

### 37. Ne Aggódj!

Don't worry! Unit 4 begins with five consecutive chapters on verbs, all presented alphabetically. This chapter contains some verbs which may have confusing meanings. For example, in English, the same verb is used for *you are worrying me*, and *I am worried*; in Hungarian, they would be two different verbs.

There is also a section on how to tell somebody what to do. In the table below, the third forms given in the Magyar column are short-form, 2<sup>nd</sup>-person singular commands.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
aggaszt, aggasztani, aggassz	worry or trouble somebody
aggódik, aggódni, aggódj	worry, be worried about something
álmodik, álmodni, álmodj	dream
árt, ártani, árts	hurt somebody
bevásárol, bevásárolni, vásárolj be	go shopping
cseng, csengeni, csengj	ring, chime, clang (as a bell or telephone)
dohányzik, dohányzani, dohányzz	smoke (tobacco)
eldönt, eldönteni, dönts el	decide, determine
elfelejt, elfelejteni, felejts el	forget
emlékezik, emlékezni, emlékezz	remember
énekel, énekelni, énekelj	sing
fázik, fázni, fázz	feel cold

### Köszönöm, de Nem Dohányzom

The Hungarian word for *tobacco* is **dohány**. One can buy tobacco products—and less lethal items such as transit tickets—in a **dohánybolt**. **Bolt** is a word for a *shop*.

The two *worry* verbs illustrate a common phenomenon. One verb is used transitively, i.e. with a direct object; a similar verb expresses the feeling associated with the first.

Be aware that **árt** is transitive, used when somebody or something hurts somebody else. If a part of your body is hurting, Hungarian uses the verb **fáj**, which is found in Lesson 44 but rarely found as a command form.

The verb **énekel** is one of a number of verbs that drop the last vowel when adding endings that begin with vowels.

Indefinite: **éneklek, énekelsz, énekel, éneklünk, énekeltek, énekelnek**

Definite: **éneklek, éneklek, énekli, énekeljük, éneklitek, éneklük**

While **hideg van** does mean *it is cold*, but to express the feeling of coldness requires a form of **fázik**. As an alternative, **hidegem van** means *I am cold*.

For *remember*, you may also see **emlékszik**, with no appreciable difference in meaning.

## Let Us Conjugate: Imperative Indefinite

Here are the basic facts of forming commands, also known as imperatives, with Hungarian verbs. We will start with regular verbs, indefinite conjugations.

1. There is a first-person singular command, not frequently used, but necessary to learn. It is a conjunctive imperative, because it usually appears in a subordinate position, as in *He ordered that I play with his dog*. If the direct object is second-person, the rule of **-lek/-lak** is in effect. First-person plural is best translated as a *let us* form.
2. The second-person singular has two forms, standard and short. There is no real difference in meaning between these, but the short form is more conversational. Second-person singular and plural are used in informal situations.
3. The third-person forms are mostly used for formal commands, which politely would be more like invitations and accompanied with something like **legyen szíves**. In fact **legyen szíves** is itself a command, *be kind*. Third-singular commands end with the rather non-intuitive **-en/-ön/-on** ending.
4. Imperatives can be indefinite or definite, each with its own set of conjugational endings. These endings are slightly different from the regular present-tense forms. This lesson features only the indefinite forms; for the definite, see Lesson 38.
5. The sign of the imperative is a **j** between the stem and the conjugational endings. However, if the stem ends in:
  - a) **s, sz, z, or zs**, the **j** assimilates with the stem and doubles the stem's final consonant, as in **vigyázz!**
  - b) a short vowel + **t**, that final **t** and the **j** both change to **s**, as in **kinyiss az ajtót!**
  - c) a long vowel or a consonant + **t**, only the **j** changes to **s**: **taníts a gyerekeket!**— though the **-st** and **-szt** stems like **aggaszt** are special cases (see the table below).
  - d) **d, gy, l, or n**, the combination with **j** results in long-consonant pronunciations, although the spelling is not affected: **dj** and **gyj** sound like **ggy**; **lj** like **jj**; and **nj** like **nny**.
6. To tell somebody *not* to do something, precede the imperative with **ne**.
7. Irregular verbs can be very irregular in the imperative, so we will put those off until Lesson 38. Examine these conjugations, and then try the remaining verbs in this lesson.

Indefinite	<i>sing!</i>	<i>shop!</i>	<i>feel cold!</i>	<i>decide</i>	<i>trouble</i>
<i>that I should</i>	énekel <b>jek</b>	bevásárol <b>jak</b>	fázz <b>ak</b>	eldönt <b>sek</b>	aggassz <b>ak</b>
<i>do (long)</i>	énekel <b>jél</b>	bevásárol <b>jal</b>	fázz <b>ál</b>	eldönt <b>sél</b>	aggassz <b>ál</b>
<i>do (short)</i>	énekel <b>j</b>	bevásárol <b>j</b>	fázz <b></b>	eldönt <b>s</b>	aggassz <b></b>
<i>do (formal)</i>	énekel <b>jen</b>	bevásárol <b>jon</b>	fázz <b>on</b>	eldönt <b>sön</b>	aggassz <b>on</b>
<i>let us</i>	énekel <b>jünk</b>	bevásárol <b>junk</b>	fázz <b>unk</b>	eldönt <b>sünk</b>	aggassz <b>unk</b>
<i>do (plural)</i>	énekel <b>jetek</b>	bevásárol <b>jatok</b>	fázz <b>atok</b>	eldönt <b>setek</b>	aggassz <b>atok</b>
<i>do (f. pl.)</i>	énekel <b>jenek</b>	bevásárol <b>janak</b>	fázz <b>anak</b>	eldönt <b>senek</b>	aggassz <b>anak</b>

## 38. Ne Aggassz Olyan az Anyádot!

Don't worry your mother so! Here we cover more territory in the world of imperative verb forms: the irregular verbs and the definite conjugations.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
fekszik, <b>feküdni</b> , <b>feküdj</b>	<i>lie down</i>
felel, felelni, felelj	<i>answer</i>
felvesz, <b>felvenni</b> , <b>vegy fel</b>	<i>put on (as in clothes)</i>
fest, <b>festeni</b> , <b>fess</b>	<i>paint</i>
figyel, figyelni, figyelj	<i>pay attention to, watch closely</i>
fizet, fizetni, <b>fizess</b>	<i>pay</i>
focizik, focizni, <b>focizz</b>	<i>play football (soccer)</i>
foglal, foglalni, foglalj	<i>use, employ, hire</i>
foglalkozik, foglalkozni, <b>foglalkozz</b>	<i>be employed</i>
fürdik, <b>fürödni</b> , <b>fürödj</b>	<i>bathe</i>
gondol, gondolni, gondolj	<i>think</i>
hazudik, hazudni, hazudj	<i>tell a lie</i>
hull, <b>hullani</b> , <b>hullj</b>	<i>fall</i>

### Foci, Anyone?

While water polo has long been the big story for Hungary in international athletics, the nation loves football/soccer. Transylvanians, also a football-mad lot, effectively have two national teams, Hungary and Romania. The game is known there as **foci**, **football**, or **labdarúgás** (literally *ball-kicking*).

This list features one irregular verb, the compound **felvesz**, as well as two verbs with irregular infinitives: **fekszik** behaves as **alszik** does, the the consonant cluster in the stem undergoing a metamorphosis and inserting a vowel; **fürdik**, like **ugrik**, just gains a spacing vowel to form **fürödni**.

Typically used to ask for the check at the end of a dining experience, the phrase **Pincer, fizetek!** leaves no doubt who is paying. **Figyelem!** means *attention*, the noun, and can be shouted over a noisy crowd to gain exactly that.

There is a subtle difference between **gondol** and **hisz**. The latter means *believe* and is more a matter of opinion. The former has more to do with figuring or deducing than believing. Both can take a direct object.

**Hull** is one of a group of verbs in which the final double **l** behaves as two consonants, like **hall** and unlike **áll**: present indefinite conjugation is **hullok**, **hullasz**, **hull**, etc.

## Let Us Conjugate: Imperative Definite and Irregulars

Here are some sample conjugations of the irregular verbs that you know. Be aware that **hisz**, **tesz**, and **vesz** will follow a pattern like **visz**, with stems **higgy-**, **tegy-**, and **vegy-**.

Indefinite	<i>be</i>	<i>eat</i>	<i>drink</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>go</i>
<i>that I should</i>	legy <b>ek</b>	egy <b>ek</b>	igy <b>ak</b>	vigy <b>ek</b>	jöjj <b>ek</b>	menj <b>ek</b>
<i>do (long)</i>	legy <b>él</b>	egy <b>él</b>	igy <b>ál</b>	vigy <b>él</b>	jöjj <b>él</b>	menj <b>él</b>
<i>do (short)</i>	legy	egy	igy	vigy	<b>gyere</b>	menj
<i>do (formal)</i>	legy <b>en</b>	egy <b>en</b>	igy <b>on</b>	vigy <b>en</b>	jöjj <b>ön</b>	menj <b>en</b>
<i>let us</i>	legy <b>ünk</b>	egy <b>ünk</b>	igy <b>unk</b>	vigy <b>ünk</b>	jöjj <b>ünk</b>	menj <b>ünk</b>
<i>do (plural)</i>	legy <b>etek</b>	egy <b>etek</b>	igy <b>atok</b>	vigy <b>etek</b>	<b>gyertek</b>	menj <b>etek</b>
<i>do (f. pl.)</i>	legy <b>enek</b>	egy <b>enek</b>	igy <b>anak</b>	vigy <b>enek</b>	jöjj <b>enek</b>	menj <b>enek</b>

Indeed, there are regular forms **jöjj** and **jöjjetek** that mean *come*, but they are considered archaic and found mostly in poetry. Use **gyere** and **gyertek** to minimize snickering.

The definite conjugation in the imperative looks in some ways similar to the regular present-tense (indicative) definite. There are no strange variations on the endings, though there is a short form for the second-singular, and it is used more commonly than the long form. Forms that are identical to the regular present-tense forms are underlined below.

Definite	<i>answer</i>	<i>use</i>	<i>trouble</i>	<i>pay</i>	<i>put on</i>
<i>that I should</i>	felel <b>jem</b>	foglal <b>jam</b>	aggass <b>zam</b>	fizess <b>em</b>	felvegy <b>em</b>
<i>do (long)</i>	felel <b>jed</b>	foglal <b>jad</b>	aggass <b>zad</b>	fizess <b>ed</b>	felvegy <b>ed</b>
<i>do (short)</i>	felel <b>d</b>	foglal <b>d</b>	aggass <b>zd</b>	fizess <b>d</b>	felved <b>d</b>
<i>do (formal)</i>	felel <b>je</b>	<u>foglal<b>ja</b></u>	<u>aggass<b>za</b></u>	fizess <b>e</b>	felvegy <b>e</b>
<i>let us</i>	<u>felel<b>jük</b></u>	<u>foglal<b>juk</b></u>	aggass <b>zuk</b>	<u>fizess<b>ük</b></u>	felvegy <b>ük</b>
<i>do (plural)</i>	felel <b>jétek</b>	<u>foglal<b>játok</b></u>	<u>aggass<b>átok</b></u>	fizess <b>étek</b>	felvegy <b>étek</b>
<i>do (f. pl.)</i>	felel <b>jék</b>	<u>foglal<b>ják</b></u>	<u>aggass<b>ának</b></u>	fizess <b>ék</b>	felvegy <b>ék</b>
Definite	<i>eat</i>	<i>drink</i>	<i>believe</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>buy</i>
<i>that I should</i>	egy <b>em</b>	igy <b>am</b>	higgy <b>em</b>	tegy <b>em</b>	vegy <b>em</b>
<i>do (long)</i>	egy <b>ed</b>	igy <b>ad</b>	higgy <b>ed</b>	tegy <b>ed</b>	vegy <b>ed</b>
<i>do (short)</i>	edd	idd	hidd	tedd	vedd
<i>do (formal)</i>	egy <b>e</b>	<u>igy<b>a</b></u>	higgy <b>e</b>	tegy <b>e</b>	vegy <b>e</b>
<i>let us</i>	egy <b>ük</b>	igy <b>uk</b>	higgy <b>ük</b>	tegy <b>ük</b>	vegy <b>ük</b>
<i>do (plural)</i>	egy <b>étek</b>	<u>igy<b>átok</b></u>	higgy <b>étek</b>	tegy <b>étek</b>	vegy <b>étek</b>
<i>do (f. pl.)</i>	egy <b>ék</b>	<u>igy<b>ák</b></u>	higgy <b>ék</b>	tegy <b>ék</b>	vegy <b>ék</b>

For practice, conjugate the remaining verbs and old favorites like **küld**, **hoz**, **szeret**, or **ír**. See the Answers pages in this unit for some sample conjugations, definite and indefinite.

## 39. Kiránduljunk!

Let us take a hike through some imperative forms of some new verbs and a lot of familiar verbs.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
<b>ijeszt, ijeszteni, ijessz</b>	<i>alarm, frighten</i>
<b>imád, imádni, imádj</b>	<i>adore</i>
<b>indul, indulni, indulj</b>	<i>depart, leave</i>
<b>kacag, kacagni, kacagj</b>	<i>laugh</i>
<b>kérdez, kérdezni, kérdezz</b>	<i>ask a question</i>
<b>keres, keresni, keress</b>	<i>seek, search</i>
<b>kiabál, kiabálni, kiabálj</b>	<i>shout, call out</i>
<b>kirándul, kirándulni, kiránadj</b>	<i>take a walk, hike</i>
<b>kocog, kocogni, kocogj</b>	<i>jog</i>
<b>költ, költeni, költs</b>	<i>spend (money)</i>
<b>köt, kötni, köss</b>	<i>knit</i>
<b>küzd, küzdeni, küzdj</b>	<i>fight, struggle</i>

### ***Tell Me, What Does It All Mean?***

Let us jump right into an exercise here. For each verb, there will be four imperative forms for you to complete: the *short-form* 2<sup>nd</sup>-singular indefinite and definite, and the 3<sup>rd</sup>-singular indefinite and definite. The other forms are important to know, but these are the most common forms used. Complete all forms; sometimes the stems are not all there.

The first line is done for you. The remaining verbs from this lesson already have their short indefinites done, because they appear in the list above. The last ten verbs are intransitive and thus unlikely to have definite forms.

	<u>te indefinite</u>	<u>te definite</u>	<u>ön indefinite</u>	<u>ön definite</u>
1. <i>adore!</i>	<b>imádj</b>	<b>imádd</b>	<b>imádjön</b>	<b>imádja</b>
2. <i>ask!</i>	<b>kérdezz</b>	<b>kérde</b> _____	<b>kérde</b> _____	<b>kérde</b> _____
3. <i>break!</i>	<b>tör</b> _____	<b>tör</b> _____	<b>tör</b> _____	<b>tör</b> _____
4. <i>call!</i>	<b>hív</b> _____	<b>hív</b> _____	<b>hív</b> _____	<b>hív</b> _____
5. <i>close!</i>	<b>bezár</b> _____	<b>bezár</b> _____	<b>bezár</b> _____	<b>bezár</b> _____
6. <i>cook!</i>	<b>főz</b> _____	<b>főz</b> _____	<b>főz</b> _____	<b>főz</b> _____
7. <i>drive!</i>	<b>hajt</b> _____	<b>hajt</b> _____	<b>hajt</b> _____	<b>hajt</b> _____
8. <i>fight!</i>	<b>küzdj</b>	<b>küzd</b> _____	<b>küzd</b> _____	<b>küzd</b> _____
9. <i>fly!</i>	<b>repül</b> _____	<b>repül</b> _____	<b>repül</b> _____	<b>repül</b> _____

10.frighten!	<b>ijesz</b>	<b>ijesz</b> ___	<b>ijesz</b> _____	<b>ijesz</b> _____
11.get!	<b>kap</b> ___	<b>kap</b> ___	<b>kap</b> _____	<b>kap</b> _____
12.give!	<b>ad</b> ___	<b>ad</b> ___	<b>ad</b> _____	<b>ad</b> _____
13.hear!	<b>hall</b> ___	<b>hall</b> ___	<b>hall</b> _____	<b>hall</b> _____
14.help!	<b>segít</b> ___	<b>segít</b> ___	<b>segít</b> _____	<b>segít</b> _____
15.knit!	<b>köss</b>	<b>kö</b> ___	<b>kö</b> _____	<b>kö</b> _____
16.know!	<b>tud</b> ___	<b>tud</b> ___	<b>tud</b> _____	<b>tud</b> _____
17.know!	<b>ismer</b> ___	<b>ismer</b> ___	<b>ismer</b> _____	<b>ismer</b> _____
18.laugh!	<b>kacagj</b>	<b>kacag</b> ___	<b>kacag</b> _____	<b>kacag</b> _____
19.look at!	<b>né</b> ___	<b>né</b> ___	<b>né</b> _____	<b>né</b> _____
20.open!	<b>kinyi</b> ___	<b>kinyi</b> ___	<b>kinyi</b> _____	<b>kinyi</b> _____
21.play!	<b>ját</b> ___	<b>ját</b> ___	<b>ját</b> _____	<b>ját</b> _____
22.recommend!	<b>ajánl</b> ___	<b>ajánl</b> ___	<b>ajánl</b> _____	<b>ajánl</b> _____
23.say!	<b>mond</b> ___	<b>mond</b> ___	<b>mond</b> _____	<b>mond</b> _____
24.see!	<b>lá</b> ___	<b>lá</b> ___	<b>lá</b> _____	<b>lá</b> _____
25.seek!	<b>keress</b>	<b>kere</b> ___	<b>kere</b> _____	<b>kere</b> _____
26.spend!	<b>költ</b> ___	<b>költ</b> ___	<b>költ</b> _____	<b>költ</b> _____
27.start!	<b>kezd</b> ___	<b>kezd</b> ___	<b>kezd</b> _____	<b>kezd</b> _____
28.understand!	<b>ér</b> ___	<b>ér</b> ___	<b>ér</b> _____	<b>ér</b> _____
29.want!	<b>akar</b> ___	<b>akar</b> ___	<b>akar</b> _____	<b>akar</b> _____
30.wear!	<b>hord</b> ___	<b>hord</b> ___	<b>hord</b> _____	<b>hord</b> _____
31.depart!	<b>indulj</b>		<b>indulj</b> _____	
32.dwell!	<b>lak</b> ___		<b>lak</b> _____	
33.hike!	<b>kirándulj</b>		<b>kirándul</b> _____	
34.jog!	<b>kocogj</b>		<b>kocog</b> _____	
35.jump!	<b>ugor</b> ___		<b>ugor</b> _____	
36.work!	<b>dolgo</b> ___		<b>dolgo</b> _____	
37.shout!	<b>kiabálj</b>		<b>kiabál</b> _____	
38.run!	<b>fu</b> _____		<b>fu</b> _____	
39.sit!	<b>ül</b> ___		<b>ül</b> _____	
40.speak!	<b>beszél</b> ___		<b>beszél</b> _____	

## 40. Mit Csinálnál?

What would you do—and under what conditions?

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
marad, maradni, maradj	<i>remain</i>
megsért, megsérteni, sérts meg	<i>hurt, offend</i>
megtalál, megtalálni, találj meg	<i>find</i>
mutat, mutatni, mutass	<i>show</i>
öl, ölni, ölj	<i>kill</i>
panaszodik, panaszkodni, panaszkodj	<i>complain</i>
ráér, ráérni, érij rá	<i>have time</i>
rajzol, rajzolni, rajzolj	<i>draw</i>
ránt, rántani, ránts	<i>pull</i>
remél, remélni, remélj	<i>hope</i>
rúg, rúgni, rúgj	<i>kick</i>
sétál, sétálni, sétálj	<i>stroll, walk about</i>
sörözik, sörözni, sörözz	<i>drink beer</i>
labda	<i>ball</i>
ha	<i>if</i>

### **Related Words and Facts**

Without the **meg-** prefix, **talál** and **sért** also mean *find* and *hurt*, respectively. **Bemutat**, literally *show in*, is used to mean *introduce*. The noun for *complaint* is **panasz**; the noun for *hope* is **remény**; the word for *beer* is **sör**. The verb **ráér** is a front-vowel word, usually found with the prefix detached. **Labdarúgás** translates as *football (soccer)*.

### **What Condition Your Conditional Is In**

To express what one would or should do under certain conditions, Hungarian has a conditional tense for verbs. Actually, it has two, present conditional and past conditional, but in this lesson we will introduce only the former.

Consider the form **szeretnék**, meaning *I would like*. To form conditionals, start with the infinitive, and drop the final **i**. Then add the appropriate endings for front and back vowels, indefinite and definite. This formula works for irregular verbs as well.

Note in the table below how the first-person indefinite back-vowel form violates vowel harmony. Note also how the parallel indefinite and definite forms may look identical, and how **szeretnék** appears in two different forms (use pronouns to prevent ambiguity).

	Indefinite		Definite	
	Front	Back	Front	Back
<i>I would</i>	szeretn <b>ék</b>	akarn <b>ék</b>	szeretn <b>ém</b>	akarn <b>ám</b>
<i>you would</i>	szeretn <b>él</b>	akarn <b>ál</b>	szeretn <b>éd</b>	akarn <b>ád</b>
<i>he/she would</i>	szeretn <b>e</b>	akarn <b>a</b>	szstern <b>é</b>	akarn <b>á</b>
<i>we would</i>	<u>szeretn<b>énk</b></u>	<u>akarn<b>ánk</b></u>	<u>szeretn<b>énk</b></u>	<u>akarn<b>ánk</b></u>
<i>you (pl.) would</i>	<u>szeretn<b>étek</b></u>	<u>akarn<b>átok</b></u>	<u>szeretn<b>étek</b></u>	<u>akarn<b>átok</b></u>
<i>they would</i>	szeretn <b>ének</b>	akarn <b>ának</b>	szeren <b>ék</b>	akarn <b>ák</b>

Use present conditionals tense to express desire, possibility, or circumstances contrary to fact, by itself or with an *if* clause. The most frequent usage is in “should-would” sentences, also known as “future less vivid” constructions. Compare these (subjunctive verb forms in **red**) with the “future more vivid” sentences (verb forms in **blue**).

**Budapesten nem söröznék.** *In Budapest I wouldn't drink beer.*

**Ha **ersz rá**, a várost mutatni fogom.** *If you have time, I shall show you the city.*

**Ha **érnél rá**, a várost mutatnám.** *If you should have time, I would show you the city.*

**Ha **panaszkodnak**, akkor nem maradni fogunk.** *If they complain, then we won't stay.*

**Ha **panaszkodna**, akkor nem maradnak.** *If she should complain, then I wouldn't stay.*

Future more and less vivid sentences may also have commands rather than future-tense phrases.

### Translate the Verb Forms

Below is a mixed bag of present indicative, imperative, and conditional forms. Translate the imperatives with the customary exclamation point, the conditionals with *would*.

.

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. gondoljetek           | 11. you would struggle                     |
| 2. maradunk              | 12. they are pulling (def.)                |
| 3. kössem                | 13. she would stroll (indef.)              |
| 4. csengne               | 14. I would kill (def.)                    |
| 5. hazudol               | 15. let us draw! (indef.)                  |
| 6. érnünk rá             | 16. introduce! (2 <sup>nd</sup> -s., def.) |
| 7. kiabáljon             | 17. he hopes (indef.)                      |
| 8. felejténének el       | 18. jog! (2 <sup>nd</sup> -pl., indef.)    |
| 9. söröznöm              | 19. we would ask                           |
| 10. rúgjátok (2 answers) | 20. I am seeking                           |



## 41. Vár, Vár, Varr, Város

Here is the last of our lessons concentrating on verb vocabulary.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
szagol, szagolni, szagolj	smell something
szül, szülni, szülj	give birth, be a parent
születik, születni, szüless	be born
takarít, takarítani, takaríts	clean, tidy up
tart, tartani, tarts	hold, keep
térdel, térdelni, térdelj	kneel
tölt, tölteni, tölts	spend (time)
válaszol, válaszolni, válaszolj	reply
választ, választani, válassz	choose, pick out
vár, várni, várj	wait, wait for, expect
varr, <b>varrni</b> , varrj	sew
verekedik, verekedni, verekedj	fight

### Variations

The verb **vár** is spelled exactly like the noun **vár**, meaning *castle, fortress*. Obviously, context and endings will help you determine which is which. A *city*, **város**, is so called because in the days of European city building it would have had a citadel, like the magnificent castle at Buda.

**Varr** ends in two consonants, but the **rr** combination with rare exceptions just adds **-ni** to make an infinitive.

You may recognize **szül** as bonus vocabulary from Unit 2. It is related to the noun **szülő**, *parent*. The **ő/ó** suffix, as noted previously, means *one who does*.

Conveniently, **térd** is the word for *knee*, **válasz** is the word for an *answer* or *reply*, and **szag** is the word for an *odor*. The **-el/-ol** suffix is discussed in the next section.

### -el/-ol

Like the **-zik** suffixes, you can attach **-el** or **-ol** to certain nouns, depending on vowel harmony, to turn them into verbs. We have seen this suffix previously in the verb **parancsol** (*order*) and **bevásárol** (*go to market*). It also appears in:

**ének** (*song, verse*) + **-el** = **énekel** (*sing*)      **rajz** (*drawing*) + **-ol** = **rajzol** (*draw*)

**ebéd** (*lunch, meal*) + **-el** = **ebédel** (*dine*)      **gond** (*concern*) + **-ol** = **gondol** (*think*)

The vowel before the **l** is unstable when tacking on additional endings: e.g., **ebédlő**.

## More Coverbs

Here are a dozen more verbal prefixes to join **át-**, **be-**, **el-**, **fel-/föl-**, **ki-**, **le-**, **meg-**, **rá-**, and **vissza-**. Some of these are related to postpositions that you have learned, some also appear as independent words, and some conveniently appear as paired opposites.

<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Approximate Meanings</i>	<i>Example</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<b>bele-</b>	<i>into</i>	<b>belenéz</b>	<i>look into</i>
<b>benn-</b>	<i>in, within</i>	<b>bennmarad</b>	<i>stay in</i>
<b>fenn-</b>	<i>upward</i>	<b>fennáll</b>	<i>exist</i>
<b>hozzá-</b>	<i>to, toward</i>	<b>hozzáad</b>	<i>add on</i>
<b>ide-</b>	<i>here, hither</i>	<b>idefigyel</b>	<i>look this way</i>
<b>körül-</b>	<i>around</i>	<b>körülír</b>	<i>circumscribe</i>
<b>közbe-</b>	<i>in between (in a space between)</i>	<b>közbeesik</b>	<i>intervene</i>
<b>közre-</b>	<i>on between (on a place between)</i>	<b>közreműködik</b>	<i>contribute*</i>
<b>külön-</b>	<i>apart</i>	<b>különválaszt</b>	<i>isolate</i>
<b>oda-</b>	<i>there, thither</i>	<b>odahív</b>	<i>beckon</i>
<b>össze-</b>	<i>together</i>	<b>összefut</b>	<i>converge</i>
<b>utána-</b>	<i>after</i>	<b>utánakap</b>	<i>grab at</i>

\*The verb **működik** on its own means *function* or *operate*.

In this lesson, the verb **tart** is the poster child for coverbs, though common verbs like **megy**, **jön**, and **tesz** would easily combine with several of these prefixes. Aside from appearing in hundreds of idioms, **tart** appears in **betart** (*observe* or *comply with*), **eltart** (*support*), **feltart** (*detain*), **kitart** (*endure* or *hold out*), **megtart** (*conserve*), **visszatart** (*contain* or *hold back*), **fenntart** (*maintain* or *uphold*), **különtart** (*hold apart*), **összetart** (*hold together*). However, **benn tart** (two words) is used to mean *hold in*.

As in many languages, there is a different word for *between* describing the current position of something and *between* describing where something is to go: *I am between Budapest and Bucharest* is not the same as *Put the sofa between those two tables*. In Hungarian, use **közbe** if the spot takes **-be/-ba** endings, **közre**, for **-re/-ra** places.

## A Few Sentences

Translate these sentences into English. Don't let all the endings throw you! Answers are at the end of the unit as usual.

1. Ne verekedjetez ebben az iskolában!
2. Minden évben ezrek gyerek Budapesten születnek.
3. Ha holnap kezdenéd, mikor gondolod, hogy végeznéd azt ingot varrni?
4. Nálatok mondok, "Takarítsetek a házban!" de soha nem válaszoltok.
5. Oda hívjon Károlyt, legyen szíves! Apu neki időt (*time*) tölteni szeretne.
6. Térdeljünk a templomodban néhány percig, és a barátunkot várjunk!

## 42. Practice

For the first time, in this midway lesson, we will take an opportunity here to collect all the supplementary vocabulary words introduced in this unit and make them no longer optional. Then we will

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
<b>bolt, -ot, -ok, -ja</b>	<i>shop</i>
<b>dohány, -t, -ok, -a</b>	<i>tobacco</i>
<b>ének, -et, -ek, -je</b>	<i>song, verse</i>
<b>foci, -t, -k, -je</b>	<i>soccer, football</i>
<b>gond, -ot, -ok, -ja</b>	<i>concern, worry, thought</i>
<b>labdarúgás, -t, -ok, -a</b>	<i>soccer, football</i>
<b>panasz, -t, -ok, -a</b>	<i>complaint</i>
<b>parancs, -ot, -ok, -a</b>	<i>order, command</i>
<b>pincer, -t, -ek, -e</b>	<i>waitperson</i>
<b>rajz, -ot, -ok, -a</b>	<i>drawing, tracing</i>
<b>remény, -t, -ek, -e</b>	<i>hope</i>
<b>sör, -t, -ök, -je</b>	<i>beer</i>
<b>szag, -ot, -ok, -a</b>	<i>odor, smell</i>
<b>térd, -et, -ek, -je</b>	<i>knee</i>
<b>válasz, -t, -ok, -a</b>	<i>answer, reply</i>

### *Translate to English*

These sentences all contain either imperative or conditional forms, and some have both. There will also be opportunities to revisit vocabulary and points of grammar from previous units.

In addition to translating, in the table below the sentences, all the verb forms will be extracted for you to analyze; the first analysis is done for you.

7. Ne felelson el, Szabó úr, hogy hat órakor az Országházat bezarják!
8. Legyetek szíves, várjátok Konradot a folyó mellett!
9. Ha a nőverednek kiabálnam, akkor éngem ne árss!
10. Fürdünk utána, az anyunk akar, hogy vegyük fel a legszébb ruhánkot.
11. Nem panaszkodnék a bátyámról, ha háza (*at home*) mindenkor nem lenne.
12. Töltsenek egy kicsit időt velünk, barátaim, ha szeretnének!
13. Holnap induljunk, apa, mert ez a város minket ijeszt!

Form	Person & Number	Definite or Indefinite?	Indicative, Imperative, or Conditional?
feletson el	3 <sup>rd</sup> singular	indefinite	imperative
bezarják			
legyetek			
várjatok			
kiabálnam			
árss			
fürdünk			
akar			
vegyük fel			
panaszkodnék			
lenne			
töltsenek			
szeretnének			
induljunk			
ijeszt			

### ***Preszto-Changeo***

Below you will find some verbs forms, with instructions to change the person, number, or mood. Supply the correctly changed form for each, keeping everything else (including definite/indefinite) the same, and then translate the resulting form into English. The first one is done for you; other answers are in the Answers pages.

1. **aggódnám** to plural                      **aggodnánk**                      *we would worry*
2. **vásárolsz be** to imperative
3. **veszik fel** to conditional
4. **foglalkozzuk** to singular
5. **fizettek** to conditional
6. **sértsen meg** to plural
7. **öltötök** to imperative
8. **szagold** to indicative
9. **takarítunk** to conditional
10. **varrniuk** to singular
11. **születel** to plural

### 43. Prolific Pronouns

In this lesson, we take a break not only from verbs, but from new vocabulary words. In Lesson 29, we illustrated how personal endings attached at the ends of postpositions indicates the objects of those postpositions: e.g., **előttem** = *in front of me*, **szerinted** = *according to you*. Something very similar happens with the various case endings we have seen—well, most of them.

For non-formal personal pronouns, to translate such phrases as *with us* or *toward them*, there are no easy rules for forming the Hungarian equivalents. They are not consistent as to whether to use the front-vowel ending, back-vowel ending, or some mutation of either. So memorization is the key.

However, the main purpose for presenting these pronouns all together is *not* for immediate memorization. It is primarily so that you will recognize these forms when you see them.

Here are the forms for fourteen of the cases we have learned so far. We have omitted the Terminative and the Temporal, which are rarely if ever seen with personal pronouns.

<i>subject</i>	<i>d.o.</i>	<i>to/for</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>out of</i>
én	engem	nekem	velem	bennem	belém	belőlem
te	téged	neked	veled	benned	beléd	belőled
ő	őt	neki	vele	benne	belé	belőle
mi	minket	nekünk	velünk	bennünk	belénk	belőlünk
ti	titeket	nektek	veletek	bennetek	belétek	belőletek
ők	őket	nekik	velük	bennük	beléjük	belőlük

<i>on</i>	<i>onto</i>	<i>off/about</i>	<i>at/than</i>	<i>toward</i>	<i>away from</i>	<i>because of</i>
rajtam	rám	rólam	nálam	hozzám	tőlem	értem
rajtad	rád	rólad	nálad	hozzád	tőled	érted
rajta	rá	róla	nála	hozzá	tőle	érte
rajtunk	ránk	rólank	nálunk	hozzánk	tőlünk	értünk
rajtatok	rátok	rólatok	nálatok	hozzátok	tőletek	értetek
rajtuk	rájuk	róluk	náluk	hozzájuk	tőlük	értük

Here are some sample sentences:

**Figyelj engem, légy szíves!**

*Pay attention to me, please!*

**Akarom neked segíteni.**

*I want to help you.*

**Miért róla hazudnál?**

*Why would you lie about (him/her/it)?*

**Szeretnétek focizni velünk?**

*Would you like to play football with us?*

**Remélem a kék bluzokat rajtatok látni.**

*I hope to see the blue blouses on you.*

**Fél nyolckor hozzájuk jövünk be.**

*We arrive at their place at seven-thirty.*

The formal pronouns are easier, mostly just attaching the case endings directly onto **ön**, **önök**, **maga**, or **maguk**.

<i>subject</i>	<i>d.o.</i>	<i>to/for</i>	<i>with</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>out of</i>
ön	önt	önnek	önnel	önben	önbe	önből
önök	önöket	önöknek	önökkel	önökben	önökbe	önökből
maga	magát	magának	magával	magában	magába	magából
maguk	magukat	maguknak	magukkal	magukban	magukba	magukból

<i>on</i>	<i>onto</i>	<i>off/about</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>toward</i>	<i>away from</i>	<i>because of</i>
önön	önre	önről	önnél	önhöz	öntől	önért
önökön	önökre	önökről	önöknél	önökhöz	önöktől	önökért
magán	magára	magáról	magánál	magához	magától	magáért
magukon	magukra	magukról	maguknál	magukhoz	maguktól	magukért

Here are some samples with the formal (polite) personal pronouns:

**Magáért/önért megyek vissza.** *I am going back for your sake.*

**Egészebbek maguknál/önöknél vagyunk.** *We are healthier than you all.*

## A Sense of Self

While on the subject of **maga** and **maguk**, note that these are not only personal pronouns, but *reflexive* and *intensive* pronouns. The English equivalent usually ends in *-self*. Thus **maga** is an equivalent of the term of respect *himself*, typically used in Scotland and Ireland to refer to *the boss* or *his lordship*.

Use the reflexive, generally, when subject and object are the same person or thing. Use the intensive to emphasize a specific person or thing.

Reflexive: *Gergő adores himself.* **Gergő magát imádja.**

Intensive: *Orsolya paints them herself.* **Orsolya maga őket festi.**

These pronouns also have first-person and second-person forms: **magam**, **magad**, **magunk**, and **magatok**. These can also appear with case endings, especially when used reflexively.

*We should not kick ourselves.* **Magunkat nem rúgnánk.**

*You never talk about yourself.* **Soha nem magadról beszélsz.**

Yes, the double negative is *de rigueur* in the latter sentence.

Reflexive pronouns are rarely seen in the Nominative. When they are, it is with a postposition. The intensive may also appear in this context.

*I find a pen under myself.* **Megtalálok egy tollat magam alatt.**

*Ferenc is standing behind Csilla herself.* **Ferenc áll Csilla maga mögött.**

## 44. Fáj az Agyom!

Since we have so many body parts, and most of us have our own favorites, we would like to include them all in this lesson, but cannot, so we present just an extra-large list. We picked up **térd** (*knee*) in Lesson 42. This lesson also begins our journey into the past tense.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
agy, <b>agyat</b> , <b>agyak</b> , agya	brain
arc, arcot, arcok, arca	face
fej, <b>fejet</b> , fejek, feje	head
fül, <b>fület</b> , <b>fülek*</b> , füle	ear, ears
gyomor, gyomort, <b>gyomrok</b> , <b>gyomra</b>	stomach
haj, hajot, hajot, haja	hair
kar, kart, karok*, karja	arm, arms
kéz, kezét, kezek*, keze	hand, hands
láb, <b>lázat</b> , <b>lábak*</b> , lábja	leg, foot, legs, feet
orr, orrt, orrok, orrja	nose
száj, <b>száját</b> , <b>szájak*</b> , szája	mouth
szem, szemet, szemek*, szeme	eye
szív, szívet, szívek, szíve	heart
test, testet, testek, teste	body
ujj, <b>ujjat</b> , <b>ujjak</b> , ujjja	finger, toe
fáj, fájni, fájj	hurt, be painful

### When Two Are One

Parts of the body that come in pairs appear in the singular, similar to **nadrág** (*a pair of pants*) and other such words you have seen in previous lessons. The plurals given exist but are seldom used. Even when speaking about the body parts of more than one person, Hungarian sticks to the singular. **A szemem** = *my eyes*; **a szemünk** = *our eyes*.

The noun **száj** has a peculiarity worth noting: the third-singular possessive form is regular, but some other forms are not: **szám**, **szád**, **szája**, **szájunk**, **szájtok**, **szájuk**. There are also several nouns with lowering stems; note their unusual forms in **red**.

On a similar note, **gyomor** belongs to the group of nouns with an unstable vowel when adding endings that start with a vowel, so *my stomach* would be **a gyomrom**.

To distinguish toes from fingers, you can use **lábujj**. Similarly, to distinguish feet from legs, use **lábfej** (*foot*, or literally *leg head*) and **lábszár** (*leg stem*).

## Fáj upon You!

The verb **fáj** on its own means *it hurts*. It is frequently seen with a body part or two, as in **fáj az agyom**, *my brain hurts*, or **fáj a lábod?** *does your foot hurt?*

## Past Tense, Volume I

In previous chapters, you have conjugated the present tense, future tense, imperatives, and conditional forms of verbs. We have reached the final tense, the rather difficult past, which will require Lessons 44 through 46. In Lesson 47 we will pick up the past conditional as well.

The first and most difficult part of learning past tense is the rules for making the basic form, the 3rd-person indefinite. This form nearly always ends with **-ett**, **-ött**, **-ott**, or just **-t**. Which ending appears depends on characteristics of the present-tense stem. The rules have exceptions, and some of those exceptions have exceptions.

### Group 1: Simple -t

Almost all Hungarian verbs end with consonants. If the stem ends with a single consonant, and that consonant is **j**, **l**, **ly**, **n**, **ny**, or **r**, then just add **-t**. With some exceptions, this includes **ll** and **rr** terminations.

**fájt**, **felelt**, **megunt**, **dohányt**, **kért**, **állt**, **varrt**: *he/she/it hurt, answered, got bored, smoked, asked for, stood, and sewed*, respectively.

With this group, the remaining conjugated forms build on stem + **t** as well.

### Group 2: Vowel + tt

For verbs that end in two consonants (with some exceptions) or **-ít**, add a vowel harmonious **-ett**, **-ött**, or **-ott**.

**takarított**, **csengett**, **küzdött**, **választott**: *he/she/it cleaned, rang, struggled, and chose*.

There is also a small number of verbs ending with **ll** and **rr** that belong to this group, such as **hall**, **hull**, and **kell**. With this group, attach the conjugational endings after the **tt**.

### Group 3: Hybrids

The other regular verbs form the basic past tense like Group 2, but the other conjugated forms resemble group one. For example, **született** means *he/she was born*, but **születtem** means *I was born*. Also, consonant + **d** enders like **hord**, **küld**, and **mond** fit here.

### Group 4: Irregulars

present	<b>alszik</b>	<b>eszik</b>	<b>fekszik</b>	<b>hisz</b>	<b>iszik</b>	<b>jön</b>	<b>megy</b>	<b>tesz</b>	<b>van</b>
past	<b>aludt</b>	<b>evett</b>	<b>feküdt</b>	<b>hitt</b>	<b>ivott</b>	<b>jött</b>	<b>ment</b>	<b>tett</b>	<b>volt</b>
meaning	<i>slept</i>	<i>ate</i>	<i>lay</i>	<i>believed</i>	<i>drank</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>was</i>

The past stem for **eszik** is just **ett-**, and for **iszik** it is **itt-**, so those two follow the pattern of Group 3. Also, **visz** (**vitt**) works like **hisz**, and **vesz** (**vett**) like **tesz**.



## 45. Akarsz egy Datolyát?

Want a date? This would be the kind that grows on a palm tree. While you will not find many palm (or orange or banana) trees growing in Hungary and Romania, fruits in general are prized throughout the region.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
alma, almát, almák, almája	apple
banán, banánt, banánok, banánja	banana
barack, barackot, barackok, baracka	peach, apricot
citrom, citromot, citromok, citromja	lemon
cseresznye, -ét, -ék, cseresznyéje	cherry, cherries
datolya, datolyát, datolyák, datolyája	date
dinnye, dinnyét, dinnyék, dinnyéje	melon
eper, epert, <b>eprek, epre</b>	strawberry
füge, fügét, fügék, füge	fig
gyümölcs, gyümölcsöt, -ök, -e	fruit
hárs, hárst, hársok, hársa	lime
körte, körtét, korték, korte	pear
lé, <b>levet, levek, leve</b>	juice
narancs, narancsot, narancsok, narancsa	orange
szilva, szilvát, szilvák, szilvája	plum
szőlő, szőlőt, szőlők, szőlője	grape, grapes

### **Fruit Facts**

If one cannot get fresh **gyümölcs**, one can usually get **levék** at the local grocery, especially **almalé** and **narancslé**. Fruit also becomes, through fermentation and distillation, products other than juice. Not all these fruits grow on trees, but the word for *tree* is **fa**, also seen in compounds such as **cseresznyefa**.

A more common way to say *melon* is **sárgadinnye**, especially when describing cantaloupes or honeydews. For *watermelon*, use **görögdinnye**, literally *Greek melon*. You can also distinguish apricots from peaches: the former is sometimes referred to as **sárgabarack**, the latter as **őszibarack** (*autumn apricot*).

Note that **szőlő** is generally singular even when describing an entire bunch of grapes, **cseresznye** for cherries in general, just as **gyümölcs** remains singular when collectively describing a variety of fruits.

Apart from **eper** and **lé**, everything else here is fairly regular.

## Past Tense, Volume II: The Indefinite Past

After the past-tense stem, to conjugate indefinite forms, add the appropriate endings:

Front-vowel: **-em, -él, --, -ünk, -etek, -ek**

Back-vowel: **-am, -ál, --, -unk, -atok, -ak**

Note that the 1st-person singular does not use the final **k** here. However, the 3rd-plural does. With front-vowel verbs in particular, this may cause confusion as to whether the subject is **én** or **ők**. Here are some sample conjugations from each of the four groups outlined in Lesson 44:

	<i>sang</i> (1)	<i>forgot</i> (2)	<i>dreamed</i> (3)	<i>ate</i> (4)	<i>was/were</i> (4)
én	énekeltem	felejtettem el	almodtam	ettem	voltam
te	énekeltél	felejtettél el	almodtál	ettél	voltál
ő/ön/maga	énekelt	felejtett el	almodott	evett	volt
mi	énekeltünk	felejtettünk el	almodtunk	ettünk	voltunk
ti	énekeltetek	felejtettetek el	almodtatok	ettetek	voltatok
ők/önök/maguk	énekeltek	felejtettek el	almodtak	ettek	voltak

## Translate to English

We will start with basic past-tense forms of familiar verbs, some of which can be sentences on their own, and build up to longer sentences.

1. beszéltünk
2. hallottam
3. ő nézett
4. ők tudtak
5. mondtál
6. aludtatok
7. Abban nem hittem.
8. Mennyibe került ez a könyv?
9. Mikor Magyarországra mentetek ki?
10. Cipőt a házukban soha (never) hordtunk.
11. Azt értem, hogy fociztál, amikor (*when*) fiatalember voltál.
12. Béla és Margit Kanadába repültek amikor kezdték meg Romániával megunni.

## 46. Egy a Zöldségedet!

**Nagymama** reminds you to eat your **hagyma** and other vegetables. Here are some veggies and legumes with which you can start.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
<b>bab, babot, babok, babja</b>	<i>beans</i>
<b>borsó, borsót, borsók, borsóje</b>	<i>peas</i>
<b>burgonya, burgonyát, -ák, -ája</b>	<i>potato</i>
<b>fokhagyma, fokhagymát, -ák, -ája</b>	<i>garlic</i>
<b>hagyma, hagymát, hagymák, hagymája</b>	<i>onion</i>
<b>káposzta, káposztát, -ák, -ája</b>	<i>cabbage</i>
<b>lencse, lencsét, lencsék, lencséje</b>	<i>lentils</i>
<b>levés, levést, levések, levése</b>	<i>soup</i>
<b>paradicsom, paradicsomot, -ok, -ja</b>	<i>tomato</i>
<b>répa, répát, répák, répája</b>	<i>beet</i>
<b>saláta, salátát, saláták, salátája</b>	<i>lettuce, salad</i>
<b>sárgarépa, sárgarépát, -ák, -ája</b>	<i>carrot</i>
<b>tök, tököt, tökök, töke</b>	<i>zucchini, squash</i>
<b>torma, tormát, tormák, tormája</b>	<i>radish</i>
<b>uborka, uborkát, uborkák, uborkája</b>	<i>cucumber</i>

### **Saláta és Levés**

In the lesson on colors you were already introduced to **sárgarépa**, meaning literally *yellow beet*, as well as **feher répa**, *turnip* or *white beet*.

A head of lettuce would be referred to as **fejes saláta**, sometimes seen as **fejessaláta**. Iceberg lettuce is **jégsaláta** (**jég** = *ice*). The commonly enjoyed cucumber salad is **uborkasaláta**. Having one word for both *lettuce* and *salad* is not unusual in Europe.

A clove of garlic is **egy gerezd fokhagyma**.

A common, German-influenced nickname for the **burgonya** is **krumpli**, like *spud* or *tater* in English slang. *French fries* are **hasáburgonya**, or *log potatoes*.

Vegetables and legumes can be compounded with a variety of soups, e.g. **bablevés**, **káposztalevés**, **lencselevés**, **paradicsomlevés**. Green beans are **zöldbab**.

Lastly, if you are **vegetáriánus**, let your Hungarian or Transylvanian hosts know in advance. Besides eating ham or sausage at almost every meal, they tend to use a lot of **zsír** (*lard*) in their cooking.

### **Past Tense, Volume III: The Definite Past**

After the past-tense stem, to conjugate definite forms, add these endings:

Front-vowel: **-em, -ed, -e, -ük, -étek, -ék**

Back-vowel: **-am, -ad, -a, -uk, -átok, -ák**

Indeed, the 1st-person singular is identical for indefinite and definite. This should not present much of a problem, since the presence of a definite direct object is the only reason for the distinction. Note also the subtle difference between indefinite and definite in the 2nd- and 3rd-plural: the absence or presence of a long mark (**-etek** vs. **-étek**).

	<i>sang</i> (1)	<i>forgot</i> (2)	<i>dreamed</i> (3)	<i>bought</i> (4)	<i>drank</i> (4)
én	énekelt <del>em</del>	elfelejt <del>tem</del>	almodt <del>am</del>	vet <del>tem</del>	itt <del>am</del>
te	énekelt <del>ed</del>	elfelejt <del>ted</del>	almodt <del>ad</del>	vet <del>ted</del>	itt <del>ad</del>
ő/ön/maga	énekelt <del>e</del>	elfelejt <del>ette</del>	almodt <del>a</del>	vet <del>te</del>	itt <del>a</del>
mi	énekelt <del>ük</del>	elfelejt <del>tük</del>	almodt <del>tuk</del>	vet <del>tük</del>	itt <del>tuk</del>
ti	énekelt <del>étek</del>	elfelejt <del>tétek</del>	almodt <del>átok</del>	vet <del>tétek</del>	itt <del>átok</del>
ők/önök/maguk	énekelt <del>ék</del>	elfelejt <del>ték</del>	almodt <del>ák</del>	vet <del>ték</del>	itt <del>ák</del>

### **Translate to Hungarian**

As in Lesson 45, we will start with basic past-tense forms of familiar verbs, some of which can be sentences on their own, and build up to longer sentences. In 1-6, however, render both the indefinite and definite forms (which may be very similar).

1. you (pl.) loved
2. they sold
3. I brought
4. she put
5. you (s.) drove
6. we closed
7. Did you (s.) remember my birthday?
8. What color did he paint the potato?
9. We did not find the cabbage that you (s.) wanted.
10. Katalin's mother and aunt sewed all our shirts.
11. I hope that you (pl.) smelled the garlic from Szilard's kitchen.
12. I adored the mountains of Transylvania where we hiked last summer.

## 47. Ferenc Lisztja

Continuing our exploration of food and drink, we stop at the bakery and the dairy. Did you know that Hungary's most famous composer's surname means *flour*?

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
fagylalt, fagylaltot, fagylaltok, fagylaltja	ice cream
kenyér, <b>kenyeret</b> , <b>kenyerek</b> , <b>kenyere</b>	bread
liszt, lisztot, lisztok, lisztja	flour
pék, péket, pékek, péke	baker
pékség, pékséget, pékségek, péksége	bakery
péksütemény, péksüteményt, -ek, -e	baked goods
sajt, sajtot, sajtok, sajtja	cheese
tej, <b>tejet</b> , tejek, teje	milk
tejüzem, tejüzem, tejüzemek, tejüzeme	dairy
tojás, tojást, tojások, tojása	eggs
torta, tortát, torták, tortája	cake, pie
túró, túrot, túrók, túrója	curd cheese
vaj, <b>vajat</b> , <b>vajak</b> , vaja	butter
zsemle, zsemlét, zsemlék, zsemléje	roll

### Careful How You Say Sajt

This is a good place for a reminder that the short **a** in Hungarian is a low vowel, almost an **o**, so **aj** almost sounds like English *oi*. That will keep you from pronouncing **sajt** too much like the Celtic pronunciation of animal waste.

**Túró**, also known as *quark* (in German) is hard to find outside Central and Eastern Europe. It is an all-purpose, usually rennetless cheese, which can be stringy like mozzarella or grainy like gouda. Rural families often make **túró** at home. It is useful in baking, especially in a **túrós rétes**, or *cheese strudel*.

The **üzem** in **tejüzem** means *works* or *mill*.

The noun **péksütemény** is a bit redundant. Just **sütemény** on its own will suffice; this noun also refers to the art of baking. The word for a *cookie* is **süti**, which is short for **sütemény**.

A *loaf of bread* is generally translated **egy egész kenyér**, while a *slice of bread* is **egy szelet kenyér**.

If you must have chocolate in your baked goods, the word you need is **csokoládé**. This is different from drinking chocolate, **kakaó**. Ice cream is often called **fagyi** for short.

## Past Tense, Volume IV: The Past Conditional

In Lesson 41, we hinted at the existence of a past conditional form. It translates as *would have* on its own, and is used in clauses like *If I had...*

Forming past conditional is easier than one might imagine, if one knows how to form regular past tense. Simply follow the past tense form (indefinite or definite) with the word **volna**, the conditional form of **volt**. In past contrary-to-fact sentences, **volna** may show up in more than one clause.

**Ha tudtam volna, hogy te jössz, egy tortát süttem volna.**

*If I had known that you were coming, I would have baked a cake.*

Note in the example above that **jössz** is in present tense, reflecting the same time as the *if* clause. Changing it to **jöttél** puts in the time before that clause: *If I had known that you had come, I would have baked a cake.*

## Remembering -lek/-lak

The rules for the **-lek/-lak** endings still apply with commands, conditionals, and past tense. If the subject is **én** and the object is 2nd-person (**teged** or **titeket**), instead of the regular 1st-person endings use whichever variant works for vowel harmony. The use of **teged** is optional for emphasis; the use of **titeket** helps distinguish from the singular. There may be an additional, harmonious vowel preceding **-lek/-lak**.

Observe these forms:

<b>kereslek</b>	<i>I am looking for you</i>	<b>foglallak.</b>	<i>I hire you</i>
<b>keresselek</b>	<i>that I should look for you</i>	<b>foglaljalak.</b>	<i>that I should hire you</i>
<b>keresnelek</b>	<i>I would look for you</i>	<b>foglalnalak.</b>	<i>I would hire you</i>
<b>kerestelek</b>	<i>I looked for you</i>	<b>foglaltalak.</b>	<i>I hired you</i>

Add **volna** to the last two for the *would have* forms.

## Introducing -het/-hat

In an earlier lesson we glanced at the form **segíthetek?** meaning *can I help you?* You have also seen **lehet**, which actually comes from **lenni**, *to be*. The suffix carries the meaning of *can, could, may, might, or be allowed to*. This is not the same as using a form of **tud** with an infinitive to mean *be able*.

**Azt a napot nem tudom elfelejteni.** *I cannot forget that day.*

**Mondj nekem el arról, mert felejtetek el.** *Tell me about it, because I may forget.*

The suffix can appear after the present stem in the present, conditional, or past-tense forms, indefinite or definite: **elfelejthetek, elfelejthetnék, elfelejthettem** (*I may forget, I might forget, I might have forgotten*).

**Aggódok, hogy ő valakit árthatotta.** *I am worried that he might have hurt someone.*

Irregular forms: **eszik/ehet, hisz/hihet, iszik/ihat, jön/jöhet, megy/mehet, tesz/tehet, van/lehet, vesz/vehet, visz/vihet.**

## 48. Vocabulary Review

This vocabulary list consists of 181 entries, almost entirely nouns and verbs, with a few wild cards thrown in. For each verb, including those in **blue**, practice forming the imperative, conditional, and past-tense forms in the 3<sup>rd</sup>-singular indefinite.

The wild cards include pronoun forms of **én** in the various cases. Some have more than one possible translation, depending on context.

For all the nouns, since there is a fair number of irregular stems represented (marked in **red** for your convenience), try to remember the correct accusative (direct object) and possessive forms.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
1. <b>aggaszt</b>	
2. <b>aggódik</b>	
3. <b>agy</b>	
4. <b>alma</b>	
5. <b>álmodik</b>	
6. <b>arc</b>	
7. <b>árt</b>	
8. <b>bab</b>	
9. <b>banán</b>	
10. <b>barack</b>	
11. <b>bele-</b>	
12. <b>belém</b>	
13. <b>belőlem</b>	
14. <b>benn-</b>	
15. <b>bennem</b>	
16. <b>bevásárol</b>	
17. <b>bolt</b>	
18. <b>borsó</b>	
19. <b>burgonya</b>	
20. <b>citrom</b>	
21. <b>cseng</b>	
22. <b>cseresznye</b>	
23. <b>csokoládé</b>	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
24. datolya	
25. dinnye	
26. dohány	
27. dohányzik	
28. eldönt	
29. elfelejt	
30. emlékezik (emlékszik)	
31. ének	
32. énekel	
33. engem	
34. eper	
35. értem (pronoun)	
36. fa	
37. fagylalt (fagyi)	
38. fáj	
39. fázik	
40. fej	
41. fekszik	
42. felel	
43. felvesz	
44. fenn-	
45. fest	
46. figyel	
47. fizet	
48. foci	
49. foglal	
50. foglalkozik	
51. fokhagyma	
52. füge	
53. fül	
54. fürdik	



<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
55. gond	
56. gondol	
57. görögdinnye	
58. gyomor	
59. gyümölcs	
60. ha	
61. hagyma	
62. haj	
63. hárs	
64. hasábburgonya	
65. hazudik	
66. hozzá-	
67. hozzám	
68. hull	
69. ide-	
70. ijeszt	
71. imád	
72. indul	
73. jég	
74. kacag	
75. kakaó	
76. káposzta	
77. kar	
78. kenyér	
79. kérdez	
80. keres	
81. kéz	
82. kiabál	
83. kirándul	
84. kocog	
85. költ	
86. körte	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
87. körül-	
88. köt	
89. közbe-	
90. közre-	
91. krumpli	
92. külön-	
93. küzd	
94. láb	
95. labda	
96. labdarúgás	
97. lé	
98. lencse	
99. levés	
100. liszt	
101. marad	
102. megsért	
103. megtalál	
104. mutat	
105. nálam	
106. narancs	
107. nekem	
108. oda-	
109. öl	
110. orr	
111. össze-	
112. őszibarack	
113. panasz	
114. panaszkodik	
115. paradicsom	
116. parancs	
117. pék	
118. pékség	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
119. péksütemény	
120. ráér	
121. rajtam	
122. rajz	
123. rajzol	
124. rám	
125. rant	
126. remél	
127. remény	
128. répa	
129. rétes	
130. rólam	
131. rúg	
132. sajt	
133. saláta	
134. sárgadinnye	
135. sárgarépa	
136. sért	
137. sétál	
138. sör	
139. sörözik	
140. szag	
141. szagol	
142. száj	
143. szelet	
144. szem	
145. szilva	
146. szív	
147. szőlő	
148. szül	
149. születik	
150. takarít	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
<b>151. talál</b>	
<b>152. találkozik</b>	
<b>153. tart</b>	
<b>154. tej</b>	
<b>155. tejjüzem</b>	
<b>156. térd</b>	
<b>157. térdel</b>	
<b>158. test</b>	
<b>159. tojás</b>	
<b>160. tök</b>	
<b>161. tőlem</b>	
<b>162. tölt</b>	
<b>163. torma</b>	
<b>164. torta</b>	
<b>165. túró</b>	
<b>166. uborka</b>	
<b>167. ujj</b>	
<b>168. utána-</b>	
<b>169. üzem</b>	
<b>170. vaj</b>	
<b>171. válasz</b>	
<b>172. válaszol</b>	
<b>173. választ</b>	
<b>174. vár</b>	
<b>175. város</b>	
<b>176. varr</b>	
<b>177. vegetáriánus</b>	
<b>178. velem</b>	
<b>179. verekedik</b>	
<b>180. zsemle</b>	
<b>181. zsír</b>	

## Unit 4 Answers

### Lesson 38

<b>Indefinite</b>	<i>send!</i>	<i>bring!</i>	<i>love!</i>	<i>write!</i>	<i>pay attention!</i>
<i>that I should</i>	küldjek	hozzak	szeressek	írdjak	figyeljek
<i>do (long)</i>	küldjél	hozzál	szeressél	írdjál	figyeljél
<i>do (short)</i>	küldj	hozz	szeress	írdj	figyelj
<i>do (formal)</i>	küldjön	<u>hozzon</u>	szeressen	írdjon	figyeljen
<i>let us</i>	<u>küldjünk</u>	<u>hozzunk</u>	szeressünk	írdjunk	figyeljünk
<i>do (plural)</i>	küldjétek	<u>hozzatok</u>	szeressétek	írdjatok	figyeljétek
<i>do (f. pl.)</i>	küldjenek	<u>hozzanak</u>	szeressenek	írdjanak	figyeljenek
<b>Definite</b>					
<i>that I should</i>	küldjem	hozzam	szeressem	írdjam	figyeljem
<i>do (long)</i>	küldjed	hozzad	szeressed	írdjad	figyeljed
<i>do (short)</i>	küldd	hozd	szeredd	írd	figyeljd
<i>do (formal)</i>	küldje	hozza	szeresse	írdja	figyelje
<i>let us</i>	küldjük	hozzuk	szeressük	írdjuk	figyeljük
<i>do (plural)</i>	küldjétek	hozzátok	szeressétek	írdjátok	figyeljétek
<i>do (f. pl.)</i>	küldjék	hozzák	szeressék	írdják	figyeljék

### Lesson 39

	<u>te indefinite</u>	<u>te definite</u>	<u>ön indefinite</u>	<u>ön definite</u>
1. <i>adore:</i>	<b>imádj</b>	<b>imádd</b>	<b>imádjon</b>	<b>imádja</b>
2. <i>ask:</i>	<b>kérdezz</b>	<b>kérdezd</b>	<b>kérdezzen</b>	<b>kérdezze</b>
3. <i>break:</i>	<b>törj</b>	<b>törd</b>	<b>törjen</b>	<b>törje</b>
4. <i>call:</i>	<b>hívj</b>	<b>hívd</b>	<b>hívjon</b>	<b>hívja</b>
5. <i>close:</i>	<b>bezárj</b>	<b>bezárd</b>	<b>bezárjon</b>	<b>bezárja</b>
6. <i>cook:</i>	<b>főzz</b>	<b>főzd</b>	<b>főzzen</b>	<b>főzze</b>
7. <i>drive:</i>	<b>hajts</b>	<b>hajtad</b>	<b>hajtson</b>	<b>hajtsa</b>
8. <i>fight:</i>	<b>küzdj</b>	<b>küzded</b>	<b>küzdjen</b>	<b>küzdje</b>
9. <i>fly:</i>	<b>repülj</b>	<b>repüld</b>	<b>repüljen</b>	<b>repülje</b>
10. <i>frighten:</i>	<b>ijessz</b>	<b>ijeszd</b>	<b>ijesszen</b>	<b>ijessze</b>
11. <i>get:</i>	<b>kapj</b>	<b>kapd</b>	<b>kapjon</b>	<b>kapja</b>
12. <i>give:</i>	<b>adj</b>	<b>add</b>	<b>adjon</b>	<b>adja</b>

13.hear:	<b>hallj</b>	<b>hallad</b>	<b>halljon</b>	<b>hallja</b>
14.help:	<b>segíts</b>	<b>segíted</b>	<b>segítsen</b>	<b>segítse</b>
15.knit:	<b>köss</b>	<b>kösd</b>	<b>kössen</b>	<b>kösse</b>
16.know:	<b>tudj</b>	<b>tudd</b>	<b>tudjon</b>	<b>tudja</b>
17.know:	<b>ismerj</b>	<b>ismerd</b>	<b>ismerjen</b>	<b>ismerje</b>
18.laugh:	<b>kacagj</b>	<b>kacagd</b>	<b>kacagjon</b>	<b>kacagja</b>
19.look at:	<b>nézz</b>	<b>nézd</b>	<b>nézzen</b>	<b>nézze</b>
20.open:	<b>kinyiss</b>	<b>kinyisd</b>	<b>kinyisson</b>	<b>kinyissa</b>
21.play:	<b>játssz</b>	<b>játszd</b>	<b>játsszon</b>	<b>játssza</b>
22.recommend:	<b>ajánlj</b>	<b>ajánlad</b>	<b>ajánljon</b>	<b>ajánlja</b>
23.say:	<b>mondj</b>	<b>mondd</b>	<b>mondjon</b>	<b>mondja</b>
24.see:	<b>láss</b>	<b>lásd</b>	<b>lásson</b>	<b>lássá</b>
25.seek:	<b>keress</b>	<b>keresd</b>	<b>keressen</b>	<b>keresse</b>
26.spend:	<b>költs</b>	<b>költed</b>	<b>költsen</b>	<b>költse</b>
27.start:	<b>kezdj</b>	<b>kezded</b>	<b>kezdjen</b>	<b>kezdje</b>
28.understand:	<b>érts</b>	<b>értсед</b>	<b>értsen</b>	<b>értse</b>
29.want:	<b>akarj</b>	<b>akard</b>	<b>akarjon</b>	<b>akarja</b>
30.wear:	<b>hordj</b>	<b>hordd</b>	<b>hordjon</b>	<b>hordja</b>
31.depart:	<b>indulj</b>		<b>induljon</b>	
32.dwell:	<b>lakj</b>		<b>lakjon</b>	
33.hike:	<b>kirándulj</b>		<b>kiránduljon</b>	
34.jog:	<b>kocogj</b>		<b>kocogjon</b>	
35.jump:	<b>ugorj</b>		<b>ugorjon</b>	
36.work:	<b>dolgozz</b>		<b>dolgozzon</b>	
37.shout:	<b>kiabálj</b>		<b>kiabáljon</b>	
38.run:	<b>fuss</b>		<b>fusson</b>	
39.sit:	<b>ülj</b>		<b>üljen</b>	
40.speak:	<b>beszélj</b>		<b>beszéljen</b>	

**Lesson 40**

1. think!
2. that I should knit
3. he/she would ring
4. you (tell a) lie
5. shout!
6. they would forget
7. sétálna
8. rájzoljunk
9. rántsak
10. ölnöm
11. remél
12. bemutatsad

**Lesson 41**

1. Do not fight in this school.
2. Every year thousands of children are born in Budapest.
3. If you should start tomorrow, when do you think you would finish sewing that shirt?
4. I tell you, “Tidy up in the house!” but you never reply.
5. Beckon Károly over there, please; Papa would like to spend time with him.
6. Let us kneel in your church for a few minutes and wait for our friends.

**Lesson 42****Translate to English**

1. Do not forget, Mr. Szabó, that they close the Parliament at six o'clock.
2. Please wait for Konrad beside the river.
3. If I should call out to your older sister, do not hurt me!
4. After we bathe, our mother wants us to put on our most beautiful clothes.
5. I would not complain about my older brother if he were not always at home.
6. Spend a little time with us, my friends, if you would like.
7. Let us leave tomorrow, father, because this city scares us.

Form	Person & Number	Definite or Indefinite?	Indicative, Imperative, or Conditional?
feletson el	3 <sup>rd</sup> singular	indefinite	imperative
bezarják	3 <sup>rd</sup> plural	definite	indicative
legyetek	2 <sup>nd</sup> plural	indefinite	imperative
várjatok	2 <sup>nd</sup> plural	definite	imperative
kiabálnam	1 <sup>st</sup> singular	definite	conditional
árss	2 <sup>nd</sup> singular	indefinite	imperative
fürdünk	1 <sup>st</sup> plural	indefinite	indicative
akar	3 <sup>rd</sup> singular	indefinite	indicative
vegyük fel	1 <sup>st</sup> plural	definite	imperative
panaszkodnék	1 <sup>st</sup> singular	indefinite	conditional
lenne	3 <sup>rd</sup> singular	indefinite	conditional
töltsenek	3 <sup>rd</sup> plural	indefinite	imperative
szeretnének	3 <sup>rd</sup> plural	indefinite	conditional
induljunk	1 <sup>st</sup> plural	indefinite	imperative
ijeszt	3 <sup>rd</sup> singular	indefinite	indicative

### Preszto-Changeo

- |                                      |                      |                             |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <b>aggódnám</b> to plural         | <b>aggodnánk</b>     | <i>we would worry</i>       |
| 2. <b>vásárolsz be</b> to imperative | <b>vásárolj be</b>   | <i>go shopping!</i>         |
| 3. <b>veszik fel</b> to conditional  | <b>vennék fel</b>    | <i>they would put on</i>    |
| 4. <b>foglalkozzuk</b> to singular   | <b>foglalkozzám</b>  | <i>that I should work</i>   |
| 5. <b>fizettek</b> to conditional    | <b>fizetnétek</b>    | <i>you (pl.) would pay</i>  |
| 6. <b>sértsen meg</b> to plural      | <b>sértsenek meg</b> | <i>offend! (pl. formal)</i> |
| 7. <b>öltötök</b> to imperative      | <b>öltsetek</b>      | <i>kill! (pl.)</i>          |
| 8. <b>szagold</b> to indicative      | <b>szagolod</b>      | <i>you are smelling</i>     |
| 9. <b>takarítunk</b> to conditional  | <b>takarítnunk</b>   | <i>let us tidy up</i>       |
| 10. <b>varrniuk</b> to singular      | <b>varrnia</b>       | <i>for him/her to sew</i>   |
| 11. <b>születnél</b> to plural       | <b>születnétek</b>   | <i>you would be born</i>    |



**Lesson 45**

1. we spoke
2. I heard
3. he/she looked
4. they knew
5. you (s.) said
6. you (pl.) slept
7. I did not believe in that.
8. How much did this book cost?
9. When did we depart for Hungary?
10. We never wore shoes in our house.
11. I understand that you played football when you were a young man.
12. Béla and Margit flew to Canada when they began to get bored with Romania.

**Lesson 46**

1. szerettetek, szerettétek
2. eladtak, eladták (*or* adtak el, adták el)
3. hoztam, hoztam
4. tett, tette
5. hajtottál, hajtottad
6. zartunk be, bezartuk be
7. A születésnapomot emlékezted?
8. Milyen színű a burgonyát festette?
9. A káposztát amit akartad nem találtuk meg.
10. Katalin anya és nénie minden az ingjainkot varrták.
11. Remélek\*, hogy a fokhagymát a Szilard konyhából szagoltátok.
12. Az Erdélyföld hegyei, ahol múlt nyáron kirándultunk, imádtam.

\* **Azt remélem** works here, too.

## **Lesson 48**

### **Vocabulary Review**

1. worry
2. be worried
3. brain
4. apple
5. dream
6. face
7. hurt, harm (v. transitive)
8. bean
9. banana
10. apricot
11. inward (coverb)
12. into me
13. out of me
14. in (coverb)
15. in me
16. go shopping
17. shop
18. peas
19. potato
20. lemon, lime
21. ring (v.)
22. red cherry
23. chocolate
24. date (fruit)
25. melon
26. smoke (n.)
27. smoke (v.)
28. decide
29. forget
30. remember

31. singer
32. sing
33. me
34. strawberrie
35. because of me
36. tree
37. ice cream
38. hurt (v. intransitive)
39. be cold
40. head (n.)
41. lie (down)
42. answer
43. take on
44. up (coverb)
45. paint
46. pay attention
47. pay for
48. football, soccer
49. reserve
50. deal with
51. garlic
52. fig
53. ear
54. take a bath
55. concern
56. think
57. watermelon
58. stomach
59. fruit
60. if
61. onion
62. hair
63. lime

64. French fries
65. tell a lie
66. toward (coverb)
67. toward me
68. descend, fall
69. here (coverb)
70. frighten
71. adore
72. start
73. ice
74. laugh
75. cocoa
76. cabbage
77. arm
78. bread
79. question
80. seek, look for
81. hand
82. shout
83. wander, go for a hike
84. jog
85. knit
86. pear
87. toward (postpos.)
88. tie
89. into the middle of (coverb)
90. onto the middle of (coverb)
91. potatoes
92. apart (coverb)
93. fight
94. leg, foot
95. ball
96. football, soccer

97. juice
98. lentil
99. soup
100. flour
101. tire (v.)
102. wound, offend
103. seek out
104. show (v.)
105. by me, at my place
106. orange
107. for me
108. there (coverb)
109. kill
110. nose
111. together (coverb)
112. peach
113. complaint
114. complain
115. tomato
116. command (n.)
117. baker
118. bakery
119. bakery
120. have time (for)
121. on me
122. drawing
123. draw (v.)
124. me
125. pull
126. hope (v.)
127. hope (n.)
128. beet
129. strudel

130. off me, about me
131. kick (v.)
132. cheese
133. salad, lettuce
134. cantaloupe
135. carrot
136. harm
137. walk, stroll (v.)
138. beer
139. drink beer
140. smell, odor (n.)
141. smell (v.)
142. mouth
143. cutlet, chop
144. eye, eyes
145. plum
146. heart
147. grape
148. give birth
149. be born
150. clean up
151. find
152. meet up
153. hold
154. milk
155. dairy
156. knee
157. kneel
158. body
159. eggs
160. squash
161. away from me
162. spend

163. horseradish
164. cake
165. curd cheese
166. cucumber
167. finger, toe
168. after (coverb)
169. plant, factory
170. butter
171. answer (n.)
172. give an answer
173. decide
174. castle
175. city
176. sew
177. vegetarian
178. with me
179. fight, struggle
180. roll, bun
181. lard, grease

**Irregular forms**

1. agy, agyat, agyak, agya
2. eper, epert, eprek, epre
3. fül, fület, fülek, füle
4. gyomor, gyomort, gyomrok, gyomra
5. kenyér, kenyeret, kenyerek, kenyere
6. kéz, kezet, kezek, keze
7. láb, lábat, lábak, lába
8. lé, levet, levek, leve
9. száj, száját, szájak, szája
10. tej, tejet, tejek, teje
11. ujj, ujjat, ujjak, ujjja
12. vaj, vaját, vajak, vajja