

25. Méssz Haza?

Are you going home?

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
asszony, asszonyt, asszonyok, asszonya	woman, lady, mistress
autóbusz, -buszt, -buszok, -busza	bus
ház, hazat, hazak, haza	house, home
körút, körutat, körutak, körútja	boulevard
nyelv, nyelvet, nyelvek, nyelve	language, tongue
repülőgép, -gépet, -gépek, gépje	airplane
repülőtér, -teret, -terek, -tere	airport
tér, teret, terek, tere	square, plaza
úr, urat, urak, urja	gentleman, sir, lord, master, mister
út, utat, utak, útja	road, highway, journey
utca, utcát, utcák, utcája	street
vonat, vonatot, vonatok, vonatja	train, railway

Vocabulary to Go

If you're going *home*, the correct adverb is **haza**. The noun **ház** combines with a few other words we have seen in previous lessons: **egyház** means *church*, in the sense of a faith or denomination; **az Országház** is the name given to the Parliament building in Budapest.

You may notice a few compounds in the list: **körút**, **repülőgép**, **repülőtér**. The **kör** in **körút** means *circle* or *ring*. A lot of European cities have ring roads that take heavy traffic around the city centers, like Budapest's Hungária körút.

Meaningwise, the difference between **út** and **utca** is that the former runs between two or more neighborhoods, districts, villages, or towns; a street, on the other hand, stays within one defined area. There is also a difference in meaning between **úton/utcán** and **útban/utcában**: vehicles and pedestrians may be *on* the street or road, as in actually on the street's surface, while houses and shops are *in the street/road*, in the British sense of adjacent to it.

You may recognize **repül** from an earlier lesson; the extra **ő** is a suffix to turn a verb into someone or something that performs that action. A **repülőgép** is a *flying machine*, and a **repülőtér** then is a *flying plaza*. **Tér** and its compounds are **-n/-re** nouns like **Budapest**.

The equivalents of *sir* and *madam* in Hungarian are **uram** and **asszonyom**. Literally translated, these mean *my lord* and *my lady*. Use **úr** after a surname to mean *Mister*, as in **Nagy úr**. The feminine equivalent (*Ms.*) is the suffix **-né**.

Note the vowel-shortening stems in **ház**, **tér**, **úr**, and **út** (however, **útja**).

Of the remaining nouns, two are commonly used modes of transport and grammatically regular; the third, **nyelv**, means both the tongue in one's head and the system of words that the tongue helps to articulate. In informal speech you may hear **autóbusz** shortened to **busz**, and **vasút** (*iron road*) to refer to the actual railway.

More Directional Endings

Here we shall introduce three more sets of endings. Each of these endings takes a variety of meanings that do not seem to have much in common at first.

Adessive: **-nél/-nál** *at, in the area of, at the home/business of, than*

Allative: **-hez/-höz/-hoz** *toward, in the general direction of, to the home/business of*

Ablative: **-től/-től** *from, away from, from the home/business of*

The usual instructions apply for lengthening final **e** and **a** before these endings, and for adding these endings after the plural or possessive endings.

Lesson 28 provides an opportunity to explore the *than* meaning for **-nél/-nál**. Use **-höz** for front-vowel nouns whose last vowel wears an umlaut.

Lujzanál vagyok, miért ön nem? *I am at Lujza's place, why aren't you?*

Mert Eszternél vagyok. *Because I'm at Eszter's.*

Ernőhöz megyünk, de önök nem. *We are going to Ernő's place, but you aren't.*

Nem, de futunk az autóbuszhoz. *No, but we are running toward the bus.*

Csongortól maguk jönnek? *Are you all coming from Csongor's?*

Nem, a repülőtértől jövünk.
No, we're coming from (the general direction of) the airport.

-ő és -ó

Affixing the suffix **-ő/-ó** ending to a verb stem turns that verb into either an adjective or a noun, depending on context. The suffix used, of course, depends on vowel harmony. It carries the meanings of *-ing* and *-er/-or* (one who does that action). We see this ending within the compounds **repülőgép** and **repülőtér**, as well as in **szülő** (*one who bears or begets*) and **számítógép** (*counting machine*).

The verbs with stems ending in **sz** have peculiarities, with the final **sz** usually (but not always) changing to **v**. Notice the subtle distinction between the rightmost two.

evő = eater, for eating **ivó** = drinker, for drinking **hívó** = believer

alvó = sleeper, for sleeping **vevő** = buyer, for buying **hívó** = caller, for calling

How might you translate the following forms? They may be more than one answer for each. Answers can be found in the Answers pages at the end of this unit.

angolra: **adó, futó, hozó, író, látogató, néző, olvasó, tanító, ülő**

magyarrá: *speaker, (for) cooking, knowing (familiar with), knowing (aware of), (for) seeing, inhabitant, lover*

26. Hol Vagy?

This lesson contains a few nouns for places you might be found, as well as what clothes you might be wearing. We have also thrown in some relevant verbs as a bonus.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
barát, barátot, barátok, barátja	friend
bluz, bluzt, bluzok, bluzá	blouse
cipő, cipőt, cipők, cipője	shoes, pair of shoes
épület, épületet, épületek, épületje	building
ing, inget, ingek, inge	shirt
iskola, iskolát, iskolák, iskolája	school
lakás, lakást, lakások, lakása	apartment
nadrág, nadrágot, nadrágok, nadrágja	pants, pair of pants
pénz, pénzt, pénzek, pénze	money
piac, piacot, piacok, piaca	marketplace, forum
szoba, szobát, szobák, szobája	room
szoknya, szoknyát, szoknyák, szoknyája	skirt
hord, hordani	wear, have on
utazik, utazni	travel

When Plural Is Singular

Even if you have a pair of shoes in English, two ostensibly separate objects, Hungarian considers them singular. The plural form **cipők** expresses multiple pairs. The same is true for **nadrág**, as well as **szemüveg**, which can mean a *pair of eyeglasses*. Why English insists on rendering *pants*, a single garment, as plural is just a linguistic oddity that turns up in other languages, too.

When entering a Hungarian home, it is customary to remove your **cipő**; the host will offer you **házicipő** (*house shoes*) or **papucs** (*slippers*) to wear.

The nouns **ing** and **blúz** may appear together as **ingblúz**, usually referring to a woman's shirt.

Another good compound to learn is **barátnő**, *girlfriend*. This can refer to a female friend whom one is dating, or just a friend. In fact, **nő** is used as a suffix to indicate a female of any kind of person, in case gender is important but not obvious, such as **újságíró**, a *female journalist*.

piac: This is another *on/onto* noun. Say **a piacra megyek** to tell someone that you are going *to the marketplace*. The other nouns denoting locations are *in/into* nouns.

szoba: You will learn some compounds of this noun in the next lesson.

Mit hordasz?

This is an opportunity to review a fine point of translation: the distinction between definite and indefinite verbs. Consider the following set of sentences.

Hordasz szoknyákat?

Do you wear skirts?

Hordasz egy blúzt?

Are you wearing a skirt?

Hordod az ingedet?

Are you wearing/Do you wear your shirt?

With no article, as in English, the first sentence denotes a habit or custom. This calls for an indefinite form of the verb. Since the blouse in the second sentence is not specified, just *a blouse*, this also takes an indefinite ending. In the third, with a definite article, use a definite ending for the verb.

Use the definite conjugation also when the direct object is a person's name or a formal pronoun.

Önt viszem az iskolába, Martin úr.

I'm taking you to the school, Mr. Martin.

A barátom hozza magukat a piacról?

Is my friend bringing you from the market?

By and With

The time has come to introduce a very unusual case, the Instrumental. Its pair of endings is **-vel/-val**. Its basic meaning is usually *with* or *by*, and it can indicate:

- accompaniment, as in *with whom* or *with what* one is, goes, or does
- the means by which something is done, including transportation
- some specific times of the year, such as seasons

When attached to a final **e** or **a**, lengthen that final vowel as usual. The *unusual* characteristic of this ending is this: If the noun (or adjective) form to which it is attached ends in a consonant, then the **v** assimilates to the final consonant.

a cipővel = *with the shoes*

repülőgéppel = *by plane*

egy iskolával = *with a school*

a vonatokkal = *on the trains*

a pénzével = *with her money*

azzal az autóbusszal = *on that bus*

Note in the last example above how this works with digraph consonants: **sz** becomes **ssz**. Follow that same pattern with **cs/ccs**, **gy/ggy**, **zs/zzs**, etc.: *with the lady* = **az asszonnyal**. Also, attaching the ending to **ez** makes **ezzel**. Use **azokkal** for *those*, **ezekkel** for *these*.

Practice with With

How might you form the Hungarian for these phrases?

1. with a house
2. with a shirt
3. with my friend
4. with your (s.) skirt
5. with those gentlemen
6. in (using) this language
7. by (by way of) the big boulevard
8. with good apartments

27. Hol Lakik?

Now we take in a 14 new nouns dealing with dwellings and rooms. We will then introduce some directional prefixes for verbs going *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, etc.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
ablak, ablakot, ablakok, ablaka	window
ajtó, ajtót, ajtók, ajtaja	door
bérlet, bérletet, bérletek, bérletje	tenement, council housing
cím, címet, címek, címe	address, title
ebédlő, ebédlőt, ebédlők, ebédlője	dining room
élőszoba, -szobát, -szobák, -szobája	living room, ante-room
emelet, emeletet, emeletek, emeletje	floor, level, storey
fülke, fülkét, fülkék, fülkéje	small room, closet, booth
fürdőszoba, -szobát, -szobák, -szobája	bathroom
hálószoba, -szobát, -szobák, -szobája	bedroom
kert, kertet, kertek, kertje	garden, yard
kerület, kerületet, kerületek, kerületje	district, division
konyha, konyhát, konyhák, konyhája	kitchen
nappali, nappalit, nappalik, nappalija	living room

Mi a Címe?

Addressing an envelope bound for Hungary or Romania is a complicated matter, especially when sending to city-dwellers. Your pen-pal in Budapest likely will give you not just a street address, but a **kerület**, **emelet**, and number of the **lakás** on that floor. In a Budapest postal address, the middle digits of the postal code show the **kerület**.

Fehérvár Tereza
Kossuth Lajos körút 39
III. em. 5
Budapest
1135 Magyarország

Theresa Whitecastle
39 Louis Kossuth Boulevard
third floor, apartment 5
Budapest (13th district)
Hungary

Breaking It Down, Putting It Back Together

Not surprisingly, the **fürdő** in **fürdőszoba** means *bath*, related to the verb **fürdik** (*bathe*). The **hál** in **hálószoba** means *put to bed*. The **élő** in **élőszoba** means *living*, from the verb **él**, to *live* as in *be alive* rather than *dwell*.

A **próbafülke** would be a good place to try on a new **ruha** when at a **butik**. Lastly, note the unrounding stem of **ajtó**: plural **ajtók**, possessive **ajtaja**.

Which Way Did We Go?

In this lesson, we must offer an important confession regarding verbs in general, verbs of motion in particular. What you know about these verbs is missing something: directional prefixes, also known as *coverbs*.

These prefixes sometimes appear attached to the roots, especially in infinitive forms, and other times are placed afterward or at the end of a clause. (German does something similar.) Grammarians call them coverbs because they stand separately and add meaning to verbs. They perform a function similar to Latin prefixes commonly used in English—e.g., *in-*, *ex-*, *sub-*, *ab-*, *re-*.

Here are nine of the most common coverbs in Hungarian:

be- = <i>in, into</i>	fel-/föl- = <i>up</i>	el- = <i>away</i>
ki- = <i>out, completely</i>	le- = <i>down</i>	hozzá- = <i>toward</i>
át- = <i>across</i>	rá- = <i>onto</i>	vissza- = <i>back</i>

Of the pair of *up* prefixes, **fel-** is far more common, with **föl-** used only in certain combinations. None of these coverbs change for the sake of vowel harmony; they are what they are.

Now let us combine them with verbs of motion and position, such as **jön, megy, jár, áll, ül, fut,** and **repül**. Also capable of directionality are verbs like **néz, hív, ír, hoz, küld, vesz, visz,** and **tesz**. Sometimes the forms will translate directly: **leülni** means *to sit down*. Other combinations are less intuitive: **ráírni** can mean *to write upon*, but also *to inscribe*; **felhívni** means *to call up*, as on a telephone; **hozzámenni** means *to wed*.

Coverb Practice

Translate these short sentences into English.

1. **visszatenni:** A hálószobába tesszük a virágot vissza.
2. **kinézni:** Piroska néz a lakásába ki.
3. **leülni:** A macskák ülnek az emeleten le.
4. **ráírni:** Mit írsz abban a könyvben rá?
5. **átküldeni:** Külditek a pénzt bérletbe át?
6. **felhívni:** Este ön hívja a fiámot fel?

Translate these short sentences in Hungarian.

1. **elmenni:** Are you (s.) going away?
2. **betenni:** I place my shoes in the closet.
3. **hozzárepülni:** Zsuzsanna is flying toward Austria.
4. **felfutni:** They are running up to the boulevard.
5. **kihozni:** The train is bringing the gentlemen out from the square.
6. **lejönni:** My dog and I come down from the building.

28. Milyen Színű?

What color is your parachute when you bail out over Budapest? We provide a choice of a dozen colors, plus a few bonus words.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
barna	<i>brown</i>
fehér	<i>white</i>
fekete	<i>black</i>
ibolya	<i>violet</i>
kék	<i>blue</i>
lila	<i>purple</i>
narancs	<i>orange</i>
piros	<i>red</i>
sarga	<i>yellow</i>
szürke	<i>gray</i>
vörös	<i>red, describing wine</i>
zöld	<i>green</i>
milyen?	<i>which?</i>
sötét	<i>dark</i>
világos	<i>light (in color), clear</i>
szín, színt, színek, színe	<i>color</i>

Compounding Colors

Combine the adjectives **világos** and **sötét** before the colors in your palette to express light and dark shades: **világoskék**, **sötétbarna**, etc. In-between colors are compounds also: **kékszürke**, **sarganarancs**.

Narancs also refers to the citrus fruit. Vegetables in general are called **zöltség**, literally *greenness*. However, **sargarépa** means *carrot*, even though to American eyes a typical carrot is more orange than yellow. A **répa** by itself is a beet, and a **fehér répa** is a *turnip*.

A white wine is still **fehér bor**, even if it is not really white. But the dark red of red wines is always **vörös**, which may also describe the color of a sunset. The difference between **ibolya** and **lila** is rather subjective, but the former is typically darker and more toward red in the spectrum. Black coffee is sometimes called just **fekete**: **Kersz egy feketét?**

The word for *colorful* is **színes**, not to be confused with **színesz**, an actor, or **színház**, a *theatre*. The form **színű** means *-colored*, or *in color*. To ask *what color?* use **milyen színű?**

Bluer Than Blue

Making comparative (*-er, more*) forms of Hungarian adjectives is incredibly easy, except for a few irregular forms that mess up everything. The regular forms take the adjective stem, add a vowel-harmonious **e** or **a**, if the stem ends in a consonant, and finish with **bb**. If the stem ends in **e** or **a**, lengthen the vowel before adding the **bb**.

To form the superlative (*-est, most*) form, just add **leg** in front of the comparative. Easy, easier, easiest—or, in Hungarian, **könnyű, könnyebb, legkönnyebb**. Oh, wait, that one is irregular.

Here is a chance to review non-numeric adjectives that you have seen in previous lessons. First, those whose comparisons are regular: how would you translate these forms?

beteg, betegebb, legbetegebb csinos, csinosabb, legcsinosabb éhes, éhesebb, legéhesebb erős, erősebb, legerősebb fiatal, fiatalabb, legfiatalabb finom, finomabb, legfinomabb hideg, hidegebb, leghidegebb	meleg, melegebb, legmelegebb öreg, öregebb, legöregebb rossz, rosszabb, legrosszabb rövid, rövidebb, legrövidebb szíves, szívesebb, legszívesebb szomjas, szomjasabb, legszomjasabb új, újabb, legújabb
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Next, we list some familiar adjectives that compare irregularly, some of which are subtle:

hosszú, hosszabb, leghosszabb jó, jobb, legjobb kis/kicsi, kisebb, legkisebb könnyű, könnyebb, legkönnyebb	nagy, nagyobb, legnagyobb regi, regebbi, legregebbi sok, több (more), legtöbb (most) szép, szebb, legszebb
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Now apply comparative forms to this lesson's adjectives. In the next lesson, you will see how these comparative and superlative forms can be applied to adverbs, and the way to show superlatives within a grouping. Meanwhile, see below how the Adessive endings can be used in comparisons.

Back to -nél/-nál

In Lesson 25, we mentioned that the **-nál/-nél** ending, in addition to meaning *at*, means *than* with nouns or adjectives to which something is being compared. Here are some examples. In the third example, note the adverb **sokan** that shows degree of difference. For these examples, our guest-word from a future lesson is **tó**, meaning *lake*.

Hévíz tó Balatonnál melegebb.	<i>Lake Hévíz is warmer than Lake Balaton.</i>
Hévíz a legmelegebb tó Európában.	<i>Lake Hévíz is the warmest lake in Europe.</i>
De Balaton sokan nagyobb Hévíznél.	<i>But Balaton is much larger than Hévíz.</i>
Milyen tó kékebb—Balaton vagy Hévíz?	<i>Which lake is bluer, Balaton or Hévíz?</i>
Szomjasabb Csabánál vagyok.	<i>I am thirstier than Csaba.</i>

29. Ki Szerint?

According to whom? According to me, this lesson's list is a hodgepodge, containing some adverbs, some conjunctions, and several *postpositions*. Postpositions are like prepositions, but they go after their objects instead of before.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
ilyen	<i>such, like this</i>
ma	<i>today</i>
túl	<i>too, beyond</i>
mint	<i>like, as, than</i>
olyan	<i>such, as, like that</i>
alatt	<i>under, below, beneath</i>
előtt	<i>in front of, before</i>
fölött	<i>over, above</i>
között	<i>between, among, amid</i>
mellett	<i>beside, next to</i>
mögött	<i>behind</i>
nélkül	<i>without</i>
szerint	<i>according to</i>
után	<i>after</i>

Postpositions: Grammar in Reverse

Besides putting titles of respect after the names, and those troublesome endings instead of prepositions, Hungarian has an entire class of words that appear *after* nouns while Indo-European languages place them *before*. The list above has nine examples, all but one describing placement in space or time. There are plenty of others to learn.

Az a vonat a föld alatt fut. *That train runs under the ground.*

Miért itt vagy az anyad nélkül? *Why are you here without your mother?*

Postpositions may also have personal endings representing objective personal pronouns:

-em/-am -ed/-ad -e/-a -ünk/-unk -etek/-atok -ük/-uk

The easy example to remember is **szerintem**, *according to me*, or thus *in my opinion*. Remember to include a vowel-harmonious **e** or **o** where needed.

Előttetek állok. *I stand before you.*

Ki utánam beszél? *Who is speaking after me?*

More Adverbially

Making comparative (*-er, more*) forms of Hungarian adverbs is almost as easy as the adjectives you saw in Lesson 28. Remember that most adjectives that can be converted to adverbs add **-en** or **-an** to the stem, with a few that add **-ül** or **-ul**. These are the endings you would add to the comparative adjectives in order to make them adverbs.

Practice these sets of triplets; never mind whether their translations make sense. The less predictable forms again appear in blue—and since colors do not usually become adverbs (*bluely?*), we have omitted those adjectives.

<p> beteg, betegbben, legbetegbben csinosan, csinosabban, legcsinosabban éhesen, éhesebben, legéhesebben erősen, erősebben, legerősebben fiatalon, fiatalabban, legfiatalabban finoman, finomabban, legfinomabban hidegen, hidegebb, leghidegebb hosszan, hosszabban, leghosszabban jól, jobban, legjobban egy kicsit, kisebben, legkisebben könnyen, könnyebben, legkönnyebben </p>	<p> melegen, melegebben, legmelegebben nagyon, nagyobban, legnagyobban öreg, öregebben, legöregebben regen, regebben, legregebben rosszul, rosszabbul, legrosszabbul röviden, rövidebben, legrövidebben sokan, több, legtöbb szépen, szebben, legszebben szívesen, szívesebben, legszívesebben szomjasan, szomjasabban, legsomjasabban új, újabban, legújabban </p>
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Remember that the English translations do not always include *-ly*. **Hosszan** usually means *for a long time*. The adverbial forms of **kicsi** translate as *a little bit*, *less*, and *least*. **Kisebb** can modify adjectives, as in **kisebb finom**, *not as delicious*. **Sokan** might be rendered as *a lot*.

Note the basic adverbial form of **szép**. You may hear it in the phrase **köszönöm szépen**, *thank you kindly*, or literally, *thank you beautifully*.

Making a mint

In America, mint is used in green jellies and fancy drinks. In Hungary, **mint** is used to make comparisons, even without comparative forms involved. With comparatives, there are situations in which **-nél/-nál** does not fit, and **mint** should be used instead. Paired with **olyan**, the combination means *as (adjective/adverb) as* somebody or something.

Additionally, note the use of the Abessive ending **-től/től** ending with the superlative in the third and fourth examples.

Repülek olyan sokan mint Gabor.

I fly as much as Gabor.

Szeretlek több mint Norbert.

I love you more than Norbert does.

Julia fut legtöbben a lányainktól.

Of our daughters, Julia runs the most.

Géza főz legjobban a unokatestvéreimtől.

Géza cooks the best of my cousins.

Pál autókról hosszán beszélni fog.

Pál will talk a long time about cars.

Szerintünk, Pál leghosszabban beszél.

According to us, Pál talks the longest.

30. Sentence Practice

Translate Portions to Hungarian

Rather than drilling on entire sentences this time, we shall provide Hungarian sentences with one or two italic portions left in English. Your task is to come up with the correct vocabulary word or words and the correct endings, pronoun forms, or postpositions.

1. Ki beszél *with Cecilia*?
2. Kik állnak *next to Cecilia*?
3. Mit Cecilia *to Zoltán* ad?
4. Miért Cecilia *to Budapest* ma megy?
5. Dénes a férfi *in the brown shirt*.
6. Dénes *at Zsolt's place* lakik.
7. Dénes *(is) thirty-six years old*.
8. Dénes *has* csinosabb kocsije mint Zsóltnak.
9. Szilvia's dress nagyon szép.
10. Szilviának van *much more beautiful* ruha.
11. Szilvia egy *larger* fülket akar.
12. Szilvia ruhái *the most beautiful* az országban.
13. *Are you (s. formal) wearing* a kék nadrágát *to Vilmos's*?
14. *Will you (s. formal) be* az új fekete cipőjében *at Vilmos's*?
15. *It is dark* a Vilmos utcáján, de világos *in the square*.
16. Holnap Petőfi Sandor térre *by train*, nem *by bus* menni fogunk.
17. Hány *rooms* a lakástokban van?
18. Hány lakás *in your building* van?
19. *In the eighth district* sok bérlés *with small apartments* van.
20. Ferenc *has an apartment* kis konyhával, kis hálószobával, de *big windows*.
21. *Hungrier than my big brother* vagyok.
22. *As thirsty as a dog* vagyok.
23. Katalin "köszönöm" mond *more warmly than her older sister*.
24. Katalin *with the shortest of the boys* beszélni fog.

Translate to English

This time we shall try our hand at a dialog, rather than just a collection of sentences. Here, Franciska is looking at a family photo on the wall of her friend's flat.

OLGA: Franciska, holnap a családom Erdélyről látogatni fog. Itt egy fénykép a családomról. Látod azt az asszonyt, piros bluzzál és ibolya szoknyával? Ő Dorottya, az anyám. Nagyon szíves az édesanyám.

FRANCISKA: És a hosszú férfi mellette, az apád?

OLGA: A mostohaapám (*stepfather*), Orbán. A testvéreim és én őt (*him*) szeretjük, de ő nem olyan édes mint anya.

FRANCISKA: Előtte, egy kicsit rövidebb, a kék ingban?

OLGA: Az a bátyám, Zoltán. Ő huszonnégy éves. Zoltán a számítógépét szereti, és neki (*to him/he has*) nincsenek barátjai—különben is (*anyway*), nincsenek jó barátjai.

FRANCISKA: Miért ő tart (*hold*) egy szendvicset?

OLGA: Oh! Mindig éhes a bátyám!

FRANCISKA: A fiatalnő a viragos ruhában? Ő nagyon csinos!

OLGA: Az Ágnes, a húgom, aki (*who*) csak tegnap lett (*became, turned*) tizenkilenc éves. Azt mondja a nagyanyám, hogy Ágnes a legszebb rokonainktól, talán az egész falvánkban (*our whole village*).

FRANCISKA: Jönnek is a nagyszüleid?

OLGA: Igen, anya szülei. Sajnos meghaltak (*have died*) Orbán szülei.

Answers

Translate to Hungarian

1. Ki beszél **Ceciliával**?
2. Kik állnak **Cecilia mellett**?
3. Mi Cecilia **Zsóltnak** ad?
4. Miért Cecilia Budapestre ma megy?
5. Tibor a ferfi **a barna ingban**.
6. Tibor **Zsoltnál** lakik.
7. Tibor **harminchat éves**.
8. **Tibornak** csinosabb kocsije mint Zsóltnak.
9. **Szilvia ruha** nagyon szép.
10. Szilviának van **sokan szebb** ruha.
11. Szilvia egy **nagyobb** fülket akar.
12. Szilvia ruhája **a legszebb** a városban.
13. **Ön hordani fogja** a kék nadrágát **Vilmoshóz**?
14. **Ön lesz** az új fekete cipőjében **Vilmosnál**?
15. **Sötet van** a Vilmos utcáján, de világos **a téren**.
16. Holnap Petőfi Sandor térre **vonattal**, nem **autóbusszal** menni fogunk.
17. Hány **szoba** a lakástokban van?
18. Hány lakás **emeletetekben** van?
19. **A nyolcadik kerületben** sok bérlés **kis lakásokkal** van.
20. **Nekem lakás van** kis konyhával, kis hálószobával, de a big **ablakkal**.
21. **Éhesebb nálad/mint te** vagyok.
22. **Olyan szomyas mint egy kutya** vagyok.
23. Katalin “köszönöm” mond **melegebben a nővérenél/mint a nővére**.
24. Katalin **legrövidebben a lányoktól** beszélni fog.
or maybe: Katalin, **legrövidebb a lányoktól**, beszélni fog.

Translate to English

Your translation does not have to look exactly like this one, of course, but close to it.

Franciska, do you see the lady with the red blouse and violet skirt? She's my mother, Dorrottya. My sweet mom is very nice. The tall man with her, who's wearing the green shirt, is my father Orban. My siblings and I love him, but he's not as nice as Mother. In front of Orban, a little shorter, in the blue shirt, is my brother Zoltan, twenty-one years old. I don't hate him as much as when we were younger. Zoltan likes his computer, and he doesn't have any friends—no good friends, anyway. And do you see the pretty young woman in the flowery dress, who is eating a little sandwich? That's Ágnes, my little sister, who just yesterday turned nineteen. Our grandparents say that Ágnes is the most beautiful of our relatives, perhaps in our entire village. *I think that Ágnes is a little too beautiful. My grandparents aren't here today; they'll be coming in tomorrow.*

31. Idő

We have covered months of the year and days of the week. Now let us learn a bit more about expressing time in Hungarian. This lesson makes use of a verb that is covered more thoroughly in the next lesson.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
évszak, -ot, -ok, -a	season
fél, -t, -ek, -je	half
idő, -t, -k, ideje	time, weather
naptár, -at, -ak, -ja	calendar
negyed, -et, -ek, -e	quarter, one-fourth
névnap, -ot, -ok, -ja	nameday
nyár, -at, -ak, -a	summer
óra, -át, -ák, -ája	hour, clock
ősz, -t, -ök, -e	autumn, fall (season)
születésnap, -ot, -ok, -ja	birthday
tavas, -t, -ok, -a	spring (season)
tél, telet, telek, tele	winter

Mi a Születésnapod és a Névnepod?

In Lesson 21 we covered the expression of dates on a calendar: the name of a month, followed by the possessive form of the ordinal for the day.

Ma augusztus kilencedike van. *Today is the 9th of August.*

A születésnapom a november tizenharmadika. *My birthday is the 13th of November.*

A névnapom a december harmincadika. *My name day is the 30th of December.*

The tradition of the **névnap** is related to the feast days of saints, or birthdates of historical Hungarians. The figure after whom one is named has a birthday (or sometimes a deathday) on the calendar. Some days have multiple names: **január 7.** is the day for both Attila and Ramóna. On that day you might buy a small gift for friends, relatives, and co-workers with the **útónév** Attila or Ramóna. Also, some names have multiple dates: Szent János has both **június 26.** and **december 27.**

Note the use of the period to indicate the ordinal number, abbreviated.

Évszak is one of several words commonly used for *season*. This word refers specifically to divisions of the year, especially in temperate and polar regions. You may also see *season* rendered as **évad**, **szezon**, **időszak**, or **idény**.

Another word for *weather* is **időjárás**.

Various Time Expressions

In a specific month: To indicate *in* which month something occurs, Hungarian uses the –**-ben/-ban** ending, as an English-speaker might expect. Only **szeptember** and **december**, being front-vowel nouns, use **-ben**. The rest use **-ban**: **januárban, februárban**, etc.

On a specific date: However, to ask or state *on* which date something occurs, add the **-n** ending to the ordinal, with the necessary lengthening of the possessive vowel.

Hányadika ma van?

What date is it today?

Március huszonötödike van.

It's the 25th of March.

Hányadikán mentek el?

On what date are you leaving?

Április elsején megyünk el.

We leave on the 1st of April.

In a specific season: The seasons are a bit odd. Use the Superessive case for *in (the) summer* and *in (the) winter*, but the Instrumental case for *in (the) spring* and *in (the) autumn*. The word **évszak** itself takes the Inessive.

Nyáron vagy télen Angliába mentek? *Do you go to England in summer or winter?*

Milyen évszakban kezdődik az iskola Amerikában?

In which season does school begin in America?

Amerikában ősszel kezdődik az iskola. *In America, school begins in the fall.*

Seasonal descriptors: Suffixes can turn the seasons into adjectives: Use **-i** for *related to*. Use the unusual suffix pair **-ies/-ias** for *like, characteristic of*.

Ma veszem a tavaszi ruhámat.

Today I am buying my spring clothes.

Ezt a nyárias időjárást szeretem.

I like this summery weather.

Time of day: To express the time at which something happens, for a specific hour of the day, use the Temporal case. Its ending is **-kor**, irrespective of vowel harmony. You can attach it to the word **óra**, or add it directly to the number and leave out **óra** entirely. Note how the **-kor** ending does not lengthen a final **-e** or **-a**.

What time is it?

Mennyi az idő?/Hány óra van?

It is now eight o'clock.

Nyolc óra most van.

The train comes in at nine o'clock.

A vonat kilenc órakor jön be.

It leaves at ten.

Tízkor megy el.

For minutes past the hour, you can just add the number of minutes: **hétkor husz** means 7:20. But there are very specific ways to express the halves and quarters that mean a fraction of the way to the next hour: *quarter past five* would translate literally as *a fourth of the way to six*: **negyed hat**. You can add **-kor** to the hour to indicate *at* what time something occurs.

it's 3:30 = fél négy van *at 5:30 = fél hatkor* *at 6:45 = háromnegyed hétkor*

We will introduce more time expressions in the next few lessons.

32. Hét Nap

Seven days make a week. The Hungarian word for *week* is the same as the word for *seven*. The Hungarian word for *sun* is the same as the word for *day*. The Hungarian word for *noon* is the same as the word for *south*, but we can save that for another lesson.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
dél, deket, dekek, dele	noon, south
éjfél, -felet, -felek, -fele	midnight
hét, hetet, hetek, hete	week
hétvége, -véget, -végek, -végéje	weekend
másodperc, -et, -ek, -e	second (1/60th of a minute)
perc, percek, percek, perce	minute
pillanat, -ot, -ok, -ja	second, trice, moment
holnap	tomorrow
tegnap	yesterday
belül	within (postposition)
múlva	later, from now (postposition)
jövő	next, coming
múlt	past, ago, before, last

Beginnings and Endings

As in several European languages, the same noun means both *noon* and *south*. Midday is when the sun is highest in the sky, but most of the year it is also at its southernmost point. Combine **dél** with the appropriate postposition to express *afternoon* (**délután**) and *forenoon* or *late morning* (**délelőtt**). These behave as adverbs, so they may also translate the prepositional phrases *in the afternoon/late morning*.

The compound **hétvége** actually does mean *the week's end*, or perhaps *the end of seven*. Use the Superessive **hetvégén** for *on the weekend*, as well as **héten** for *during the week*.

The other compound, **éjfél**, means literally *night half*. To say *at midnight*, use the form **éjfélkor**.

Assurances of **Csak egy pillant!** or **Néhány perc!** may turn out false. As with *in the morning/evening* (**reggel/este**), the Nominative case works for *just a minute (or a few)*. We will look at some other expressions involving minutes on the next page.

Of the last four in the list, **belül** and **múlva** are most commonly used as postpositions, while **jövő** and **múlt** are adjectives. Specifically, **jövő** is the adjectival form of **jön**. **Múlt** has a variety of usages, all referring to time already elapsed.

More Time for Time

In Lesson 31, we saw several ways to form expressions of time in Hungarian. These expressions usually divide into categories: Time *When*, Time *Within Which*, Time *From Which*, Time *Until Which*, and *Duration of Time*.

Time When: Nouns in these phrases take a variety of cases, depending on the nature of those nouns:

<i>hours</i>	Temporal (-kor)	tízenegykor, éjféلكor
<i>days, weeks</i>	Superessive (-n)	pénteken, szombaton
<i>minutes, months, years</i>	Inessive (-ben/-ban)	abban a percben, januárban

However, to refer to a point in time a certain distance into the future, use the postposition **alatt**, which normally means *under*: **három év alatt** = *in three years' time*. For a measure of time in the future, use **múlva**: **negyven perc múlva** = *forty minutes later*.

Time Within Which: For this type of phrase, the postposition **belül** is helpful.

Time From and Until Which: Phrases involving starting and ending times, such as *from nine to five*, may involve the Delative and Illative cases: **kilencről ötre (9-ről 5-re)**. More frequently, especially for days and months, you will see Ablative and Terminative, as in **hétfőtől péntekig**, or **maistól augusztusig**.

Duration of Time: The Terminative can also express how long something happens.

Tízennöt perccig szaladunk. *We are running for (until) fifteen minutes.*

Depending on context, you may also see the Illative, Instrumental, or Accusative case fulfilling this function. The distinctions are far too fine to present at this stage.

Marking Time

In these question-and-answer pairs, fill in the blanks with the most appropriate endings, or postpositions. Then translate each pair into English. Answers appear in the Answers pages.

1. **Hányadika ma van? Április tizenkilencedik___ van.**
2. **Milyen napon kirepülni fogunk? Csütörtök___ este repülünk ki.**
3. **Mit csinálni fogtok ez___ a hétvégén? Nem tudunk, mert az idő talán rossz lesz.**
4. **Mikor ön születésnapja? Február tizedike, ezerkilencszáznyolcvan év___.**
5. **Kik hat óra___ jönnek? A barátom Mátyás a feleségével jön.**
6. **Meddig (how long) ülsz a szobádban? Csak harminc perc___ ülök.**
7. **Mikor jönnek a testvéreid vissza? Hiszem, hogy három hét _____ jönnek vissza.**
8. **Holnap hánykor a piac nyitva (open)? Tíz___ reggel négy___ délután.**
9. **Jövő hónap___ Romániába vonattal mentek? Igen, és Ukrajnába két hónap _____.**
10. **Hányéves vagy? Tízennyolc éves vagyok, de három hét _____ tizenkilenc leszek.**

33. Mit Parancsol? Mit Ajánl?

The American restaurant patron who asks, **mit ajánl?** may need to be adventurous. Hungarian and Transylvanian cuisine may contain parts of the animal not frequently eaten in the states. Who knows what the waiter might recommend?

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
ajánl, ajánlani	<i>recommend</i>
bezár, bezárni	<i>close</i>
dolgozik, dolgozni	<i>work</i>
hajt, hajtani	<i>drive (a vehicle)</i>
játszik, játszani	<i>play (a game or instrument)</i>
kell, kelleni	<i>be necessary</i>
lehet, lehetni	<i>be possible</i>
kinyit, kinyitni	<i>open</i>
parancsol, parancsolni	<i>order</i>
segít, segíteni	<i>help</i>
tör, törni	<i>break</i>
vigyáz, vigyázni	<i>look out, take care</i>
nyitva	<i>open (for business)</i>
zárva	<i>closed (for business)</i>

Verbs, Two by Two

bezár, kinyit: Both of these verbs are most commonly used with their prefixes, though the basic roots are **zár** and **nyit**, respectively (both back-vowel words). From those roots come the forms **zárva** and **nyitva**, with the **-ve/-va** ending that turns verbs into related adjectives.

ajánl, parancsol: When a waiter (**pincer** or **pincernő**) asks **Mit ön parancsol?** that means *What are you ordering?* It seems a little direct, but that is not out of character. In return, you can ask, **Mit ön ajánl?**

dolgozik, játszik: Both are **-ik** verbs like **eszik**, so their indefinite conjugations begin with **dolgozom, dolgozol, dolgozik**, and **játszom, játszol, játszik**. The definite forms have those infamous doubled consonants: e.g., **dolgozza, játsszuk**. Whatever game or instrument you are *playing* is a direct object, but a lot of games have their own **-ik** verbs, such as **focizik** (*play football*) and **sakkozik** (*play chess*).

kell, lehet: These verbs are usually impersonal, used in their third-person forms to mean *it is necessary* and *it is possible*. They are frequently seen with infinitives, as in **Lehet kinyitni ajtót?** or **Holnap dolgozni kell**. The person *for whom* it is necessary or possible may be reflected in an ending attached to the infinitive—see the next page for more.

hajt, segít: Note the spacing vowels needed to form the infinitives and some other forms of these verbs, with their double-consonant and **-ít** stems, respectively. Note the three other verbs in this list that do the same. **Segít** is one of a class of verbs whose objects are indirect rather than direct:

Apunak segíteni szeretek.

I like helping Father.

tör, vigyáz: A common command is **vigyázz!** meaning *take care*, or *watch out*. (We will explore imperative forms in Unit 4.) The verb refers to taking care of oneself or others. The verb **tör** is more the transitive version, as in *to break something*. See also **eltör**, *break apart*; and **betör**, *break in*, leading to **betörő**, *burglar*.

What to Do? and for Whom?

In most languages, infinitives are infinitives, and one does not mess with them. However, Hungarian adds endings to infinitives in order to state who can or should do something. These are called personal infinitive forms. The now familiar possessive endings fill that role, *not* the verbal endings as you might expect, though they are mostly similar.

For the third person singular, just add **-e/-a** directly to the infinitive; for plural, **-ük/-uk**. For the first and second-person forms, however, the infinitive's final **i** gets changed to an appropriate vowel before adding **-m**, **-d**, **-nk**, or **-tek/-tök/-tok**.

Gyakran kell dolgoznom vasárnap. *It is often necessary for me to work on Sunday.*

Budapestre nem lehet hajtnotok? *Is it not possible for you to drive to Budapest?*

Nem akarunk a biciklid törni. *We don't want you to break your bicycle.*

These constructions may also feature and noun or pronoun with a **-nek/-nak** ending, with or without the possessive ending on the infinitive.

Enikőnek a kutyámot vigyázni(a) szeretek. *I like for Enikő to care for my dog.*

In the table below, we present a mixture of old and new verbs with their personal infinitive forms.

	<i>to help</i>	<i>to open</i>	<i>to play</i>	<i>to go</i>	<i>to fly</i>	<i>to see</i>
én	segítenem	kinyitnom	játszanom	mennem	repülnöm	látnom
te	segítened	kinyitnod	játszanod	menned	repülnöd	látnod
ő/ön/maga	segítenie	kinyitnia	játszania	mennie	repülnie	látnia
mi	segítenünk	kinyitnunk	játszanunk	mennünk	repülnünk	látunk
ti	segítenetek	kinyitnotok	játszanotok	mennetek	repülnötök	látnotok
ők/önök/maguk	segíteniük	kinyitniuk	játszaniuk	menniük	repülniük	látniuk

Easy for You to Say

Practice forming personal infinitives with these 22 verbs: **ad, akar, alszik, fut, hisz, hív, hord, hoz, ír, jár, jön, kér, kerül, küld, olvas, tanít, tesz, tanul, utál, van (lenni), vesz, and visz**. Check the Answers pages for some sample conjugations.

34. Süt a Nap, és Esik az Eső

The sun cooks (or shines), and the rain falls.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
esik, esni	fall
hallgat, hallgatni	listen (to)
kezd, kezdeni	begin
megismer, megismerni	meet, get acquainted
örül, örülni	be glad, rejoice
siet, sietni	hurry
sikerül, sikerülni	succeed, manage to
süt, sütni	bake, cook
tetszik, tetszeni	appeal, be liked
ugrik, ugrni	jump
un, unni	be bored (with something)
úszik, úszni	swim
vegez, vegezni	end, finish

Related Words and Phrases

As these lessons progress, you will find it helpful to learn clusters of vocabulary words that share common roots. The additional vocabulary in the examples below is underlined for your convenience. There are some past-tense forms; more of those in the next unit.

Esik az <u>eső</u> .	<i>The rain is falling/It is raining.</i>
Egy jó <u>hallgató</u> Erzsébet.	<i>Erszébet is a good listener.</i>
<u>Kezdődik</u> .	<i>It is getting started (as with a film or a car).</i>
<u>Vegződik</u> .	<i>It is ending.</i>
Örülök, hogy megismertelek!	<i>I'm glad to have met you (informal).</i>
Sietős, sietség	<i>Hasty, haste</i>
Mit ön sikerült?	<i>What did you accomplish?</i>
Süt a nap.	<i>The sun is shining.</i>
Hogy tetszik...?	<i>How do you like (how appeals)...?</i>
Azt unom.	<i>I'm bored with that.</i>
Ő <u>unatkozik</u> .	<i>He or she is bored (with nothing in particular).</i>
Úszni akarok; hol az <u>úszoda</u> van?	<i>I want to swim; where is the pool?</i>

One note about **ugrik**: Wherever an ending beginning with a consonant must be affixed to it, as with the infinitive **ugorni**, for ease of pronunciation the fleeting **o** must appear in the stem: **ugrok, ugorsz, ugrik, ugrunk, ugortok, ugnak**.

Two of our new verbs are frequently seen with some other prefixes that you already know: **leesik**, *fall down*, and **felugrik**, *jump up*.

Our New Friend meg-

The coverb **meg-** usually implies completeness or *beyondness*. Combined with **ismer**, meaning *know, be familiar with*, it strangely means *meet for the first time, get to know*, not the same as meeting somebody you know at a designated spot (**találkozik**).

However, we can add the coverb to **tanul** (*learn*) to form **megtanul**, *master, learn well*. Try these on for size:

megun = *be fed up with*

meghallgat = *lend an ear to, audition*

megkezd = *start, set up, found*

megtör = *refract, crack*

megsegít = *help out*

megjátsszik = *play a part, impersonate*

megjön = *come through, arrive*

meghív = *invite*

megad = *surrender*

megutál = *take a dislike to*

Translating Verb Forms—a Review

Below are some short phrases containing verb forms for you to translate to and from English. When translating in either direction, consider definite vs. indefinite, or whether a personal infinitive is required. Find the answers...you know where.

1. Sietek.
2. A tanárt hallgatunk.
3. Esni kezdődik.
4. A házra ugornák fel.
5. Az édességet sütöd.
6. Hogy hajtaniad ezt a kocsit tetszik?
7. Itt nem lehet unniuk a gyerekeknek.
8. They are swimming.
9. He breaks the window.
10. You (pl.) break a window.
11. We are fed up with working*. (* use the infinitive)
12. I recommend that you (s.) be careful.
13. She will not surrender.
14. You have to meet Zsuzsanna.

35. Minden, Mindig

As in previous units, before the big vocabulary review comes a miscellaneous collection of words: in this case, adverbs and postpositions. We will also expand on our knowledge of *everything, all the time*.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
akkor	<i>at that time, then</i>
idén	<i>this year</i>
jövőre	<i>next year</i>
minden	<i>every</i>
melyik?	<i>which one?</i>
sokáig	<i>for a long time</i>
tavaly	<i>last year</i>
amíg	<i>until (postposition)</i>
keresztül	<i>across, through (postposition)</i>
kívül	<i>outside (of) (postposition)</i>
közben	<i>in the middle of, during (postposition)</i>
miatt	<i>because of (postposition)</i>
óta	<i>since (postposition)</i>

More Timely Expressions

Below are some useful phrases to illustrate some usages involving this lesson's words. It also serves as a reminder of how postpositions work.

akkor megismerünk	<i>we shall meet at that time</i>
jövőre kezdődik	<i>it starts next year</i>
jövő hónap amíg	<i>until next month</i>
múlt januárban	<i>last January</i>
múlt február óta	<i>since last February</i>
a hét közben	<i>during the week</i>
az évek keresztül	<i>across the years</i>
melyik hónap közben?	<i>during which month?</i>
minden péntéken	<i>(on) every Friday</i>
minden ház kívül	<i>outside every house</i>
a tavalyi naptár miatt	<i>because of last year's calendar</i>

Minden Your Business

You may recall that **minden** combines with various interrogatives and other words to form pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs. It carries the meaning of *every-* or *all-* when combined; by itself, it just means *everything*.

mindenki = *everyone*

mindenkor = *at all times*

mindenhol = *everywhere*

mindennap = *every day*

mindenhová = *to everywhere*

mindennapi = *everyday (adjective)*

mindenhonnan = *from everywhere*

mindenütt = *all over the place*

The adverbs **mindig** with **mindenkor** are sometimes interchangeable, but not quite the same. The latter is more continuous; the former, happening whenever there is an opportunity.

It is easy to forget that **minden** and **mindenki** both take on case endings.

Tibor mindent a barátnőnek fut.

Tibor cooks everything for his girlfriend.

Mindenkivel nem tudsz játszani.

You cannot play with everyone.

Also, describing someone as **mindentudó** would be a compliment, meaning something closer to *omniscient* than *know-it-all*.

Till When and How Often?

The adverbs **amíg**, **mindig**, and **sokáig** contain that useful Terminative ending **-ig**, meaning *until, up to*. The long vowel in **amíg** results from combining **ami** (the relative pronoun *which*) with **-ig** (*until*), combining two short **i**'s into one long one.

We have yet to introduce the Terminative forms of **ez** and **az** to express *until this Wednesday* or *until that year*. So here they are:

eddig a szerdáig

addig az évig

At this spot, we will also introduce the time-related suffix **-szer/-ször/-szor**. When attached to a cardinal number, this suffix makes an adverb expressing how many *times* something occurs. With ordinals, it indicates *the order* in which something occurs: generally, substitute the suffix for the characteristic **-ik**. The form of the suffix depends, as usual, on vowel harmony.

How would you translate these forms? Consult the Answers pages if you have any doubts.

x times: **egyszer, háromszor, ötször, tizenkilencszer, negyvennyolcszor, százszor, nehányszor, sokszor, hányszor?**

xth in order/in the xth place: **először, másodszer, hétedszer, huszonötödösör, ezredszer, hányszor?**

Note that voiced consonants like **d**, **gy**, and **z** are rendered voiceless when they appear before this ending, so **egyszer** is pronounced more like **ecs-szer**, **százszor** like **szász-szor**, **másodszer** like **másot-szor**.

As a bonus adjective, something *simple* enough to learn by doing just once is **egyszerű**.

36. Vocabulary Review

Here is the basic vocabulary for this unit, plus some bonus words marked in blue, including nine coverbs—200 entries in all. See how much of it you can remember first, and translate that much into English. Then fill in the rest with help from Lessons 25-35, and continue to drill in both directions.

For nouns, see if you can remember the direct object, plural, and third-person possessive forms; for verbs, the infinitive forms, especially irregularities. If you encounter any adjectives with adverbial, comparative and superlative forms, practice those as well.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
1. ablak	
2. ajánl	
3. ajtó	
4. akkor	
5. alatt	
6. amíg	
7. asszony	
8. át-	
9. autóbusz	
10. barát	
11. barna	
12. be-	
13. belül	
14. bérlet	
15. betörő	
16. bezár	
17. bluz	
18. bor	
19. cím	
20. cipő	
21. dél	
22. délelőtt	
23. délután	
24. dolgozik	
25. ebédlő	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
26. egyszerű	
27. éjféli	
28. él	
29. el-	
30. előszoba	
31. előtt	
32. emelet	
33. épület	
34. esik	
35. eső	
36. évad	
37. évszak	
38. fehér	
39. fekete	
40. fél	
41. fel-/föl-	
42. felhív	
43. focizik	
44. fölött	
45. fülke	
46. fürdik	
47. fürdőszoba	
48. hajt	
49. hál	
50. hallgat	
51. hálószoba	
52. ház	
53. hét	
54. hétvége	
55. holnap	
56. hord	
57. hozzá-	
58. hozzáamegy	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
59. ibolya	
60. idén	
61. idény	
62. idő	
63. időjárás	
64. időszak	
65. ilyen	
66. ing	
67. iskola	
68. játszik	
69. jövő	
70. jövőre	
71. kék	
72. kell	
73. keresztül	
74. kert	
75. kerület	
76. kezd	
77. kezdődik	
78. ki-	
79. kinyit	
80. kívül	
81. konyha	
82. kör	
83. körút	
84. közben	
85. között	
86. lakás	
87. le-	
88. lehet	
89. lila	
90. ma	
91. másodperc	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
92. meddig	
93. megad	
94. meghallgat	
95. meghív	
96. megismer	
97. megjátsszik	
98. megjön	
99. megkezd	
100. megsegít	
101. megtör	
102. megun	
103. megutál	
104. mellett	
105. melyik?	
106. miatt	
107. milyen?	
108. minden	
109. mindenhol	
110. mindenholnan	
111. mindenhová	
112. mindenki	
113. mindenkor	
114. mindennap	
115. mindennapi	
116. mindenütt	
117. mint	
118. mögött	
119. múlt	
120. múlva	
121. nadrág	
122. nappali	
123. naptár	
124. narancs	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
125. negyed	
126. nélkül	
127. névnap	
128. nyár	
129. nyelv	
130. nyitva	
131. olyan	
132. óra	
133. Országház	
134. óta	
135. örül	
136. ősz	
137. papucs	
138. parancsol	
139. pénz	
140. perc	
141. piac	
142. pillanat	
143. pincer	
144. piros	
145. próbafülke	
146. rá-	
147. ráír	
148. repülőgép	
149. repülőtér	
150. sakkozik	
151. sarga	
152. sargarépa	
153. segít	
154. siet	
155. sietős	
156. sietség	
157. sikerül	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
158. sokáig	
159. sötét	
160. süt	
161. szemüveg	
162. szerint	
163. szezon	
164. szín	
165. színes	
166. színesz	
167. színház	
168. szoba	
169. szoknya	
170. születésnap	
171. szürke	
172. tavalý	
173. tavasz	
174. tegnap	
175. tél	
176. tér	
177. tetszik	
178. tör	
179. túl	
180. ugrik	
181. un	
182. unatkozik	
183. úr	
184. úszik	
185. úszoda	
186. út	
187. után	
188. utazik	
189. utca	
190. vasút	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
191. vegez	
192. vegzödik	
193. vigyáz	
194. világos	
195. vissza-	
196. vonat	
197. vörös	
198. zárva	
199. zöld	
200. zöldség	

Case Endings

At this point, you should recognize almost all of the case endings for nouns. In the Hungarian language, endings are just as important a part of the vocabulary as complete words are. So let us review those you know by completing the declension table below. For now, use singular, non-possessive forms only.

<i>Case</i>	<i>Meaning(s)</i>	<i>tenement</i>	<i>apartment</i>	<i>room</i>
Nominative	subject	bérlet	lakás	szoba
Accusative	direct object			
Dative	<i>to, for</i>			
Inessive	<i>in</i>			
Illative	<i>into</i>			
Elicative	<i>out of</i>			
Superessive	<i>on</i>			
Sublative	<i>onto</i>			
Delative	<i>off</i>			
Adessive	<i>at</i>			
Allative	<i>toward</i>			
Ablative	<i>away from, than</i>			
Instrumental	<i>with, by means of, by way of</i>			
Causative	<i>because of</i>			

		<i>that</i>	<i>seven</i>	<i>hour</i>
Terminative	<i>until, up to</i>			
Temporal	<i>at the hour of</i>			

Suffixes

This is also an opportunity to review the suffixes learned in Units 2 and 3. This is only a partial listing, as there are plenty more to come.

What do all the following suffixes do when attached to certain parts of speech? Complete the table.

<i>This suffix...</i>	<i>turns a/an...</i>	<i>into a/an...</i>	<i>and means something like...</i>
-i	noun	adjective	characteristic of belonging to originating from
-ő/-ó			
-és/-ás			
-s/-es/-os/-as			
-szer/-ször/-szor			
-ség/-ság			
-n/-en/-on/-an			
-ül/-ul			

Unit 3 Answers

Lesson 25

angolra: *giver, giving; runner, running; bringer, bringing; writer, writing; visitor, visiting; viewer, viewing; reader, reading; teaching* (the noun for *teacher* is **tanár**); *sitter, sitting*

magyarra: **beszélő, főző, ismerő, tudó, látó, lakó, szerető**

Lesson 26

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. egy házzal | 5. azokkal úrakkal |
| 2. egy inggal | 6. ezzel nyelvvel |
| 3. a barátommal | 7. a nagy körúttal |
| 4. a szoknyáddal | 8. jó lakással |

Lesson 27

Translate these short sentences into English.

1. **visszatenni**: We are taking the flowers back into the bedroom.
2. **kinézni**: Piroska is looking out from her apartment.
3. **leülni**: The cats sit down on the floor.
4. **beírni**: What are you writing in(to) that book?
5. **átküldeni**: Are you sending money across to the tenement?
6. **felhívni**: Will you call my son up (in the/this) evening?

Translate these short sentences in Hungarian.

1. **elmenni**: Megy el?
2. **rátenni**: Teszem a cipőmet az asztalra rá.
3. **hozzárepülni**: Zsuzsanna Ausztriába repül hozzá.
4. **felfutni**: Futnak a körútba fel.
5. **kihozni**: A vonat hozza az urakat a térről ki.
6. **lejönni**: A kutyám és én jövünk az épületről le.

Lesson 30

Translate Portions to Hungarian

1. Ceciliával
2. Ceciliánál
3. Zoltánnak
4. Budapestre
5. a barna ingban
6. Zsóltnál
7. harminchat éves
8. Dénesnek van
9. Szilvia ruhája
10. sokan szebb
11. nagyobb
12. a legszebbek
13. Ön hord, Vilmoshoz
14. Ön lesz, Vilmosnál
15. Sötét, a teren/a piacban
16. vonttal, autóbusszal
17. szoba
18. az épületedben
19. a nyolcadik kerületben, kicsi/kis lakásokkal
20. Ferencnek van egy lakás, nagy ablakokkal
21. Éhesebb a bátyamnál
22. olyan szomjas, mint egy kutya
23. melegebben a nővérénél
24. a legrövidebbel a fiúktól

Translate to English

OLGA: Franciska, tomorrow my family will visit from Transylvania. This is a photo of the family. See that woman with a red blouse and violet skirt? That's Dorottya, my mother. Mom is the kindest woman (whom) I know.

FRANCISKA: And the tall man next to her, your father?

OLGA: My stepfather, Orbán. My siblings and I love him, but he is not as sweet as Mom.

FRANCISKA: In front of him, a little shorter, in the blue shirt?

OLGA: That's my big brother Zoltán. He's twenty-four. Zoltán loves his computer, and he has no friends—no *good* friends, anyway.

FRANCISKA: Why is he holding a sandwich?

OLGA: Oh! My brother is always hungry!

FRANCISKA: The young woman in the flowery dress? She's very pretty!

OLGA: That's Ágnes, my little sister, who just turned nineteen. My grandmother says that Ágnes is the most beautiful of all our relatives, possibly in our whole village.

FRANCISKA: Our your grandparents coming too?

OLGA: Yes, Mother's parents. Sadly Orbán's parents have passed away.

Lesson 32

1. **tízenkilencedike:** What day is today? It's April 19.
2. **Csütörtökön:** On what day do we fly out? We fly out Thursday evening.
3. **ezen:** What will you do this weekend? We don't know, because the weather will be so bad.
4. **évben:** When is your birthday? February 10, 1990.
5. **hatkor:** Whom are we visiting at six o'clock? My friend Mátyás and his wife.
6. **percig*:** How long do you sit in your room? I sit just thirty minutes every day.
7. **belül:** When are your siblings coming back? I think they're coming back within three weeks.
8. **tízról, háromig:** When is the market open tomorrow? From ten in the morning until three in the afternoon.
9. **honapban, múlva:** Are you going to Romania by train next month? Yes, and the following month to Ukraine.
10. **alatt:** How old are you? I'm eighteen years, but in three weeks I'll be nineteen.

* Other possible forms include **percre**, **percet**, and **perccel**.

Lesson 33

	<i>to give</i>	<i>to sleep</i>	<i>to ask for</i>	<i>to send</i>	<i>to teach</i>	<i>to buy</i>
én	adnom	aludnom	kérnem	küldenem	tanítanom	vennem
te	adnod	aludnod	kerned	küldenöd	tanítanod	venned
ő/ön/maga	adnia	aludnia	kérnie	küldenie	tanítania	vennie
mi	adnunk	aludnunk	kérnünk	küldenünk	tanítanunk	vennünk

	<i>to give</i>	<i>to sleep</i>	<i>to ask for</i>	<i>to send</i>	<i>to teach</i>	<i>to buy</i>
ti	adnotok	aludnotok	kérnetek	küldenötök	tanítanotok	vennetek
ők/önök/ maguk	adniuk	aludniuk	kérniük	küldeniük	tanítanuk	venniük

As for the rest:

akar, fut, hív, hoz, ír, jár, olvas, tanul, and utál all conjugate like **ad**.

kerül conjugates like **kér**.

hord conjugates like **tanít**, or like **küld** but with back vowels.

hisz, jön, tesz, van, and visz all conjugate like **vesz**.

Lesson 34

1. I (hurry/am hurrying).
2. We (listen/are listening) to the teacher.
3. It (begins/is beginning) to (fall).
4. They (jump/are jumping) up onto the house.
5. You (bake/are baking) the dessert.
6. How (do you manage/are you managing) to drive?
7. It is impossible for the children to be bored here.
8. Úsznak.
9. Az ablakot töri.
10. Egy ablakot törtek.
11. Megununk dolgozni.
12. Ajánlok, hogy vigyázol *or* Ajánlok vigyáznod.
13. Megadni nem fog.
14. Zsuzsannát megismerned kell.

Lesson 35

x times: *once, thrice, five times, nineteen times, forty-eight times, a hundred times, a few times, many times, how many times?*

xth in order/in the xth place: *the first time, the second time, the seventh time, the twenty-fifth time, the thousandth time, which time?*

Lesson 36**Vocabulary Review**

1. window
2. recommend
3. door
4. when (conj.)
5. under (postpos.)
6. how far, to what extent (conj.)
7. lady, madam, Ms.
8. through (coverb)
9. bus
10. friend
11. color
12. into (coverb)
13. into (postpos.)
14. tenement, apartment block
15. burglar
16. close (v.)
17. blouse
18. wine
19. address
20. shoes
21. south, noon
22. before noon
23. afternoon
24. work (v.)
25. restaurant
26. single, alone
27. midnight
28. live, be alive
29. forward (coverb)
30. living room

31. in front of (postpos.)
32. story, floor
33. building
34. rain (v.)
35. rain (n.)
36. season
37. season, time of year
38. white
39. black
40. half
41. upward (coverb)
42. call up, telephone (v.)
43. play football
44. upward (postpos.)
45. booth
46. bathe
47. bathroom
48. drive
49. bed
50. listen (to)
51. bedroom
52. house
53. week
54. weekend
55. month
56. carry, bring
57. in the direction of (coverb)
58. get married
59. violet
60. this year
61. time, season
62. time
63. weather

64. time period
65. of this sort
66. shirt
67. school
68. play
69. next
70. next year
71. blue
72. ought to, must
73. across (postpos.)
74. garden
75. district
76. begin (v. transitive)
77. begin (v. intransitive)
78. outward (coverb)
79. open up
80. outside (coverb)
81. kitchen
82. ring, round
83. ring road
84. in the middle of
85. amid (postpos.)
86. dwelling, apartment
87. downward (coverb)
88. it is allowed, it is possible
89. purple
90. but
91. second (n.)
92. how long?
93. surrender
94. audition, lend an ear
95. call
96. get to know, make acquaintance

97. act
98. come through, arrive
99. start off
100. help out, set up
101. bust
102. get bored with
103. grow to dislike
104. beside (postpos.)
105. which one?
106. because of (postpos.)
107. what sort of?
108. every, everything
109. everywhere
110. to everywhere
111. from everywhere
112. everyone
113. all the time
114. every day
115. everyday
116. all over the place
117. like, as
118. behind (postpos.)
119. last, past
120. later, afterward
121. pants
122. living room, salon
123. calendar
124. orange
125. quarter
126. without (postpos.)
127. name day
128. summer
129. language, tongue

130. open (adj.)
131. of that sort
132. hour
133. Parliament house
134. since (postpos.)
135. be glad, rejoice
136. autumn
137. slippers
138. order (v.)
139. money
140. minute
141. plaza, market square
142. moment
143. waiter
144. light red
145. fitting room
146. upon (coverb)
147. sign (v.)
148. airplane
149. airport
150. play chess
151. yellow
152. turnip
153. help
154. hurry (v.)
155. in a hurry
156. hurry (n.)
157. manage, succeed
158. for a long time
159. dark
160. bake
161. eyeglasses
162. according (postpos.)

163. season
164. color
165. colorful
166. painter
167. theatre
168. room
169. skirt
170. birthday
171. gray
172. last year
173. springtime
174. yesterday
175. winter
176. square, plaza
177. please (v.)
178. break
179. too
180. jump
181. bore, tire
182. get bored
183. sir, lord, mister
184. swim
185. pond
186. road, route, journey
187. after (postpos.)
188. travel
189. street
190. railroad
191. end (v.)
192. come to an end
193. be careful, watch out
194. light (adj.)
195. back, again (coverb)

196. train
 197. dark red
 198. closed
 199. green
 200. vegetables

Case Endings

<i>Case</i>	<i>Meaning(s)</i>	<i>tenement</i>	<i>apartment</i>	<i>room</i>
Nominative	subject	bérlet	lakás	szoba
Accusative	direct object	bérletet	lakást	szobát
Dative	<i>to, for</i>	bérletnek	lakásnak	szobának
Inessive	<i>in</i>	bérletben	lakásban	szobában
Illative	<i>into</i>	bérletbe	lakásba	szobába
Elative	<i>out of</i>	bérletből	lakásból	szobából
Superessive	<i>on</i>	bérleten	lakáson	szobán
Sublative	<i>onto</i>	bérletre	lakásra	szobára
Delative	<i>off</i>	bérletről	lakásról	szobáról
Adessive	<i>at</i>	bérletnél	lakásnál	szobánál
Allative	<i>toward</i>	bérlethez	lakáshoz	szobához
Ablative	<i>away from, than</i>	bérlettől	lakástól	szobától
Instrumental	<i>with, by means of, by way of</i>	bérlettel	lakással	szobával
Causative	<i>because of</i>	bérletért	lakásért	szobáért
		<i>that</i>	<i>seven</i>	<i>hour</i>
Terminative	<i>until, up to</i>	addig	hétig	óráig
Temporal	<i>at the hour of</i>	akkor	hétkor	órákor

Suffixes

<i>This suffix...</i>	<i>turns a/an...</i>	<i>into a/an...</i>	<i>and means something like...</i>
-i	noun	adjective	characteristic of belonging to originating from
-ő/-ó	verb	noun or adjective	-er/-or one who does

		(participle)	for the purpose of
-és/-ás	verb	noun	the act of doing
-s/-es/-os/-as	noun	adjective	-y, -ish full of consisting of
-szer/-ször/-szor	adjective	adverb	how many times which time
-ség/-ság	adjective	noun	-ness, -hood quality of
-n/-en/-on/-an	adjective	adverb	-ly in a certain manner
-ül/-ul	adjective	adverb	same as previous