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HUNGARIAN GRAMMAR

BY

C. ARTHUR AND ILONA GINEVER

OSZK

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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(née DE GYŐRY, OF BUDAPEST).

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OSZK
Országos Széchényi Könyvtár

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HUNGARIAN GRAMMAR

CHAPTER I

THE ALPHABET

VOWELS.

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

They are pronounced :—

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

a, e, i, o, ö, u, ü are short vowels.

á, é, í, ó, ő, ú, ű are long vowels.

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

There are no Diphthongs.

Vowels are also divided into :—

(a) *Flats* : **a, á, o, ó, u, ú** ;

(b) *Sharps* : **e, ö, ő, ü, ű** ; and

(c) *Mediates* : **é, i, í**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONSONANTS.

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

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

The others are pronounced as in English,

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

They are pronounced as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER II

THE ARTICLE

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

a is used before words beginning with a consonant.

az is used before words beginning with a vowel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXERCISE I.

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

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

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

CHAPTER III

THE NOUN

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

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

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

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

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

NUMBER.

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

rigó (thrush), plural	rigók
ház (house), „	házak
kert (garden), „	kertek

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

fa (tree), pl. **fák**

eke (plough), pl. **ekék**

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

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

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

lélek	(soul),	plural	lelkek
ökör	(bull)	„	ökrök
járom	(yoke)	„	jármok

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A bottle of wine = **egy üveg bor**.

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

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

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

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

alma, apple or apples.

buza, wheat.

borsó, a pea or peas.

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

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

EXERCISE II.

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

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

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

CASES OF THE NOUN.

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

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

THE GENITIVE.

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

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

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

Péter-nek kert-je, Peter's garden.

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

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

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

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

az ember kabát-ja, the man's coat.

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

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

YAN. YANNAK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXERCISE III.

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

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

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

THE DATIVE.

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

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

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

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

THE ACCUSATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

száj (mouth),	acc. szájat
váz (skeleton)	„ vázat
vaj (butter)	„ vajat

In most monosyllables containing *i*.

díj (salary),	acc. díjat
híd (bridge)	„ hidat

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

madár (bird),	acc. madarat
----------------------	---------------------

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

narancs (orange),	acc. narancsot
kalap (hat)	„ kalapot

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

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

gyermek (child),	acc. gyermeket
vitézség (bravery)	„ vitéséget

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

fül (ear),	acc. fület
föld (earth)	„ földet
völgy (valley)	„ völgyet

(d) By **ö** (for sharp words).

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

ezüst (silver),	acc. ezüstöt
füst (smoke)	„ füstöt
köd (fog)	„ ködöt

CONTRACTION.

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

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

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

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

EXERCISE IV.

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

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

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

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

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

tiszta, clean, pure

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

OSZK

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár

CHAPTER IV

PERSONAL SUFFIXES

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

Péternek kalap-ja (Peter's hat).

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

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

These suffixes are as follows :—

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

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

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

Examples.

atya (father)

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

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

eke (plough)

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

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

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

láb (foot)	lába	lábuk
bér (wages)	bére	bérük
szív (heart)	szive	szivük
toll (feather)	tolla	tolluk
orr (nose)	orra	orruk

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

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

There are exceptions, however.

gyümölcs (fruit)	gyümölcse	gyümölcsük
ércz (metal)	ércze	érczük
kilincs (door handle)	kilincse	kilincsük

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

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

Flat and Sharp Words.

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

Examples.

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

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

Examples.

könyv (book); **ház** (house).

1. The Object in the Singular.

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

2. The Object in the Plural.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a hajó-m-at szeretem, I like my boat.

a hajó-m-ban, in my boat.

EXERCISE V.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER V

SUFFIXES FOR PLACE, DIRECTION, ETC.

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

In the house, a ház-ban.

(a) *Suffixes indicating Place where.*

Flat. Sharp.

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

a ház-ban, a könyv-ben.

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

az ajtó-n, on the door.

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

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

az asztal-on, on the table.

a föld-ön, on the ground.

Budapest-en, in Budapest.

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

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

a francia udvar-nál, at the French Court.

a görögök-nél, among the Greeks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. **-tól, -től** = *from*.

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

Other Suffixes.

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

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

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

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

Flat. Sharp.

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

ásó-val, with a spade.

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

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

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

katoná-vá lenni, to become a soldier.

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

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

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

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

-ként = like, as.

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

-stul, stül = together with.

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

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

ház, ház-ak-ért, ház-am-ért.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VI

POSTPOSITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Such postpositions may be tabulated as follows:—

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

Other Postpositions.

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

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

a Duna mellett, beside the Danube.

The following postpositions do necessitate some change.

közel, near.

képest, in comparison with, in proportion to.

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

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

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

fogva, since, by, from.

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

kezé-**nél fogva**, by his hand.

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

nézve, in regard to.

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

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

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

együtt, together with.

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

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

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

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

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

alul, below, under.

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

át, **által**, across, over.

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

belül, within, inside.

az ajtón **belül**, inside the door.

fölül, above.

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

innen, this side of.

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

keresztül, through, across.

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

kívül, outside.

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

túl, beyond, the other side of.

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

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

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

alattam , under me	alattad , under thee, &c.
nélkülem , without me	nélküled , without thee, &c.
kívülem , besides me	kívüled , besides thee, &c.

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

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

EXERCISE VI.

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

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

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

CHAPTER VII

THE ADJECTIVE

THE adjective when used *attributively* is indeclinable.

A szép rózsa, the beautiful rose.

A szép rózsák, the beautiful roses.

Látom a szép rózsákat, I see the beautiful roses.

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

A rózsák szép-ek, the roses are beautiful.

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

Add nekem a könyvet.

Give me the book.

Add nekem a könyveket.

Give me the books.

Melyiket ?

Which one ?

Melyikeket ?

Which ones ?

A nagy-ot.

The big (one).

A nagy-okat.

The big (ones).

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

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

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

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

régi (old), „ **régi**-ek

párisi (Parisian), „ **párisi**-ak

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

Among adjectives are reckoned the participles of the

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

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following are somewhat irregular:—

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

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

Ez nagyobb mint az, this is greater than that.

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

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

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

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

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

szebb, a szebbik; nagyobb, a nagyobbik.

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

This rule applies also to the superlative.

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

drága,	comp.	drágább	sup.	leg-drágább
nagy	„	nagyobb	„	leg-nagyobb
erős	„	erősebb	„	leg-erősebb
sok	„	több	„	leg-több

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Multiplicatives are adverbs and therefore indeclinable.

Háromszor négy: tizenkettő, three times four are twelve.

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

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

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

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

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

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

háromreteü vászon, three-fold linen.

Indefinite Numerals :—

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

The Time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

N.B.—The affix is frequently omitted.

The minutes are indicated as follows :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXERCISE VII.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VIII

THE PRONOUN

1. *Personal Pronouns.*

Nominative.

én, I	mi, we
te, thou	ti, you
ő, he or she	ők, they

Dative.

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

Accusative.

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

The Possessive Pronoun.

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

enyém, mine	mienk, ours
tied, thine	tietek, yours
övé, his or hers	övék, theirs

(b) Where more objects than one are possessed.

enyéim, mine	mieink, ours
tieid, thine	tieitek, yours
övéi, his or hers	övéik, theirs

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

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

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

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

Ez az én kalap-om, this is *my* hat.

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

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

Nekem van toll-am, I have a pen.

Neked van kert-ed, thou hast a garden.

2. Reflexive Pronouns.

magam, myself

magad, thyself

maga, himself or
herself

magunk, ourselves

magatok, yourselves

maguk, themselves

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

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

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

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

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

Szeretik egymást, they like one another.

Levelet irtak egymásnak, they wrote a letter to one another.

The Use of the Second Person.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. *Relative Pronouns.*

ki, aki, who (only for persons).

mely, amely, which (for things determinate).

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

These pronouns are inflected like substantives.

4. *Interrogative Pronouns.*

ki ? kicsoda ? who ?

mi ? micsoda ? what ? (for things).

melyik ? which ? (for persons or things).

milyen ? minő ? milyféle ? what kind ?

5. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

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

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

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

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

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

instead of	az-nak	we have	annak.
„	az-ba	„	abba.
„	az-ra	„	arra, &c.

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

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

6. *Definite Pronouns.*

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

7. *Indefinite Pronouns.*

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

EXERCISE VIII.

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

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

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

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

OSZK

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár

CHAPTER IX

THE VERB

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pétert várom, I am expecting Peter.

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

A levelet írom, I am writing the letter.

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

Házamat eladom, I am selling my house.

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

Azt látom, I see that.

Őt hívom, I am calling him.

Nem hallom magamat, I do not hear myself.

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

Sok levelet írok, I am writing several letters.

Embert látok, I see a man.

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

Nyolcz embert látok, I see eight men.

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

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

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

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

Szeretek dolgozni, I like to work.

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

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

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

IKTELEN VERBS.

Example.—**Vágni**, to cut.

Indicative.

Present.

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

Imperfect.

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

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

Past.

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

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

Pluperfect.

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

vág-tam volt, I had cut.

vág-tál volt, thou hadst cut, &c.

*Future.**Indefinite Form.*

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

Definite Form.

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

Imperative.

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

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

Subjunctive.

(hogy-) (that)

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

(hogy-) (that)

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

*Conditional.**Present.*

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

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

Past.

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

vág-tam volna, I should have cut.

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

Infinitive.

vág-ni, to cut.

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

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

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

Participles.

Present: **vág-ó**, cutting.

Past: **vág-ott**, cut.

Future: **vág-andó**, to be cut.

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

Notes on above example.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Participles.—*Examples* :—

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

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

VERBS WITH SHARP VOWELS.

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

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

Present Indicative.

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

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

Past Indicative.

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

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

IKES VERBS

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

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

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

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

Examples.

lakni, to dwell	vétkezni, to sin	ütközni, to encounter
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Indicative.

Present.

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

The *imperfect* indicative is *never used*.

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

Imperative and Subjunctive.

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

Conditional.

lak-nám	vétkez-ném	ütköz-ném
lak-nál	vétkez-nél	ütköz-nél
lak-nék	vétkez-nék	ütköz-nék
lak-nánk	vétkez-nénk	ütköz-nénk
lak-nátok	vétkez-nétek	ütköz-nétek
lak-nának	vétkez-nének	ütköz-nének

Infinitive.

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

Participles.

lak-ó	vétkez-ő	ütköz-ő
lak-ott	vétkez-ett	ütköz-ött
lak-andó	vétkez-endő	ütköz-endő
lak-va	vétkez-ve	ütköz-ve
lak-ván	vétkez-vén	ütköz-vén

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

NOTES ON THE VERB IN GENERAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

láss, not látj.

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

vessz, not vesztj.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sometimes, however, it is put in the accusative.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ir-hat-ok, I may write.

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

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

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

IRREGULAR VERBS

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

Indicative.

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

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

Pluperfect.

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

Future.

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

Imperative.

...	...	legyünk,	let us be
légy,	be thou	legyetek,	be you
legyen,	let him be	legyenek,	let them be

Subjunctive.*Present.**Past.*

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

Conditional.*Present.**Past.*

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

Infinitive.**lenni, to be.**

With the personal suffixes.

lennem, lenned, lennie lennünk, lennetek, lenniök

Participles.

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

Adverbial Participles.

levén, being, having been.

hinni, to believe.

Indicative.

*Present.**Indefinite.*

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

Definite.

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

Past.

hittem ,	I believed, &c.
hittél	
hitt	
hittünk	
hittetek	
hittek	

hittem ,	I believed (it), &c.
hitted	
hitte	
hittük	
hittétek	
hitték	

Future.

fogok hinni, &c.

fogom hinni, &c.

Imperative and Subjunctive.

*Present.**Indefinite.*

higyjek
higyj
higyjen
higyjünk
higyjetek
higyjenek

Definite.

higyjem
higyjed
higyje
higyjük
higyjétek
higyjék

*Past.**Indefinite.*

hittem légyen
hittél „ &c.

Definite.

hittem légyen
hitted „ &c.

Conditional.*Present.*

hinnék, &c.

hinném, &c.

Past.

hittem volna
hittél „ &c.

hittem volna
hitted „ &c.

Infinitive.**hinni.**

With personal suffixes.

hinnem
hinnünk

hinned
hinnetek

hinnie
hinniök

Participles.*Present.*

hivő

Past.

hitt

Future.

hiendő

Adverbial Participles.

hive

hivén

enni, to eat.**Indicative.***Present.**Indefinite.*

eszem
eszel
eszik, &c.

Definite.

eszem
eszed
eszi, &c.

*Past.**Indefinite.*

ettem
ettél
evett
ettünk, &c.

Definite.

ettem
etted
ette, &c.

Imperative and Subjunctive.

Conditional.

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

Participles.

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

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

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

IMPERSONAL VERBS

esik, it rains.

villámlik, it lightens.

dörög, it thunders.

havazik, it snows.

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

illik nekem, it is becoming for me.

engem illet, it concerns me.

Among impersonal verbs may be reckoned the verb

kelleni, *to be necessary*.

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

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

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

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

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

Vigyázní kell, one must be careful.

Levelet kell irni, a letter must be written.

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

Examples.

Tanulnia fog kelleni, he will have to learn.

Dolgozniok kellene, they would have to work.

Olvasnotok kellett, you had to read.

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

Szabad dohányozni, smoking is allowed.

Szabad dohányoznom, I may smoke.

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

Nem lehet írnom, I cannot write.

DEFECTIVE VERBS

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

Plural : **nincsenek**, are not.

Atyám nincs itt, my father is not here.

Nincsenek itt a fiúk, the boys are not here.

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

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

Nekem nincs, I have not.

Neked nincs, thou hast not, &c.

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

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

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

Az atyám sincs, neither is my father.

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

EXERCISE IX.

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

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

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

CHAPTER X

THE ADVERB

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

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

The primitive adverbs of manner are:—

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

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

2. *Adverbs of Time.*

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

3. *Adverbs of Place.*

(a) *Rest at—*

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

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

(b) *Motion towards or from.*

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

4. *Adverbs of Degree.*

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

5. *Adverbs of Interrogation.*

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

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

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

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

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

6. *Adverbs of Affirmation.*

igen, yes	igazán, truly
aligha nem, probably	talán, perhaps
bizony, verily	

7. *Adverbs of Negation.*

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

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

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

tíz órá-ig, until ten o'clock.

tíz perc-ig, for ten minutes.

a kapu-ig, as far as the gate.

a határ-ig, as far as the frontier.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

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

Adjective : szép ,	szebb ,	legszebb .
Adverb : szép-en ,	szebb-en ,	legszebb-en .
Adjective : rossz ,	rosszabb ,	legrosszabb .
Adverb : rossz-úl ,	rosszabb-úl ,	legrosszabb-úl .

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

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

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

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

EXERCISE X.

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

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

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

CHAPTER XI

CONJUNCTIONS

(A.) CO-ORDINATING.

1. *Copulative.*

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

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

2. *Adversative* (contrasting).

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

3. *Alternative.*

vagy,	or	akár—akár,	whether—or
vagy—vagy,	either—or	sem—sem,	neither—nor

(B.) SUBORDINATING.

1. *Final* (purpose).

hogy,	that	különben or másképp,	lest
--------------	------	-----------------------------	------

2. *Conditional.*

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

3. *Concessive.*

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

4. *Causal.*

mert, mivel, mivelhogy, because.

hát, tehát, azért, consequently, therefore.

minthogy, as, since.

OSZK

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár

CHAPTER XII

INTERJECTIONS

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

EXERCISE XI.

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

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

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

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

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

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CHAPTER XIII

GENDER

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

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

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

Thus,	Mrs. Déri would be Déri-né .
but	Mrs. Charles Déri would be Déri Károly-né .*

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

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

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

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

Thus, **Nagyságos Déri Károlyné**.

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

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

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

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

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

Ő Felsége, his or her Majesty.

Ő Fensége, his or her Highness.

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

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

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

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

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

hím farkas, he-wolf.

nőstény farkas, she-wolf.

CHAPTER XIV

ETYMOLOGY

NEW words are formed in two ways:—

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

(b) By putting two or more words together.

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

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

harc (substantive), battle.

harc-i (adjective), pertaining to battle.

harc-as (adjective), brave, warlike.

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

harciaskod-ás (abstract noun), the state of being at war.

harciaskodás-i (adjective), pertaining to warlike behaviour.

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

The principal formatives only are here given:—

I. *Substantives are formed*—

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

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

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

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

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

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

kés, knife ; kés-**es**, cutler.

kád, tub ; kád-**ár**, cooper.

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

olvasó, reader ; arató, reaper.

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

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

II. *Adjectives are formed by adding—*

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

máz, enamel ; máz-**as**, enamelled.

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

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

köd, fog ; köd-**ös**, foggy.

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

hely-**telen**, improper.

virág-**talan**, without flowers.

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

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

ház-**i**, domestic.

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

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

öreg, old ; öreg-**es**, elderly.

III. *Verbs are formed by adding—*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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CHAPTER XV

SYNTAX

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

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

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

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

The following examples illustrate this rule:—

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

A magyar nők Egernél küzdöttek hősiezen a törökök ellen.

At Eger the Hungarian women fought bravely against the Turks.

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

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

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

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

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

Ilona szép, Ilona is beautiful.

Az épület szálló, the building is an hotel.

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

Az épület szálló volt, the building was an hotel.

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

CHAPTER XVI

DAYS, MONTHS, AND SEASONS

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

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

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

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

Last Monday, mult hétfő
On Monday last, mult hétfőn

Next Monday, jövő hétfő
On Monday next, jövő hétfőn

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

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

In January, januárban
Last January, mult január

In September, szeptemberben
Next January, jövő január

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

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

CHAPTER XVII

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES

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

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

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

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

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

1 **krajczár** = 2 **fillér**.

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

1 **kilogramm** = about 2 pounds.

1 **kilométer** = about 1100 yards.

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

CHAPTER XVIII

PHRASES

Sundry Phrases.

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

Travelling.

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

Second return to Budapest.

How much is it?

I wish to have my luggage registered.

Where is the waiting-room?

At what time does the train start?

Does this train go to —?

Is there room in this carriage?

Is there a restaurant car on the train?

Sleeping-car.

Smoking-carriage.

Non-smoking carriage.

Smoking forbidden.

Ladies' compartment.

Shall I open the window?

Please shut the window.

It is very warm.

It is very cold.

Do I have to change?

What station is this?

Fetch me a cab.

What is your fare?

Drive me to the — hotel.

Hol van a vasuti állomás?

Hol van a jegypénztár?

Első osztályu menet jegyet Budapestre.

Másod osztályu menet-térti jegyet Budapestre.

Mi az ára?

Szeretném a podgyászt ajánlva adni fel.

Hol a váróterem?

Mikor indul a vonat?

— -be megy ez a vonat?

Van ebben a kocsiban hely?

Van a vonaton étkező kocs?

Hálókocsi.

Dohányzó szakasz.

Nem dohányzó szakasz.

Tilos a dohányzás.

Női szakasz.

Kinyissam az ablakot?

Kérem, csukja be az ablakot.

Nagyon meleg van.

Nagyon hideg van.

Át kell szállni?

Milyen állomás ez?

Hozzon kocsit.

Mi a viteldij?

Vigyen a — szállóba.

At a Hotel.

I want a room.

How much do you charge?

That is too dear.

I shall only stay one night.

I shall stay several days.

This room will do.

What is the number of my room?

Give me the key.

Szobát szeretnék.

Mi az ára?

Az nagyon drága.

Csak egy éjjelen át maradok itt.

Több napig itt maradok.

Ez a szoba jó lesz.

Mi a szobám száma?

Adja ide a kulcsot.

Please have my luggage sent up.

I should like some hot water.

Bring me some more cold water.

Please bring me some soap.

Bring me a towel.

I want a hot bath.

I want a cold bath.

Please light a fire in my room.

Please bring a clothes brush.

Please clean these boots.

Please brush these clothes.

Bring me some matches.

Bring me a candle.

Knock at my door at 8 o'clock.

I shall want breakfast at 7 o'clock.

Bring me my hot water at 7.30.

Can I have something to eat now?

What is ready?

What do you charge for dinner?

I will take all meals at the hotel.

What do you charge per day for meals?

Have any letters arrived for me?

Where can I get money changed?

I want these garments washed.

When will they be ready?

Bring me the bill.

Bring me a time-table.

I want this luggage taken to the railway station.

Kérem, küldjék fel a podgyászat.
mat.

Meleg vizet kérek.

Hozzon még hideg vizet.

Kérem, hozzon szappant.

Hozzon egy törülközőt.

Meleg fürdőt szeretnék.

Hideg fürdőt szeretnék.

Kérem, fűtsön be a szobámba.

Kérem, hozzon egy ruhakefét.

Kérem, tisztítsa ki a cipőmet.

Kérem, kefélje ki a ruhámat.

Hozzon gyufát.

Hozzon egy gyertyát.

Kopogjon az ajtómon reggel
nyolcz órakor.

Hét órára szeretném a reggelit.

Félnyolczkor hozza be a meleg
vizet.

Kaphatok most valamit enni?

Mi van készen?

Mi az ára az ebédnek?

A szállóban fogok étkezni.

Mi a teljes ellátás ára egész
napra?

Érkezett számomra levél?

Hol váltathatok pénzt?

Szeretném ezt a fehéreneműt
kimosatni.

Mikor lesz készen?

Hozza el a számlát.

Adjon egy menetrendet.

Szeretném ezt a podgyászt az
állomásra küldeni.

At Meals.

Good morning.

Have you slept well?

Yes, thank you.

I hope that you have slept well.

I was very tired last night.

Jó reggelt kívánok.

Jól aludt?

Köszönöm, jól.

Remélem, jól aludt.

Tegnap este nagyon fáradt voltam.

Waiter.

Bring me some coffee.

A roll.

This bread is too new.

Have you some stale bread?

Some butter.

Milk and sugar, please.

Another cup of coffee.

Bring me a cup of tea.

At what time is dinner?

Dinner *à la carte*.

Bring me some soup.

What fish have you?

Will you have some chicken?

Give me a wing.

Some mashed potatoes.

Potato salad.

Bring me a slice of mutton.

I like it well done.

It is too much done.

It is quite underdone.

Bring me the wine list.

I will have a bottle of claret.

A syphon of soda water, please.

Bring me a glass of beer.

Prepare me an omelette.

Will you have some more wine?

No more, thank you.

Bring me the dessert.

Give me some cheese.

A cup of black coffee, please.

I would like some milk.

Waiter, the bill, please.

Pinczer.

Kávét kérek.

Zsemle.

Ez a kenyér nagyon friss.

Van szikkadt kenyerük?

Vaj.

Tejet és csukrot kérek.

Még egy csésze kávé.

Hozzon egy csésze teát.

Hány órákor van az ebéd?

Ebéd étlap szerint.

Hozzon levest.

Miféle hal van?

Tetszik csirke?

Adjon egy szárnyát.

Tört burgonya.

Burgonya saláta.

Hozzon egy szelet ürühúst.

Jól átsülve szeretem.

Ez nagyon meg van sütvé.

Ez egészen sületlen.

Adja ide az italjegyzéket.

Egy üveg vörösbort kérek.

Egy üveg szódavizet.

Hozzon egy pohár sört.

Csináltasson egy omelettet (tojás-lepényt).

Tetszik még bor?

Köszönöm, nem kérek.

Hozza ide a csemegét.

Adja ide a sajtot.

Egy csésze fekete kávé kérek.

Tejet szeretnék.

Pinczer, a számlát kérem.

At the Post-Office.

Where is the post-office?

In — street.

I want three penny stamps.

What is the postage on this letter?

Hol van a póstahivatal?

A — utcában.

Kérek három tíz filléres bélyeget.

Mennyi a póstadij ezért a levéért?

This is to go by book post.

This is to go by parcel post.

A postal order for ten korona.

Give me a telegram form.

A registered letter.

I want this letter to be registered.

Ezt mint könyvcsomagot akarom küldeni.

Ezt csomagpóstával akarom küldeni.

Póstaútvány tíz koronára.

Kérek egy sürgönylapot.

Ajánlott levél.

Szeretném ezt a levelet ajánlva feladni.

Shopping.

Where do they sell clothing ?

That is a good shop.

I want a new hat.

I want a pair of boots.

I want a shirt.

I want some handkerchiefs.

I want some collars.

I want some ties.

I want a stick.

I want an umbrella.

I want some socks, stockings.

I want some gloves.

What is the price ?

I want better ones.

I want cheaper ones.

This will do.

Can you change this money ?

Where is there a watchmaker ?

My watch has stopped.

My watch wants cleaning.

The spring is broken.

I want to go to the barber.

Please cut my hair.

Not too short.

A shave, please.

I want some tobacco, cigars.

I want some cigarettes, matches.

Hol árulnak itt ruhanéműt ?

Az jó bolt.

Új kalapot szeretnék venni.

Egy pár cipőt szeretnék venni.

Inget szeretnék venni.

Néhány zsebkendőt szeretnék venni.

Néhány gallért szeretnék venni.

Néhány nyakkendőt szeretnék venni.

Sétabotot szeretnék venni.

Esernyőt szeretnék venni.

Kapcát, harisnyát szeretnék venni.

Keztyűt szeretnék venni.

Mi az ára ?

Jobb minőségűt szeretnék.

Olcsóbbat szeretnék.

Ez jó lesz.

Fel tudná ezt a pénzt váltani ?

Hol van itt órás ?

Megállt az óráam.

Ki kell az órámat tisztítani.

A rugó el van törve.

Szeretnék a borbélyhoz menni.

Kérem, nyírjon meg.

Ne nagyon rövidre.

Kérem, borotváljon meg.

Dohányt, szivart, szeretnék venni.

Cigarettát, gyufát, szeretnék venni.

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

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

Sightseeing.

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

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

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

Paying a Call.

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

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

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

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

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

Igen, nagyon szép város.
Most már mennem kell.
Ajánlom magamat.
A viszontlátásig.

Books and Stationery.

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

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

A morning paper, please.

An evening paper.

An illustrated paper.

Which is the best newspaper?

Kérem a reggeli lapot.

Kérem az esti lapot.

Képes lap.

Melyik a legjobb hirlap?

Specimen Letter engaging a Room.

Tisztelt Uram,

Honoured Sir,

Folyó hó 15. én Budapestre érkezem a

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

Tisztelettel,

With respect,

A. B.

The envelope would be addressed thus:—

A ——— Szálló
 Hotel

Tekintetes igazgatójának
 To the manager

——— Utcza
 Street

Budapest.

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

15 én = 15 + affix -én (on).

Budapestre = Budapest + -re (to).

órai = óra + adjectival suffix i.

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

OSZK

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár

HUNGARIAN - ENGLISH VOCABULARY

ablak, window
adni, to give
ajtó, door
állat, animal
állni, to stand
álnokul, treacherously
anya, mother
atya, father
azonnal, at once

baj, trouble
bámulni, to admire
bánya, mine
barát, friend
bátor, brave
bátya, elder brother
bér, wages
beszélni, to speak
beteg, ill
birtok, estate
bizonytalanság, uncertainty
boldog, happy
bolt, shop
buzavirág, cornflower

csak, only
császár, emperor
csata, battle
csendes, quiet, still
csésze, cup
csinálni, to make, to do
cukor, sugar

dal, song
délután, afternoon
derült, bright
dinnye, melon
dolgozni, to work
drága, dear
drágakő, precious stone

édes, sweet
egészséges, healthy, well
elfoglalni, to occupy, to take
elkísérni, to accompany
élni, to live
elszállni, to fly away
épület, building
ércz, metal
érdekes, interesting
érett, ripe
erős, strong
értékes, valuable

fehér, white
fekete, black
fényes, bright
fizetni, to pay

gazda, farmer
gazdag, rich
gazdaság, farm
gondolat, thought
gyermek, child
gyönyörű, lovely

gyors, swift
győzni, to be victorious
gyümölcs, fruit

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

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

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

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

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

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

nagy, great
nagyon, very, much

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ülni, to sit
 utca, street
 ütközet, battle

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

zöld, green
 zongorázni, to play the piano

ENGLISH-HUNGARIAN VOCABULARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

dance (to), táncolni
 danger, veszély, veszedelem
 dangerous, veszélyes, veszedelmes
 dark, sötét
 date (on letters), keltezés
 daughter, leány
 day, nap, nappal

dear, kedves, drága
 deer, őz
 departure, indulás
 dessert, csemege
 devil, ördög
 dictionary, szótár
 dine (to), ebédelni
 dinner, ebéd
 directory, címjegyzék, lakjegyzék
 dirty, piszkos, szennyes
 do (to), tenni
 doctor, orvos, doktor
 dog, kutya
 door, ajtó
 down, le
 downhill, hegynek le
 draper, ruhakereskedő
 drawers, nadrág
 dress, ruha (nőiruha)
 dress (to), öltözni
 drink, inni
 drive (a), kocsizás
 duck, kacska

eagle, sas
 ear, fül
 early, korán
 earth, föld
 earthquake, földrengés
 eat (to), enni
 egg, tojás
 electric light, villamos lámpa
 electric tram, villamos vasút
 electroplated, ezüstözött
 embankment, folyópart, korzó
 emperor, császár
 empress, császárné
 empty, üres
 end, vég
 enough, elég
 entrance, belépés, bejárat, be-
 menet

envelope, boríték, levélboríték
 evening, este
 exchange (to), kicserélni
 exhibition, kiállítás
 exit, kimenet, kijáras
 expensive, költséges, drága
 eye, szem
 eyeglasses, szemüveg

face, arcz
 family, család
 far, messze, távol
 fare, fuvar, viteldíj
 farm, gazda
 farmer, gazdaság
 fast, gyorsan
 father, atya
 feel (to), érezni
 felt hat, nemez kalap
 ferry, átkelés
 field, mező
 fig, füge
 finger, ujj, kézuji
 fire, tűz
 firewood, tűzelő fa
 first-class, első osztályú
 fish, hal
 flannel, flanel
 flat (a), lakás
 floor, padló
 floor (1st, 2nd, &c.), emelet (I., II. stb.)
 flour, liszt
 flower, virág
 fog, kőd
 food, táplálék, étel
 foot, láb
 football, rúgólabda
 forbidden, tilos
 forest, erdő
 forget (to), elfelejteni
 fork, villa
 fortress, vár, erőd

forward, előre
 fountain, szökőkút
 fountain pen, töltő toll
 fowl, szárnyas, baromfi
 fox, róka
 free, szabad
 friend, barát, barát nő
 frock-coat, frakk
 front wheel, elsőkerék, homlok-kerék
 fruit, gyümölcs
 fruiterer, gyümölcsáros
 fry (to), kirántani, zsirból, ki-süttni
 full, tele, teljes
 furnished, bútorozott

game (a), játék
 game (birds, &c.), vad
 garden, kert
 gas, légszesz, gáz
 get up (to), fölkelni
 gipsy, cigány
 girl, leány
 give (to), adni
 glad (to be), örülni
 glass, üveg
 gloves, keztyű
 go (to), menni
 goat, kecske
 God, Isten
 gold, arany
 gold-plated, aranyozott
 goloshes, sárccipő
 good, jó
 grammar, nyelvtan
 grapes, szőlő
 grass, fű
 green, zöld
 greengrocer, zöldségáros
 grocer, fűszeres, fűszerkereskedő
 ground, talaj, föld
 guide-book, úti kézikönyv

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

 ice, jég
 ice-cream, fagyalt
 ill, beteg
 indiarubber, gummi
 indigestion, emésztési zavar,
 gyomorrontás

injury, sérülés, sebesülés
 ink, tinta
 inn, kocsmá, fogadó
 interesting, érdekes
 iron, vas
 island, sziget

 jam, íz, lekvár
 Jew, zsidó
 jewel, ékszer
 jeweller, ékszerész
 jug, korsó

 key, kules
 kidney, vese
 king, király
 knife, kés
 knock (to), kopogtatni

 lace, csipke
 lager beer, ászok-sör
 lamb, bárány
 lamp, lámpa
 land, ország, föld
 landlady, háziasszony
 landlord, háziúr
 language, nyelv
 large, széles, nagy, tágas
 late, késő, későn
 laundry, mosó intézet
 lavatory, árnyékszék
 leather, bőr
 leg, lábszár
 lemon, citrom
 lemonade, citromos víz
 letter, levél
 level, színvonal
 lie down (to), lefeküdni
 lift, felvonó gép
 light, világos
 lily, liliom
 lily of the valley, gyöngyvirág
 limb, tag

line, sor
 linen, vászon
 liqueur, likőr, édes pálinka
 little, kis, kicsi
 live (to), élni
 liver, máj
 lodging, lakás
 long, hosszú
 looking-glass, tükör
 luggage, poggyász
 lungs, tüdő

mackintosh, esőköpeny
 man, ember, férfi
 map, térkép
 market, vásár, piac
 matches, gyufa
 meal, étkezés
 meat, hús
 medicine, orvosság, gyógyszer
 melon, dinnye
 mend (to), javítani
 messenger, küldött
 metal, ércz, fém
 milk, tej
 milk jug, tejeskancsó
 milliner, divatárusnő
 mine, bánya
 mineral, ásvány
 mineral water, ásvány víz
 mistake, tévedés, hiba
 money, pénz
 money-changer, pénzváltó
 month, hónap
 monument, szabor, emlékoszlop
 moon, hold
 more, több
 morning, reggel
 mother, anya
 mountain, hegy
 moustache, bajusz
 mouth, száj
 much, sok

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

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

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

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

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

return ticket, térti jegy
 rice, rizs
 rich, gazdag
 ride (to), lovagolni, kocsizni
 right, helyes, igaz
 right (to the), jobbra
 ring, gyűrű
 ring (to), csengetni
 river, folyó
 road, út
 roast (to), sütni
 roast beef, marhasült
 roll (a), zsemle
 roof, tető
 room, szoba
 room (space), hely
 rose, rózsza
 rough, durva
 run (to), szaladni, futni

 saddle, nyereg
 sailor, hajós, tengerész
 salad, saláta
 salt, só
 sand, homok
 sauce, mártás
 saucer, csészealj
 saucepan, lábas
 say (to), mondani
 scenery, tájék, kilátás
 scent, illatszer
 school, iskola
 science, természettudomány
 screw, csavar
 sea, tenger
 sealing-wax, pecsétviasz
 seat, ülés
 see (to), látni
 second-class, másodasztályú
 sell (to), eladni
 send (to), küldeni
 servant, cseléd
 serviette, asztalkendő

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

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

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

turkey, **pulyka**
tyre, **keréka**bronce

umbrella, **esernyő**
underdone, **sületlen**
undervest, **gyapjuing**
understand (to), **érteni, megér-**
teni
university, **egyetem**
uphill, **hegynek föl**

valet, **inas, komornyik**
valley, **völgy**
veal, **borjúhús**
vegetables, **zöldség, főzelék**
village, **falu**
vinegar, **eczet**
violin, **hegedű**
visit (to), **meglátogatni**
visiting-card, **névjegy**
volcano, **tűzhányó hegy**

waist, **derék**
waistcoat, **mellény**
wait (to), **várni**
waiter, **pinczér**
waiting-room, **váróterem**
walk (to), **sétálni**
walking-stick, **sétabot**
wall, **fal**
walnut, **dió**
wardrobe, **ruhaszekrény**
warm, **meleg**
wash (to), **mosni, mosdani**
washstand, **mosdó asztal**
watch, **zsebóra**
watchmaker, **órás**
water, **víz**
weak, **gyöngé**

weather, **időjárás**
week, **hét**
weight, **súly**
well, **jól**
well done (in cooking), **jól átsült**
wheat, **búza**
wheel, **kerék**
whisky, **whisky**
whistle (to), **fütyülni**
white, **fehér**
whole, **egész, teljes**
wick, **lámpabél**
wide, **széles**
widow, **özvegy**
wife, **feleség**
wild, **vad**
wind, **szél**
window, **ablak**
wine, **bor**
wine-list, **borjegyzék**
wing, **szárny**
wish (to), **kivánni**
wolf, **farkas**
woman, **asszony**
wood, **fa**
wool, **gyapju**
word, **szó**
world, **világ**
wrong, **helytelen, rossz**

year, **év, esztendő**
yellow, **sárga**
yes, **igen**
yesterday, **tegnap**
young, **fiatal**
youth, **fiatalember, ifju**

zoological garden, **állatkert**



