum plurima alia patriae nostrae flumina, quae recensere infiniti fuerat laboris.

REGULA SECUNDA

Mulierum ac officiorum muliebrum, urbium arborumque nomina generis 20 sunt feminini.

MULIERUM

ut

	Maria	
haec	Anna	
25	Elysabet	Elfebet

OFFICIORUM MULIEBRIUM

ut

obstetrix	baba
-----------	------

4 Dravus – corr. ex Draus

URBIUM

	Buda	
haec	Alba regia	Szekesfeijruār
	Cassovia	Kafsa

5 Excipe ab his, quae um aut ur finiunt, quae sunt generis neutri, ut

	Pestum	Pest. Germanice Ofen
	Strigonium	Eftergum
hoc	Varadinum	Uarad
	Seghedinum	Szeghed
10	Cibinium	Szeben
	Tibur	

Oropus nunc masculino, nunc feminino genere invenitur. Sunt etiam urbium nomina, quae pluralis tantum sunt numeri, ut Athenae, Thebae, Quinqueecclesiae. Quinqueecclesiam usurpavit Guarinus Veronensis in carminibus ad Ioan-
15 nem Pannonium scriptis:

Hinc urbs pontificem te Quinqueecclesia cepit,

metri scilicet coactus necessitate.

Observandum est hoc in loco, omnes fere urbes ac oppida Hungariae nostrae Latinis carere vocabulis. Et quae Latina videntur habere, a peregrina sunt om-
20 nia fere deducta voce. Ab Ister et Gum (ut quidam putant) Eftergum, et ab hac rursum Strigonium, a Uarad Varadinum, a Szeghed Seghedinum, a Pest Pestum, a Uacz Vacia, a Bacz Bacia, a Gewr (ne omnes recenseam urbes) Gewrinum. Sic enim huius urbis nomen in antiquis regum diplomatibus invenitur scriptum, nunc Iaurinum et scribitur et profertur. Non inutilem itaque operam sumpserit,
25 si quis aut vera urbium nostrarum vocabula exquirat, aut quae dignis carent appellationibus nova imponat. Qua in re, si non alia, haec certe non parva erat incommoditas, quod urbium quibusdam vocabulis, cum ipso sint prope tremenda sono, cum volumus uti non possumus. Neque id novum debet videri. Constat enim quaedam urbium vocabula et olim fuisse immutata. Urbs quae nunc
30 Roma, olim Valentia dicta; quae prius Maleventum, post Beneventum vocari cepta; quemadmodum quae ante Bizantium, nunc Constantinopolis. Urbibus ceterarum regionum nomina partim Graeca, partim Latina voce sunt imposita,

14 Quinqueecclesiam – corr. ex Quinqueecclesia

16 Hinc urbs... Baptista Guarinus, Guarini filius ad Ianum Pannonium, Quinqueecclesiensem Episcopum Poëmata [...] omnia, Opusculorum pars alt. I–II, ed. Samuel Teleki, Alexander Kovásznai, Utrecht, Wild, 1784, I, p. 663, l. 43.

id quod et nostri sequi poterant. Graeca sunt Roma, Basilea, Constantinopolis etc. Latina Florentia, Argentina, Constantia etc. Quia vero difficile est usum diu receptum antiquare, poterat uti vulgus imperitum vocabulis a se impositis seque dignis; reliquos quis prohibuerit veris uti urbium vocabulis? Buda metropolis est Hungariae nostrae, inter omnes Europae urbes amoenissimo, simul et commodissimo sita loco, quam cur Germani nostri sua lingua Ofen vocent, nondum plane intelligo, cum alia sit urbs Pelt, alia Buda. Est oppidum in ea patriae nostrae ora quam Meġġefall'a vocant, ditione magnifici domini Domini Ioannis a Peren mihi gratiosissimi subiectum septem amoenissimis collibus, et illis quidem vitiferis, conspicuum, agri fertilitate laetum, pascuis pingue, campis ac pratis floridum, fontibus ac fluminibus irriguum, sylvis caeduis, simul et intactis amoenissimum, fructibus omnigenis arborum fertile, auro, argento, sale dives, ubi ipse huius lucis hausi primordia, et cui me totum debeo. Szińirvārall'a a nostris dictum, quod a re ipsa nempe quod septem subiaceat collibus, Graeca compositione Heptoropolis, commodius appellari poterat, cuius patriae, alioqui dulcis, vocabulum, quo minus in scriptis meis usurpare possim, eius fit asperitate. Neque enim pudet me patriae, non prorsus humilis, cui etsi ipse iusto nequeam ornamento esse, ipsa tamen mihi dedecori non potest esse. Poteram autem postremo hoc vocabulo commodissime uti, si mihi id per quosdam lice-
ret. Est ab hac patria nostra urbs, tria distans miliaria, opibus, situ, aedificiis, optimis civibus inclyta, quam nostri Rivulum dominarum vocant, quod vocabulum Germani nostri aspernati, eam rectius Neapolim, hoc est Novam civitatem appellant. Quae etiam a re ipsa, nimirum a venis auri et argenti ibi repertis Arugiae vocabulo dignari poterat, quae vox idem fere significat, quod in nostro sermone Bańa, ut intelligas hanc urbem nostros vero vocare nomine. Szighet oppidum est arcis, quam vocant Sārŵār, adiacens, ubi primum divinam hanc imprimendi artem opera quidem et impensa principis nostri, magnifici domini Domini Thomae a Nadasd, comitis ac bani, ministerio vero etiam nostro in Hungaria nostra excolere cepimus, et unde haec rudimenta in usum iuventutis qualemcunque emissimus. A re ita dictum, quod duobus fluminibus, quorum alteri Rabae, alteri Gemmeo nomen est, circumfunditur, nobis Neanesus dicitur, quod hoc princeps ipse in novam redegit formam. Primum quidem illud fossa et vallo ita muniendo, ut ne furori quidem Turcae anno 1532 obsidentis patuerit. Nam clade accepta ab hoc discedere coactus est. Deinde flumina retando, mox densissimae sylvae, huic imminenti, arbores lucando, et huius locum hortis amoenissimis ac pomariis consecrando. Postremo ludum litterarium opere latericio in hoc extruendo. Ad hunc modum et reliquis urbibus nostris sua poterant reddi vocabula. Verum non deerunt, certo scio, qui haec quoque rideant. Ridenda tamen non erant, in quibus constat et magnos viros operam suam locasse. Nam et Stephani de urbibus nobilissimum extat opus. Et quidam nostro etiam seculo ad exemplum

15 Heptoropolis – in marg.: hethegũ uaros

31 Neanesus – in marg.: Vyfighet

huius non contemnendum opus edidit, in quo et nostrae Hungariae urbium non paucarum meminit.

ARBORUM

5	pirus	körtuil' fa
	pomus	alma fa
	prunus	filua fa
	figus	fighe fa

Masculina sunt haec: oleaster, rubus, dumus, spinus, authore Servio. Siler neutrum est. Reperitur et ficus interdum masculino genere. Oleaster Cicero in 10 feminino videtur protulisse Actionis in Verrem 5. Hominem, inquit, corripere ac suspendi iussit in oleastro quodam etc. Verum ibi oleaster ad arborem refertur, ut sequentia satis indicant.

Multae sunt arbores, quarum Hungaria nostra ferax est, multae, quarum non. Tantum autem abest, ut omnium arborum nostro sermone habeamus vocabu- 15 lum, ut in nostrae quoque regionis arborum vocabulis laboremus. Quod de arboribus dico, idem de aliis rebus, herbis, lapidibus, gemmis etc. sentiendum. Nec soli nos, sed et aliae gentes, cum quibus (si Celso credimus) et Graeci, ne sit, ut quis ex nostris ob hoc ipsum sibi ipsi displiceat.

TERTIA REGULA

20 Nomina fructuum generis sunt neutri, ut pomum, pirum, persicum etc.

Haec de generalibus regulis sufficiant. Reliquas tum generales, tum speciales commodius pueri discent ex aliis, maxime iis, qui eas carmine sunt complexi, inter quos sunt ex recentioribus Sulpitius et Lilius. Ut enim facilius discuntur praecepta, quae carminibus sunt inclusa, ita firmiter retinentur.

25 NUMERUS Szám

Numeri nominum sunt duo.	Singularis, quae singulariter profert, ut hic magister, az mester.
30	Pluralis, quae pluraliter profertur, ut hi magistri, az mesterek.

10 Hominem, inquit, corripere... Cic., In Verr. II., 3. 57. 7–8. In many editions: in oleastro quodam.

De numeris REGULA PRIMA

- Et hic animadvertat puer patrii nostri sermonis phrasim esse, ut nominibus pluralis numeri utantur interdum aequae ac singularibus, tum scilicet cum nominibus numeralibus, aut per se multitudinem significantibus nomina adduntur pluralis numeri. Cum enim huiusmodi nomina per se satis distinguant numerum, ad rem, non verba respicientes, satis ducimus id altero significasse verbo. Sicut enim efferimus unus homo, sic duo, tres, decem, centum, mille homines. Égg ember, ket ember, harom ember, tiz ember, fāz ember, ezer ember. Quod si his iuxta Latinis sermonis proprietatem uti voles orationibus, unus homo, duo homines, tres homines. Égg ember, ket emberek, harom emberek etc. in patrii sermonis peccas proprietatem. Sua est uniuscuiusque linguae phrasis, quam qui in linguis diligenter non observant, dum aliquid interpretandum suscipiunt in primo statim (ut in proverbio est) limine solent impingere, ac monstro quid simile edent. Sed ut res fiat manifestior, exemplis quoque id ostendemus sequentibus: Duo homines ascendebant in templum, ket ember megen uala fel az templumba. Domine decem talenta tradidisti mihi, Uram tiz talentot adal enekem. Si quis habent centum oves, Ha kinek fāz iuha uağon. Porro qui comederant, erant quinquies mille, Touabbā az kik űttenek uala, őt ezerenn ualanak.
- Multi sunt vocati, pauci vero electi, Sok az hiuatalos, keues az ualaftott auağ, fokann uadnak az hiuatalofok keuefenn uadnak az ualaftottak. Nec dicimus fokak az hiuatalofok, keuefek az ualaftottak, ut verba ipsa Latina sonant.

16 Duo homines... – in marg.: Lucae 18.

In the Vulgate: duo homines ascenderunt in templum ut orarent (Lc 18. 10.)

In Erasmus's works: Duo homines ascendebant in templum ut orarent (Lc 18. 10.)

17 Domine decem... – in marg.: Matth. 25.

In the Vulgate: Domine duo talenta tradidisti mihi (Mt 25. 22.)

In Erasmus's works: Domine, quinque talenta tradidisti mihi. (Mt 25. 22.)

18 Si quis habent... – in marg.: Lucae 15.

In the Vulgate: quis ex vobis homo qui habet centum oves... (Lc 15. 4.)

In Erasmus's works: Quis ex vobis homo qui habet centum oves... (Lc 15. 4.)

Porro qui comederant... – in marg.: Matth. 14.

In the Vulgate: manducantium autem fuit numerus quinque milia (Mt 14. 21.)

In Erasmus's works: Porro, qui comederant, fuere viri ferme quinquies mille. (Mt 14. 21.)

20 Multi sunt vocati... – in marg.: 20. 22.

In the Vulgate: Multi enim vocati pauci autem electi (Mt 20. 16.);

In Erasmus's works: Multi enim sunt vocati, pauci vero electi. (Mt 20. 16.);

In the Vulgate: Multi autem sunt vocati pauci vero electi (Mt 22. 14.);

In Erasmus's works: Multi autem sunt vocati, pauci vero electi. (Mt 22. 14.).

REGULA SECUNDA

Sunt et nomina apud Latinos pleraque pluralis tantum numeri, quae apud nos singularia sunt, inter quae nuptiae, Inferi etc. Nuptiae factae sunt in Cana Galileae, Meñekezô lûn. Descendit ad Inferos, Pokolra le fälla, etc.

5

REGULA TERTIA

Dum singulis quibusdam rebus aliquid aequali, ac pari numero inesse significare volumus, numerum geminamus. Atque id iuxta linguae Hebraeae usum:

שרפים עמדים ממעל לו שש כנפים שש כנפים
לשחר

- 10 Seraphim stabant super illud sex sex alae uni, et sex sex alae alteri. Esa. 6. Eḡḡiknek ęs hat hat řarńa uala, az mařiknak ęs hat hat řarńa uala. Quin et Graecis hoc genus loquendi videtur esse familiare. Notum est enim sequens orationis genus apud Marcum: Καὶ ἐπέταξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνακλῖναι πάντας, συμπόσια σ
15 ὑμπόσια ἐπὶ τῷ χλωρῷ χόρτῳ, καὶ ἀνέπεσαν πρασίαι πρασίαι ἀνὰ ἑκατὸ
ἕν καὶ ἀνὰ πεντήκοντα. Eř paranczola űnekiek hoḡ mind le űltetnek űkõt eḡḡ
eḡḡ lakodalomhelt ofřtuann mindennek az zõld fűõnn. Eř letelepedinek eḡḡ eḡḡ
űlift foglaluann az zõld fűõnn, řāzann ęs õtűenenn. Hoc orationis genus Latinis
minus familiare est, id quod ex Erasmi nostri interpretatione satis apparet. Et
20 Et discubuerunt divisi in viridaria centeni et quinquageni.

3 Nuptiae factae sunt... – in marg.: Ioann. 2. (Jo 2. 1.)

In the Vulgate: nuptiae factae sunt in Cana Galileae (Jo 2. 1.)

In Erasmus's works: nuptiae factae sunt in Chana Galileae (Jo 2. 1.)

4 Descendit ad inferos, Ez 31. 15.

8

שרפים עמדים ממעל לו שש כנפים שש כנפים
לשחר

Isa 6. 2.

10 Seraphim stabant... Isa 6. 2.

13 Καὶ ἐπέταξεν ... Mc 6. 39. 40.

In the Greek New Testament: καὶ ἐπέταξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνακλῖναι πάντας συμπόσια συμπο
ῖσια ἐπὶ τῷ χλωρῷ χόρτῳ, καὶ ἀνέπεσαν πρασίαι πρασίαι κατὰ ἑκατὸν καὶ κατὰ πεν
τήκοντα.

In Erasmus's works:

Καὶ ἐπέταξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνακλῖναι πάντας, συμπόσια συμπόσια ἐπὶ τῷ χλωρῷ χόρτῳ,
καὶ ἀνέπεσαν πρασίαι πρασίαι ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν καὶ ἀνὰ πεντήκοντα.

REGULA QUARTA

- Cum pronomen, quod vim obtinet pluralis numeri, additur nomen singularis numeri, et nomen, quod in Latino sermone erat singulare, efferimus in plurali, ut pater noster, mŭ aťānk, anima nostra, mŭ lelķŭnk. Neque enim dicimus
5 az mŭ aťa, az mŭ lilek, ut verba sonant Latina, aut ut imperiti linguae patriae loquuntur az mienk aťa, az mienk lilek.

REGULA QUINTA

- Ubi vero uno verbo utimur plurali, et relinquo, quod Graecis et Latinis fuerat singulare. Ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ ἔσται καὶ ἡ καρδία
10 ὑμῶν. Ubi enim est thesaurus vester, ibi est et cor vestrum, Mert az holott uagŕon az tŭ reYTEk marhātok, ott uagŕon az tŭ fŭetek ęs etc.

FIGURA

Abrazat

- Simplex, quae simpliciter profert, ut sapiens, eęes.
15 Figurae nominum duae. Composita, quae suas habet partes, ex quibus componit, ut insipiens, eętelen.

- Nomina apud Latinos autore Donato quattuor componunt modis, tot et apud nos. Ex duobus corruptis ut iambor, ũdnep. Ex integro et corrupto, ut hufit. Ex corrupto et integro, ut alpinz, alkocz. Integra fuerant ioember, ũdŕŕnap, hufitel,
20 alnakfagualuert pinz, alnakfagual czinalt kolcz etc.

- 9 Ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν... Lc 12. 34., Mt 6. 21. ἐστιν – corr. ex ἐσιν. ἔσται – corr. ex ἔσαι
In the Greek New Testament: ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν ἔσται. (Lc 12. 34.)

In Erasmus's works:

Ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν ἔσται. (Lc 12. 34.)

In the Greek New Testament:

ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ὁ θησαυρὸς σου, ἐκεῖ ἔσται καὶ ἡ καρδία σου (Mt 6. 21.)

In Erasmus's works:

Ὅπου γάρ ἐστιν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ ἔσται καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν (Mt 6. 21.)

- 10 Ubi enim est... Lc 12. 34., Mt 6. 21.

In the Vulgate: ubi enim thesaurus vester est ibi et cor vestrum erit (Lc 12. 34.)

In Erasmus's works: Ubi enim thesaurus vester est, ibi et cor vestrum erit. (Lc 12. 34.)

In the Vulgate: ubi enim est thesaurus tuus ibi est et cor tuum (Mt 6. 21.)

In Erasmus's works: Nam ubi fuerit thesaurus vester, illic erit et cor vestrum. (Mt 6. 21.)

CASUS

Efet

5	Casus nominum sunt sex.	Nominativus,	neuezõ.
		Genitivus,	nemzõ.
		Dativus,	ado.
		Accusativus,	uadolo.
		Vocativus,	hiuo.
		Ablativus,	el uiuõ.

De articulo Hungarici sermonis

- 10 Philippus Melanchthon praeceptor noster scribens in Grammatica sua Graeca de Graeci sermonis articulis, primum Priscianum sequutus Latinam linguam articulum habere negat, grammaticosque Latinos nominem casibus hic, haec, hoc, docendi gratia addidisse, non quod sermo Latinus hos nosset articulos. Deinde Germanicam linguam aequae ac Graecam articulum habere. Ubi etiam
- 15 hoc addit neminem posse vim articulorum Graeci sermonis exacte cognoscere, nisi ex Germanico idiomate. Quae verba Philippi cum plerique sinistre interpretentur, sentio illum de suae tantum gentis hominibus loqui, quibus praecipue illa tradebat rudimenta, et quorum linguae proprietatem probe noverat. Non etiam reliquarum nationum, quarum (licet sit ille πολυγλωσσος) ut linguas non
- 20 novit, ita de his pronunciare non poterat. Neque enim adduci possum, ut credam Philippum (quamvis tum, cum illa scriberet, admodum iuvenem), aut sui fuisse oblitum, ut quid scriberet, nesciret, aut studio, quod erga suam gentem habebat, lapsus. Nihil enim dici poterat absurdus, si haec ita accipiantur, ut sentiat nullam orbis terrae nationum linguam habere articulum, nisi Germanicam et
- 25 Graecam. Habet enim et sermo noster Hungaricus, perinde ac Graecus. Nam de ceterarum gentium linguis iudicare nequeo. Articulus est in nostro sermone particula, Az, omnium generum et numerorum, quae inflecti nescit. Nam quae inflectitur, pronomen est. Minima quidem illa, sed quae magnam orationi addat tum maiestatem, tum splendorem, si quis illa recte utatur. Quemadmodum in
- 30 Graeco, sic in nostro sermone suus articulo est locus. In tenuique labor est, at gloria non tenuis. Hic in sacris litteris non loco additus, aut loco detractus (ut vere Chrysostomus et Augustinus senserunt) sensum facit aut orthodoxum aut haereticum. Sed ut praedicta facilius assequantur pueri, sequens placuit subicere exemplum. Καὶ ἔσται ἐν ταῖς ἐσχάταις ἡμέραις, λέγει ὁ θεός, ἐκχεῶ
- 35 ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σάρκα, καὶ προφητεῦσουσιν οἱ υἱοὶ

34 Καὶ ἔσται... – in marg.: Joel.

At the referred place (Joel 3. 1. 2.) in the Septuaginth, there is the following text:

- ὑμῶν, καὶ αἱ θυγατέρες ὑμῶν, καὶ οἱ νεανίσκοι ὑμῶν ὁράσεις ὄψονται, καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ὑμῶν ἐνυπνίοις ἐνυπνιασθήσονται, καὶ γε ἐπὶ τοὺς δούλους μου, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς δούλας μου ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου, καὶ προφητεύσουσιν. *Es lifen az utolfo napokban,*
- 5 *az iften monga, ki fogok ötteni az en lelkemből minden testre, es profetalni fog-*
nak az tû fiäitok, es az tû leañitok. Az tû iffiäitok lätält fognak lätni, es az tû
uinëitek älmät fognak lätni. es bizonäual az napokban ki fogok ötteni az en lel-
kemből az en fölgaïmra, es az en fölgalo leañimra, es profetalni fognak. In hoc
exemplo videre est, quod sicut Graeci, ita nos articulo utimur. Toties enim re-
- 10 *petitur articulus in nostro sermone, quoties in Graeco, qui tamen in Latino non*
est, quod ut sit manifestum, hunc prophetae locum Latine quoque subiciam:
Et erit in novissimis diebus dicit Deus. Effundam de spiritu meo super omnem
carnem, et prophetabunt filii vestri, et filiae vestrae. Iuvenes vestri visiones vi-
debunt, et seniores vestri somnia somniabunt. Et quidem super servos meos,
- 15 *et super ancillas meas in diebus illis effundam de spiritu meo etprophetabunt.*
Hoc unico exemplo uti ad rem, quam quaerimus, demonstrandam satis esse
duxi, quod pueri haec tum demum rectius intelligent, cum per aetatem robur in
litteris colligere coeperint, ac Graecos versando autores, patrii sermonis phra-
sim usu in his deprehendent. Deuanus noster litteris prodidit huius articuli ext-
- 20 *remam litteram z, ad omnes eam sequentes litteras immutari debere, non secus*
ac apud Latinos usu venire solet in praepositione ad, cum in compositionem
venit, ab barat, ac Chriftus, ad doctor, af farkas, ag galamb, ah harang, ak kalan,
al lo, am mester, an nemzet, ap pap, ar remete, af fereg, at tengher, au uarga etc.
His enim et similibus utitur exemplis. Cuius ratio, quamvis amici, mihi haud
probat. Primum, quod etsi vulgus imperitum ad hunc loquatur modum, non

Καὶ ἔσται μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σάρκα, καὶ προφητεύσουσιν οἱ υἱοὶ ὑμῶν καὶ αἱ θυγατέρες ὑμῶν, καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ὑμῶν ἐνύπνια ἐνυπνιασθήσονται, καὶ οἱ νεανίσκοι ὑμῶν ὁράσεις ὄψονται· καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς δούλους καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς δούλας ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου.

Sylvester's citation originates from the following place: Ac 2. 17. 18. Here, the Greek New Testament and Erasmus's text is the same:

Καὶ ἔσται ἐν ταῖς ἐσχάταις ἡμέραις, λέγει ὁ θεός, ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου ἐπὶ πᾶσαν σάρκα, καὶ προφητεύσουσιν οἱ υἱοὶ ὑμῶν καὶ αἱ θυγατέρες ὑμῶν, καὶ οἱ νεανίσκοι ὑμῶν ὁράσεις ὄψονται, καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι ὑμῶν ἐνυπνίοις ἐνυπνιασθήσονται καὶ γε ἐπὶ τοὺς δούλους μου καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς δούλας μου ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ἐκχεῶ ἀπὸ τοῦ πνεύματός μου, καὶ προφητεύσουσιν.

- 12 Et erit... Ac 2. 17. 18.

In the Vulgate: et erit in novissimis diebus dicit Dominus effundam de Spiritu meo super omnem carnem et prophetabunt filii vestri et filiae vestrae et iuvenes vestri visiones videbunt et seniores vestri somnia somniabunt et quidem super servos meos et super ancillas meas in diebus illis effundam de Spiritu meo et prophetabunt (Ac 2. 17. 18.)

In Erasmus's works: Et erit in novissimis diebus dicit deus, effundam de spiritu meo super omnem carnem. Et prophetabunt filii vestri et filiae vestrae, iuvenes vestri visiones videbunt, et seniores vestri somnia somniabunt. Et quidem super servos meos et super ancillas meas in diebus illis effundam de spiritu meo et prophetabunt (Ac 2. 17. 18.)

continuo tamen illius errori patrocinandum est, quin potius remedium illi quae-
rendum. Deinde quoque particulae ab, ac, ad, af etc. in nostro sermone omni
prorsum carent significatione, praesertim extra compositionem. Nam in Latino
praepositiones sunt, ut abbrevio, acclamo, affero, aggravo, allevo etc. pro ad-
5 brevio, adclamo, adfero, adgravo, adlevo etc. Postremo, quod in omni fere lingua
est quaedam in pronunciando varietas, ratio tamen orthographiae apud omnes
certa est. Hebraei scribunt אַנְגֵּלִים et שְׁפִינִיךְ, proferunt autem non quod verba ipsa son-
nant, sed aliud quiddam. Graeci ἄγγελος, σφίγξ, ἐγχέριδιον, pronunciant
autem angelos, sphinx, enchiridion. Latini, Quintiliano teste, quasdam litteras
10 scribunt quidem, parum tamen exprimunt, non eximunt, sed tantum in pronun-
ciando obscurant. Et nunc Itali multa secus pronunciant, tum in Latino, tum in
vernaculo sermone, quam litteris notent. Germanos nostros audio ab illis, qui
huius linguae periti sunt, idem facere. Horum exemplo et apud nos, etsi sunt,
qui pronuncient ab barat, af farkas, ap pap, ad diak etc. Articuli tamen extrema
15 littera perpetuo scribenda est per z, non alias consonantes, ut ratio orthograp-
hiae constet apud nos aequae ac apud ceteras nationes. Neque enim video, quid
obstet, quo minus praedictae voces per hoc litterarum genus et scribantur et
proferantur. Illud manifestius est, quam ut negari possit, esse in nostra etiam
lingua, ut in aliarum gentium, litterarum transmutationes, de quibus in sequen-
20 tibus non nihil attingemus, cum de inflexionibus orationis partium agere coe-
pimus, in quibus potissimum haec usu venire solet transmutatio. Az particula
cum inflectitur, ut initio dixi, pronomen est, non articulus, in cuius inflexione
extrema littera z aliquoties in aliam transit litteram, ut in capite de pronomine
videbimus. Nunc quae ad nominum pertinent, inflexiones trademus, in quibus
25 suus cuique casui est articulus.

DECLINATIO

Haytogatas

	Prima,	elsô.
	Secunda,	māsod.
30	Tertia,	harmad.
	Quarta,	neged.
	Quinta,	ôtdôd.

Primum noster sermo unam tantum novit nominum omnis generis inflexio-
nem. Deinde, sicut apud Hebraeos, sic apud nos casus certis distinguuntur litte-
35 ris et syllabis, hoc tamen nostra declinatio ab illorum differt declinandi ratione,
quod illi litteras ad casuum adiciunt principia, nos ad finem. Postremo, ut apud
illos, nominativus nullis distinguitur litteris, sic etiam apud nos, genitivi sin-
gularis littera significativa est e, dativi k, accusativi t, vocativi eadem, quae
nominativi, ablativi l. Nominativi pluralis k, reliquorum eadem, quae fuerant

singularium, facile autem puer distinguere poterit numerum, si ad litteram k respiciat, cui reliquorum casuum litterae semper subiciuntur. Hic tamen notandum, quod nominativus pluralis pro k i litteram habebit, si aliis nominum casibus addatur, nominativi vel singularis k pluralis, ut Videntes filii dei filias

5 hominum, Lātuānn az iftennek fiai az embereknek leañit etc.

Hae praedictae litterae tametsi certissime sint casuum notae, videntur tamen casus varias habere litteras, cum non habeant, idque multis causis usu evenire solet. Primo ratione constructionis. Alia est enim ratio syntaxeos nostrae linguae, alia Latinae. Non semper iisdem casibus oratio absolvitur in nostro

10 sermone, quibus in Latino. In hoc enim, ut paucis quibusdam utar exemplis, alterum duorum substantivorum nomen coniunctim positorum ponitur in genitivo possessionem significante, in illo in dativo acquisitionem denotante. Filius hominis dicunt Latini, nos filius homini, az embernek fia. Nec dicimus iuxta Latinae linguae phrasim az emberę fiu, in genitivo possessionem notante. Quod

15 si possessionem significare volumus, dicimus ez fiu ez emberę. Sic coniunctim nunquam duobus utimur ablativis in oratione patria, sed pro altero alterum usurpamus casum, aut eum, qui Latinis erat nominativus, aut accusativus, aut alius quispiam ex ceteris. Nominativum usurpamus in hac et similibus: Herode regnante, az Herodes orġāgot biruānn. Accusativum in hac et huic simili: Mendicato pascitur ille cibo, kuldult eledeluel il. Qua forma loquendi, si seiunctim utamur, Latinos imitari possumus, eledeluel il de kuldultual az az mell'et kuldultanak. Quaedam orationes usu formam induerunt Latinam, verbum metuo in Latino sermone nunc accusativum requirit casum, ut metuo te, nunc dativum, ut metuo tibi, in nostro sermone autem ablativum cum praepositione aut accusativum. Exemplum primi fuerit, filek te tūled. Exemplum secundi, filtelek tighedet. Vitiose itaque loquuntur, qui dicunt fillek tighedet, aut filek teneked. Quod de his orationibus sentio, idem de multis aliis iudica. Secundo ratione pronominum separatorum, ut pater noster, anima nostra: mŭ atānk, mŭ lelkŭnk. Neque enim dicimus mienk at'a, mienk lilek, ut verba ipsa Latina sonant etc. Tertio

30 ratione pronominum affixorum, ut monachus factus, scholasticus factus, dives factus. Barattā, diakkā, kazdagġā lŭn. In quibus orationibus extrema nominativi littera geminatur, ut vides, et illi ā rectum nota nimirum pronominum affixorum additur, de quibus suo loco copiosius. Nominativi erant seiunctim barat, diak, kazdag. Quarto nominum derivativorum, ut divina sapientia, humana stultitia.

35 Ifteni bŏlczeġig, emberi balgatagġag etc. Et hic ad extremam nominativi litteram i apponitur nota nimirum nominum derivativorum. Nominativi erat seorsum positi Iften, ember etc. Quinto ratione participiorum, ut Videns autem phariseus, latuann az fariseus. Videntes magi stellam, lātuānn az czillagot az bŏlczek. Herode regnante, az Herodes orġāgot biruānn. Sexto ratione praepositionum, cum

40 enim praepositiones fini adiciantur casuum in patrio nostro sermone, non prin-

4 Videntes filii Dei... Gen 6. 2.

In the Vulgate: videntes filii Dei filias eorum (Gen 6. 2.)

cipio, ut verius postpositiones eas appellare debeamus, quam praepositiones. Varietati materiam interdum ministrant, idque in accusativo magis, quam ablativo, quamquam et in hoc. Exemplum primi: In domo, az hāzban. In agro, az mezōnn. In templo, az templumban. Exemplum secundi: A nobis, mū tullūnk.

5 A vobis, tū tülletek. Ab illis, ū tullók etc. Ex his similibus dicendi formis facile datur intelligi tota via totoque coelo errare illos, qui nil putant inter patriae nostrae et Latinae linguae constructionem differe, quique in interpretando genus omne orationis ad Latinae linguae loquendi formam exigunt. Quamvis in quibusdam loquendi formulis communicemus cum illis, tamen pars ea non est

10 centesima pro his, quibus ab illis variamus. Id verum esse intelliget quisquis ad linguarum proprietates diligenter respiciat, quod omnino faciendum est iis, qui e studiorum suorum messe copiosa non inanes culmos aut leves stipulas, sed ipsissimam frugem colligere volent. Verum quotus quisque est, qui id praestet. Nam is demum doctissimus omnium habetur, qui quam plurima edat, non qui

15 quam optima. Sed iam nos ad id, quod consecaneum est, veniamus.

PRIMA declinatio est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in ae, et dativum singularem, ut Musa, Musae, sae.

Paradigma primae declinationis

	Singulariter			Pluraliter			
20	N.	haec	Musa	az Isten affzőn	hae	Musae	az Isten affzőnok
	G.	huius	Musae	az Isten affzőnę	harum	Musarum	az Isten affzőnokę
	D.	huic	Musae	az Isten affzőnnak	his	Musis	az Isten affzőnoknak
	A.	hanc	Musam	az Isten affzőnt	has	Musas	az Isten affzőnokot
	V.	o	Musa	o Isten affzőn	o	Musae	o Isten affzőnok
25	A.	ab hac	Musa	az Isten affzőntul	ab his	Musis	az Isten affzőnoktul

Sic Aeneas, Aeneae, Anchises, Anchisae. Sic Hebraea Adam, Abraham inflectat puer.

SECUNDA declinatio est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in i, et dativum in o, ut magister, stri, stro.

26 Anchises, Anchisae – corr. ex Enchises. Enchisae

Paradigma secundae declinationis

	Singulariter			Pluraliter		
	N. hic	magister	az mester	hi	magistri	az mesterek
	G. huius	magistri	az mesterę	horum	magistorum	az mesterekę
5	D. huic	magistro	az mesternek	his	magistris	az mestereknek
	A. hunc	magistrum	az mestert	hos	magistros	az mestereket
	V. o	magister	o mester	o	magistri	o mesterek
	A. ab hoc	magistro	az mestertől	ab his	magistris	az mesterektől

	Singulariter			Pluraliter		
10	N. hoc	scamnum	az pad	haec	scamna	az padok
	G. huius	scamni	az padę	horum	scamnorum	az padokę
	D. huic	scamno	az padnak	his	scamnis	az padoknak
	A. hoc	scamnum	az padot	haec	scamna	az padokot
	V. o	scamnum	o pad	o	scamna	o padok
15	A. ab hoc	scamno	az padtul	ab his	scamnis	az padoktul

TERTIA declinatio est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in is, et dativum in i, ut sacerdos, dotis, doti.

Paradigma tertiae declinationis

	Singulariter		
20	N. hic et haec	sacerdos	eğghazi ember
	G. huius	sacerdotis	eğghazi emberę
	D. huic	sacerdoti	eğghazi embernek
	A. hunc et hanc	sacerdotem	eğghazi embert
	V. o	sacerdos	o eğghazi ember
25	A. ab hoc et	sacerdote	eğghazi embertől
	ab hac	vel sacerdoti	

Pluraliter

	N.	hi et hae	sacerdotes	eégghazi emberek
	G.	horum et harum	sacerdotum	eégghazi emberekeę
	D.	his	sacerdotibus	eégghazi embereeknek
5	A.	hos et has	sacerdotes	eégghazi embereket
	V.	o	sacerdotes	o eégghazi emberek
	A.	ab his	sacerdotibus	eégghazi emberektől

Singulariter

Pluraliter

	N.	hoc	dogma	haec	dogmata
10	G.	huius	dogmatis	horum	dogmatum
	D.	huic	dogmati	his	dogmatibus
	A.	hoc	dogma	haec	dogmata
	V.	o	dogma	haec	dogmata
	A.	ab hoc	dogmate	ab his	dogmatibus

- 15 QUARTA declinatio est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in us, et dativum in ui, ut fructus, ctus, ctui.

Paradigma quartae declinationis

Singulariter

Pluraliter

	N.	hic	fructus	az gômôlcz	hi	fructus	az gômôlczôk
20	G.	huius	fructus	az gômôlczeę	horum	fructuum	az gômôlczôkeę
	D.	huic	fructui	az gômôlcznek	his	fructibus	az gômôlczôknek
	A.	hunc	fructum	az gômôlczôt	hos	fructus	az gômôlczôket
	V.	o	fructus	o gômôlcz	o	fructus	o gômôlczôk
	A.	ab hoc	fructu	az gômôlcztől	ab his	fructibus	az gômôlczôktől

QUINTA declinatio. Est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in ei, et dativum singularem, ut species, speciei, ei.

Paradigma quintae declinationis

	Singulariter			Pluraliter			
5	N.	haec	species	az kip	hae	species	az kipek
	G.	huius	speciei	az kipeꝯ	harum	specierum	az kipekꝯ
	D.	huic	speciei	az kipnek	his	speciebus	az kipeknek
	A.	hanc	speciem	az kipeꝯ	has	species	az kipeket
	V.	o	species	o kip	o	species	o kipek
10	A.	ab hac	specie	az kiptul	ab his	speciebus	az kipektul

In his nominum inflexionibus facile est cernere Latinum sermonem articulo carere. Cum enim dicimus hic magister, az mester, articulo nos utimur. Alioqui dicendum erat, hic magister, ez mester, huius magistri, ez mester per pronomina, scilicet quae ad genus et casum doctrinam faciendam grammatici addiderunt Latini, non ut essent articuli. Iure igitur haec Donatus pronomina vocat articularia. Quia vero utilissimum est iuxta Diomedis grammatici praeceptum pueros per chrias exercere, ut hoc exercitii genere doctrinas casum in orationibus facilius possint animadvertere, huius rei hoc sit exemplum.

SINGULARIS

20	N.	Magister doctus doctos reddit discipulos.	
		Az todos mester todos tanijtuanokot tifen.	
	G.	Magistri docti est doctos reddere discipulos.	
		Az todos mesterE hog todos tanijtuanokot tegan.	E
	D.	Magistro docto docti sunt discipuli.	
25		Az todos mesterneK todos tanijtuan uadnak.	K
	A.	Magistrum doctum decet doctos habere discipulos.	
		Az todos mesterT illeti hog todos tanijtuan legenek.	T
	V.	Magister docte, tuum est doctos reddere discipulos.	
		O te todos mester te hozzad illik hog todos tanijtuanokot tig.	
30	A.	A magistro docto docti prodeunt discipuli.	
		Az todos mestertul todos tanijtuanok lifnek.	L

PLURALIS

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| N. | Magistri docti doctos reddunt discipulos.
Az todos mestereK todos tanijtuańokot tiŕnek. | K |
| G. | Magistorum doctorum est discipulos doctos reddere.
5 Az todos mestereKĚ hoġ tanijtuańit todosokkā tegik. | Ě |
| D. | Magistris doctis docti sunt discipuli.
Az todos mestereKneK todos tanijtuańi uadnak. | K |
| A. | Magistros doctos decet doctos habere discipulos.
Az todos mestereKeT illeti hoġ todos tanijtuańi legenek. | T |
| 10 V. | Magistri docti doctos reddite discipulos.
O tŭ todos mestereK todosokkā tegitek tanijtuańitokot. | |
| A. | A Magistris doctis docti prodeunt discipuli.
Az todos mesterektŭL todos tanijtuańok liŕnek. | L |

15 In his orationibus videre est suum unicuique casui esse articulum, suas casuum notas, iuxta praeceptiones superius a nobis traditas. Ad hanc formam poterunt pueri in omnibus declinationibus exerceri.

<III. PRONOMEN>

PRONOMEN est pars orationis, quae pro nomine posita tantundem pene significat, personamque interdum recipit. Az newirtualo az fobefidnek eggik rife, mell' az newirt vettetuinn, közel ugán ańńit iegez, ęs niha femilt uifen fel.

- 5 Ut in Hebraea lingua, ita in Hungarica sciat puer pronominum aliud esse affixum, alium separatum. Affixa dicuntur, quae dictionibus sic cohaerent, ut seorsum stare non possint. Separata vocantur, quae in orationis contextu per se stare possunt, nec faciunt unum cum alia dictione corpus. Adhaerent autem affixa nominibus et verbis. Affixorum cum nominibus notae sunt in patria nostra
- 10 lingua primum vocales, et rectae et obliquae. Deinde consonantes M, D, et C, et cum his syllabae quaedam. Cum verbis praeter vocales praedictas I, M, D, L et syllabae quaedam, de quibus ordine exempla tradens, ac primum de affixis cum nominibus.

De Ā recto

De A obliquo

15	monachus		barattā		pater		att'a
	scholasticus	factus	diakkā	lūn	mater	illius	ańńa
	dives		kazdaggā		filia		leańa
	impius etc.		gonofā		soror		huga

De Ē recto

De E obliquo

20	homo		emberę		uxor		felefighe
	puer	factus	germekkę	<lūn>	filius	illius	germeke
	pauper		feghińńę		frater germanus		uccze
	insolens		keuill'ę		levir		sűe

- 25 In his exemplis vocales ā, a, ē, e sunt notae affixorum pronominum. Maior est autem emphasis in his et similibus orationibus: pappā, barattā, diakkā, emberę, feghińńę lūn etc., quam in his: ember, pap, diāk lūn benne etc. Idque haud dubie ratione pronominum affixorum usu venire solet, quorum vim praedictae orationes includunt, cum enim ad hunc loquor modum: pappā, diakkā,
- 30 barattā lūn, rem et personam quasi digito demonstro, ut hoc factus est, illud factus est, Imezze lūn, amazā lūn.

De consonantibus

De M

pater meus	at'ām
mater mea	añām
5 filius meus	fiam

De D

De syllabis

pater tuus	at'ād	pater noster	at'ānk
mater tua	añād	mater nostra	añānk
filius tuus	fīad	filius noster	fiunk
10 pater vester	at'ātok	pater	at't'ok
mater vestra	añātok	mater	aññok
filius vester	fīatok	filius	fiok etc.
		illorum	

Et hic consonantes M, D et syllabae nk, tok, ok notae sunt affixorum pronominum. Ex his iam facile est cernere Latinam linguam affixis pronomibus
 15 prorsus carere, nostram vero illa perinde ac Hebraeam habere, quod ut sit manifestius, Hebraeam cum nostris coniungam.

אַבְיָהֶם:	אַבְיָהֶם	אַבְיָנוּ	אַבְיָנוּ	אַבְיָדָה	אַבְיָאִם
att'ok	at'ātok	at'ānk	att'a	at'ād	at'ām

Haec enim praedicta idem prorsus significant, quod sequentia: pater meus,
 20 pater tuus, pater suus, pater noster, pater vester, pater illorum; az en at'am, az te at'ad, az ū att'a, az mū at'ānk, az tū at'ātok, az ū att'ok. Satis enim distinguunt personam, ac unum vel citra horum pronominum separatorum adiunctione. In Graeco et Latino sermone personae subintelliguntur, in Hebraeo et Hungarico dictionibus includuntur. Ut autem facilius possint pueri assequi, quo pacto
 25 pronomina affixa nominibus et verbis adhaereant, primum nomina ipsa placuit seorsum ponere, deinde cum affixis pronomibus diversi numeri ac personae.

16 Hebraeam – corr. ex Hebraea

Pronomina affixa primae personae singularis numeri:

	avus	ōf	avus meus	ōfōm
	socer	ip	socer meus	ipam
	socrus	nap	socrus mea	napam
5	pater	at'	pater meus	at'ām
	mater	añ	mater mea	añām
	frater maior natu	bat'	frater meus	bat'ām
	frater minor natu	ūcz		ūczem
	filia	leañ	filia mea	leañom
10	soror	hug	soror mea	hugom
	levir	sũ	levir meus	sũem
	etc.			

His nominibus seorsum sumptis affixa pronomina adhaerent ad hunc modum, ut superius vides.

15 Secundae personae singularis numeri ad hanc formam:

	avus tuus	ōfōd	Item	
	socer tuus	ipad	tu pater	at'a
	socrus tua	napad	tu mater	aña
	pater tuus	at'ād	tu frater	bat'a
20	mater tua	añād		ūcze
	frater tuus	bat'ād	etc.	
		ūczed		
	filia tua	leañod		
	soror tua	hugod		
	levir tuus	sũed		

25 Ita enim nomina non sunt seorsum sumpta, sed cum affixis pronominibus, si quis diligenter rem aestimare velit. Usu tamen receptum est, ut his utamur interdum, ut simplicibus.

Tertiae personae singularis numeri hoc pacto:

	avus		õse
	socer		ipa
	socrus		napa
5	pater		at't'a
	mater	illius	ańńa
	frater		bat't'a
			ũccze
	filia		leańa
	soror		huga
10	levir		sũe

In hac persona quaedam nomina extremam litteram geminant, quaedam non; de quo paulo inferius.

Primae personae pluralis numeri sic:

	avus noster	õsũnk
15	socer noster	ipũnk
	socrus nostra	napũnk
	pater noster	at'ānk
	mater nostra	ańānk
	frater noster	bat't'ank
		ũczenk
20	filia nostra	leańunk
	soror nostra	hugunk
	levir noster	sũũnk

22 sũũnk – corr. ex sũũũnk

Secundae personae pluralis numeri hoc modo:

	avus vester	ősötök
	socer vester	ipatok
	socrus vestra	napatok
5	pater vester	at'atok
	mater vestra	añatok
	frater vester	bat'atok
		űzetek
	filia vestra	leańotok
	soror vestra	hugotok
10	levir vester	sűetek

Tertiae personae pluralis numeri ad hunc modum:

	avus	ősök
	socer	ipok
	socrus	napok
15	pater	at'tok
	mater illorum	ańnok
	frater	batt'ok
		űcczök
	filia	leańok
	soror	hugok
20	levir	sűök

Regulae de coniunctione nominum cum affixis pronominibus

REGULA PRIMA

Si nominis postrema littera vocalis fuerit, ipsa non geminatur, sed illi affixum simpliciter additur.

25 Exemplum: iudex factus, biröa lűn; Iudaeus factus, řidoa lűn; adoptavit in filium, řiuā fogadā etc.

Excipe ab hac regula sequens orationis genus: embernek řia. Neque enim dicimus embernek řiua, iuxta regulam prius a nobis positam.

2 ősötök – corr. ex ősotok

12 ősök – corr. ex ősok

19 hugok – corr. ex Hűgok

SECUNDA REGULA

Si nominis extrema littera consona fuerit, interdum ipsa geminatur, et illi affixum additur pronomen, interdum vero non geminatur.

Exemplum primi: att'a, ańńa, batt'a, ũccze, item pappā, barāttā, deakkā
5 lŭn etc.

Exemplum secundi: ipa, napa, sŭe, huga. Nomina erant seorsum posita. At', ań, bat' ũcz, pap, barat, deak. Ip, nap, sŭ, hug etc.

Hactenus quomodo affixa pronomina nominibus adhaereant diximus, nunc quo pacto eadem verbis addantur, ostendemus.

10 De vocalibus, quae vim affixorum pronominum in verbis aequae in nominibus retinent

De Ā recto, tertiae personae singularis numeri

	praecepit		megparanczolā
	iussit		meghaġā
15	benedixit	ille	megaldā
	maledixit		megatkozā
	dixit		azt mondā

De A obliquo, tertiae personae singularis numeri

	dixit		uġ monda
20	optavit	ille	kiuana
	reliquit		elhāga

De Ē recto tertiae personae singularis numeri

	creavit		teremtę
	fecit	ille	tiuę
25	genuit		nemzę

De E obliquo tertiae personae singularis numeri

	tulit		fenuede
	quaesivit	ille	kerefe
	pepercit		meg kimille

6 sŭe – corr. ex sue

De I tertiae personae singularis numeri

	pulsat		ŭti
	ferit		ueri
	facit	ille	tiſi
5	amat		ſereti
	contemplatur		nizi

De consonantibus notis affixorum pronominum cum verbis

De M primae personae singularis numeri

	amo		ſeretem
10	ego	illum	taniptom
	doceo		oluafom
	lego		halgatom
	audio		

De D secundae personae singularis numeri

	amas		ſereted
15	tu	hunc	taniptom
	doces	aut illum	oluafod
	legis		halgatod
	audis		

De K primae personae singularis numeri

	amo		ſeretlek
20	ego	te	taniptomlak
	doceo		oluaflak
	lego		halgatlak
	audio		ſeghijtlek
	adiuvo		

De syllabis quibusdam, primae personae pluralis numeri

	amamus		ſeretũnk
25	nos		taniptomunk
	docemus		oluafunk
	legimus		halgatunk
	audimus		

Secundae personae pluralis numeri

		amatis		ferettek
	vos	docetis		tanijtotok
		legitis		oluaftok
5		auditis		halgattok

Tertiae personae pluralis numeri

		amant		feretnek
	illi	docent		tanijtnak
		legunt		oluafnak
10		audiunt		halgatnak

Libet autem verba primum seorsum ponere, id, quod in nominibus fecimus, deinde cum pronominiibus affixis, quo facilius haec pueri assequantur.

Inflexio verborum seorsum positorum

	amo	feretek		amas	fereccz		amat	feret
15	ego doceo	tanijtok	<tu>	doces	tanijtaſ	<ille>	docet	tanijt
	lego	oluaſok		legis	oluaſſ		legit	oluas
	audio	halgatok		audis	halgaccz		audit	halgat

Inflexio cum pronominiibus affixis

	amo	hunc	feretem		amas	fereted		amat	fereti
20	ego doceo	aut	tanijtom	<tu>	doces	tanijtod	<ille>	docet	tanijt'a
	lego	illum	oluaſom		legis	oluaſod		legit	oluaſa
	audio		halgatom		audis	halgatod		audit	halgatt'a
	amo		feretlek		amas	fereccz		amat	feret
25	ego doceo	te	tanijtlak	<tu>	doces	tanijtaſ	<ille>	docet	tanijt
	lego		oluaſlak		legis	oluaſſ		legit	oluas
	audio		halgatlak		audis	halgaccz		audit	halgat

30 Obſeruet puer, cum verba inflectimus ad hunc modum: feretek, fereccz, feret etc. nullis utimur pronominiibus affixis. Ceterum cum idem verbum inflecto sic: feretem, fereted, fereti, aut feretlek, fereted, fereti, affixis utor pronominiibus, quorum vim litterae l, m, d, i etc. exprimunt, numerorumque, temporum ac personarum differentias ſuapte natura ſatis indicant. Cum enim ad hunc loquor

29 feretlek – corr. ex fertlek

modum: feretem, fereted, fereti, aut feretlek, fereccz, feret, significanter lo-
 quor non minus, quam si hoc pacto loquar: En feretem, te fereted, ũ fereti, En
 feretlek, te fereccz, ũ feret. Quae res manifestissime ostendit magnam nostrae
 5 linguae cum sacra illa Hebraea esse affinitatem. Ut autem id cunctis sit mani-
 festum, nostram linguam cum Hebraea quoque coniungemus.

פָּקַדְתִּי	פָּקַדְתָּ	פָּקַדְתִּיךְ	פָּקַדְתִּיךְ
visitavit eum	visitasti eum	visitavi te	visitavi eum
meg latogatā	meg latogatād	meg latogatālak	meg latogatām

10 פָּקַדְתֶּם	פָּקַדְתֶּם	פָּקַדְנוּ	פָּקַדְנוּ
visitaverunt te	visitastis eum	visitavimus te	visitavimus eum
meg latogatānak	meg latogatātōk	meg latogatānk	meg latogatōk

Quae verba re ipsa idem significant cum affixis, quod cum separatis. Meg
 lātogatām ũtet, meg lātogatālāk tighedet, meg lātogatām azt etc.

15 Pronomini accidunt sex: qualitas, genus, numerus, figura, persona, casus.

QUALITAS

Qualitates pronominum sunt tres: finita, infinita, minusque finita.

Finita, quae certum notat numerum et orationem dirigit ad certam personam,
 ut ego, en.

20 Infinita est, quae certam non recipit personam, ut quis, quae, kiczoda; quod,
 miczoda.

Minusque finita est, quae certis et incertis personis aptari potest, ut ipse, ũ.

GENUS

25 Genera pronominum sunt quatuor: masculinum, ut hic; femininum, ut haec;
 neutrum, ut hoc, ez; commune, ut ego, en; tu, te.

Diximus supra, cum de articulo nostri sermonis ageremus, particulam az
 articulum esse, qui omnia complecteretur genera et numero. Hic rursus admo-
 nendi sunt pueri particulas amaz, ez pronomina esse, quae ad omnia referantur
 genera masculinum, foemininum et neutrum, idque contra Hebraei, Graeci, pa-
 30 riter et Latini sermonis proprietatem. Dicimus enim: ille homo, amaz ember;
 illa mulier, amaz alŕōn ember; illud ens, amaz āllat; hic homo, ez ember; haec
 mulier, ez alŕōn ember; hoc ens, ez āllat.

NUMERUS

Numeri pronominum sunt duo: singularis, ut ego, en; pluralis, ut nos, mŭ.

FIGURA

Figurae pronominum sunt duae: simplex, ut quis, kiczoda; composita, ut
5 quis-quis, ualakiczoda.

PERSONA

Personae pronominum sunt tres: prima, ut ego, en; secunda, ut tu, te; tertia, ut ille, amaz.

CASUS

10 Casus pronominum sunt sex, ut et nominum: nominativus, genitivus, dativus, accusativus, vocativus, ablativus.

Observet puer, ut nomina, ita pronomina quaedam esse, quae vocativum non habeant. Cum autem vocativus usurpatur, id fieri per adverbium. Ceterum, quae de nominum inflexionibus tradidimus, hic quoque locum habent. Pauci enim
15 sunt pronominum casus, qui a nominum in nostro sermone variant casibus. Id uno aut altero paradi-gmate pueris demonstrasse sufficiat, quos volumus absolutam pronominum inflexionem ex Donato petere. Divisimus autem pronomina in duas classes, quo facilius pueri unumquodque pronomen eiusdem formae in suo ordine discant inflectere, quod fieri in turba non poterat.

DECLINATIO

Declinationes in pronomine sunt quattuor.

PRIMA DECLINATIO

Est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in i vel is, et dativum in i, ut ego, mei, vel mis, mihi. Et huius ordinis pronomina sunt tria: ego, tu, sui.

SECUNDA DECLINATIO

Est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in ius, et dativum in i, ut ille, illius, illi. Et huius ordinis pronomina sunt quinque, scilicet: ille, ipse, iste, hic, is.

TERTIA DECLINATIO

- 5 Est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in i, et dativum in o, ut meus, mei, meo; vel meum, mei, meo, aut in ae diphthongon, et dativum similiter, ut mea, meae, meae. Et huius ordinis sunt quinque pronomina: meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.

QUARTA DECLINATIO

- 10 Est, quae mittit genitivum singularem in atis, et dativum in ati, ut nostras, nostratis, nostrati; vestras, vestratis, vestrati. Cuius ordinis pronominum sunt duo: nostras et vestras.

Paradigmata pronominum primi ordinis

Singulariter

15 EGO, TU

N.	ego	en	tu	te
G.	mei	enmagamnak	tui vel tis	temagadnak
D.	mihi	ennekem	tibi	teneked
A.	me	enghemet	te	tighedet
20 <V.>			o tu	o te
Ab.	a me	en tũlem	a te	te tũled

Pluraliter

N.	nos	mũ	vos	tũ
G.	nostrum vel nostri	mięnk	vestrum vel vestri	tietek
25 D.	nobis	mũnekũnk	vobis	tũnektek
A.	nos	mũnkõt	vos	tũtõkõt
V.	o nos	o mũ	o vos	o tũ
Ab.	a nobis	mũtũlũnk	a vobis	tũ tũletek

SUI

Singulariter et pluraliter

	G.	sui	ű maganak	ű magoknak
	D.	sibi	űneki	űnekiek
5	A.	se	űtet	űkőt
	Ab.	a se	ű tőle	űtőlők

Huius ordinis pronomina degenerant, ut vides a nominum inflexione, praeterquam in accusativo, in quo casu semper litteram retinent t.

Paradigmata pronominum secundi ordinis

10

ILLE

Singulariter

	N.	ille illa illud	az
15	G.	illius	azę
	D.	illi	annak
	A.	illum illam illud	azt
20	Ab.	ab illa illo	attul

Litterarum mutationem observet puer, hic enim z in n et t facile transit, quod in omnibus fere linguis usu venire solet.

Pluraliter

	N.	illi illae illa	azok
5	G.	illorum illarum illorum	azokę
	D.	illis	azoknak
10	A.	illos illas illa	azokot
	Ab.	ab illis	azoktul

Illud et observatione dignum est, quod quaedam pronomina singularis numeri adduntur nominibus pluralis numeri, ut illi ergo homines vidissent signum. Az emberek mikoronn lattak volna az czudat etc.

Sic et haec pronomina inflectuntur composita.

Singulariter

	N.	amaz	imez
	G.	amaze	imeze
20	D.	amannak	imennek
	A.	amazt	imezt
	Ab.	amattul	imettul

Hic quoque z in n transit et t.

14 illi ergo homines ... Jo 6. 14.

In the Vulgate: illi ergo homines cum vidissent quod fecerat signum dicebant (Jo 6. 14.)

In Erasmus's works: Illi ergo homines cum vidissent, quod Iesus fecerat signum, dicebant (Jo 6. 14.)

Pluraliter

	N.	amazok	imezek
	G.	amazokę	imezekeę
	D.	amazoknak	imezeknek
5	A.	amazokot	imezeket
	Ab.	amazoktul	imezektűl

IPSE, ISTE

Singulariter

10	N.	ipse ipsa ipsum	ű ista istud	ez
	G.	ipsius	őűę	ezeę
	D.	ipsi	űnekie	ennek
15	A.	ipsum ipsam ipsum	űtet	ezt
	Ab.	ipso ab ipsa ipso	űtűle	ettűl

20 Pluraliter

	N.	ipsi ipsae ipsa	űk istae ista	eze ista
25	G.	ipsorum ipsarum ipsorum	őűek istorum istarum istorum	ezekeę
	D.	ipsis	űnekiek istis	ezeknek

A.	ipsos ipsas ipsa	űkôt	istos istas ista	ezeket
Ab.	ab Ipsi	űtűlők	istis	ezeztűl

5 HIC, IS

Singulariter

N.	hic haec hoc	ez	is ea id	az
----	--------------------	----	----------------	----

10 Et hoc pronomen in singulari numero plerumque nominibus pluralis numeri addi solet, idque iuxta Hebraeae linguae usum עַם הַיּוֹם Ez napokba. Dicere in hac diebus Latina non patitur lingua.

G.	huius	eze	eius	aze
D.	huic	ennek	ei	annak

15 A. hunc
hanc
hoc

	ezt	eum eam id	azt
--	-----	------------------	-----

20 Ab. hoc
ab hac
hoc

	ettűl	eo ea eo	attul
--	-------	----------------	-------

Pluraliter

N.	hi hae haec	eze	ii eae ea	azok
----	-------------------	-----	-----------------	------

25 G. horum
harum
horum

	ezeke	eorum earum eorum	azoke
--	-------	-------------------------	-------

4 űtűlők – corr. ex űtűlök

	D.	his	ezeknek	iis	azoknak
	A.	hos has haec	ezeket	eos eas ea	azokat
5	Ab.	ab his	ezeztől	eis	azoktól

QUIS

Singulariter

10	N.	quis quae quod	ki, kiczoda, mell'
	G.	cuius	kie, kiczodāe, mell'e
	D.	cui	kinek, kiczodānak, mell'nek
15	A.	quem quam quod	kit, kiczodāt, mell'et
	Ab.	quo a qua quo	kitől, kiczodātul, mell'től

Pluraliter

20	N.	qui quae quae vel qua	kik, kiczodāk, mell'ek
25	G.	quorum quarum quorum	kike, kiczodāke, mell'eke
	D.	quis vel quibus	kiknek, kiczodāknak, mell'eknek

	A.	quos quas quae vel qua	kiket, kiczodākat, mell'eket
--	----	------------------------------	------------------------------

5	Ab.	a quis vel a quibus	kiktűl, kiczodāktul, mell'ektűl
---	-----	------------------------	---------------------------------

Tribus enim modis hoc pronomem efferimus, verum postremum illud rebus fere inanimis addi solet.

MEUS

Singulariter

10	N.	meus mea meum	az enim
15	G.	mei meae mei	az enimeę
	D.	meo meae meo	az enimnek
20	A.	meum meam meum	az enimet
	Vo.	mi mea meum	o enim
25	Ab.	meo a mea meo	az enimtűl

Doctrinas casuum horum pronominum in orationis maxime contextu puer poterit observare. Reiciunt enim casum in dictionem, cui adhaeret, ut filius meus est, en fiam, pro eo, quod est enim; filii tui est, az te fiadę, pro tiedę; filio tuo, nostro, vestro, az te fiadnak, az mű fiunknak, az tű fiatoknak etc.

Ceterum, ut apud Graecos, ita apud nos pronomibus possessivis articuli adduntur.

Pluraliter

5	N.	mei meae mea	az enimek
	G.	meorum mearum meorum	az enimekę
10	D.	meis	az enimeknek
	A.	meos meas mea	az enimeket
15	Vo.	mei o meae mea	o enijm
	Ab.	a meis	az enijmtŭl

Sic tuus, suus, noster etc. inflectat puer.

20 Haec pronomina, ut dixi, reiciunt notam casus in dictionem, cui adhaeret, ut pater noster, mŭ at'ānk; anima nostra, mŭ lelķŭnk. Neque enim dicimus, mięnk at'a, mięnk lilek, ut imperiti linguae loquuntur.

<IV. VERBUM>

VERBUM est pars orationis cum tempore et persona, sine casu, aut agere aliquid, aut pati, aut neutrum significans.

Az Befid az fobefidnek riſe üdöuel ęs femiluel efet nelkűl, mell' ualami
5 czelekedift iegez auag fenuedift auag ezeknek ęggikęt fem.

Accidentia verbi

Verbo accidunt septem: qualitas, coniugatio, genus, numerus, figura, tempus et persona.

QUALITAS

10 Qualitas verborum est in modis et formis.

MODI

Modi sunt quinque. Indicativus, mutato, ut lego, oluafok. Imperativus, paranczolo, ut lege, oluafs. Optativus, kiuano, ut utinam legerem, vayha oluafnik. Coniunctivus, ęggbe foglalo, ut cum legam, mikoronn oluafsak. Infinitivus,
15 vighezis nelkűl ualo, ut legere, oluafni.

FORMAE

Formae verborum sunt quattuor. Perfecta, el uighezett, ut lego, oluafok. Meditativa, gondolkodo, ut lecturio, oluafni gondolkodom. Frequentativa, ęakorlo, ut lectito, ęakorta oluafok. Inchoativa, kezdis tiuđ, ut fervesco, megkezdek
20 heuűlni; calesco, megkezdek meleghedni.

CONIUGATIO

Donatus distinxit coniugationes litteris et syllabis per secundas personas praesentis indicativi singularis numeri, qui enim ob hoc ipsum obscurior est, quam ut a pueris commode possit intelligi, atque coniugationes et genera confundit. Propterea nos coniugationes ad puerorum captum distinximus.
25

Coniugationes verborum sunt quattuor.

PRIMA
est in A productam.

5

SECUNDA
est in E productam.

TERTIA
est in E vel I correptam.

QUARTA
est in I productam.

10

CONIUGATIO prima

Activorum et neutralium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari secunda persona A productam habet ante novissimam litteram S. In futuro vero BO syllabam, ut amo, amAS, amaBO.

15

Passivorum, communium et deponentium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari secunda persona A producta habet ante RIS. In futuro vero BOR syllabam, ut amor, amARIS, amaBOR.

SECUNDA coniugatio

20

Activorum et neutralium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari, secunda persona E productam habet ante novissimam litteram S, in futuro vero BO, ut doceo, docES, doceBO.

Passivorum, communium et deponentium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari, secunda persona E productam habet ante RIS, in futuro vero BOR, ut doceor, docERIS, doceBOR.

5

TERTIA coniugatio

Activorum et neutralium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari, secunda persona I correptam habet ante novissimam litteram S, in futuro vero AM, ut lego, legIS, legAM.

10

Passivorum, communium et deponentium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari, secunda persona pro I E correptam habet ante novissimam syllabam RIS, in futuro vero AR, ut legor, legERIS, legAR.

QUARTA coniugatio

15

Activorum et neutralium

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari, secunda persona I productam habet ante novissimam litteram S, in futuro vero AM, ut audio, audIS, audIAM.

Passivorum et deponentium

20

est, quae in indicativo modo, tempore praesenti, numero singulari, secunda persona I productam habet ante ultimam syllabam RIS, in futuro vero AR, ut audior, audIRIS, audiAR.

25

Coniugationes Hebraei quibusdam punctis distinguunt, sicut Graeci certis litteris, quae statim admonent, quodque verbum cuius sit coniugationis. Possumus et nos illas commodissime dividere Hebraeorum more in nostra lingua, ut

3 docERIS – corr. ex docerEris

sit prima coniugatio, quae in indicativo modo, numero singulari, tempore praeterito perfecto, tertia persona in *Ā* rectum exit. Secunda, quae in eodem modo, numero, tempore indefinito, tertia persona in *A* obliquum desinit. Tertia, quae in eodem modo, numero, tempore, persona in *Ē* rectum. Quarta, quae item in

5 eodem modo, numero, tempore, persona in *E* obliquum.

Paradigmata primae coniugationis possunt sumi ex his et similibus verbis: praecipit, iussit, benedixit, maledixit, ut Praecipit Deus Mōysi, Azt paranczolā az Isten Mōiséfnek, azt haḡā. Benedixit Deus Nōe, Meg aldā az isten Nōet. Maledixit Deus Caim, Meg atkozā az Isten Kaimot etc.

10 Secundae ex his: reliquit, dixit etc., ut Reliquit me febris, El haḡa enghemet az hidegleliefnek betegfighe. Καὶ εἶπεν ὁ θεός, Dixit Deus, Ēs monda az Isten. Huic orationi si particulam azt addideris, primam facies coniugationem, azt mondā. Contra, si aliam addideris nempe hanc, Uḡ, extrema vocalis verbi erit *A* obliquum non rectum. Uḡ monda hoḡ etc. Idem fit in superiori quoque verbo, ut Reliquit eam febris, El haḡā ūtet az hidegleliefnek betegfighe, sicut apud

15 Hebraeos, Graecos et Latinos fit transitus ab una coniugatione ad aliam, addita vel detracta aut littera aut syllaba, ut פקד נפקד נפקד פקד; visitavit, visitatus sum, visitatus sum, visitavit; τύπτω, τύπτομαι, τύπτομαι, τύπτω; verbero, verberor, verberor, verbero.

20 Tertiae ex his: creavit, fecit, genuit etc. In principio creavit Deus coelum et terram, Ez uilagnak kezdetiben teremte az Isten az eghet es az földet. Abraham autem genuit Isaac, Abrahām kediglenn nemze Iḡaakot etc.

Quartae ex his: tulit, quaeivit etc. Multa tulit fecitque puer, Sokat ſenuede es tūn germekfighiben. Quaesivit lanam et linum, ḡapiut es lent kerefe etc.

7 Praecipit Deus Mōysi...

In the Vulgate: Constituit Dominus Moysi (Bar 1. 20.)

8 Benedixit Deus Nōe...

In the Vulgate: Benedixitque Deus Noe (Gen 9. 1.)

Maledixit Deus Caim...

In the Vulgate: it does not occur with these words.

10 Reliquit me febris... – in marg.: Math. 8.

In the Vulgate: dimisit eam febris (Mt 8. 15.)

In Erasmus's works: reliquit illam febris (Mt 8. 15.)

11 Καὶ εἶπεν ὁ θεός... – in marg.: Genesis 1.

A frequently occurring collocation.

20 In principio creavit... – in marg.: Genesis 1. (Gen 1. 1.)

21 Abraham autem genuit... – in marg.: Math. 1.

In the Vulgate: Abraham genuit Isaac (Mt 1. 2.)

In Erasmus's works: Abraham genuit Isaac (Mt 1. 2.)

The insertion of "autem" occurs in the continuation of the quoted place.

In the Vulgate: Abraham genuit Isaac Isaac autem genuit Iacob Iacob autem genuit Iudam et fratres eius (Mt 1. 2.)

In Erasmus's works: Abraham genuit Isaac Isaac autem genuit Iacob Iacob autem genuit Iudam, et fratres eius (Mt 1. 2.)

24 Quaesivit lanam et linum... Prov 31. 13.

Est et coniugatio apud Hebraeos, quam illi Hiffil vocant, qua noster sermo creberrime utitur. Quae cum multas habeat species, haec inter alias praecipua est, quae habet verba, quorum significatio tres in se personas includit. Prima est, a qua agendi origo exit; secunda, cuius medio operatio perficitur; tertia, in quam illa transit. Huius coniugationis usum, cum Graecus et Latinus ignoret sermo, exempla de hac in Graeca et Latina lingua dari nequeunt, nisi per circumlocutione. Quorum tamen verborum huius ordinis germanam significationem sermo noster Hungaricus, perinde ac Hebraeus, uno commodissime exprimit verbo אָספּיל, comedere fecit; itetē, itete; fecit occidere, meg olete, meg olete; fecit sanare, meg gogijtatā, meg gogijtata. Quae verba, ut vides, iuxta alium atque alium orationis tenorem in nostra lingua in omnes ordines possunt referri. Alia enim formativas litteras habent rectas, alia obliquas. Meg gogijtatā ūtet, primi ordinis est. Meg gogijtata enghemet, secundi. Meg olete ūtet, terti. Meg olete enghemet, quarti. Ex ordine eorum verborum est, quod Hiffil ab Hebraeis diximus vocari, et hoc sequens פּאַספּיל, filele, quod quidam uno volens reddere verbo, aurisavit dixit. Cuius verbi vim cum Latinus sermo uno verbo exprimere commode nequeat, noster commodissime. Dicimus enim: Mit filelf? Nağonn foga filelni etc. Circumlocutione enim Latini utuntur, cum dicunt obsidere aures.

20

GENUS

Genera verborum sunt quinque.

	Activum
	Passivum
	Neutrum
	Deponens
25	Commune

Activum verbum est, quod desinit in o, et accepta r litteram format ex se passivum, ut lego, oluafom; legor, oluafatom.

Passivum verbum est, quod desinit in r, qua detracta redit rursus in activum, ut amor, ferettetem; amo, feretem.

30 Passiva verba et communia in nostro idiomate aucta una littera et syllaba, iuxta Graeci sermonis usum exeunt, ut amo, feretem; amor, ferettetem. Doceo, tanijtom; doceor, tanijtatom. Criminor illum, būntetem azt; criminor ab illo, būntettetem attul.

35 Neutrum est, quod in o desinit, ut activum, cui si r littera accedat, Latinum non est, ut sedeo, ūlōk.

Neutropassivum dicitur, quod partim neutri, partim passivi generis vocem habeat, ut gaudeo, ōrūlōk; gaudes, ōrūlf; gavisus sum, ōrūlik.

Deponens est, quod in r desinit, ut passivum, sed ea dempta, desinit esse Latinum, ut loquor, fōlok; sequor, kōuetek.

Commune est, quod in r desinit, ut passivum, et tum agentis, tum patientis in se includit significatione, ut criminor te, bũntetlek tighedet; criminor a te, bũntettetem te tũled.

NUMERUS

- 5 Numeri verborum sunt duo. Singularis, ut lego, oluafok.
Pluralis, ut legimus, oluafunk.

FIGURA

- Figurae verborum sunt duae. Simplex, ut lego, oluafom.
Composita, ut relego, megoluafom.

10 TEMPUS

- Tempora verborum sunt tria. Praesens, lego, oluafok.
Praeteritum, ut legi, oluafik.
Futurum, legam, oluafok iõuendõre.

PERSONA

- 15 Personae verborum sunt tres. Prima, lego, oluafok.
Secunda, ut legis, oluaff.
Tertia, legit, oluas.

CONIUGATIO

- 20 In verborum coniugationibus diligenter observet puer: verba in patrio nostro sermone iuxta aliam atque aliam orationis constructionem varie inflecti. Idque usu venire solet in verbis dumtaxat activis, non tamen in omnibus modis et temporibus. Nam verbum faciam diligi, ferettetlek ad Hiffil pertinet. Si ergo verbum sumas aut absolute aut transitive, iuxta variam eius cum aliis partibus syntaxim, propriam sibi et ab aliis eiusdem ordinis verbis diversam habebit inflexionem. Contingit autem id contra Graecae et Latinae linguae usum, nec id in una aut altera coniugatione, sed in omnibus. Nam hac quoque in re nostra lin-
- 25

13 oluafok – corr. ex ouafok

gua ad Hebraeam proxime accedit, in qua nominum et verborum inflexionibus pronomina adhibentur affixa, ratione quorum haec coniugandi in nostro sermone accidit varietas. Porro ut in nominum inflexionibus certae sunt litterae, quae vicem suppleant affixorum pronominis, ita et in verborum coniugationibus, ut
 5 supra in capitulo de pronomine ostendi. Ut autem res fiat dilucidior, de singulis ordine ponam paradigmata.

Amo absolute acceptum sic coniugatur.

	amo	feretek	amamus	feretünk
	amas	ferecéz	amatis	ferettek
10	amat	feret	amant	feretnek

Reliqua quoque eodem modo.

Idem verbum si construatur cum accusativo pronominis secundae personae, l litteram ante ultimam verbi asciscit syllabam, quae haud dubie affixorum pronominum vim obtinet.

15	amo te	feretlek	amamus	feretünk
	amas	ferecéz	amatis	ferettek
	amat	feret	amant	feretnek

Praeterito imperfecto

	amabam te	feretlek uala
20	amabas	ferecéz uala
	amabat	feret uala

Quod si idem verbum construatur aut cum nomine sive proprio sive appellativo, aut etiam pronomine accusativi casus tertiae personae, pro extrema littera k m obtinebit notam nimirum pronominum affixorum cum caeteris.

25	amo	feretem	amamus	feret'ük
	amas Petrum aut illum	fereted	amatis <Petrum aut illum>	feretitek
	amat	fereti	amant	feretik

Praeterito imperfecto

	amabam	feretem uala
30	amabas	fereted uala
	amabat	fereti uala

Nam quod superius diximus, nostrum sermonem vel citra personarum adiunctionem satis exprimere personas, id in verbis quoque huius ordinis verum est. Cum enim dico: Szeretlek, aut ſeretem, etiamsi nihil amplius addam, significantissime loquor. Includunt enim haec verba in se personas, quae sunt pronominum affixorum. Quia vero haec tanta varietas confusionem parere poterat, distinximus verba in suos ordines. Primus est absolutorum. Secundus transitivorum. Tertius passivorum. Quartus defectivorum.

<ORDO primus>

Paradigma verborum activorum absolutae formae

<CONIUGATIO prima>

INDICATIVO modo, tempore praesenti

Singularis		Pluralis	
amo	ſeretek	amamus	ſeretünk
amas	ſerecéz	amatis	ſerettek
15 amat	ſeret	amant	ſeretnek

Praeterito imperfecto

Singularis		Pluralis	
amabam	ſeretek	amabamus	ſeretünk
amabas	ſerecéz	amabatis	ſerettek
20 amabat	ſeret	amabant	ſeretnek

Praeterito perfecto

Singularis		Pluralis	
amavi	ſeretik	amavimus	ſeretink
amavisti	ſeretil	amavistis	ſeretitek
25 amavit	ſerete	amaverunt	ſeretinek

Praeterito plusquamperfecto

Singularis

	amaveram	ferettem	
	amaveras	ferettel	uala
5	amaverat	feretett	

Pluralis

	amaveramus	ferettünk	
	amaveratis	ferettetek	uala
	amaverant	ferettenek	

Futuro

Singularis

	amabo	feretek	
	amabis	ferecéz	iőuendőre
10	amabit	feret	

Pluralis

	amabimus	ferettünk	
	amabitis	ferettek	iőuendőre
	amabunt	feretnek	

Futurum exprimere nequimus, nisi circumloquamur, quae etiam circumlocutio distinguit inter personas et hoc ipsum tempus.

IMPERATIVO <modo, tempore praesenti>

Singularis

15			
	ama	feres	
	amet	feressen	

Pluralis

	amemus	feressünk	
	ametis	feressetek	
	ament	feressenek	

Futuro

Singularis

20			
	amato tu	feress te	iőuendőre
	amato ille	feressen az	

Pluralis

	amemus	feressünk	
	amatote	feressetek	<iőuendőre>
	amanto	feressenek	

OPTATIVO <modo,> tempore praesenti et praeterito imperfecto

Singularis

Pluralis

	amarem		feretnik		amaremus		feretnink
5	utinam amares	uayha	feretnil	utinam amaretis	uayha	feretnitek	
	amaret		feretne	amarent		feretninek	

Praeterito perfecto

Singularis

	amaverim		ferettem	
10	utinam amaveris	uayha	ferettel	ligen
	amaverit		feretett	

Pluralis

	amaverimus		ferettünk	
	utinam amaveritis	uayha	ferettetek	ligen
	amaverint		ferettenek	

15 Praeterito plusquamperfecto

Singularis

	amavissem		ferettem	
	utinam amavisses	uayha	ferettel	uolna
	amavisset		feretett	

20 Pluralis

	amavissemus		ferettünk	
	utinam amavissetis	uayha	ferettetek	uolna
	amavissent		ferettenek	

4 feretnil – corr. ex feretenil

Futuro

Singularis

5	utinam	amem ames amet	uayha	feresslek feress feressen	iouendöre
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Pluralis

	utinam	amemus ametis ament	uayha	feresslunk feressletek feresslenek	<iouendöre>
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10 CONIUNCTIVO modo, tempore praesenti

Singularis

Pluralis

	amem cum ames amet	mikoronn	feresslek feress feressen		amemus cum ametis ament	mikoronn	feresslunk feressletek feresslenek
--	--------------------------	----------	---------------------------------	--	-------------------------------	----------	--

15 Praeterito imperfecto

Singularis

Pluralis

	amarem cum amares amaret	mikoronn	feretnik feretnil feretne		amaremus cum amaretis amarent	mikoronn	feretnink feretnitek feretninek
--	--------------------------------	----------	---------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	----------	---------------------------------------

20 Praeterito perfecto

Singularis

	amaverim cum amaveris amaverit	mikoronn	ferettem ferettel feretett	ligen
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Pluralis

	amaverimus		ferettünk	
cum	amaveritis	mikoronn	ferettetek	ligen
	amaverint		ferettetnek	

5 Praeterito plusquamperfecto

Singularis

	amavissem		ferettem	
cum	amavisses	mikoronn	ferettel	uolna
	amavisset		feretett	

10 Pluralis

	amavissemus		ferettünk	
cum	amavissetis	mikoronn	ferettetek	uolna
	amavissent		ferettenek	

Futuro

15 Singularis

	amavero		feretendek	
cum	amaveris	mikoronn	feretendek	
	amaverit		feretend	

Pluralis

	amaverimus		feretendünk	
cum	amaveritis	mikoronn	feretendetek	
	amaverint		feretendenek	

INFINITIVO modo sine numeris et personis, tempore praesenti, et praeterito imperfecto. Amare, feretni.

25 Observet puer particulas in inflexionibus, quae tempora commodissime distinguunt. Uala, praeteriti imperfecti temporis, indicativi modi est. Ligen praeteriti perfecti optativi et coniunctivi modi.

Scholion: amaverim, ferettem ligen. Oll' údôt iegez ki el mult, ęs kirül bizónos kippenn meg emlekezni nem ügekezünk. Pilda: uayha ferettem ligen ualaha az iftent.

30

Scholion: amavissem, ferettem uolna. Ol' üdöt iegez, kirül bizonos kippenn ügekezünk meg emlekezni. Pilda: uayha iletemben ferettem uolna az iftent.

<SECUNDA coniugatio>

INDICATIVI praesens

5 Singularis

doceo	tanijtok
doce	tanijtaſ
docet	tanijt

Pluralis

docemus	tanijtunk
docetis	tanijtotok
docent	tanijtanak

Praeterito imperfecto

10 Singularis

docebam	tanijtok	
docebas	tanijtaſ	uala
docebat	tanijt	

Pluralis

docebamus	tanijtunk	
docebatis	tanijtotok	uala
docebant	tanijtanak	

Praeterito perfecto

15 Singularis

docui	tanijtk
docuisti	tanijtāl
docuit	tanijta

Pluralis

docuimus	tanijtānk
docuistis	tanijtātók
docuerunt	tanijtānak
vel docuere	

<TERTIA coniugatio>

20 INDICATIVI praesens

Singularis

lego	oluaſok
legis	oluaſſ
legit	oluas

Pluralis

legimus	oluaſunk
legitis	oluaſtok
legunt	oluaſnak

Praeterito imperfecto

Singularis

	legebam	oluafoċ	
	legebas	oluaſ	uala
5	legebat	oluas	

Pluralis

	legebamus	oluaſunk	
	legebatis	oluaſtok	uala
	legebant	oluaſnak	

Praeterito perfecto

Singularis

	legi	oluaſiċ
	legisti	oluaſāl
10	legit	oluaſa

Pluralis

	legimus	oluaſānk
	legistis	oluaſātōk
	legerunt	oluaſānak
	vel legere	

<QUARTA coniugatio>

INDICATIVI praesens

Singularis

15	audio	halgatōk
	audis	halgacćz
	audit	halgat

Et per contractionem

hallok
hallaſ
hall

Pluralis

	audimus	halgatunk
20	auditis	halgattok
	audiunt	halgatnak

Et per contractionem

hallunk
hallotok
hallanak

Praeterito imperfecto

Singularis

25	audiebam	halgatōk	
	audiebas	halgacćz	uala
	audiebat	halgat	

Et per contractionem

hallok	
hallaſ	uala
hall	

16 halgacćz – corr. ex halgaccz

Pluralis

	audiebamus	halgatunk		Et per contractionem	
	audiebatis	halgattok	uala	hallunk	
5	audiebant	halgatnak		hallotok	uala
				hallanak	

Praeterito perfecto

Singularis

	audivi	halgatik	Per contractionem
10	audivisti	halgatāl	hallik
	audivit	halgata	hallāl
			halla

Pluralis

	audivimus	halgatānk	Per contractionem
	audivistis	halgatātók	hallānk
15	audiverunt	halgatānak	hallātók
	vel audivere		hallānak

ORDO secundus, verborum transitivae formae cum affixis

<CONIUGATIO prima>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

20	Singularis		Pluralis	
	amo te	feretlek	amamus	feretűnk
	amas	ferecéz	amatis	ferettek
	amat	feret	amant	feretnek

<Praeterito imperfecto>

25	Singularis		Pluralis	
	amabam	feretlek	amabamus	feretűnk
	amabas	ferecéz	amabatis	ferettek
	amabat	feret	amabant	feretnek

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis

	amavi	feretilek
	amavisti	feretil
5	amavit	ferete

Pluralis

amavimus	feretink
amavistis	feretitek
amaverunt	feretinek
vel amavere	

<SECUNDA coniugatio>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis

	doceo	tanijtłak
10	doces	tanijtaŃ
	docet	tanijt

Pluralis

docemus	tanijtunk
docetis	tanijtotok
docent	tanijtanak

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis

	docebam	tanijtłak	
15	docebas	tanijtaŃ	uala
	docebat	tanijt	

Pluralis

docebamus	tanijtunk	
docebatis	tanijtotok	uala
docebant	tanijtanak	

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis

	docui	tanijtłak
20	docuisti	tanijtāl
	docuit	tanijta

Pluralis

docuimus	tanijtānk
docuistis	tanijtātōk
docuerunt	tanijtānak
vel docuere	

etc.

<TERTIA coniugatio>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis

	lego	oluaflak
5	legis	oluaflī
	legit	oluas

Pluralis

legimus	oluafunk
legitis	oluaftok
legunt	oluafnak

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis

	legebam	oluaflak	
10	legebas	oluaflī	uala
	legebat	oluas	

Pluralis

legebamus	oluafunk	
legebatis	oluaftok	uala
legebant	oluafnak	

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis

	legi	oluaflalak
15	legisti	oluaflāl
	legit	oluafla

Pluralis

legimus	oluaflānk
legistis	oluaflātok
legerunt vel legere	oluaflānak

etc.

<QUARTA coniugatio>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

20 Singularis

audio	halgatlak
audis	halgacéz
audit	halgat

Pluralis

audimus	halgatunk
auditis	halgattok
audiunt	halgatnak

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis

Pluralis

	audiebam	halgatlak		audiebamus	halgatunk	
	audiebas	halgacéz	uala	audiebatis	halgattok	uala
5	audiebat	halgat		audiebant	halgatnak	

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis

Pluralis

	audivi	halgatālak		audivimus		halgatānk
	audivisti	halgatāl		audivistis		halgatātók
10	audivit	halgata		audiverunt vel audivere		halgatānak

etc.

Vides I litteram cum reliquis in hoc verborum ordine perpetuo inseri ante ultimam verbi, ut constent ea, quae supra de affixorum pronominum natura disseruimus.

15 **ORDO secundus, transitivorum cum affixis pronominibus**

<CONIUGATIO prima>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis

Pluralis

	amo		feretem	amamus		ferett'ük
20	amas	Petrum illum	fereted	amatis	Petrum illum	feretitek
	amat		fereti	amant		feretik

8 halgatālak – corr. ex halgatātlak

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis

	amabam	feretem	
	amabas	fereted	uala
5	amabat	fereti	

Pluralis

	amabamus	ferettük	
	amabatis	feretitek	uala
	amabant	feretik	

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis

	amavi	feretim
	amavisti	feretid
10	amavit	feretę

Pluralis

	amavimus	feretök
	amavistis	feretetek
	amaverunt vel amavere	feretęk

etc.

<SECUNDA coniugatio>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis

15	doceo		tanijtom
	doces	Petrum illum	tanijtod
	docet		tanijt'a

Pluralis

	docemus		tanijt'uk
	docetis	Petrum illum	tanijt'atok
	docent		tanijt'ak

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis

20	docebam	tanijtom	
	docebas	tanijtod	uala
	docebat	tanijt'a	

Pluralis

	docebamus	tanijt'uk	
	docebatis	tanijt'atok	uala
	docebant	tanijt'ak	

9 feretetek – corr. ex feretetek

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis

	docui	tanijtām
	docuisti	tanijtād
5	docuit	tanijtā

Pluralis

docuimus	tanijtānk
docuistis	tanijtātok
docuerunt	tanijtāk

etc.

<TERTIA coniugatio>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis

10	lego		oluaŋom
	legis	hoc aut illud	oluaŋod
	legit		oluaŋā

Pluralis

legimus		oluaŋŋuk
legitis	hoc aut illud	oluaŋŋātok
legunt		oluaŋŋāk

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis

15	legebam	oluaŋom	
	legebas	oluaŋod	uala
	legebat	oluaŋā	

Pluralis

legebamus	oluaŋŋuk	
legebatis	oluaŋŋātok	uala
legebant	oluaŋŋāk	

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis

20	legi	oluaŋām
	legisti	oluaŋād
	legit	oluaŋā

Pluralis

legimus	oluaŋōk
legistis	oluaŋātok
legerunt	oluaŋāk
vel legere	

3 tanijtānk – corr. ex tanijtok

<QUARTA coniugatio>

<INDICATIVI praesens>

Singularis

5	audio		halgatom	Et per contractionem
	audis	hoc aut illud	halgatod	hallom
	audit		halgatt'a	hallod
				hall'a

Pluralis

10	audimus		halgatt'uk	Et per contractionem
	auditis	hoc aut illud	halgatt'atok	hall'uk
	audiunt		halgatt'ak	hall'atok
				hall'ak

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis

15	audiebam	halgatom		Et per contractionem
	audiebas	halgatod	uala	hallom
	audiebat	halgatt'a		hallod uala
				hall'a

Pluralis

20	audiebamus	halgatt'uk		Et per contractionem
	audiebatis	halgatt'atok	uala	hall'uk
	audiebant	halgatt'ak		hall'atok uala
				hall'ak

<Praeterito perfecto>

25 Singularis

	audivi	halgatām	Per contractionem
	audivisti	halgatād	hallām
	audivit	halgatā	hallād
			hallā

Pluralis

	audivimus	halgatonk	Per contractionem
	audivistis	halgatatok	hallonk
5	audiverunt	halgatak	hallātok
	vel audivere		hallāk

Et hic vides m cum caeteris potestate affixorum pronominum fungentibus verbis in coniugando perpetuo adiungi.

ORDO tertius, qui est passivorum

- 10 Passiva verba in nostro sermone formantur a verbis transitivis secundi ordinis littera t et syllaba te ante ultimam verbi syllabam inserta, ut Amo hunc aut illum, feretem. Amor, ferettetem. Advertat etiam puer non esse eam in passivorum verborum inflexione varietatem, quae erat in activorum verborum coniugationibus. Est enim passivorum inflexio uniformis.

15 <CONIUGATIO prima>

INDICATIVI praesens

Singularis

	amor	ferettetem
	amaris vel amare	ferettetel
20	amatur	ferettetik

Pluralis

	amamur	ferettetünk
	amamini	ferettetek
	amantur	ferettetnek

Praeterito imperfecto

Singularis

	amabar	ferettetem	
	amabaris vel amabare	ferettetel	uala
25	amabatur	ferettetik	

Pluralis

	amabamur	ferettetünk	
	amabamini	ferettetek	uala
	amabantur	ferettetnek	

10 formantur – corr. ex formatur

Praeterito perfecto

Singularis

	sum	ŕerettetim	
amatus	es	ŕerettetel	uolt
5	est	ŕerettetek	

vel

Pluralis

	sumus	ŕerettetink	
amati	estis	ŕerettetitek	uolt
	sunt	ŕerettetinek	

Singularis

	fui	ŕerettetem	
amatus	fuisti	ŕerettetel	uolt
10	fuit	ŕerettetett	

Pluralis

	fuiumus	ŕerettetũnk	
amati	fuistis	ŕerettetetek	uolt
	fuerunt	ŕerettetenek	

Praeterito plusquamperfecto

Singularis

	eram	ŕerettetem	
amatus	eras	ŕerettetel	uala, uolt
15	erat	ŕerettetett	

vel

Pluralis

	eramus	ŕerettetũnk	
amati	eratis	ŕerettetek	uala, uolt
	erant	ŕerettetnek	

Singularis

	fueram	ŕerettetem	
amatus	fueras	ŕerettetel	uolt
20	fuerat	ŕerettetett	

Pluralis

	fueramus	ŕerettetũnk	
amati	fueratis	ŕerettetek	uolt
	fuerant	ŕerettetnek	

Futuro

Singularis

	amabor	ŕerettetem	
	amaberis	ŕerettetel	iõuendõre
25	amabitur	ŕerettetik	

Pluralis

	amabimur	ŕerettetũnk	
	amabimini	ŕerettetek	iõuendõre
	amabuntur	ŕerettetnek	

IMPERATIVO

<Praesenti>

Singularis

5 amare feretteşel
ametur ferettesfik

Pluralis

amemur feretteşünk
amemini feretteşetek
amentur feretteşenek

Futuro

Singularis

10 amator tu feretteşel te iöuendöre
amator ille ferettesfik az

Pluralis

amemur feretteşünk
amaminor <feretteşetek> iöuendöre
amantor feretteşenek

OPTATIVO

<Praesenti>

Singularis

15 amarer ferettetnim
utinam amareris uayha ferettetnil
 vel amare
 amaretur ferettetneq

Pluralis

20 amaremur ferettetnink
utinam amaremini uayha ferettetnitek
 amarentur ferettetninek

Praeterito perfecto et plusquamperfecto

Singularis

25 essem ferettettem
utinam amatus esses uayha ferettettel uolna
 esset ferettetett

Pluralis

utinam	amati	essemus essetis essent	uayha	ferettettünk ferettettek ferettettek	uolna
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5 vel

Singularis

utinam	amatus	fuissem fuisset fuisset	uayha	<feretue>	uoltam uoltal uolt	uolna
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10 Pluralis

utinam	amati	fuissemus fuissetis fuisset	uayha	<feretue>	uoltunk uoltatok uoltanak	uolna
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Futuro

15 Singularis

utinam	amer ameris vel amere ameretur		uayha	feretteſsem feretteſſél feretteſſik	iõuendõre
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Pluralis

20 utinam	amemur amemini amentur		uayha	feretteſſünk feretteſſetek feretteſſenek	iõuendõre
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CONIUNCTIVO

<Praesenti>

25 Singularis

cum	amer ameris vel amere ametur	mikoron	feretteſsem feretteſſel feretteſſik
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Pluralis

	amemur		feretteffünk
cum	amemini	mikoronn	feretteffetek
	amentur		feretteffenek

5 Praeterito imperfecto

Singularis

	amararer		ferettetnim
cum	amareris	mikoronn	ferettetnil
	vel amarere		
10	ameretur		ferettetnek

Pluralis

	amaremur		ferettetnink
cum	amaremini	mikoronn	ferettnitek
	amarentur		ferettetninek

15 Praeterito perfecto

Singularis

		sim		ferettettem	
cum	amatus	sis	mikoronn	ferettettel	ligen
		sit		ferettetett	

20 Pluralis

		simus		ferettettünk	
cum	<amati>	sitis	mikoronn	ferettettetek	ligen
		sint		ferettettenek	

vel

25 Singularis

		fuerim			lüttem	
cum	amatus	fueris	mikoronn	<feretue>	lüttil	ligen
		fuerit			lütt	

27 lüttil – corr. ex lütt

Pluralis

cum	<amati>	fuerimus fueritis fuerint	mikoronn	<feretue>	lüttünk lüttetek lüttenek	ligen
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5 Praeterito plusquamperfecto

Singularis

cum	amatus	essem esses esset	mikoronn	ferettetem ferettettél ferettetett	uolna
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10 Pluralis

cum	amati	essemus essetis essent	mikoronn	ferettettünk ferettettetek ferettettenek	uolna
-----	-------	------------------------------	----------	--	-------

vel

15 Singularis

cum	amatus	fuisses fuisset	mikoronn	<feretue>	uoltal uolt	uolna
-----	--------	--------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	-------

Pluralis

20	cum	amati	fuissemus fuissetis fuissent	mikoronn	<feretue>	uoltunk uoltatok uoltanak	uolna
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Futuro

Singularis

25	cum	amatus	ero eris erit	mikoronn	ferettetendem ferettetendel ferettetendik
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Pluralis

30	cum	amati	erimus eritis erint	mikoronn	ferettetendünk ferettetendetek ferettetendenek
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vel

Singularis

cum amatus
fuero
fueris
fuerit

mikoronn <feretue>
lendek
lendeſ
lend

5 Pluralis

cum amati
fuerimus
fueritis
fuerint

mikoronn <feretue>
lendũnk
lendetek
lendenek

INFINITIVO

10 Amari, ferettetni

ORDO quartus, qui est verborum defectivorum

INDICATIVI praesens

Singularis

15 sum
es
est
uágok
uág
uagon

Pluralis

sumus
estis
sunt
uágunk
uattok
uadnak

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis

20 eram
eras
erat
ualik
ualal
uala

Pluralis

eramus
eratis
erant
ualank
ualatok
ualanak

<Praesenti perfecto>

Singularis

25 fui
fuisti
fuit
uoltam
uoltal
uolt

Pluralis

fuius
fuistis
fuerunt vel fuere
uoltunk
uoltatok
uoltanak

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis

fueram uoltam
 fueras uoltal uala
 5 fuerat uolt

Pluralis

fueramus uoltunk
 fueratis uoltatok uala
 fuerant uoltanak

Formatur enim ex fui et eram; fueram.

Futuro

Singularis

10 ero lifek
 eris lisf
 erit lifen

Pluralis

erimus lifunk
 eritis liftek
 erunt lifnek

IMPERATIVO

<Praesenti>

Singularis

15 sis lig
 sit ligen

Pluralis

simus legunk
 sitis legetek
 sint legenek

Futuro

Singularis

20 esto tu lig te
 esto ille legen az

Pluralis

simus legunk
 estote legetek
 sint legenek

OPTATIVO

<Praesenti>

Singularis

Pluralis

5	utinam	essem esses esset	uayha	uolnik uolnal uolna	utinam	essemus essetis essent	uayha	uolnank uolnatok uolnanak
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<Praeterito>

Singularis

10	utinam	fuissem fuisses fuisset	uayha	uoltam uoltal uolt	uolna
----	--------	-------------------------------	-------	--------------------------	-------

Pluralis

15	utinam	fuisseumus fuissetis fuissent	uayha	uoltunk uoltatok uoltanak	uolna
----	--------	-------------------------------------	-------	---------------------------------	-------

Futuro

Singularis

Pluralis

20	utinam	sim sis sit	uayha	legek lig legen	utinam	simus sitis sint	uayha	legunk legetek legenek
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CONIUNCTIVO

<Praesenti imperfecto>

Singularis

Pluralis

25	cum	sim sis sit	mikoronn	legek lig legen	cum	simus sitis sint	mikoronn	legunk legetek legenek
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<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis

Pluralis

	essem		uolnik		essemus		uolnank
5	cum esses	mikoronn	uolnal	cum	essetis	mikoronn	uolnatok
	esset		uolna		essent		uolnanak

<Praesenti perfecto>

Singularis

	fuerim		lüttem		
10	cum fueris	mikoronn	lüttil	ligen	
	fuerit		lütt		

Pluralis

	fuerimus		lüttünk		
	cum fueritis	mikoronn	lüttetek	ligen	
	fuerint		lüttenek		

15 Praeterito plusquamperfecto

Singularis

	fuissem		uoltam		
	cum fuisses	mikoronn	uoltal	uolna	
	fuisset		uolt		

20 Pluralis

	fuissemus		uoltünk		
	cum fuissetis	mikoronn	uoltatok	uolna	
	fuissent		uoltanak		

9 lüttil – corr. ex lütt

Futuro

Singularis

Pluralis

		fuero		lendeķ		fuerimus		lendũķ
	cum	fueris	mikoronń	lendeķ		fueritis	mikoronń	lendetek
5		fuerit		lend		fuerint		lendenek

INFINITIVO

<Praesenti> Esse, lenni.

Praeterito perfecto et plusquamperfecto: fuisse, lũtt lenni.

10 VOLO verbum anomalum ad primum activorum ordinem refertur et secundum.

INDICATIVI praesens

Singularis

Pluralis

	volo	akarok	akarlak	volumus	akarunk	akariuk
	vis	akarķ	akarod	vultis	akartok	akariātok
15	vult	akar	akaria	volunt	akarnak	akariāk

<Praeterito imperfecto>

Singularis

	volebam	akarok	akarlak	
	volebas	akarķ uala	akarod	uala
20	volebat	akar	akaria	

Pluralis

	volebamus	akarunk	akariuk	
	volebatis	akartok uala	akariatok	uala
25	volebant	akarnak	akariak	

19 akarod – corr. ex akarok

<Praeterito perfecto>

Singularis			Pluralis		
	volui	akarik	akarālak etc.	voluimus	akarok
	voluisti	akaral		voluistis	akarātok
5	voluit	akara		voluerunt vel voluere	akarāk

<V. ADVERBIUM>

ADVERBIUM est pars orationis, quae adiecta verbo significationem eius explanat atque implet. Az Befidhez ualo az fobefidnek egg rife mell' az Befidhez uettetuinn az ű iecczifit iobbann ki mağarazza es bè tölti.

5

Accidentia adverbii

Adverbio accidunt tria: significatio, comparatio et figura.

<SIGNIFICATIO>

SIGNIFICATIONUM adverbiorum species puer ex Donato petat. Particula penig adverbium est optandi in nostro sermone, qua pro autem, kedig vel kediglenn (utroque enim modo loquimur) vulgus imperitum solet uti. Dicimus enim: opto, quod adveneris; penig el iüttél etc. Neque enim est adverbium huius ordinis apud Latinos, quo nativam huius particulae significationem exprimere possis. Quemadmodum enim apud Latinos sunt quaedam particulae indeclinabilem orationis partium, quae apud nos voce carent; ita et contra sunt in nostra
15 lingua, quae Latinam vocem non habent.

COMPARATIO

Adverbia comparantur tribus gradibus comparisonis. Positivo, ut docte, bôlczen. Comparativo, ut doctius, bôlczebbenn. Superlativo, ut doctissime, annāl es bôlczebbenn, auag ighen bôlczen.

20

FIGURA

Adverbiorum figurae sunt duae. Simplex, ut prudenter, bôlczen. <Composita, ut> Imprudenter, bôlczefig nélkül.

<VI. PARTICIPIUM>

PARTICIPIUM est pars orationis partem capiens nominis et verbis. Recipit enim a nomine genera et casus, a verbo autem tempora et significationes, ab utroque numerum et figuram. Az félriß uiuð az ßobefidnek éggik riße mell' az
5 Newnek ęs az Ighinek égg rißit uifi el. Mert az Newtül Nemet ęs Eßetet uifen az Ighitül kediglenn üdököt ęs Iecczifeket. Mind az kettötül Szāmot ęs Ābra-
zatot.

Accidentia participii

Participio accidunt sex, quae genus, casus, tempus, significatio, numerus et
10 figura.

GENUS

Genera participiorum sunt quattuor: masculinum, ut hic lectus; femininum, ut haec lecta; neutrum, ut hoc lectum; omne, ut hic et haec et hoc legens, iraf-
oluaßo.

15

CASUS

Casus participiorum sunt sex: nominativus, genitivus, dativus, accusativus, vocativus, ablativus.

TEMPUS

Tempora participiorum sunt tria: praesens, praeteritum et futurum.

20

SIGNIFICATIO

Significationes participiorum trahunt a verbis, a quibus descendunt. Alia est enim significatio activa, alia passiva, alia neutra, alia deponens, alia communis. Activam significationem habent participia, quae a verbis activis descendunt. Passivam, quae a passivis. Neutram, quae a neutris etc. De quibus Donatus co-
25 piose.

6 üdököt – corr. ex üdôtök

NUMERUS

Numeri participiorum sunt duo: singularis, hic legens, az irafoluafo; pluralis, ut hi legentes, az irafoluafofok.

FIGURA

- 5 Figurae participiorum sunt duae: simplex, ut legens; composita, ut negligens.

DECLINATIO

- 10 Leges declinationis tertiae, quia mittit genitivum singularem in is, et dativum in i, ut legens, legentis, legenti. Cum participiorum declinatio nihil differat a nominum declinatione, unum tantum inflexionum participiorum paradigma hic subjiciemus. Reliquas ex Donato puer facile discet.

Singulariter

	Nominativus	hic et haec et hoc	legens	az irafoluafo
	Genitivus	huius	legentis	az irafoluafoę
15	Dativus	huic	legenti	az irafoluafoonak
	Accusativus	hunc et hanc et hoc	legentem	az irafoluafofot
	Vocativus	o	legens	o irafoluafo
	Ablativus	ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc	legente vel legenti	az irafoluafofotul

20 Pluraliter

	Nominativus	hi et hae et haec	legentes	
	Genitivus	horum et harum et horum	legentia legentum vel legentium	az irafoluafofok
25	Dativus	his	legentibus	az irafoluafofokę az irafoluafofoknak
	Accusativus	hos et has et haec	legentes	
	Vocativus	o	legentia legentes	az irafoluafofokot
30	Ablativus	ab his	et legentia legentibus	<o> irafoluafofok az irafoluafofoktul

Complexi sumus eam grammaticae partem, quae declinabiles orationis continet partes, in qua adeo nihil est, ut quisquam in nostra desideret lingua, ut hoc ipso, quod ad inflexiones attinet et nominum et verborum, omnes omnium linguas facile exsuperet. Est enim regulatissima, ut vocant, non minus, quam
5 una ex primariis illis Hebraea, Graeca et Latina. Quo iniquior sum illis, qui hanc utpote indignam, qua homines utantur, non contempserunt modo, verum etiam linguam linguae virulentia conspurcare veriti non sunt. Qua re non nobis solum, verum etiam Deo, qui linguarum autor est, iniuriam intulere. Et hac
10 γλωττομαχίαν in se, indignissime diu nostra lingua pertulit, quam nostri ab hac virulenta violentia facile potuissent tueri, si modo eius defensionem voluissent suscipere. Quid enim indignius Christianis maxime, quam omisso vero linguae usu, serpentium in morem linguas in linguam, nihil commheritam, acuerre, ac venenum, quod mox in illam evomas, sub labiis occultare? Quin et nobis non secus accidit, quam illis, qui ingentem intra parietes privatos thesaurum
15 reconditum habent quidem, verum illo, licet sint tenuis fortunae, frui nequeunt, cum ignorent, ubi locorum sit defossus. Habuimus thesaurum hunc linguae patriae hactenus absconditum, quem nunc primum repertum eruimus, in lucemque proferimus, quo si frui non recusaverimus, brevi (ut spero et opto) ex inopibus divites evademus abunde. Nescio enim, qui fit, ut nobis nostra etiam praeclara
20 quaeque interdum sordeant, cum aliis gentibus sua etiam humilia placeant arideantque. Hoc re ipsa indignum sane erat, illud, quis non summe detestetur, quod interdum non solum nostram negligimus linguam et alienam discimus, sed eas etiam, quibus omnes bonae litterae sunt proditae.

<VII. CONIUNCTIO>

CONIUNCTIO est pars orationis annectens ordinansque sententiam. Az egg-be foglalas az fobefidnek eggik rifle mell' az befidnek ertelmit eggbe ragast'a, es eggbe ferzi.

5

Coniunctionis accidentia

Coniunctioni accidunt tria. Potestas, figura, ordo.

POTESTAS

Potestatis coniunctionum quinque species. Sunt enim aut copulativae, aut disiunctivae, aut expletivae, aut causales, aut rationales, ut in Donato.

- 10 Copulativa coniunctio est in nostro sermone es, qua et in scribendo, et quoque in pronunciando quidam vitiose utuntur. Nunc enim primam huius partis orationis litteram nempe e absorbent, nunc i mutant. Exemplum primi fuerit: Respondit et dixit, Felele 'f monda. Secundi: Itē et vos in vineam meam, Meñnetek el tū is. Scribendum enim est et proferendum: felele es monda. Item Meñnetek el tū ef. Quod si
15 ob crebrum vocalium concursum praedictam litteram e in pronunciando obscurare volumus, optimum erit Graecorum more id per apostrophen facere: felele 'f monda; nec sequentis dictionis corpus postrema huius coniunctionis litteram f onerare, atque adeo ipsam penitus corrumpere. Monda vox est patria integra ac significans; fmon-
20 da corrupta, ac omni prorsus significatione carens. Simile est iudicium de sequenti voce: sincz et aliis quibusdam, qua vulgus utitur pro eo, quod est ef nincz, quae etiam scribi potest modo iam dicto: 'f nincz. Dissimile: de fem. Nam hac voce nostri utun-
25 tur composita perinde ac Latini; nec quod si seiunctim utamur, dicimus: et non, es nem. In qua compositione primae, ut vides, harum orationis partium litterae e et n absorbentur penitus. Quin et ultima interdum m scilicet. Cuius rei exemplum se-
quens oratio subministrabit. Nec hoc, nec illud feceris. Se ezt, se azt, ne teged etc.

FIGURA

Figurae coniunctionum duae: simplex, ut nam; composita, ut namque.

ORDO

- 30 Coniunctionum tres ordines. Sunt enim aut praepositivae coniunctiones, ut at ac ast; aut subiunctivae, ut que, ne, ve; aut communes, ut ergo, ideo, igitur.

<VIII. PRAEPOSITIO>

PRAEPOSITIO est pars orationis, quae praeposita aliis partibus in oratione significationem earum aut implet aut mutat aut minuit. Az elöllueto az fobefidnek egg rife mell' az egéb rifeeknek elötte uettetuinn az fobefid, azoknak ű
5 iecczilít auag be tölti, auag el ualtoftat'ra, auag meg külflebbijti.

Accidens praepositionis

Praepositio unum tantum habet accidens, nempe casum. Casus autem sunt duo. Accusativus et ablativus.

Praepositiones accusativi casus sunt: ad, apud, ante, adversum, cis, citra,
10 circum, circa, contra, erga, extra, inter, intra, infra, iuxta, ob, pone, per, prope, propter, secundum, post, trans, praeter, supra, circiter, usque, secus, penes.

Praepositiones casus ablativi sunt: a, ab, abs, cum, coram, clam, de, e, ex, pro, prae, palam, sine, absque, tenus.

Praepositiones utriusque casus sunt: in, sub, super, subter.

15 Praepositiones inseparabiles sunt: di, dis, re, se, an, con, o.

Exempla singularium in Donato.

Praepositiones inseparabiles in nostro sermone sunt particulae el, meg, le, fel, ala, et si quae sunt his similes, ut dimitto, el boczatom; occido, megölm, ascendo, fel megek; descendo, lefallok auag ala megek. Ac propterea non sunt
20 in scribendo a verbis separandae. Habentque eandem fere vim in nostra lingua, quam πάλιν in Graeca. Addunt enim verbis, quibus associantur, ἐπιτάσιν, hoc est intentionem et vehementiam, ut in his et similibus orationibus cernere est: Mitto te, boczatlak tighedet. Dimitto te, el boczatlak tighedet. Caedo te, öllek tighedet. Occido te, meg öllek tighedet.

25 Praepositiones, quae verbis coniungi non possunt, sunt apud et penes. Illudque non est omittendum, quod praepositiones in nostro sermone non semper praepo-
nuntur reliquis orationum partibus, sed nonnunquam postponuntur, ut In illo tempore, az űdöben. In domo, az hazban. In agro, az mezönn etc. Praepo-
nuntur his: exeo, kimegek, Intro, be megek; descendo, lefallok etc.

<IX. INTERIECTIO>

INTERIECTIO est pars orationis significans mentis affectum voce incognita. Az közbe utes az föbefidnek egg riße mell' lileknek indulatt'at iecçi elmeretlen foual.

5

Accidens interiectionis

Interiectioni accidit unum tantum, significatio scilicet.

Significatio interiectionum in quadruplici est differentia. Aut enim per hanc postremam orationis partem laeticiam mentis significamus, ut Euax, haija; aut dolorem, ut Heu, jaj; aut admirationem, ut Pape, aa, ee; aut metum, ut Atat, im

10 lafs, lafs, lafs.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

23, 4–5 De nova [...] imprimendi arte

Sylvester was convinced that the first book in Hungary was printed in Sárvár-Újsziget. He did not know about his predecessors. We know two publications of Andreas Hess's press in Buda from 1473. There was a typographer – supposedly in Buda – also between 1477 and 1480 who is called “the printer of Confessionale” on the basis of one of his publications. In 1530, books were printed in Szeben (Sibiu, Rumania) as well, in Lukas Trapoldner's workshop. In 1539, in the year of the publication of *Grammatica Hungarolatina*, several works were issued in Johannes Honterus's press in Brassó (Braşov, Rumania). Apart from these, the earlier pressworks with Hungarian elements were mostly prepared in Cracow and Vienna.

23, 4 beneficio principis nostri

The press was equipped with the support of the “princeps”, the landlord of Sárvár, Tamás Nádasdy. The preparations started in 1536. To lead the workshop, Nádasdy employed a German printer, Johannes Strutius (Johann Strauss). Strutius arrived in Sárvár in 1538. Sylvester observed his activity with continuous suspicion – not without reason.

23, 6 in hoc ludo

Sylvester turns to his own students. Nádasdy also had an elementary school built, which he consigned Sylvester to lead. Melanchthon, in Wittenberg, was also informed about the school by Mátyás Dévai Bíró (see also 53, 16). In his letter to Nádasdy on 9th October 1537, he thoroughly appreciates the significance of the new institution (*Corpus Reformatorum*, ed. Carolus Gottlieb BRETSCHEIDER, Heinrich Ernst BINDSEIL, I–XXVIII, Halle, 1834–1860; III, 417–418.). In the same letter, he recommends Dévai and Sylvester to Nádasdy's benevolence.

23, 11 duci

Sylvester's patron, Tamás Nádasdy (1498–1562) was a politician and statesman of great reputation. He got his humanist education in Padova, Bologna, Rome, and Vienna. From 1524, he was secretary of chancery in Buda, in Lajos II's court, from 1525, he was a royal councilor. He was a member of the Erasmian circle of the humanists in Buda. After the battle of Mohács (1526), where King Lajos II died, the major part of Hungary fell under Turkish domination. Part of the Hungarian noblemen chose János Szapolyai, the Transylvanian voivod to be the king. Other noblemen chose Ferdinand Habsburg, the Austrian archduke, for the Hungarian crown. Nádasdy visited Ferdinand on their behalf and had a significant role in his coronation. As a reward for his service, he was appointed commander of the Buda castle. In 1529, the Turkish army occupied Buda, Nádasdy was captured. Soliman gave him to Szapolyai who pardoned him in return for his fidelity oath. For his service, he received important territories in Transylvania and East Hungary. In 1532, he married Orsolya Kanizsai; whose dowry brought him territories in West Hungary. In 1533, he returned to Ferdinand's side. He was the lord lieutenant of Vas county from 1534. He accepted Sylvester into his service in May 1534 at his castle in Sárvár upon the recommendation of the prebend of Eger, Tamás Mindszenti. Later he climbed to higher and higher offices: from 1537, he was viceroy of Croatia and Slavonia, from 1540 lord chief justice, from 1554 palatine.

23, 12 Neanesi

Sárvár has been a settlement in West Hungary since medieval times. It was also mentioned as Újsziget, Naenesus is its Hellenistic name. It lies next to the river Rába and the Gyöngyös stream. Indeed, in the 16th century it was an island still surrounded by wild waters. The Kanizsai family's territory, it came under Nádasdy's authority in 1532 as part of Orsolya's dowry.

25, 6 Ad Theodorum

Theodor (Tódor) was János Sylvester's son

25, 11 schola – see also 23, 6

25, 12 in urbe – see also 23, 12

25, 13 princeps – see also 23, 11

25, 14 insula see also 23, 12

27, 3–4 Novum Testamentum

Sylvester's translation of the New Testament was completed in 1541 in the press of Sárvár-Újsziget. As far as we know, this is the first complete Hungarian New Testament. The Hungarian version of several parts of the Bible existed in the medieval hand-written codexes; the most famous being the four gospels of the Munich codex (1466). We do not know if the whole Bible was translated. Erasmus's Greek–Latin edition and his comments were succeeded by his Hungarian followers. Benedek Komjáthy translated Saint Paul's letters (Cracow, 1533), Gábor Pesti the four gospels (Vienna, 1536). We know from one of Sylvester's letters to Nádasdy (24th June 1536) that by this time he was ready with the major part of the work.

27, 5 προπαιδεύματα

Sylvester considered *Grammatica Hungarolatina* a prestudy. As he thoroughly explains in the following, he intended the elementary language knowledge as a foundation for the later, higher level studies. At the same time, in parallel with translating the New Testament, the grammar could have been a prestudy for him as well and a useful exercise in fixing the language rules. (See also the preface of the present edition, page 8.)

27, 28 Fabius

Sylvester praises the statements connected to grammar of the first author referred to, Quintilianus. Until the age of humanism, Marcus Fabius Quintilianus (c. 35–c. 96) was a classic authority not only on rhetoric, but also grammar. The two disciplines were closely related in the minds of people in earlier times. According to the ideas of antiquity, the grammarian is not only an expert of linguistic forms and structures but also a scholar of poetic texts. This was reflected both in Greek and Latin works. Hellenistic philology covered all the elements of studying texts. Dionysios Thrax's activity is also especially important for the effect he had. He unambiguously belonged to the Alexandrian philology tradition. In his definition, grammar is the practical study of what poets and writers generally say.

In the Roman theoretic literature, the science of correct language use and text interpretation appears together as the grammarians' task, for the first time, in Varro's works: "docte scribere legereque et erudite intellegere probareque" (*De lingua Latina*, 45–44 B.C.).

In Quintilianus's works, it is clear that grammar and rhetoric are in connection but these two fields are already distinct as well. According to *Institutio oratoria*, the sciences of appropriate speaking (*scientia recte loquendi*, I. 4–7) and poetic narration (*enarratio poetarum*, I. 8.) belong to the scope of grammar. The three virtues of rhetorical speech are: *emendata*, *dilucida*, *ornata*. The first virtue is accomplished by *latinitas*. This is discussed in the grammatic part significantly leaning on Aristotle, the stoic, and Dionysios Thrax. However, explaining the rules of clear and ornate speech is not the grammarian's task, but the rhetorist's; the rhetorical books of *Institutio* discuss this. Thus, literary criticism is separate from grammar.

28, 6 *principe meo* – see also 23, 11

28, 8 *Neanesi* – see also 28, 8

30, 24 *Diomedis grammatici*

Diomedes, who is mentioned by Sylvester several times, was working not long after Donatus. Between the two authors, the grammar history mentions Charisus whose *Ars grammatica* (around 360–370) follows Donatus according to the generally accepted views, whereupon Diomedes continues the example. Diomedes's *Ars Grammatica* was probably born around 370–380. Compared to other similar works, the research firmly states that Diomedes was a compiler, but he created such a precious synthesis of the diverse grammatical trends of his age, that he could almost be considered an original author. His work – just like Donatus's system, *Ars minor* and *maior* – consists of two levels of varying difficulty. The first one explains the most elementary information. The second presumes knowledge of the first, is built upon it, and develops it further. The connection between the grammatical knowledge and the analyzation of literary texts is obvious. The final aim of the work is to promote the analyzation of literary texts. It defines the ideas with which one can identify the stylistic means used by the writers in their works.

Sylvester most often mentions Donatus. Throughout the centuries, the master's name was synonymous with Latin grammar. He lived in the 4th century, he instructed Saint Jerome and also perhaps his later critic, Servius. He wrote criticisms on the works of Terence and Virgil.

Upon a pedagogic consideration, Donatus divided the teaching of Latin grammar into two parts: *Ars minor* and *Ars maior*. *Ars minor* is a brief, elementary-level summary, an extract from the more extensive *Ars maior*. Its cue is the "octo partes orationis". The work makes pupils practise their main particulars and inflections with questions and answers.

Ars maior was used on a higher level of education, and it consists of three parts. The first one is the detailed phonetics, that is the discussion of letters, syllables, metrical feet, stresses, punctuation marks. The second part is syntax, the description of the eight parts of speech. The third part concerns the values and errors of speech. Its discussion is ambitious, its style is clear and picturesque. There are only a few definitions and it illuminates the terms demonstrated with examples. Donatus fails to cite his references, but the difficult questions are explained at the end of each part.

According to traditional opinion, *Ars maior* is simply the elaboration of the grammatical tradition developed during antiquity. The role of the dialectics of stoicism is especially important. Recent research calls attention to the features that go beyond tradition and names those authors which Donatus followed in providing a new alternative comparable to Dionysios Thrax. Quintilianus belongs here, too.

The first promoter of Donatus's success was Servius who respected the master as "Grammaticus urbis Romae". Donatus's work was commented upon by many people in the 5th and 6th century. In the 6th century, Priscianus used Donatus as a source and at the same time separated himself from him. Donatus meant the compendium of grammar education also during the Carolingian renaissance. From the Carolingian age, the earliest documentation is a comment on Donatus written by a monk before the 7th century.

Donatus's fame started to fade in the 7th century. Other works became well-known, especially extracts of Priscianus's monumental work. At the end of the Carolingian age, after 1100, *Ars minor* and *Ars maior* were separated and no longer used together. Until the 15th century, only *Ars minor* was used in elementary education with a lot of amendments and changes, while in higher level education, *Ars maior* was displaced by Priscianus. Its phonology and morphology were more detailed than those of Donatus; and in addition, its 17 or 18 books contained a syntax. The third part of Donatus's *Ars maior*, concerning values and errors, enjoyed continued use as an independent work because there was no equivalent of it in Priscianus's work.

Donatus was rediscovered by the humanists and his work became the role model of classic Latin grammar from the middle of the 15th century. Its versions containing amendments in vulgar languages played an important role in the development of the grammars of folk languages. (See more: the connecting entries in the bibliography.)

37, 28 Priscianus

The author worked in the 6th century, but was forced to leave his homeland, Caesarea (Tenez) because of his religious ideas. He settled in Constantinople, where he studied and later taught grammar. First he wrote three smaller works (*De figuris numerorum*, *De metris fabularum Terentii*, *Praeexercitamina*). His monumental summary, *Institutionum grammaticarum libri XVIII* (526–527), is the longest elaboration of Latin grammar, after which he wrote further works.

The most important innovation of *Institutiones* is the detailed discussion of syntax, which was briefly touched upon earlier by Gellius. This work by Priscianus has no rhetorical-stylistic chapters. It consists of three major parts. The 1st and 2nd books discuss phonetics and everything possible within the combinations of sounds. The precise discussion of the parts of speech lasts from the end of the 2nd book to the end of the 16th book. The last two chapters contain syntax, in Latin *constructio*.

Priscianus determined a functional method in syntax for the first time, but when he used it on direct examples, these examples compelled him to alter his own original system. The augmentation of the diverse categories was meant to balance the rigidity of the original system, which basically did not satisfy the new method. In the end, Priscianus stopped augmenting the ideas and explaining the examples, altogether. Practice meant an endless difficulty, and it seemed to exclude any standard explanation. The final and fatal contradiction of Priscianus's work is seen in the fact that, while on the one hand he was the first to give a detailed syntactic analysis within the frame of a descriptive work, on the other hand he came into conflict with his own original rational requirements during the discussion.

The great work was not arranged uniformly. The chapters on syntax were arranged in a shorter form as *Constructio* or *Priscianus minor*; the rest as *Priscianus maior* with comments and explanations. According to the concordant judgements of science, the period of antique grammar was closed with *Institutiones*; a summarizing work and an end point. Priscianus's heritage belongs to the history of both medieval grammar and logic.

39, 4 Schytae

Schytiā's inhabitants. See the next note!

39, 5 Schytia

The northern shore of the Black Sea (Pontus Euxinus), between the Don (Tanaïs) and the Low Danube (Ister) with the neighboring territories. The war-like tribes belonging to the Iranian language family and living here between the 8th century B.C. and the 3rd century A.D. were called the Schyts in the literature of the Mediterranean civilizations, mostly in that of the Greeks, and their homeland was called Schytia. Antique and medieval authors usually used this name for the steppes of Eurasia and their nomadic people. Based on their Latin sources, the medieval Hungarian history writers (Anonymus, Simon Kézai) considered the territories of Maeotis (Sea of Azov) and Tanaïs and the lands west of them to be Schytia; and their inhabitants were regarded as the common ancestors of the Magyars and the Huns. In the time of humanism, the area and its inhabitants were interpreted in an even larger sense. In a popular manual, the following can be read for example: "Scythia ampla et barbara regio septentrionalis ab India ad Germaniam porrecta, ab uno latere pontum, ab altero rhyphaeos montes habens, hinc scythicus." (Hermannus Torrentinus, *Elucidarius poeticus continens historias, poeticas, fabulas, insulas, regiones, urbes, fluvios, montesque insigniores, atque huiusmodi alia, omnibus adolescentibus in poesi versantibus oppido quam necessarius*, Coloniae, 1529, 17v).

41, 3–5 Erumpunt passim... Nos

The source of the quotation cannot be found in antique literature in the poems after which "Nos" is signed instead of a classic author's name. These lines are probably Syvester's own creations; it is also possible that they are the translations of the calendar poems or other Hungarian texts. (See more in BARTÓK 2002, ItK, 485–501.)

43, 5 Lenobathes

It never occurs in classical Latin literature. Supposedly, it is a Latinized expression derived from the Greek ληνός ('grape extruding vat') and βαθύς ('deep') meaning 'deep grape extruding vat'.

44, 10 in Enchyridio piarum precationum

Based on the Latin name, we must think of a booklet that contains gracious prayers, a songbook or a prayerbook, for example. At present, from the time before the publication of *Grammatica Hungarolatina*, we only know of István Gálszécsi's songbook from the Hungarian pressworks. Sylvester's Latin translation is not far from the Hungarian title *Kegyés ínekekről és keresztyén hitről rövid könyvecske* (*Booklet on Gracious Prayers and Christian Faith*). From the fragments found, we can conclude there were two editions (Cracow, 1536, 1538).

Today, we only know about István Székely's songbook (Cracow, 1538) from the 18th-century notes (Péter Bod, 1766). He translated "into Hungarian the congregational songs called old Latin hymns". Based on the data available, we do not know whether month descriptions in Hungarian hendecasyllables appear in Gálszécsi's or Székely's songbooks. (See more: BARTÓK 2002, ItK, 485–501.)

44, 30 A. Gellius

Aulus Gellius (c. 123–165) was a Roman lawyer and grammarian. During his stay in Athens, he wrote the 20 books of *Noctes Atticae* by excerpting several earlier Greek and Latin authors' works. Its grammatical chapters (264–398) can be divided into two major parts. In the first part, the most needed particulars are discussed on an elementary level. The definition and tasks of grammar are followed by the discussion of the parts of speech, then the values and errors of speech are analyzed. The second part is the more elevated *ars grammatica*. The Alexandrian tradition also appears: *poetarum enarratio*, the interpretation of poets, is another grammatical work. Syntax is found in this part, for the first time in Latin grammatical literature. Gellius also discusses winds (2. 22. 12. 2. 22. 22.) according to Sylvester's reference.

45, 6 Albula

Small river in Latium; it flows to the Tiber above Rome.

45, 6 Allia

Stream in Latium, next to Tibur.

46, 14 Guarinus Veronensis

Baptista Guarinus (Gianbattista Guarini, Battista Guarino, 15th century) was the son of Janus Pannonius's teacher in Ferrara, Guarino da Verona. He took over the school after his father's death (1460). He is famous as a poet, an orator, and a letter writer as well. His best-known work is his educational manual about the order of learning and teaching (*De ordine docendi ac studendi*, 1459).

47, 8 Meggéfalf'a

Having mentioned the better known cities of Hungary and the world, Sylvester here shifts to the important places in his life. Meggyesalja is a settlement in East Hungary, in Szatmár county. Sylvester calls the whole area Meggyesalja. The territory was the property of the Perényi family. Other names of Meggyesalja: Aranyosmeggyes, Meggyes (Mediaş, Rumania).

47, 9 Ioannis a Peren

János Perényi. His father, Gábor Perényi, was lord lieutenant of Ugocsa and Máramaros. In his castle in Nyalábvár, he happily hosted the representatives of intellectual life. In 1508–09 Paulus Crosnensis, Polish humanist, lived here. In 1526, Gábor Perényi died in the battle of Mohács. His widow, Katalin Frangepán, charged Benedek Komjáthy with János's education, and she also asked him to translate Saint Paul's letters (see also 27, 3–4). The castle of Nyalábvár remained an important intellectual centre. In 1533 the printer of Cracow, Hieronymus Vietor wrote with appreciation about Katalin Frangepán. Sylvester also enjoyed the family's support. In his lyrical work, *Rosarium Celeste Virginis Mariae*... published in Cracow in 1527, he laments the fact that he cannot offer his work to his patron, Gábor Perényi, who is no longer among the living.

47, 13 Szińirwārall'a

Szinérválja (Seini, Rumania), Sylvester's birthplace, about 12 kilometres from Meggyesalja.

47, 20 Est [...] urbs

Nagybánya (Baia Mare, Rumania). It is a famous mining city, about 30 kilometres from Szinérváralja. Sylvester supposedly completed his secondary studies in the urban school here.

47, 21 Rivulum dominarum

Medieval Latin name; its Hungarian correspondents are: Asszonypatak, Asszonypataka. Some think the name refers to the Beginas, who moved here with the Franciscans, but according to other opinions it specifies that the mining city was the property of the Hungarian queen.

47, 25 Szighet – see also 23, 12

47, 2 Sārṡār – see also 23, 12

47, 26–27 primum divinam hanc imprimendi artem – see also 23, 4–5

47, 27 opera quidem et impensa principis nostri – see also 23, 4

47, 27–28 magnifici domini Domini Thomae a Nadasd – see also 23, 11

47, 30 duobus fluminibus, quorum alteri Rabae, alteri Gemmeo nomen est, circumfunditur – see also 23, 12

47, 32 princeps ipse in novam redegit formam

Nádasdy immediately ordered the fortification of the Sárvár castle when it became his property (in 1532, as Orsolya Kanizsai's dowry).

47, 33 Turcae anno 1532 obsidentis

In the summer of 1532 Soliman was besieging Kőszeg. A part of his army

under chief commander Ibrahim moved against Sárvár. They did not attack the castle immediately, but robbed and burnt the neighboring villages. The next attack was on 14th August. Ibrahim, reinforced with a group of janicsárs (Turkish mercenaries), besieged the castle. In the heavy fighting, one of the castle commanders, István Kevés, fell, the other one, Benedek Sibrik, was injured. The defenders of the castle broke out under Ferenc Batthyány's leadership, and scattered the besieging Turks, who retreated.

47, 34 Deinde flumina retando...

In 1532, at the fortifications of the castle the stream Gyöngyös was channelled, the swamps were drained. The overgrowing forests were cut and in their place gardens of fruits and flowers were created. Herbs were also grown, swans were raised in the garden ponds and a wild game park was established as well. Part of the garden produce was regularly sent to the royal court in Vienna.

47, 36 ludum litterarium...

The brick building of the elementary school, see also 23, 6

47, 39 Stephani

Stephanus Byzantinus (6th century) was a Byzantine geographic writer. Besides Herodotos, Strabon, Ptolemaios Claudios, and Plinius the Elder, his work about cities (Περὶ πόλεων) was an important source of information for the humanists. It was translated into Latin by Thomas de Pinedo with the title *De urbibus*.

48, 8 autore Servio

Marius Honoratus Servius, Roman grammarian lived at the end of the 4th century and wrote criticisms of Virgil. It is believed that he was Donatus's student. Different grammatical works are assigned to him, but only *Commentarius in artem Donati* can surely be considered his work. Here again appears the thought that grammar is closely connected to those sciences dealing with language (philosophy, dialectics, and especially rhetoric). Together with Donatus, he taught that the aim of grammatical studies is to examine the parts of speech, and the interpretation of poetic texts is based on this.

The statement that "oleaster" is masculine and "siler" is neutral is in Sylves-

ter's comment on Aeneid: "fere omnia Latina arborum nomina generis feminini sunt, exceptis paucis, ut »hic oleaster« et »hoc siler«" (*Commentarii in Vergilii Aeneidos Libros*, 12, 766.) That "spinus" is masculine can be read in Servius's comment on Georgica: "spinus iam pruna ferentes prunorum arbor spinus vocatur genere masculino; nam sentes has spinas dicimus." (*Commentarii in Vergilii Georgicon Libros*, 4. 145.) From the exceptions mentioned by Sylvester, "ruber", "dumus", and "spinus" do not appear in Servius's work.

48, 9 Cicero

This is Sylvester's only reference in which he refers not to a grammarian from the classics, but to a writer. According to the second passage of the rule referring to the gender of nouns, the gender of trees is always feminine. Oil tree is one of the listed masculine exceptions. Still, it appears as feminine in Cicero's works. This case is the only example of the phenomena that besides the rule presented in the definition of grammar, (*ars*) *auctoritas* also appears, in this case one of the authorities of the *optimorum oratorum*.

Otherwise, in other text versions "oleaster" appears as masculine at the given place: "Postea cum ad eum Nymphodorus venisset Aetnam et oraret ut sibi sua restituerentur, hominem corripere ac suspendi iussit in oleastro quodam, quae est arbor, iudices, Aetnae in foro." (Cicero, *In Verrem* 2, 3, 57, 7–8.) Aetna is an antique city in Sicily, at the feet of Etna Hill.

48, 17 Celso

The reference appears in the sense that each nation tries to give names in its own language to trees, herbs, stones etc. Even the Greek, if we can believe Celsus. We know of two authors called Celsus.

A work by Arruntius Celsus, Roman grammarian, touches on the connections of Latin and Greek names as well. (*De proprietate et differentiis Latini sermonis*.) An edition is in the following collection: Vulcanius, Bonaventura ed.: *Thesaurus utriusque linguae [...] Veteres Grammatici Latini et Graeci qui de proprietate et differentiis vocabulorum utriusque linguae scripserunt*, Lugduni Batavorum, 1600.

Aurelius Cornelius Celsus was a medical specialist writer. The fifth chapter of his big summary (*Medicinae libri octo, Noviter emendati et impressi: cum tabula repertoria cuiuslibet libri et capituli*, Lugduni, 1516) is about the treatment of diseases, including the use of plants, minerals, and other materials of medicinal effect. Beside the Latin names, the author also gives the Greek ones: "quod Graeci [...] appellant"; "quod a Graecis [...] nominatur"; "quod Graeci [...] vocant", and with similar expressions.

48, 23 Sulpitius

Johannes Sulpitius Verulanus (Giovanni Antonio Sulpizio) was an Italian humanist. He was born before 1450 in Veroli. From 1475, he studied in Perugia, then in Urbino; around 1480, he was living in Rome, and belonged to Pomponius Laetus's circle. He edited a vast number of texts. He made the editio princeps of Vitruvius's *De architectura*. He published Vegetius Renatus's, Aelianus's, and Frontinus's works. His comments on Lucanus and Quintilianus were published the most times. Some of his poetic works have survived as well. He wrote prosodic summaries, too (*De versuum scansione*, *De syllabarum quantitate*). Sulpitius edited several grammatical works and Erasmus regarded him as one of the best grammarians of his age.

Sylvester closes the part about the gender of nouns saying that he has explicated enough of the general rules so far. As for the rest of the general and specific regulations, he directs the pupils to other authors. He considers the works put in rhymes the most practical because those are easier to memorize and remain better in the memory. From the more recent authors, he mentions Sulpitius and Lilius.

Their names often appeared together. The volume which included Sulpitius's summary entitled *De constructionis figuris* and Lilius's *De constructione octo partium orationis* was a popular Latin grammar textbook in the first decades of the 16th century. The latter one was published with Erasmus's corrections, thus it is in some cases recorded among his works.

Sulpitius's syntax and his several other grammatical works were written in prose. Nevertheless a version in rhyme of Sulpitius's grammar existed as well, which Sylvester refers to. At the turn of the 15th and 16th century, it was published several times by Jodocus Badius Ascensius (Joost van Assche), the publisher of Dutch origin, working in Paris. In 1508, the work received its fifth "recognitio" (*Quinta recognitio atque additio ad Grammaticen Sulpitianam*). The work was issued in German-speaking areas in the same year (*Sulpitii Verulani de grammatices arte volumen Jodoci Badii opera per carmina compendiosius communicatum*, Francofurti, 1508), and it was followed by further editions as well.

48, 23 Lilius

Guilielmus Lilius (William Lily) English grammarian was born around 1468. He studied at Oxford. He travelled to Jerusalem, then he educated himself on the island of Rhodes. In Rome, he studied grammar from Pomponius Laetus and Sulpitius Verulanus. He returned to England around 1492. In 1512, the dean of St. Paul School of London, John Colet, appointed him head teacher of the institute (*ludi moderator primarius*), which was one of the centres of

humanist education. Lilius wrote epigrams in Latin. His epigrams translated from Greek into Latin were published in a joint issue with Thomas More's similar works (*Progymnasmata Thomae Mori et Guilielmi Lilii sodalium*, Basileae, 1518). His death is usually dated to 1523, but some data suggest 10th December, 1522.

Lilius's grammarian activity is connected to his work as a teacher. He prepared two versions of his Latin grammar, in English and in Latin. In the morphology of the latter one, research specifies the relationships of Donatus's, Sulpitius's, Melanchthon's, Linacre's, and Colet's works. Its syntax is a derivation of the above mentioned *De constructione octo partium orationis*. The centralization of education was already being urged by Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, Henry VIII's lord chancellor. The basis of the standardization of Latin grammar was the compendium linked to Lilius's name. The material was being shaped even after the author's death; it reached its final form around 1540. The use of the English (*A Shorte Introduction of Grammar*) and Latin versions (*Brevissima institutio seu ratio grammatices cognoscendae*) was made compulsory in schools in 1548 by Edward VI's order. The so-called *Grammatica Liliana* was the basis of scholastic Latin education in England for three hundred years. In the 16–17th centuries, this was the most frequently – hundreds of times – published similar work besides Melanchthon's grammar. Different adaptations, extracts were created from "Lilius". The lyrical version recommended by Sylvester could also be one of them.

51, 17 autore Donato – see also 33,7

52, 10 Philippus Melanchthon

Philippus Melanchthon (1497–1560) was a determining figure in the humanism of the Reformation. For scholastic purposes, he resystematized human sciences (dialectics, grammar, profane and ecclesiastical rhetoric). For centuries, his textbooks were used in Protestant schools all over Europe. The most effective one is his Latin grammar. The morphology was first published without the author's name (*Grammatica Latina*, Hagenau, 1525). The following edition contained morphology as well (*Grammatica Latina Philippi Melanchthonis ab autore nuper aucta et recognita*, Hagenau, 1526). Melanchthon created the first edition for elementary education. The didactic aim was more important to him than any theoretical consideration. In the later editions, the text developed in diverse directions. On the one hand, attempts were made to raise the material to ever higher levels. Melanchthon's student, Jacobus Mycillus, significantly augmented classic citations and references (Francofurti, 1540). Later, further adaptations were made. Joachim Camerarius (Lipsiae, 1550) greatly increased

the quality. He incorporated much from contemporary authors' works (Linacre, Scaliger) and the effect of the philosophical grammatical view definitely prevailed. This version was used in universities. As opposed to augmentation, the other direction of changes to the work was simplification, shortening. The first representative of this trend was Lucas Lossius (Witebergae, 1544) who elaborated the material in the form of questions and answers. The different adaptations of Melanchthon's work were published in hundreds of editions. Together with "Philippus" Lilius's grammar, it was the most frequently issued Latin grammar textbook of the 16–17th centuries. Research has dealt a great deal with its effect on *Grammatica Hungarolatina*.

The Greek grammar mentioned by Sylvester was first published in 1518; it had about 40 editions.

52, 11 Priscianum sequutus – see also 37, 28

53, 16 Deuanus

Mátyás Dévai Bíró (c. 1500–1545) belongs to the first Hungarian transmitters of the ideas of the Reformation. His spelling regulation, *Orthographia Ungarica*, is very important in the history of Hungarian grammatical literature. Today we only know about a 1549 edition of the work. No sample has survived of the supposed first edition in Cracow in about 1538. Sylvester probably did not know Dévai's referred ideas and, at any rate, showed in his own work that he did not agree with them.

59, 15 Donatus – see also 33, 7

59, 16 Diomedis grammatici – see also 30, 24

70, 17 ex Donato – see also 33, 7

79, 22 Donatus – see also 33, 7

112, 8 ex Donato – see also 33, 7

113, 24 Donatus – see also 33, 7

114, 11 ex Donato – see also 33, 7

116, 9 in Donato – see also 33, 7

117, 16 in Donato – see also 33, 7

118, 2–3 voce incognita

The expression “incognita” is the result of a text impairment instead of “incondita”. In the different Donatus editions both the authentic and the impaired versions appear. Sylvester’s direct sample obviously contained the latter one. (See more: BARTÓK 1999, MNy, 456–459.)

INDEX

The standing numbers relate to the names occurring in the text of *Grammatica Hungarolatina* and in the footnotes, the cursive ones refer to the ones in the preface, bibliography, and the explanatory notes. The Latin versions are followed by the names used today in round brackets, at the geographical names we give the Hungarian names appearing in *Grammatica Hungarolatina* in square brackets. Several occurring cities of historical Hungary are now outside the present borders. In these cases, we mark the country in which they are today (RO=Rumania, SK=Slovakia), and we give their names in the language of the given country as well. If the diverse variations are too far from each other because of the alphabetical order, we take up both variants to the index as separate entries, and we use a reference: Ister → Danubius. If the variants follow each other in the alphabetical order, we give both versions in the same entry: Pest [...] Pestum.

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