

## 13. A Családom

We now introduce you to some members of your hypothetical Hungarian family. There are also three members of the Conjunction family, relatives of the familiar *és*.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
<b>anya/anyu</b>	<i>mother</i>
<b>apa/apu</b>	<i>father</i>
<b>bácsi</b>	<i>uncle</i>
<b>család</b>	<i>family</i>
<b>feleség</b>	<i>wife</i>
<b>férj</b>	<i>husband</i>
<b>fia</b>	<i>son</i>
<b>néni</b>	<i>aunt</i>
<b>testvér</b>	<i>sibling</i>
<b>de</b>	<i>but</i>
<b>hogy</b>	<i>that (conjunction)</i>
<b>vagy</b>	<i>or</i>

### *All in the Family*

Use either **anya** or **anyu** to mean *mother or mom*. The only real difference between them is an old regional dialectical variation, and either is quite acceptable. The same is true of **apa** and **apu**. As a diminutive, you can add the suffix **-ka** to make them more like *mom* and *dad*: **anyuka, apuka**.

**lány**: The reason *daughter* does not appear is that you already know that word. Use **lány** for either *girl* or *daughter*.

**testvér**: For now, you can use this noun for any sibling of any age. There are entirely separate words for older and younger brothers and sisters, which we will cover in the next lesson. The same is true for cousins.

Use **bácsi** and **néni**, respectively, to mean not only blood relatives, but also elders whom you know well. The diminutive suffix **-ke** can be added to **néni** to mean *Auntie*: **nénike**. A less common diminutive, **bácsika**, is reserved for a very old and beloved *little uncle*. These titles, as with all titles in Hungarian, appear *after* the name.

*Hello, Uncle László!*

**Szia, László bácsi!**

*Thank you, Aunt Maria.*

**Köszönöm, Maria néni.**

The rest of the nouns are fairly easy to understand.

As for the conjunction **vagy**: Yes, it is spelled and pronounced exactly like the **vagy** that means *you are*. Context will tell you which meaning to apply.

## Hogy

This is really no different from the **hogy?** (*how?*), but not used interrogatively. With verbs of saying, believing, feeling, doubting, etc., **hogy** is required to introduce what one says, believes, feels, or doubts. A comma usually separates the clauses.

*He says that I'm your daughter.*

**Azt mondja, hogy a lányod vagyok.**

## Whose Son Are You?

Hungarian does not have a word meaning *to have*; nor does it have possessive adjectives such as *my* and *your*. To show who possesses what, Hungarian uses endings—not on the possessor, as in many languages, but on the person or object possessed. Some of these endings resemble the conjugational endings of verbs. The usual rules apply for inserting spacing vowels and lengthening final vowels. Sometimes, for ease of pronunciation, a **j** appears before the endings that begin with a vowel.

**Important note:** In this lesson we will limit the discussion to singular *possessee*s.

<i>Possessor</i>	<i>Ending</i>	<i>Front Vowel</i>	<i>Back Vowel</i>
<i>I</i>	<b>-m</b>	testvérem, férjem	bácsim, családom
<i>you (s.)</i>	<b>-d</b>	testvéred, férjed	bácsid, családod
<i>he/she/it/you (f.)</i>	<b>-e (front), -a (back)</b>	testvére, férje	bácsija, családja
<i>we</i>	<b>-nk</b>	testvérünk, férjünk	bácsink, családunk
<i>you (pl.)</i>	<b>-tek/-tök, -tok</b>	testvérték, férjetek	bácsitok, családtok
<i>they/you (f. pl.)</i>	<b>-ük, -uk</b>	testvérük, férjük	bácsijuk, családjuk

Phrases containing these forms will most likely have a definite article: **a családom** can be interpreted literally as “the family of me.” True, plural possessors of a wife or husband are not common in the Hungarian lands—i.e., forms such as **a feleségünk** and **a férjünk** may not appear very often, but they are syntactically correct.

The **a/az** is sometimes omitted when the possessor is another noun, common or proper.

*Béla's family is big.*

**Nagy (a) Béla családja.**

*Uncle Imre is my wife's father's brother.*

**Imre bácsi a feleségem apja testvére.**

## Turning Nouns into Adjectives

The suffix **-i**, meaning “related or relevant to,” is often attached to a noun to make it descriptive, much like the English suffixes *-ly* and *-ish*. You have seen this in **amerikai** and **kanadai**. You will also see it in **családi**, meaning *familial*. Your surname is referred to as **a családi név**; the first name is called the **utónév**, or in some contexts **keresztnev** (*Christian name*). Remember that **név** undergoes a shortening with certain endings.

**Mi a családi neved, Hajnal?**

*What is your last name, Hajnal?*

**Kovács a családi nevem.**

*My last name is Kovács.*

**De Fekete a férjem családi neve.**

*But my husband's last name is Fekete.*

## 14. A Rokonaim

As promised in Lesson 13, here are the words for various siblings and other relatives. Now the nouns are presented with their accusative and third-singular possessive forms.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
<b>rokon, rokonot, rokona</b>	<i>relative</i>
<b>öcs, öcsöt, öcse</b>	<i>younger brother</i>
<b>báty, bátyot, bátyja</b>	<i>older brother</i>
<b>húg, húgot, húga</b>	<i>younger sister</i>
<b>nővér, nővéret, nővére</b>	<i>older sister</i>
<b>szülő, szülőt, szüle</b>	<i>parent</i>
<b>nagyapa, nagyapát, nagyapja</b>	<i>grandfather</i>
<b>nagyanya, -anyát, -anya</b>	<i>grandmother</i>
<b>nagyszülő, -szülőt, -szüle</b>	<i>grandparent</i>
<b>unoka, unokát, unokája</b>	<i>grandchild</i>
<b>unokatestvér, -vért, -vére</b>	<i>cousin</i>
<b>unokafivér, unokafivért, unokafivére</b>	<i>nephew</i>
<b>unokahúg, unokahúgot, unokahúga</b>	<i>niece</i>

### *Relatively Speaking*

**Unoka-** as a prefix turns a sibling into a cousin, one who shares grandparents rather than parents. However, it turns younger brothers and sisters into nephews and nieces.

You may see **nagy-** combined with other relatives: **nagynéni** (great-aunt), **nagybácsi** (great uncle). **Nagymama** is a term of address for one's grandmother.

There are plenty of familial terms not mentioned here, especially for stepfamily and in-laws. You can find some of those in the Bonus Lesson at the end of this unit. Quite a few of them start with **unoka-**.

By itself, **fivér** is another word for a *brother* of any age, older or younger than oneself. You may also see **fiú testvér** for a male sibling, **lány testvér** for a female sibling.

The noun **szülő** means literally “one giving birth or begetting.” Two related verbs are **szül** (*bear, beget*) and **születik** (*be born*).

### *Whose Sons Are You?*

When the object of possession is plural, Hungarian uses almost the same endings as for singular, preceded by an **i** and a spacer vowel. For front-vowel nouns, you will usually see **ei**; for back-vowel nouns, **ai**. A **j** may appear after the stem to ease pronunciation.

<i>Possessor</i>	<i>Ending</i>	<i>Front Vowel</i>	<i>Back Vowel</i>
<i>I</i>	<b>-im</b>	nővére <b>im</b> , szüle <b>im</b>	húga <b>im</b> , rokona <b>im</b>
<i>you (s.)</i>	<b>-id</b>	nővére <b>id</b> , szüle <b>id</b>	húga <b>id</b> , rokona <b>id</b>
<i>he/she/it/you (f.)</i>	<b>-i</b>	nővére <b>i</b> , szüle <b>i</b>	húga <b>i</b> , rokona <b>i</b>
<i>we</i>	<b>-ink</b>	nővére <b>ink</b> , szüle <b>ink</b>	húga <b>ink</b> , rokona <b>ink</b>
<i>you (pl.)</i>	<b>-itek, -itok</b>	nővére <b>itek</b> , szüle <b>itek</b>	húga <b>itok</b> , rokona <b>itok</b>
<i>they/you (f. pl.)</i>	<b>-ik</b>	nővére <b>ik</b> , szüle <b>ik</b>	húga <b>ik</b> , rokona <b>ik</b>

### Possession Plus

As with regular plurals, if the possessed noun happens to be a direct object, or describes a place where someone or something is, add the ending after the possessive ending.

*I love my cousins.*

**Az unokatestvéreimet szeretem.**

*In our country lunch is long.*

**Az országunkon hosszú az ebéd.**

### To Have and Have Not

As mentioned in Lesson 13, there is no word for *have* in Hungarian. The idiom for *he has* translates as *unto him there is*. To express *unto*, attach the appropriate ending to preserve vowel harmony: front-vowel nouns get **-nek**, back-vowel nouns get **-nak**.

As with other endings, lengthen any final **a** or **e** on the stem. Also, add the *unto* ending after any plural or possessive endings.

This pair of endings also helps for indirect objects, which we will cover in Lesson 15. In a later lesson, we will learn the constructions for “I have,” “you have,” etc.

The part meaning *there is* is simply **van**; use **vannak** for *there are*. To express the lack of something, singular or plural, use **nincs** or **nincsenek**, respectively.

*Gergő's parents are very young.*

**Gergő szülei nagyon fiatalok.**

*Gergő has very young parents.*

**Gergőnek vannak nagyon fiatal szülei.**

*My grandparents have large grandchildren.*

**A nagyszületeimnek nagy unokáik vannak.**

*Ilona has younger sisters but no older ones.*

**Ilonának húgai vannak de nincsenek nővérei.**

*Does your family have relatives in America?*

**Családodnak rokonaik Amerikában vannak?**

*No, we have no relatives there.*

**Nem, ott nincsenek rokonaink.**

## 15. Mit Anyunak Adsz?

What are you giving your mother? This list contains some objects that one may give, buy, or possess.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
ajándék, ajándékot, ajándéka	gift
asztal, asztalt, asztalja	table
bicikli, biciklit, biciklije	bicycle
fénykép, fényképet, fényképe	photograph
kocsi, kocsit, kocsija	automobile
könyv, könyvet, könyve	book
ruha, ruhát, ruhája	dress, clothing
számítógép, számítógépet, számítógépe	computer
toll, tollot, tollja	pen
virág, virágot, virága	plant, flower(s)
ad, adni	give
vesz, venni	buy

### Front and Back

The noun **ajándék** is not a compound, but it represents an exception to vowel harmony, containing both front and back vowels. Remember that as in **Béla**, the **é** is sometimes found with back vowels. Nouns of this type should be treated as back-vowel nouns.

On the other hand, **fénykép** and **számítógép** are compounds, the former meaning more or less *light picture*. The latter just means *counting machine* when translated literally.

You can also use the term **komputer** in place of **számítógép**, or **autó** for **kocsi**.

### -nak and -nek

In Lesson 14, we encountered the endings to signify (*un*)to whom or what something belongs. Indirect objects—those *to* or *for* whom something is given, said, shown, done, bought, etc.—also add **-nek** onto front-vowel nouns, **-nak** on back-vowel nouns.

*I am giving my sister a plant.*

**A nővéremnek egy virágot adok.**

*Is grandpa buying Nora a computer?*

**Nagyapa Norának számítógépet vesz?**

The first example above might also translate, *I am giving my sister flowers*. This is one of a large group of nouns that are considered plural in English, but expressed in the singular in Hungarian.

## Practice with Possessives

For each of the ten new nouns in this chapter, practice attaching the appropriate possessive endings for all three persons, singular and plural possessor and possessee, for a total of twelve forms. One habit you should develop in this drill is including the definite article. For example, start with **az ajándékom, a fényképem**, etc.

The noun **könyv** is in the class of front-vowel nouns that do not use **ő** in endings, even though its only internal vowel is **ő**. The **y** is not a vowel here, since **ny** is considered a single consonant. Start the possessive forms with **a könyvem**.

## Conjugating venni

The irregular verb **vesz** is one of several short verbs whose stems end with sibilants (**s, sz, z, zs**) which like **eszik, enni** have their stems assimilate with the infinitive suffix **-ni**. Also, their second singular indefinite forms do not carry the expected **-sz** ending, but instead use **-l**. You may recall **eszem, eszel, eszik**.

Also, when the sibilant at the end precedes a **j**, another type of assimilation occurs: **vesz + jük = vesszük**. You will see more such examples in later chapters.

Here are the present-tense conjugations of both verbs in this chapter, with unexpected formations highlighted in blue:

<i>give</i>		<i>buy</i>	
<i>definite</i>	<i>indefinite</i>	<i>definite</i>	<i>indefinite</i>
adok	adom	veszek	veszem
adsz	addod	veszel	veszed
<b>ad</b>	adja	<b>vesz</b>	veszi
adunk	adjuk	veszünk	vesszük
adtok	adjátok	vesztek	veszitek
adnak	adják	vesznek	veszik

## Translations with Giving and Buying

This set of sentences calls upon you to remember not only to add endings for possession and *unto* (Dative), but also the correct definite or indefinite endings on the verbs. If the sentences as a whole are difficult, focus on translating only the underlined portions.

1. Do I give my son a car or a bike?
2. You (s.) give your older sister the pen.
3. Borbála gives her parents a few photos.
4. We buy our daughter a computer and a small table.
5. You (pl.) buy the books for your cousin.
6. Mihály and Gyöngyi buy their younger brother many gifts.

## 16. Jönnök és Mennek

Here are some useful verbs to add to your collection. As with many European languages, some of the most common verbs are irregular. Fortunately, the few irregular verbs in Hungarian are irregular in much the same way.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
akar, akarni	want
alszik, <b>aludni</b>	sleep
fut, futni	run
hív, hívni	call
hoz, hozni	bring, take toward someplace
jön, jönni	come
kap, kapni	get
kér, kérni	ask for, want
megy, <b>menni</b>	go
néz, nézni	look at
repül, repülni	fly
visz, <b>vinni</b>	take, carry (away from someplace)

### Hogy Hívnák?

You may remember from Lesson 3 that an equivalent of **Mi a neved?** is **Hogy hívnak?** This literally means *How do they call (you)?* To make that more formal, use **Hogy önt hívják?** or **Önt hogy hívják?**

### Playing the Kérem

Hungarian uses the verb forms **kérem** and **kerünk** as the equivalent of *if you please*. It is more polite to add **legyen szíves** when asking for something, but even if you say, **Kávét kérem** (*I ask for coffee*), the pleading is implied. It is certainly more polite than saying, **Kávét akarom**. In both cases, note the use of the definite ending, even though the definite article **a** or **az** does not appear. You may also see the indefinite in a phrase like **Egy könyvet kérek** (*I ask for a book, or I would like a book, please.*).

### Conjugations!

Several of the verbs in this list have, if not irregularities, at least eccentricities in the conjugated forms. Let us examine them.

**jön, megy:** The verbs for coming and going are just plain irregular in the present tense. Commit these forms to memory as you would for **van**, which like these two has only indefinite forms.

**hoz, néz:** These two have a stem ending in a sibilant, which causes a few variations from the standard present-tense conjugation.

**alszik, visz:** The former shows its oddity in the infinitive, which affects conjugation in the past tense, about which you need not worry *yet*. The latter is from a small class of common verbs like **vesz** whose stems end in **sz**, forcing the **l** ending on the second-person singular form in the indefinite.

Here are the indefinite conjugations of these six verbs:

jövök	megyek	hozok	nézek	alszok	viszek
jössz	mesz	hozol	nézel	alszol	viszel
<b>jön</b>	<b>megy</b>	<b>hoz</b>	<b>néz</b>	<b>alszik</b>	<b>visz</b>
jövünk	megyünk	hozunk	nézünk	alszunk	viszünk
jöttök	mentek	hoztok	néztek	alsztok	visztek
jönnek	mennek	hoznak	néznek	alsznak	visznek

Now, here are the definite conjugations for **hoz**, **néz**, and **visz**. Wherever the ending includes a **j**, note how the consonants combine: **z+j = zz**; **sz+j = ssz**.

hozom	nézem	viszem
hozod	nézed	viszed
hozza	nézi	viszi
hozzuk	nézzük	visszük
hozzátok	nézitek	viszitek
hozzák	nézik	viszik

### Regular Conjugation Review

The remaining verbs in this Lesson are quite regular. This would be a good time to practice conjugating them. Verbs that you cannot imagine take a direct object would have only indefinite forms. For example, **fut** means *run* in the usual sense, not *run* a machine or a program, so it would not have a definite conjugation.

<b>akarni</b>	<b>futni</b>	<b>hívni (front)</b>	<b>kapni</b>	<b>kérni</b>	<b>repülni</b>
<b>akar/akarja</b>	<b>fut</b>	<b>hív/hívi</b>	<b>kap/kapja</b>	<b>kér/kéri</b>	<b>repül</b>



## 17. Írnak és Olvasnak

This chapter presents yet again a variety of flavors found in Hungarian verbs. There are regular verbs, **sz**-ending verbs, and some verbs that add vowels before **-ni** to form their infinitives. Then there is one verb that is rarely found without another verb.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
fog, fogni	will (w. infinitive)
hisz, <b>hinni</b>	believe, think
ír, írni	write
jár, jární	go (as a habit or custom)
küld, külden <i>ni</i>	send
látogat, látogatni	visit
lesz, <b>lenni</b>	will be, become
olvas, olvasni	read
tanít, tanítan <i>ni</i>	teach
tanul, tanulni	learn
tesz, <b>tenni</b>	put
utál, utáln <i>ni</i>	hate

### *Buying an Extra Vowel*

**küld, tanít:** The rules for Hungarian verbs get interesting here, because these rules have several obvious exceptions. If a verb's stem ends in two consonants, that verb needs a vowel-harmonious **e** or **a** inserted before the **-ni** ending: **külden*ni***, **tanítan*ni***. This also affects certain conjugated forms. Their present-tense conjugations are presented below. Note also how **t+j** becomes **ts** in the definite forms of **tanít**:

**küldök, küldesz, küld, küldünk, küldötök, küldenek**  
**küldöm, küldöd, küldi, küldjük, külditök, küldik**  
**tanítok, tanítasz, tanít, tanítunk, tanítatok, tanítanak**  
**tanítom, tanítod, tanítsa, tanítsuk, tanítsátok, tanítsák**

**ír:** Just like **hív**, this verb takes a back-vowel conjugation—**írok, írsz, ír... írom, írod, írja**, etc.

**hisz:** A common usage of this verb is **azt hisz(em, ed, i, etc.)**, followed by a comma and whatever it is the speaker thinks or believes.

**Azt hiszem, hogy László a könyvet olvas.** *I think that László is reading the book.*

**lesz:** Use forms of this verb to indicate either *will be* or *become*, which in Hungarian mean approximately the same thing. Conjugation: **leszek, leszel, lesz, leszünk, lesztek, lesznek**. The other **sz** verbs in this list, of course, are conjugated similarly.

**fog, utál:** The former is a regular, back-vowel verb that almost always combines with an infinitive to form the future tense (*shall* or *will*) form of that verb. It takes definite or indefinite forms depending on the direct object of the infinitive.

**Könyveket írni fognak.** *They will write books.*

**A könyveket olvasni fogják.** *They will read the books.*

The latter, **utál**, also is frequently seen with the infinitive:

**A ruhát venni utálom.** *I hate to buy the dress.*

**jár:** Use this verb to refer to going as a regular or customary occurrence, not describing a one-time or specific action.

**Romániába ma megyünk.** *We are going to Romania today.*

**Romániába gyakran járunk.** *We often go to Romania.*

Let us examine this new **-ba** ending and some others below.

### Into and Onto

To make a noun a place *into* which one might go, the ending **-be/-ba** is required; for *onto*, use **-re/-ra**. Also, for those nouns that use the **-n** endings to show location, like **ország**, **föld**, and **Budapest**, use the latter set of endings to translate *to* or *into*.

In the next unit, we will introduce some nouns referring to common places into or onto which one might go: e.g., the beach, the market, the mountain. For now, practice these forms:

<i>place</i>	<i>direct object</i>	<i>in/on</i>	<i>toward</i>
<i>America</i>	<b>Amerikát</b>	<b>Ameriká<b>ban</b></b>	<b>Ameriká<b>ba</b></b>
<i>Austria</i>	<b>Ausztriát</b>	<b>Ausztriá<b>ban</b></b>	<b>Ausztriá<b>ba</b></b>
<i>Braşov</i>	<b>Brassót</b>	<b>Brassó<b>ban</b></b>	<b>Brassó<b>ba</b></b>
<i>Transylvania</i>	<b>Erdélyt</b>	<b>Erdély<b>ben</b></b>	<b>Erdély<b>be</b></b>
<i>Canada</i>	<b>Kanadát</b>	<b>Kanadá<b>ban</b></b>	<b>Kanadá<b>ba</b></b>
<i>Romania</i>	<b>Romániát</b>	<b>Romániá<b>ban</b></b>	<b>Romániá<b>ba</b></b>
<i>Budapest</i>	<b>Budapestet</b>	<b>Budapest<b>en</b></b>	<b>Budapest<b>re</b></b>
<i>Cluj-Napoca</i>	<b>Kolozsvárt</b>	<b>Kolozsvár<b>on</b></b>	<b>Kolozsvár<b>ra</b></b>
<i>Szeged</i>	<b>Szegedet</b>	<b>Szeged<b>en</b></b>	<b>Szeged<b>re</b></b>
<i>Szombáthely</i>	<b>Szombáthelyet</b>	<b>Szombáthely<b>en</b></b>	<b>Szombáthely<b>re</b></b>
<i>the country</i>	<b>az országot</b>	<b>az orszá<b>gon</b></b>	<b>az orszá<b>gra</b></b>
<i>Hungary</i>	<b>Magyarországot</b>	<b>Magyarorszá<b>gon</b></b>	<b>Magyarorszá<b>gra</b></b>
<i>Germany</i>	<b>Németországot</b>	<b>Németorszá<b>gon</b></b>	<b>Németorszá<b>gra</b></b>
<i>the plain</i>	<b>a földöt</b>	<b>a föld<b>ön</b></b>	<b>a föld<b>re</b></b>
<i>Seckler land</i>	<b>a Székelyföldöt</b>	<b>a Székelyföld<b>ön</b></b>	<b>a Székelyföld<b>re</b></b>

As for rivers and mountains, for example, one can be *in* or *on* them, go *into* or *onto* them:

**Reggel a Kárpátokba megyünk.** *In the morning we are going (in)to the Carpathians.*

**Tejet viszünk a Kárpátokra.** *We are taking milk (on)to the Carpathians.*

## 18. Sentence Practice

### ***Translate to Hungarian***

Each set of four sentences below begins with something very simple, and gradually adds complications. Frequently these complications involve possessive endings. You will also see some vocabulary returning from Unit 1 to haunt you, but not much.

When you see *you* or *your* in the English sentences, translate using both the informal and formal; use singular forms unless otherwise indicated.

1. Is that your husband?
2. Is this your husband's book?
3. Does your husband read books?
4. I am sending this book to your husband.
5. This computer costs one hundred thousand forint.
6. That bicycle costs thirty-four thousand, nine hundred forint.
7. These dresses cost twenty-six thousand, three hundred seventy-eight forint.
8. Everything costs one hundred sixty-one thousand, two hundred seventy-eight forint.
9. Ernő has nine cousins.
10. Ernő's mother's parents have two grandchildren.
11. Ernő's father's older sister has three children.
12. Ernő's grandmother has no siblings.
13. The men give flowers.
14. The men give their wives flowers.
15. The flowers stand on the small table.
16. The men's wives are placing the flowers on(to) the small tables.
17. This is a good pen.
18. I buy my pens in Germany.
19. It is difficult to buy good pens in Hungary.
20. Do you know that I cannot buy are no good pens in Romania?
21. My younger sister is coming to Budapest.
22. My younger sister and I (én) will fly to Transylvania.
23. My older sister does not want to come to Hungary.
24. We will visit our grandparents in Cluj-Napoca.

### **Translate to English**

Most of these sentences will be fairly simple, based on the vocabulary you know. This set will include quite a bit more words from Unit 1. You may see some capitalized words that we have not introduced; rest assured that these are proper names for people and places.

As a bonus, see if you can provide convincing Hungarian answers to the questions in numbers 7-12.

1. A fiam beszél románul és nemetül.
2. A lányod ül a kocsiban és teát iszik.
3. Sajnos Kátalin Budapestet nem jól ismeri.
4. Szábó Jenő szülei adják a feleségének a régi ruhát.
5. Kétezer forintba kerül, de Mihálynak csak ezerkétszáza van.
6. A nővérünk hallja, hogy Erzsébetnek új (*new*) biciklije van.
7. Az öcseitek főzni nem szeretnek?
8. Mit eszel Ausztriában? És mit iszol?
9. Mennyibe kerülnek ezek a könyvek és ez fénykép?
10. Hogy van a családot, Lajos bácsi?
11. Hol laknak az unokabátyaitok?
12. Tanulnak az unokáid, ahogy (*how*) mondani „Viszontlátásra!” angolul?

## 19. Ebben a Hónapban

The names of the months in Hungarian are not terribly different from English; some of them are even spelled the same, but without capital letters (unless at the beginning of a sentence). They function as nouns, and thus they take on the endings of nouns.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
<b>hónap, hónapot, hónapja</b>	<i>month</i>
<b>január, januárt, januára</b>	<i>January</i>
<b>február, februárt, februára</b>	<i>February</i>
<b>március, márciust, márciusa</b>	<i>March</i>
<b>április, áprilist, áprilisa</b>	<i>April</i>
<b>május, májust, májusa</b>	<i>May</i>
<b>június, júniust, júniusa</b>	<i>June</i>
<b>július, júliust, júliusa</b>	<i>July</i>
<b>augusztus, augusztust, augusztusa</b>	<i>August</i>
<b>szeptember, szeptembert, szeptembere</b>	<i>September</i>
<b>október, októbert, októbere</b>	<i>October</i>
<b>november, novembert, novembere</b>	<i>November</i>
<b>december, decembert, decembere</b>	<i>December</i>

### *In the Month of...*

To express the month in which something happens, Hungarian uses *in* forms. Attach **-ban** to the first eight months, which are all back-vowel nouns, and **-ben** to the last four. Yes, **október** and **november** are mixed-vowel nouns, but they get front-vowel endings like the other **-ber** months.

**Mit csináltok szeptemberben?** *What are you doing in September?*

**Áprilisban Ausztriába megyünk.** *We are going to Austria in April.*

To add a *this* or *that* to a month, use the appropriate *in* form of the demonstrative adjective **ez** or **az**: respectively, **ebben** and **abban**. Use **ezekben** and **azokban** for *these* and *those*, respectively. These are often accompanied by a definite article.

**Ebben a januárban sokan alszunk.** *We are sleeping a lot this January.*

**Kit látogatsz abban a novemberben?** *Whom are you visiting (in) that November?*

**Azokban a hónapban utálok lenni Kanadában!**

*I hate to be in Canada in those months!*

In the lessons that follow this one, we will also introduce the days of the week, which look quite different from English, and learn how to express dates within a month.

## Review of Noun Endings Learned So Far

This is a good opportunity to take inventory of the different ways Hungarian forms nouns (and sometimes adjectives). We will also learn the names of the *cases* we have seen in the first 18 lessons. Hungarian has 20 different cases for nouns, 17 of which are used with any frequency, and thus far we have been introduced to just seven of them:

- **Nominative:** subjects and subject complements
- **Accusative:** direct objects
- **Dative:** indirect objects
- **Inessive:** place *in* which
- **Superessive:** place *on* which
- **Illative:** place *toward* or *into* which
- **Sublative:** place *onto* or *up to* which

Beyond the cases, of course, are plurals and possessives. Below is a table of all the endings we may have seen for some selected nouns. As with plurals, Hungarian adds case endings after the possessive endings (e.g., **földünkre**, *onto our land*). While **föld** is not typically seen in the Inessive or Allative case, it can take those forms.

	<i>back-vowel</i>		<i>front-vowel</i>		<i>front-vowel (ö)</i>	
	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<b>Nominative</b>	nap	napok	ember	emberek	föld	földök
<b>Accusative</b>	napot	napokat	embert	embereket	földöt	földöket
<b>Dative</b>	napnak	napoknak	embernek	embereknek	földnek	földöknek
<b>Inessive</b>	napban	napokban	emberben	emberekben	földben	földökben
<b>Illative</b>	napba	napokba	emberbe	emberekbe	földbe	földökbe
<b>Superessive</b>	napon	napokon	emberen	embereken	földön	földökön
<b>Sublative</b>	napra	napokra	emberre	emberekre	földre	földökre
<b>Possessives</b>						
<b>my</b>	napom	napaim	emberem	embereim	földem	földjeim
<b>your (s., inf.)</b>	napod	napaid	embered	embereid	földed	földjeid
<b>his/her/its/your (s., f.)</b>	napja	napjai	embere	emberei	földje	földjei
<b>our</b>	napunk	napaink	emberünk	embereink	földünk	földjeink
<b>your (pl., inf.)</b>	naptok	napaitok	embertek	embereitek	földtök	földjeitek
<b>their/your (pl., f.)</b>	napjuk	napjaik	emberük	embereik	földjük	földjeik

## 20. Hét Napjai

In addition to learning the days of the week, we will explore some expressions of time in this lesson.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
hétfő, -t, -k, -je	Monday
kedd, -et, -ek, -je	Tuesday
szerda, -át, -ák, -ája	Wednesday
csütörtök, -öt, -ök, -e	Thursday
péntek, -et, -ek, -e	Friday
szombát, -ot, -ok, -ja	Saturday
vasárnap, -ot, -ok, -ja	Sunday
év, -et, -ek, -e	year
fő, -t, -k, -je	main, principal, head
vásár, -t, -ok, -a	market
meddig?	until when?
melyik?	which?
mikor?	when?
születik, születni	be born

### **Hét Nap a Héten, Tizenkettő Honap az Évben**

The word **hét** means *seven*, but it also means *week*. As in most of Europe, the week in Hungary begins on Monday, the principal day of the seven, or **hétfő**. Oddly, the traditional day for church is known as *market day*, while the *Sabbath* (**szombát**) falls on Saturday.

The week and the day are both time periods *on* which things happen. This extends to the days of the week.

**Mikor méssz a vásárba?**

*When do you go to the market?*

**Vasárnapon a vásárba megyek.**

*I go to the market on Sunday.*

**Melyik napon látogatod a nagyanyádot?** *On which day do you visit your grandmother?*

**Csütörtökön Nagymamát látogatom.**

*I visit Grandma on Thursday.*

However, as with months, events occur *in* a year. You can express the year in which you were born with help from a past-tense form of **születik**.

**Ezerkilencszázhatvankettő évben szulettem.** *I was born in 1962.*

**Mit csinálunk a kétezertizenhétben?**

*What are we doing in 2017?*

**Hol lesznek a kétezerhuszban áprilisában?** *Where will they be in April of 2020?*

Note the presence of a possessive ending in **áprilisában**, to indicate *April of 2020*. We will see more time expressions with possessive endings, such as *days of a month*, in the next lesson.

### Terminative Case

A few noun endings in Hungarian are identical for front- and back-vowel nouns. One of those is the Terminative ending **-ig**, meaning *until*. Attach this ending to any fixed point in time. As with other endings, lengthen a final **a** or **e** before attaching **-ig**.

**Meddig az apjád Budapesten lakik?** *Until when is your father living in Budapest?*

**Szerdáig ott lakik.**

*He is living there until Wednesday.*

**A fiatalok gyakran reggelig isznak és beszélnek.**

*The young people often drink and talk until morning.*

### More Nouns into Adjectives

Hungarian has just a few suffixes to change nouns into their related adjectives. You have seen how **-i** turns **reggel** into **reggeli**, **család** into **családi**, **Amerika** into **Amerikai**. Use the same suffix to express *from*, *occurring in or on*, and *related to*. It goes on the name of just about any city, town, village, or region to indicate that someone is from there or something happens there. Begin these adjectives with a lowercase letter, except when used as part of someone's name (e.g., **Nagyszentmiklósi Bartók Béla**).

**budapesti, kolozsvári, szegedi, szombáthelyi, erdélyi, dunai**

**hétfői, keddi, szerdai, csütörtöki, januári, februári, márciusi**, etc.

**Egy szeptemberi este...**

*(On) one September evening...*

The suffix to indicate *characteristic of* is **-es** for front-vowel nouns, **-as** for back-vowel. For nouns terminating in vowels, just add **-s**, and lengthen any final **a** or **e**. Some stems undergo a shortening of the last vowel.

You may also see this suffix attached to adjectives that can act as nouns. It can translate as the English adjectival suffixes *-like*, *-ly*, *-y*, *-ish* among others.

A common usage of this suffix is found when expressing age.

**A fiám tizenhárom éves.**

*My son is thirteen years old.*

However, use **évi** when referring to something that occurs annually.

### -es/-as Exercise

Give some possible English translations for the bold set below, Hungarian translations for the set in italics. Answers are on the Answers pages. Do not fret if you do not get them exactly correct.

**földes, lányas, fiús, személyes, számítógépes, nagyapás, testvéries, kávé, estéi**

*flowery, manly, childish, youthful, milky, watery, monthly, parental*



## 21. Hány Gyerek Van?

In Lesson 0, we learned the cardinal numbers. We have not used them much in the intervening lessons, so this would be a good time to revisit them. This lesson contains some ordinal numbers, as well as the interrogative **hány?** to ask *how many*. Hungarian also has an ordinal equivalent, **hányadik?** to ask where in the order someone or something can be found.

<i>Cardinal</i>	<i>Ordinal</i>	<i>Angol</i>
<b>hány?</b>	<b>hányadik?</b>	<i>how many-eth? which (in order)?</i>
<b>egy</b>	<b>első</b>	<i>first</i>
<b>két, kettő</b>	<b>második</b>	<i>second</i>
<b>három</b>	<b>harmadik</b>	<i>third</i>
<b>négy</b>	<b>negyedik</b>	<i>fourth</i>
<b>öt</b>	<b>ötödik</b>	<i>fifth</i>
<b>hat</b>	<b>hatodik</b>	<i>sixth</i>
<b>hét</b>	<b>hetedik</b>	<i>seventh</i>
<b>nyolc</b>	<b>nyolcadik</b>	<i>eighth</i>
<b>kilenc</b>	<b>kilencedik</b>	<i>ninth</i>
<b>tíz</b>	<b>tizedik</b>	<i>tenth</i>
<b>tizenegy</b>	<b>tizenegyedik</b>	<i>eleventh</i>
<b>tizenkettő</b>	<b>tizenkettedik</b>	<i>twelfth</i>
<b>húsz</b>	<b>huszadik</b>	<i>twentieth</i>
<b>hárminc</b>	<b>harmincadik</b>	<i>thirtieth</i>
<b>száz</b>	<b>századik</b>	<i>hundredth</i>
<b>ezer</b>	<b>ezredik</b>	<i>thousandth</i>

### **Numbers by the Numbers**

First, remember that Hungarian cardinal numbers, and other quantitative adjectives, always precede singular forms of the nouns that they modify. The adjective **hány?** is also quantitative. The singular may still have an ending, depending on its use in the sentence.

**Hány gyereke van a bátyodnak?**

*How many children does your brother have?*

**Az első bátyomnak van három lány.**

*My first brother has three daughters.*

**A másodiknak kettő fia van.**

*The second one has two sons.*

**Hányadik unokahúgod Dorottya?**

*Which of your nieces is Dorottya?*

**A harmadik.**

*The third one.*

The ordinal adjectives have some unexpected forms, beyond the shortening of internal vowels and the insertion of spacer vowels before the **-dik** suffix. In particular, notice **első**, **második**, and **ezredik**.

- **első** has no obvious connection with **egy**, just as *first* has no obvious connection with *one*.
- **második** is related to **más**, meaning *other*, *else*, or *additional*. It has no obvious connection with **kettő**, just as *second* has no obvious connection with *two*.
- **ezredik** reflects the weak, fleeting vowel in **ezer**.

The compound numbers all follow the pattern you see in the table:

**huszonegyedik, huszonkettedik, huszonharmadik...huszonkilencedik.** (Do not be tempted to say *huszonelső*.)

### **Dating in Hungarian**

Use the ordinal adjectives, with possessive endings, to describe dates *of* a month. Additional endings may appear after the possessive **e** or **a**, lengthening them to **é** and **á**, respectively.

To express *on* a specific date, just as *on* a day of the week, use the appropriate Superessive ending. For *until* that date, use the Terminative.

**Ma (a) február tizenötödike.** *Today is 15 February.*

**(A) július negyedikén születtem.** *I was born on the Fourth of July.*

**(Az) április huszonhatodikáig maradunk.** *We are staying until 26 April.*

In written form, spelling out dates gets cumbersome, so you can abbreviate: **július 4-én, április 26-ig.**

Standard date and time notation in Hungarian places units of time in *descending* order of length: year, month, day, hour, minute, second. (We will learn time of day in a later unit.)

**Az unokám kétezernyolc évben augusztus harmincadikán született.**

*My grandchild was born on 30 August 2008.*

### **Practice Phrases**

Translate the following phrases into Hungarian, spelling out . Answers can be found on the Answers pages at the end of this unit.

1. the third man
2. the first woman's name
3. the fourth Tuesday
4. on Thursday, March the fourteenth
5. until the sixteenth of October
6. we love 25 December

## 22. Egészségedre!

To your health! Drink in some more useful adjectives, along with their adverbial forms.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
<b>beteg, betegen</b>	<i>sick</i>
<b>csinos, csinosan</b>	<i>pretty</i>
<b>egész, egészen</b>	<i>whole, healthy</i>
<b>éhes, éhesen</b>	<i>hungry</i>
<b>erős, erősen</b>	<i>strong</i>
<b>finom, finoman</b>	<i>delicious, tasty, fine</i>
<b>hideg, hidegen</b>	<i>cold</i>
<b>meleg, melegen</b>	<i>hot, warm</i>
<b>régi, régen</b>	<i>old, ancient (describing things)</i>
<b>szép, szépen</b>	<i>beautiful, nice, kind</i>
<b>szomjas, szomjasan</b>	<i>thirsty</i>
<b>új, újonnan (újra)</b>	<i>new</i>

### **Meleg és Hideg, Öreg és Régi**

The adjectives **hideg** and **meleg** can describe a variety of substances, but they can also describe the weather. To inform others of the current temperature, use these adjectives with the verb **van**. For most other usages, the verb is unnecessary.

**Debrecenben hideg van.**

*It is cold in Debrecen.*

**Meleg és finom ez a tea!**

*This tea is hot and delicious!*

To indicate whether a person feels hot or cold, add an appropriate possessive ending and use **van** to indicate *it is hot/cold unto me*. That means something quite different.

**Hidegünk van.**

*We feel cold.*

Do not use **hideg vagyok** or **meleg vagyok** to express your personal temperature! These phrases connotations quite different from actual temperature.

**régi:** Note the distinction between **régi** and **öreg**. The former is the opposite of **új**, while the latter is the opposite of **fiatal**.

### **Adjectives into Nouns**

The most common suffix for converting adjectives and nouns into state-of-being nouns is **-ség/-ság**. As you might expect, you would use **-ség** for front-vowel adjectives, **-ság** for back-vowel. In English, the corresponding suffix might be *-ty, -th, -ness, -hood*, etc.

What English meanings would work best for these nouns? Check the Answers pages.

**betegség, egészség, éhség (sic), erősség, hidegség, konnyúság, melegség, öregség, rövidség, szépség; csinosság, fiatalság, finomság, hosszúság, szomjúság (sic), újság**

Note how the stem does not always remain intact, resulting in some unexpected forms.

As a noun, **újság** can mean *news*, and an **újságíró**, a *newswriter* or *journalist*.

When drinks arrive at your table, raise your glass and say to your friends, **Egészségedre!** (singular informal), **Egészségére!** (singular formal), or **Egészségünkre!** (to our health).

### **Where Ya From?**

This is our formal introduction to the endings for *out of* and *off*, the Elative and Delative cases.

To describe motion *out of* a place, use **-ből** for front-vowel words, **-ból** for back-vowel.

To describe motion *off* or *down from* a place—or out of places like **Magyarország** and **Budapest**—use **-ről** or **-ról** as vowel harmony dictates. In certain contexts, this ending can also carry the meaning of *about*, *concerning*.

**A szép földökről jövünk.** *We come from the beautiful lands.*

**A meleg vízből a hidegbe megy.** *You go from hot water into cold.*

**Mit tudsz Amerikáról?** *What do you know about America?*

As illustrated in the second example, adjectives may also take these endings if there is no noun to shoulder the burden. In the third example, we see the customary lengthening of final **e** and **a** before these endings.

### **Mix and Match**

Here is an opportunity to make some sentences of your own. For each sentence, choose an adjective from column A, a noun from column B, and an ending from column C. Add whatever verb works to complete the sentence, along with articles and any other appropriate verbiage. Keep forming sentences until you have used each word or ending at least once.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
csinos	ajándék	-ben/ban
régi	bicikli	-be/ba
szép	ország	-ből/-ból
új	számítógép	-n/-en/-ön/-on
éhes	kocsi	-re/-ra
finom	vacsora	-ről/-ról
első	péntek	-nek/-nak
harmadik	unokatestvér	-t
nyolcadik	fénykép	-ig

## 23. Miért?

Our last vocabulary list of this unit contains a few more common adverbs and conjunctions. There are also two indefinite pronouns built on one of the conjunctions.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
<b>biztosan</b>	<i>certainly</i>
<b>elég</b>	<i>quite, rather</i>
<b>honnan?</b>	<i>whence? from where?</i>
<b>innen</b>	<i>hence, from here</i>
<b>is</b>	<i>also</i>
<b>mert</b>	<i>because</i>
<b>miért?</b>	<i>why? (literally, because of what?)</i>
<b>mint</b>	<i>like, as</i>
<b>onnan</b>	<i>thence, from there</i>
<b>persze</b>	<i>of course</i>
<b>sem</b>	<i>neither, and not</i>
<b>viszont</b>	<i>again, later</i>
<b>sehol</b>	<i>nowhere</i>
<b>semmi</b>	<i>nothing</i>
<b>senki</b>	<i>no one</i>

### ***That Depends on Your Definition of Is***

One of the most frequently used adverbs in Hungarian is **is**. It appears in common phrases like **én is**, *me too*, or *so do/am I*. You will also encounter **én sem**, *neither do/am I*.

When seen in pairs, **sem...sem** means *neither...nor*. However, for *both...and*, use **mind...mind**.

Combine **sem** with the interrogative pronouns **mi** and **ki** to form **semmi** and **senki**, respectively. Notice how the final **m** assimilates with the **k** in **senki**. It disappears completely when combining with **hol** to form **sehol**. As with the shorter pronouns, **semmi** and **senki** can take case endings (**semmit**, **senkiről**, etc.).

You may notice that **biztosan** and **persze** are synonyms of **bizony**, or at least close in meaning. Hungarian also has the more vernacular **hogyne!** (kind of like *you bet!*) and the more formal **természetesen** (*naturally*). Take off some adverbial suffixes to get the adjective **biztos** (*certain, sure*) and **természetes** (*natural, artless, unsophisticated*).

Of course, you recognize **viszont** from the farewell greeting, **viszontlátásra**. We can unpack this big word now: *again+see+(suffix to convert a verb to a noun)+(ending to indicate onto or toward)*.

## Here, There, and Where?

Here is a brief summary of the basic directional and locational adverbs.

<i>current location</i>		<i>to, toward</i>		<i>from</i>	
<b>hol?</b>	<i>where?</i>	<b>hova/hová?</b>	<i>whither?</i>	<b>honnan?</b>	<i>whence</i>
<b>itt</b>	<i>here</i>	<b>ide</b>	<i>hither</i>	<b>innen</b>	<i>hence</i>
<b>ott</b>	<i>there</i>	<b>oda</b>	<i>thither</i>	<b>onnan</b>	<i>thence</i>

## Another Happy Ending

The adverb **miért** means literally *because of what?* Add the Causative case ending **-ért**, meaning *because of* or *for the sake of* to the familiar interrogative **mi** to form the Hungarian for *why*. Add **-ért** to other nouns to indicate causation.

Like the **-ig** ending, **-ért** is attached to nouns, pronouns, and adjectives regardless of their internal vowels.

**Hidegségért senkit látogátunk.** *Because of the cold, we are not visiting anyone.*

**Nem tudunk látogatni a nagyszüleinket, mert elég meleg van.**

*We cannot visit our grandparents because it is quite hot.*

So now we are up to 11 cases for nouns in Hungarian: Nominative, Accusative, Dative, Inessive, Supressive, Illative, Sublative, Elative, Delative, Terminative, and Causative.

## Not-So-Short Sentence Practice

These sentences put all the elements above together: adverbs, conjunctions, and the new endings. Where there are adverbs, place them before what they modify.

1. **Where** do you (pl.) come from?
2. **Why** are your (s.) grandparents flying from Budapest?
3. **We also love** Austria because of its beauty\*.
4. **Certainly** you (s.) will take the book and the five thousand forint.
5. **My grandmother** lives somewhere in Szeged.
6. **Perhaps** Ferenc will speak to his relatives\* about Transylvania.
7. **I think that** your (pl.) country is neither large nor pretty.
8. **Because of my strong coffee\*** János is again not sleeping.
9. **People like Rózsa** always like to go to Romania in June.

\* These forms are quite challenging, requesting both a possessive ending and a case ending. In sentences 3 and 6, because the subject and possessor are the same person, a possessive ending is not really required. However, in 8, include the appropriate possessive ending.

## 24. Vocabulary Review

Here is the basic vocabulary for this unit, 130 entries in all. First, see how much of it you can translate into as many English meanings as you can remember. Then fill in the rest with help from chapters 13-23, and continue to drill in both directions.

For the nouns, practice making the plural and accusative forms, and whatever other cases you care to. Add adjectival suffixes (**-i** or **-es/-as**) where appropriate.

For verbs, practice the present-tense conjugations, indefinite and definite (for verbs that take direct objects), and the infinitive.

For adjectives, where possible, make any adverbial forms they may take, as well as converting them to descriptive nouns (**-ség/-ság**).

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
1. ad	
2. ajándék	
3. akar	
4. alszik	
5. anya, anyu	
6. apa, apu	
7. április	
8. asztal	
9. augusztus	
10. bácsi	
11. báty	
12. beteg	
13. bicikli	
14. biztosan	
15. család	
16. csinos	
17. csütörtök	
18. de	
19. december	
20. egész	
21. éhes	
22. elég	
23. első	

24. erős	
25. év	
26. ezredik	
27. február	
28. feleség	
29. fénykép	
30. ferj	
31. fia	
32. finom	
33. fő	
34. fog	
35. fut	
36. hány	
37. hányadik	
38. harmadik	
39. harmincadik	
40. hatadik	
41. hétedik	
42. hétfő	
43. hideg	
44. hisz	
45. hív	
46. hogy	
47. hónap	
48. honnan?	
49. hoz	
50. hús	
51. huszadik	
52. ír	
53. is	
54. január	
55. jár	
56. jön	



57. július	
58. június	
59. kap	
60. kedd	
61. kér	
62. kilencedik	
63. kocs	
64. könyv	
65. küld	
66. látogat	
67. lesz	
68. május	
69. március	
70. második	
71. megy	
72. meleg	
73. melyik?	
74. mert	
75. miért?	
76. mikor?	
77. mint	
78. nagymama	
79. nagypapa	
80. nagyszülő	
81. negyedik	
82. néni	
83. néz	
84. november	
85. nővér	
86. nyolcadik	
87. öcs	
88. október	
89. olvas	

<b>90. onnan</b>	
<b>91. ötödik</b>	
<b>92. péntek</b>	
<b>93. persze</b>	
<b>94. régi</b>	
<b>95. repül</b>	
<b>96. rokon</b>	
<b>97. ruha</b>	
<b>98. sehol</b>	
<b>99. sem</b>	
<b>100. semmi</b>	
<b>101. senki</b>	
<b>102. számítógép</b>	
<b>103. századik</b>	
<b>104. szép</b>	
<b>105. szeptember</b>	
<b>106. szerda</b>	
<b>107. szombát</b>	
<b>108. szomszéd</b>	
<b>109. szülő</b>	
<b>110. tanít</b>	
<b>111. tanul</b>	
<b>112. testvér</b>	
<b>113. tesz</b>	
<b>114. tizedik</b>	
<b>115. tizenegyedik</b>	
<b>116. tizenkettődik</b>	
<b>117. toll</b>	
<b>118. új</b>	
<b>119. unoka</b>	
<b>120. unokafivér</b>	
<b>121. unokahúg</b>	
<b>122. unokatestvér</b>	

123. utál	
124. vagy	
125. vásár	
126. vasárnap	
127. vesz	
128. virág	
129. víz	
130. viszont	

### ***Bonus Words and Phrases***

The translations of these words and phrases do not appear on the Answers pages. See how much you remember from this list, or how much you can find in Lessons 13-23.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
1. azt értem, hogy...	
2. azt hiszem, hogy...	
3. azt mondom, hogy...	
4. családi név	
5. hogyan!	
6. keresztnév	
7. marad	
8. mind...mind	
9. sem...sem	
10. szül	
11. természetes	
12. újságíró	
13. útonév	

## Unit 2 Answers

### Lesson 15

1. A fiámnak egy kocsit vagy egy biciklit adok?
2. A nővérednek a tollot addod.
3. Borbála a szüleik néhány fényképet ad.
4. A lányánknak egy számítógépet és egy kis asztalt veszünk.
5. Az unokatestvértednek a könyveket veszitek.
6. Mihály és Gyöngyi az ősüknek sok ajándékot vesznek.

### Lesson 16

akarni	futni	hívni (front)	kapni	kérni	repülni
akarok/-om	futok	hívok/-om	kapok/-om	kérek/-em	repülek
akarsz/-od	futsz	hívsz/-od	kapsz/-od	kérsz/-ed	repülsz
<b>akar/akarja</b>	<b>fut</b>	<b>hív/hívi</b>	<b>kap/kapja</b>	<b>kér/kéri</b>	<b>repül</b>
akarunk/-juk	futunk	hívunk/-juk	kapunk/-juk	kérünk/-jük	repüljük
akartok/-játok	futtok	hívtok/-játok	kaptok/-játok	kérték/-itek	repültek
akarnak/-ják	futnak	hívna/-ják	kapna/-ják	kérnek/-ik	repülnek

### Lesson 18

#### Translate to Hungarian

1. Az a férjed/ön férje?
2. Ez a férjed/ön férje könyve?
3. Olvas a férjed/ön férje könyveket?
4. Küldöm ezt a könyvet a férjének/ön férjednek.
5. Ez (a) számítógép százezer forintba kerül.
6. Az (a) bicikli harminnégyezerkilencszáz forintba kerül.
7. Ezek (a) ruhák huszonhatezerháromszázhetvennyolc forintba kerülnek.
8. Minden százhatvanegyezerkétszázhetvennyolc forint kerül.
9. Ernőnek kilenc unokatestvér van.
10. Ernő anyja szüleinek két unoka van.

11. Ernő apja nővérének három gyerek van.
12. Ernő nagyanyának nincs testvér.
13. A férfiak virágot adnak.
14. A férfiak a feleségüknek virágot adnak.
15. A virág a kis asztalon áll.
16. A férfiak feleségük teszik a virágot a kis asztalokra.
17. Egy jó toll ez. (Jó ez a toll.)
18. A tollaimot Németországon veszem.
19. Nehéz Magyarországon jó tollakat venni.
20. Tudod, hogy nem tudom jó tollakat Romániában?
21. A húgom Budapestre jön.
22. A húgom és én Erdélyre repülünk.
23. A nővérem nem akar Magyarországra jönni.
24. Fogjuk látogatni a nagyszüleinket Kolozsváron.

### Translate to English

1. My son speaks Romanian and German.
2. Your daughter is sitting in the car and drinking tea.
3. Unfortunately Káatalin does not know Budapest well.
4. Jenő Szabó's parents give his wife the old dress.
5. It costs two thousand forint, but Mihály has just twelve hundred.
6. Our sister hears that Erzsébet has a new bicycle.
7. Don't your younger brothers like to cook?
8. What do you eat in Austria? And what do you drink?
9. How much do these books and this photo cost?
10. How is your family, Uncle Lajos?
11. Where do your older male cousins (or nephews) live?
12. Are your grandchildren learning to say "Viszontlátásra" in English?

### Lesson 20

*earthy, girlish, boyish, personal/personlike, computerlike, grandfatherly, brotherly/sisterly, coffee-like, of an evening*

**virágos, férfias, gyerekes, fiatalos, tejes, vizes, hónapi, szülői**

## Lesson 21

1. a harmadik férfi
2. az első nő neve
3. a negyedik kedd
4. kedden a március tizennegyedikén
5. az október tizenhatodikáig
6. szeretünk a december huszonötödikét

## Lesson 22

### -ség és -ság

illness, health, hunger, strength, cold(ness), ease, heat/warmth, old age, brevity, beauty  
prettiness, youth, deliciousness, length, thirst, news/newness/novelty

### -ő és -ó

speaker, one who understands, lover  
visitor, runner, hater, learner

## Lesson 23

1. **Honnan mentek?**
2. **Miért a nagyszüleid repülnek Budapestről?**
3. **Is szeretünk Ausztriát szépségért.**
4. **Biztosan viszel a könyvet és az ötezer forintot.**
5. **A nagyanyám valahol Szegeden lakik.**
6. **Talán Ferenc beszél a rokonai\* Erdélyről.**
7. **Azt hiszem, hogy sem nagy sem csinos az országatok.**
8. **Az erős kávéért János viszont nem alszik.**
9. **Szemelyek mint Rózsa júniusban mindig szeretnek járni Romaniába.**

## Lesson 24

1. give
2. gift
3. want (v.)
4. sleep (v.)

5. mother
6. father
7. April
8. table
9. August
10. uncle
11. older brother
12. sick, ill
13. bicycle
14. certainly
15. family
16. pretty
17. Thursday
18. but
19. December
20. whole, healthy
21. hungry
22. quite
23. first
24. strong
25. year
26. thousandth
27. February
28. wife
29. picture
30. man
31. son
32. fine, delicious
33. main, principal
34. will (v.)
35. run
36. how many?
37. how many-eth? which (in order)?

38. third
39. thirtieth
40. sixth
41. seventh
42. week
43. cold
44. believe, think
45. call, name
46. how, as
47. month
48. whence? from where?
49. bring, bear
50. younger sister
51. twentieth
52. write
53. also
54. January
55. go (habitually)
56. come
57. July
58. June
59. get, receive
60. Tuesday
61. ask, plead
62. ninetieth
63. car
64. book
65. send
66. visit
67. will be
68. May
69. March
70. second (adj.)



71. go (on an occasion)
72. hot, warm
73. which?
74. because
75. why?
76. when?
77. like, as
78. grandmother
79. grandfather
80. grandparent
81. fourth
82. aunt
83. look (at)
84. November
85. older sister
86. eighth
87. older brother
88. October
89. read
90. thence, from there
91. fifth
92. Friday
93. of course
94. old, ancient
95. fly (v.)
96. relative
97. dress, clothes
98. nowhere
99. neither
100. nothing
101. no one
102. computer
103. hundredth

104. beautiful, kind
105. September
106. Wednesday
107. Saturday
108. thirsty
109. parent
110. teach
111. learn
112. sibling
113. put, place
114. tenth
115. eleventh
116. twelfth
117. pen
118. new
119. grandchild
120. nephew
121. niece
122. cousin
123. hate
124. or
125. market, fair
126. Sunday
127. buy
128. plant, flowers
129. take, carry
130. again