

49. Boldog Új Évet Kívánok!

This unit begins with five lessons featuring sets of adjectives. These adjectives appear with their comparative forms and, where appropriate, adverbial forms. Irregular or unpredictable forms will appear in **red**. Where appropriate, there will also be words related to the adjectives that are well worth learning.

There is not much more to learn about adjectives grammatically, but a few fine points of grammar will be introduced in each lesson.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>	<i>Notes</i>
boldog, boldogabb	<i>happy, blessed</i>	
csúnya, csúnyább	<i>ugly, nasty</i>	
drága, drágább	<i>expensive, dear, precious</i>	
gazdag, gazdagabb	<i>wealthy</i>	adv. gazdagon
gyors, gyorsabb	<i>fast</i>	
igaz, igazabb	<i>true, just, fair</i>	
kedves, kedvesebb	<i>dear, kindly</i>	
lassú, lassabb	<i>slow</i>	adv. lassan
olcsó, olcsóbb	<i>inexpensive</i>	
szegény, szegényebb	<i>poor, impoverished</i>	
szomorú, szomorúbb	<i>sad, gloomy</i>	adv. szomorúan
téves, tévesebb	<i>false</i>	
nem...hanem	<i>not [x], but [y]</i>	

Adjectival Behavior

We introduce negative adjectives such as **csúnya** so that you may understand them, not so that you can apply them to other people (or even yourself). It aids memorization to learn adjectives in paired opposites: **boldog/szomorú, drága/olcsó, gazdag/szegény, gyors/lassú, igaz/téves**, and perhaps **kedves/csúnya**.

Remember some basic facts about Hungarian adjectives:

- The adverbial suffix, equivalent of English *-ly*, is usually **-n/-en/-an**, though for some adjectives **-on** or **-ül/-ul**.
- The comparative suffix (*-er, more*) is **-bb/-ebb/-abb** with some irregularities.
- The superlative prefix (*-est, most*) is **leg-** added to the comparative form.
- Many adjectives can be turned into nouns by adding the **-ség/-ság** suffix: **boldogság** (*happiness*), **tévésség** (*falsehood*). Some adjectives are formed from nouns or verbs with the **-[vowel]s** suffix: e.g., **kedves** comes from **kedv**, meaning *cheer, good spirits*. **Van kedvem** can mean *I am up for/in the mood to*.

- Adjectives can take endings when used as nouns: **a gazdagok** (*the rich*), **a drágával** (*with the expensive one*).

Useful Words, Phrases, and Trivia

You have probably translated the title of this lesson: *I wish you a Happy New Year!* The phrase **Boldog Új Évet Kívánok** is sometimes written as the abbreviation **BÚÉK!**

Friendly letters and e-mail messages often begin with **Kedves** (name), though **drága** (*precious*) is used as a more intense descriptor.

Szegény means *poor* in the multiple ways it does in English, to express poverty or pity:

A szegény öcsem! *My poor little brother!*

When you have just arrived in the Hungarian lands, and your magyarul is not too swift, **lassabban, legyen szíves** (*more slowly, please*) is a very useful phrase. Hang on the double consonants for emphasis.

Intercity express rail transit is referred to as a **gyorsvonat**. The Metro and commuter trains in Budapest move fast, but are hardly express.

One of the most famous Hungarian popular songs in history is the Depression era ballad “**Szomorú Vasárnap,**” translated as “Gloomy Sunday.” It is believed to have induced a fair number of suicides and was banned by the national government for years.

-é, that’s Mine!

The forms for the possessive adjectives *mine, yours, his*, etc. are as follows. Singular and plural forms are given, to be used depending the number of items possessed.

enyém, enyéim	<i>mine</i>	mienk, mieink	<i>ours</i>
tied, tied	<i>yours (singular)</i>	tietek, tieitek	<i>yours (plural)</i>
magaé, magaéi öné, önéi	<i>yours (s. formal)</i>	maguké, magukéi önöké, önökéi	<i>yours (pl. formal)</i>
övé, övei	<i>his, her, its</i>	övék, övéik	<i>theirs</i>

Several of these forms use the **-é** suffix that means *belonging to*. You will often find this with proper names, or in words like **kié?** (*whose?*).

Ez a bluza nem tied, hanem Sarié. *This blouse is not yours, but Sari’s.*

Ezek az ingok nem tied, hanem Ernőéi. *These shirts are not yours, but Ernő’s.*

You will also see alternative forms with the internal **e** lengthened: **tiéd, tiéd; miénk, miénk; tietek, tieitek**. All these vowels strung together are in different syllables: **Er-nő-é-i, ti-é-i-tek**.

The **nem..hanem** construction will appear again in Lesson 52.

50. A Balra vagy a Jobbra?

Here is another list of adjectives with paired opposites. While we think of opposites as pairs, especially in the world of adjectives, sometimes opposites come in trios or larger groups. An adjective may be the opposite of two or more other adjectives—and indeed, since adjectives frequently have multiple synonyms, one may be the opposite of an entire family of synonymous adjectives.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>	<i>Notes</i>
alacsony, alacsonyabb	<i>short (in stature)</i>	
apró, apróbb	<i>tiny</i>	
gyenge, gyengébb	<i>weak</i>	You already know erős
hatalmas, hatalmasabb	<i>huge, powerful</i>	
kemény, keményebb	<i>hard, tough</i>	
keskeny, keskenyebb	<i>narrow</i>	
kövér, kövérebb	<i>fat</i>	
magas, magasabb	<i>high, tall</i>	
puha, puhább	<i>soft, tender</i>	
széles, szélesebb	<i>wide</i>	
vékony, vékonyabb	<i>thin</i>	
bal	<i>left (as opposed to right)</i>	comparative: több balra
jobb	<i>right (as opposed to left)</i>	comparative: több jobbra

Nothing Unusual Here

None of the adjectives in this list have any unusual forms to report. Some of them have multiple meanings worthy of note, such as **magas**, which can refer to *tall* people or *high* mountainous terrain.

With **bal** and **jobb**, it is useful to know how to express *on the left/right* and *to the left/right*. Both feature the ending **-ra**, as Hungarian treats them the same.

A balra vagy a jobbra van?

Is it on the left or the right?

It is no coincidence that the word for *right* is the same as for *better*. **Bal** is also associated with things *sinister* or just mistaken. This bias affects several languages in Europe and elsewhere.

More about Numbers

-es/-as: While numeric adjectives do not normally take on endings, there are some endings and suffixes that appear attached to them. The first example would be for numbered items such as trains and apartments.

For train number 1, use **(az) egyes**; number 2, **(a) kettes**; 3, **(a) hármas**. For numbers ending in 4-9, it gets easier, mostly just adding **-es/-as** to the number. Minor variations including shortening of vowels, as in **hetes** (number 7) and dropping of vowels, as in **ezres** (number 1000). There is also **hányas?** *which number?*

Hányas vonattal elmentel?

On which train did you arrive?

A huszonkilencessel.

On the number 29.

In writing, you may encounter the number followed by the suffix and any endings tacked on: **A 29essel.**

Similarly, when discussing or exchanging money, you may have a **százás** (100-forint coin) or an **ötezres** (5000-forint note) in your hand. More formally, these would be a **százforintos (pénzdarab, coin)** and an **ötezerforintos (jegy, note)**. The other denominations work the same way. If euros are involved, perhaps you can spend a **tízcentes darab** or a **húszeurós jegy**.

-en/-an: When counting people, but not including the noun for *people* or a certain time of people (women, family members, etc.), add the adverbial suffix **-en/-an**, with the same dropping or shortening of vowels mentioned previously. However, if there is just one, the word needed is **egyedül** (*by oneself*).

Hányan itt van ma este?

How many are here this evening?

Több mint negyvenen van.

There are more than forty.

Note that in the examples above, the singular verb **van** is used even though the subject is ostensibly plural.

az egyik...a másik: The last phenomenon in this section is the pair of phrases for *the one...the other*. Hungarian uses **az egyik...a másik**. The adjective **más**, meaning *other* or *else*, is also found in **második**. There are several European languages in which the words for *second* and *other* are similar or identical.

A Few Numbersome Sentences

Translate to Hungarian. Be sure to write out the numerics. Your answers may not look exactly like those provided, but as long as they are close, they will do.

1. How many people were in this room?
2. There were twenty: twelve women and eight men.
3. Ten were Cecilia's friends, and ten were mine.
4. Four were taller than two meters (**méter**).
5. Nine were shorter than a meter and a half.
6. Five were a little thin, perhaps lighter (**könnyebb**) than fifty kilos.
7. One, Dénes, was quite huge and the kindest person I met.
8. The twenty guests ate all the cakes very quickly.
9. Everybody was happy when the tiniest and most precious child came in.
10. Eight departed on the number 16 bus at quarter after nine.

51. Kíváncsiság a Macskát Ölte

Aside from the now familiar **-ség/-ság** suffix that turns adjectives into descriptive nouns, we can show off other related nouns, verbs, and adverbs with new vocabulary. This lesson marks the beginning of a new **Related Words** column in our vocabulary tables. Some of the words in that column have been introduced in previous lessons. Learning groups of related words often helps with memorization.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>	<i>Related Words</i>
álmos, álmosabb	<i>sleepy</i>	álom: <i>sleep, dream (n.)</i>
bátor, bátrabb adv. bátran	<i>brave</i>	bátorít: <i>encourage</i>
érdekes, érdekesebb	<i>interesting</i>	érdek, érdekel: <i>interest (n., v.)</i>
fáradt, fáradtabb	<i>tired</i>	fárad: <i>grow tired</i> ; fáraszt: <i>tire (v.)</i>
félelmes, félelmesebb	<i>fearful</i>	félelem, fél: <i>fear (n., v.)</i>
híres, híresebb	<i>famous</i>	hír: <i>fame</i> ; hírnév: <i>reputation</i>
kevés, kevesebb	<i>little, few</i>	többé-kevésbé: <i>more or less</i>
kíváncsi, kíváncsiabb	<i>curious</i>	kíván: <i>wish (v.)</i>
piszkos, piszkosabb	<i>dirty</i>	piszok: <i>dirt</i>
tiszta, tisztább	<i>clean</i>	tisztít: <i>clean, cleanse</i>
unalmas, unalmasabb	<i>boring</i>	unalom: <i>boredom</i>
veszélyes, veszélyesebb	<i>dangerous</i>	veszély: <i>danger</i>

The Few, the Tired, the Fearful

You may recall seeing **kevés** (*few*), not to be confused with **nehány** (*a few, some*), in a previous lesson. This adjective is sometimes used interchangeably with **kicsi**: **egy kevést** is approximately the same as **egy kicsit**. It is also one of those quantitative adjectives: whatever there are few of, or is little of, should appear singular.

Az iskolánkban van kevés román lány. *There are few Romanian girls in our school.*

Lújza a legkevesebb veszélyben van. *Lújza is in the least danger.*

The form **kevesen** can mean *a little bit* or *a few (people)*.

The **-t** at the end of **fáradt** is the past-tense suffix. As with the English suffix *-ed*, the various past-tense indicators in Hungarian can also indicate past participles. (See the various lessons in Unit 4 for a review of past-tense indicators.)

Use **félelmes** to describe someone who is fearful by nature or habit; for moments when someone is afraid, however, use **félő**. Yes, **fél** is spelled the same as the word that means *half*, so be wary of the context.

What Is -ít?

You may have recognized by now that the common verbal suffix **-ít** means to make something, or to bring about a condition. One of the first of these introduced in these lessons was **tanít**, from the noun **tan**, meaning *doctrine, precept*. Above you can find **bátorít** and **tisztít**. You will also get a feel for suffixes like **-szít**, meaning *to bring about a condition*, and the **-edik/-odik** pair, *to grow or become*.

Four nouns in our column of related words our vowel-droppers: **álom, félelem, piszok,** and **unalom**. The last vowel disappears only when attaching endings that must begin with a vowel: **álmot, álmok, álomja, álomban; félelmet, félelmek, félelme, félelemben**. What would the equivalent forms be for **piszok** and **unalom**?

Similarly, if **bátor** is used as a noun, *brave people*, drop the **o** and unround the ending:

Amerika a bátrak lakhelye.

America is the home of the brave.

Taking an Interest

The verb **érdekel** is also a vowel-dropper. It is usually found in the third person, in a construction wherein somebody or something interests somebody else. Remember that if the direct object is in the first or second person, the verb form is indefinite: **érdekel, érdekelnek, érdekelt, érdekeltek**; if third person, definite: **érdekli, érdeklík**, etc.

Teged nem érdekelnek a veszélyes helyek? *Don't dangerous places interest you?*

or Aren't you interested in dangerous places?

Tibort a híresek nem érdeklík.

Famous people don't interest Tibor.

or Tibor isn't interested in famous people.

Playing Opposite

Here is an easy exercise dealing just with vocabulary, and to make it even easier, it is a matching quiz. Simply match each adjective, chosen from Lessons 49-51, with its opposite (which may come from an earlier lesson).

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. kevés | A. jobb |
| 2. lassú | B. szomorú |
| 3. gyenge | C. kemény |
| 4. bal | Cs. drága |
| 5. puha | D. alacsony |
| 6. tiszta | Dz. sok |
| 7. apró | Dzs. széles |
| 8. boldog | E. gyors |
| 9. olcsó | F. hatalmas |
| 10. keskeny | G. erős |
| 11. magas | H. piszkos |

52. Szabad vagy Tilos?

One of those frequent conversation starters like **Tessék?** is **Szabad?** One can point to a seat in a cinema or a table in a café and ask, **Szabad?** *Is this free?* But as a larger concept, a major landmark in Budapest is **Szabadság tér**, Freedom Square. This was an especially important spot after World War II, when so many activities were **tilos**.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>	<i>Related Words</i>
átlagos, átlagosabb	<i>average</i>	átlag: <i>average, mean, par</i>
beteg, betegebb	<i>sick; patient (n.)</i>	beteges: <i>generally sickly</i>
bő, bővebb	<i>loose</i>	bővít: <i>enlarge, widen</i>
bolond, bolondabb	<i>silly, crazy</i>	bolondozik: <i>act foolish</i>
csendes, csendesebb	<i>quiet</i>	csend: <i>quiet, peace, calm</i>
dühös, dühösebb	<i>angry</i>	düh: <i>anger</i>
hangos, hangosabb	<i>loud</i>	hang: <i>voice</i>
komoly, komolyebb	<i>serious</i>	komolyzene: <i>classical music</i>
szabad, szabadabb adv. szabadon	<i>free, permitted</i>	szabados: <i>libertine</i>
szűk, szűkebb	<i>tight</i>	szükség: <i>necessity, emergency</i>
tágas, tágasabb	<i>spacious</i>	tág: <i>wide, broad</i>
tilos, tilosabb	<i>closed off, forbidden</i>	til: <i>forbid, prohibit</i>
zajos, zajosabb	<i>noisy</i>	zaj: <i>noise</i>
zene, zenét, zenék, zenéje	<i>music</i>	zenekar: <i>band</i>

Tilos Dohányzás

Until recently, signs forbidding smoking in Hungary and Romania were rare in public places. Membership in the European Union has compelled these nations' governments to become more conscientious about public health.

What Does It All Mean?

Adjectives are easy grammatically in Hungarian. As in all languages, however, it is best to remember that each may have multiple translations, which is what keeps the translation of literature (especially poetry) a living art. The trick is picking the right connotation or shade of meaning for a word or phrase, especially the descriptive words.

Several of the words in this list have large sets of equally valid translations, depending on context, and some of those translations may even overlap. You could just as easily use **erős** to mean *serious* or *intense* in some situations. Similarly, **szűk** can describe difficult circumstances or a pair of jeans, and **bősé** can mean *plenty*, *bounty*, *generosity*.

We have provided the meanings that translators probably write down before they reach for their thesauri to find something more poetic. Try plugging these words into the online dictionary at <http://szotar.sztaki.hu> to see more of the meanings.

Zene

Music of many styles is treasured in the Hungarian lands, especially the seeming opposites **komolyzene** (classical music) and **népzene** (folk music, or literally *nation music*). These are distinct categories among Hungarians, but never forget how much they have influenced each other, especially with the folk influence in the compositions of Liszt, Brahms, Bartók, and Kodály.

Much **népzene** is really **cigányzene**, or Gypsy music, originating among the Roma people who make up a large minority in Central and Eastern Europe.

-ék

Use the **-ék** ending, irrespective of vowel harmony, to indicate the family and friends of a person. This is related to the **-é** possessive ending introduced in Lesson 49, but with the plural **k** added. If the noun to which it is attached ends with **a** or **e**, then as with other endings lengthen that final vowel before adding **-ék**. This sometimes results in some strange-looking forms.

The ending appears in a variety of contexts, and can be combined with other endings.

- On a last name, to mean the _____ family: **(a) Kovácsék, Nagyék, Feketék.**
- On a first name, to mean _____ and his people: **Istvánék, Zsófiék, Gyulák**
- On a common noun referring to a person: **a bácsimék, a betegekék**

Then it gets complicated. Note in the first example how the ending **-ról** harmonizes with the original noun **bácsi**, not taking a front-vowel form just because it follows **-ék**.

Mondj nekem a bácsimékról.

Tell me about my uncle's people.

A betegekékkal mentek.

They came with our patients' people.

Nem..Hanem Practice

Here is some more practice with antonymous adjectives. Choose the most appropriate adjective to show that the subject is not *this*, but *that* (usually the opposite of *this*). There may be more than one good answer. Some of the adjectives used are from earlier lessons.

1. Nem egész, hanem (tágas, szűk, beteg) voltam.
2. Nem csendes a gyerekeitek, hanem (zajos, dühös, boldog).
3. Robérték a drága kocsit nem akarják, hanem a/az (csunyát, olcsót, hangost).
4. Magdolna a szűk szoknyában, hanem a (bőben, boldogban, gyengeben) volt.
5. Nem mindenkor komoly a Szabóék, hanem néha (hangos, álmos, bolond).
6. Sem (*neither*) hatalmas sem (*nor*) apró ez az étterem, hanem (szabad, átlagos, piszkos) a nagyság.

53. Jobb Szerencsés Mint Okos?

Is it better to be lucky than smart? If you get to travel to Hungary and Romania, consider yourself lucky. Some residents would say, jokingly, that if you can leave after your visit, you are luckier. If you learn some Hungarian and Romanian *before* visiting, you are definitely clever.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>	<i>Related Words and Idioms</i>
durva, durvább	<i>rough, uncouth</i>	durva liszt: <i>coarse flour, meal</i>
gonosz, gonoszabb adv. gonoszul	<i>evil, wicked</i>	gonosztevő: <i>evil-doer</i>
késő, később adv. későn	<i>late, belated</i>	kesőre jár: <i>it is getting late</i> késik: <i>be behind schedule</i>
kitűnő, kitűnőbb adv. kitűnően	<i>excellent, outstanding</i>	kitűnően végez: <i>finish first</i>
kora, korább often korai	<i>early</i>	koravén: <i>precocious</i>
lusta, lustább	<i>lazy</i>	lustálkodik: <i>laze about</i>
okos, okosabb	<i>intelligent, clever</i>	okosjános: <i>wiseguy, smart Alec</i>
pontos, pontosabb	<i>on time, punctual</i>	pont: <i>point, position</i>
szerencsés, szerencsésebb	<i>lucky</i>	szerencse: <i>luck</i>
szörnyű, szörnyűbb adv. szörnyen	<i>horrible, outrageous</i>	szörny: <i>monster</i>
vad, vadabb adv. vadul	<i>wild</i>	vadóc: <i>madcap</i> vadaskert: <i>game preserve</i>
vastag, vastagabb adv. vastagon	<i>thick</i>	vastagbetű: <i>boldface type</i>

Késő, Késői, Későn

The differences among the three forms in the title of this section are subtle, as with **kora**, **korai**, and **korán**. The third form in each trio is adverbial, but you would not translate it as *lately* or *early*. If you stay out or arrive *late*, get up or arrive *early*, use the adverb.

The second form in each group is used when modifying nouns, as in *a late arrival* or *an early bird*.

The basic form most commonly appears as a predicate: **Késő vagyok** = *I am late*.

To indicate that something will happen *later*, or happened *earlier*, use **később** and **korábban**, respectively. Additionally, the forms **későbbi** and **korábbi** can mean *latter* and *former* (or *prior*).

Names As Adjectives

You may recall seeing in Lesson 1 a rule that we have not emphasized since: ethnic Hungarians give their **családi nevek** before their **útónevek**, the way many cultures do in the Far East: **Liszt Ferenc, Gabor Éva**. What happens when a person represented by his or her surname and given name is a direct object, accompanying noun, or something else besides a subject? In this situation, think of the surname as an adjective: it does not take endings, but the given name does.

Hallgattam Liszt Ferencet.

I was listening to Franz Liszt.

Margit Gabor Évával iskolába járt.

Margit went to school with Éva Gabor.

For names that appear surname-last, the ending goes on the last name given: **Hallgattam John Mellencampot.**

Reviewing Irregularly

This lesson's list includes more than its share of irregular adverbial formations. It would be worthwhile to review all the irregular or unpredictable forms seen so far, going back to Lesson 10. Translate the adverbial forms into English, and then write out the comparative forms of those adverbs.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>	<i>Comparative</i>
bátran		
egy kicsit		
gazdagon		
gonoszul		
hosszan		
jól		
kesőn		
kitűnően		
könnyen		
lassan		
nagyon		
nehezen		
rosszul		
röviden		
sokan		
szabadon		
vadul		
vastagon		

54. Sentence Practice

Brick by Brick

Warm up to translating the complex and compound sentences in Hungarian by translating the short sentences, clauses, and phrases first. In some instances, the translations of the shorter chunks will change slightly when integrated into the larger sentences. Vocabulary words introduced in this unit appear in *italics* when first used.

Note: Do not worry if your translations are not exactly the same as the answers given.

1. In Germany, the Danube is a *narrow* river.
The Danube is *wide* in Romania.
The Danube is a narrow river in Germany, but a wide one in Romania.
2. The *wealthiest* men in our village...
Those men are always the *noisiest*.
The wealthiest men in our village are always the noisiest.
3. I met *a few famous* people...
...on the *express train* to Szeged.
I met a few famous people on the express train to Szeged.
4. Your voice is *quiet*.
You are *tired*.
Your voice is quiet when (**amikor**) you are tired, but it is never *weak*.
5. Don't (informal, plural) be *lazy*.
It is *forbidden* in this school.
Don't be lazy, because that is *more or less* forbidden in this school.
6. Orban is *tall* and *thin*.
His parents are *short* and *chubby*.
Orban is tall and thin, and his parents are short and chubbier than *average*.
7. The shop *on the left* is Anna's.
That restaurant is *mine*.
The shop on the left is Anna's, and the restaurant next to that is mine.
8. It is better to wear a shirt.
That shirt is too *loose*.
It is better to wear a shirt (that is) too loose than too *tight*.
9. It is *dangerous* to be *curious*.
You are *bored* in this city.
My *dear* Sándor, it is dangerous to be curious and bored in this city.
10. We arrived a few minutes *late*.
Some seats (**szék**) were still (**még**) *free*.
We arrived at Gabor's place a few minutes late, but some seats were still free.
11. You (formal, singular) speak very *quickly*.
Say that more *slowly*, please.
You speak very quickly; can you say that again (**újra**) more slowly, please?

12. Some *poor* people are *happy*.
They are happy because of their *music*.
Is it *true* that some poor people in Budapest are happy because of their music?
13. The market is *spacious*.
There are a lot of *cheap* vegetables in it (**benne**).
In the spacious market there are a lot of cheap vegetables for us to buy*.
14. The Horváth family is/are *interesting*.
They have *smart* dogs.
It is interesting to read about the Horváth family and their smart dogs.
15. We bathed in the *huge* lake (**tó**).
We remained *clean* for a week.
We bathed in the huge lake, and we remained clean for a week.
16. *From the right* came music.
I thought that I was dreaming**.
From the right came *tender* music, as in a *dream*.
17. I was always *on time* (i.e., punctual).
What (**amit**) they said was *false*.
When they said that I was** always on time, that was false.
18. The *wild* children played here.
We *cleaned up* in the living room.
After (**utána**) the children played wildly here, we cleaned up in the living room.
19. That is an *ugly* building.
I have seen many ugly buildings in Europe.
That is the *crudest* and ugliest building that I have seen in Europe.
20. It is good to be *brave*.
It is better to be *lucky*.
My uncle says that it is not bad to be *brave*, but it is better to be lucky.

* Use the personal infinitive form.

** Remember that in indirect statements like these, the present-tense verb form reflects the same time as the main verb. Use a past-tense form to indicate a time *before* the main verb (e.g., *that I had dreamed*).

55. Az Állatok

You have already learned **kutya** (*dog*) and **macska** (*cat*). This menagerie of vocabulary consists of animals traditionally kept as house pets or on farms. The less domesticated species will appear in later lessons.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>	<i>Related Words</i>
állat, -ot, -ok, -ja	<i>animal</i>	állatkert = <i>zoo</i>
birka, -át, -ák, -ája	<i>sheep</i>	birkahús = <i>mutton</i>
csirke, -ét, -ék, -je	<i>chicken</i>	csirkefogó = <i>rascal</i>
disznó, -t, -k, -ja	<i>pig, hog</i>	disznóól = <i>pig sty</i>
egér, egeret , egerek , -e	<i>mouse</i>	egérfogó = <i>mouse trap</i>
galamb, -ot, -ok, -ja	<i>pigeon</i>	galambdúc = <i>loft</i>
hal, halat , halak , halja	<i>fish</i>	halász = <i>fisherman</i> ; halászik = <i>fish</i> (v.)
kacsa, -át, -ák, -ája	<i>duck</i>	kacsaúsztató = <i>duck pond</i>
ló, lovat , lovak , lója	<i>horse</i>	lovag = <i>knight</i>
madár, madarat , madarak , -ja	<i>bird</i>	madártan = <i>ornithology</i>
patkány, -t, -ok, -a	<i>rat</i>	patkányfogó = <i>rat catcher</i>
tehén, tehenet , tehenek , tehene	<i>cow</i>	tehénbőr = <i>cowhide</i> ; marha = <i>cattle</i>

Vocabulary to the Next Level

All the words introduced in this section will reappear in the vocabulary review in Lesson 60, so you are invited to learn them in addition to the main dozen in the list above.

Generally, **disznó** is used for adult male swine, and **sertés** for any specimen of swinekind. A *sow* is usually **koca** or just **anyadisznó**. Similarly, **tehén** refers to a female bovine, **marha** to bovinity in general. The word for a *bull* is **bika**.

bőr: *skin, hide, pelt, leather*. Associate this word with **bőrönd**, meaning *luggage*.

dúc: This noun carries the meaning of something propped up, or a stanchion.

fog: In the compounds ending with **fogó**, that part derives from the verb **fog**, meaning *catch, grab*. This can have helpful connotations as with **patkányfogó**, or sinister connotations as with **csirkefogó** (*chicken snatcher*). With **egérfogó**, it typically refers to a device rather than a person. Do not confuse this **fog** with the verb meaning *will*, or indeed the noun meaning *tooth*.

hús: The next lesson will feature vocabulary related to **hús**, *meat*. This noun can be combined with most food animals to specify what kind of meat: **birkahús**, **disznóhús**, **marhahús**, etc. It also turns up in compounds like **húsbolt** (*butcher shop*) and **húsvét** (*Easter*, when after the lenten fast a large, meaty feast is prepared).

lovag: Knights are supposed to be equestrians. Also, **lovagol** means *ride a horse*. Look below for more about the mysterious v-adding stem exhibited in **ló**.

ól: Do not confuse this with **öl**, meaning *kill*. It means a pen or hutch. There is a noun **disznóölés**, *pig slaughter*, which is a large, rural community feast at which freshly made pork products are consumed in vast amounts. The feast itself is the **disznótor**.

tan: Related to **tanít**, it means *precept, lore*, and by extension, *knowledge, science*.

úsztató: This comes from **úsztat**, *float*, related to **úszik**, *swim*. Though it may be easy to assume that the **tó** part means *lake*, in this case it does not. Also note that the **kacsa** is a species of **vízimadár**, *waterfowl*.

Unusual Noun Stems

Most nouns in Hungarian are quite regular, following rules with some consistency. A fairly large number have secondary stems, which are divided into five main categories. Some nouns fit into more than one category. We will explore these variations more deeply in Lesson 58.

- **Lowering stems:** Changing the expected linking vowel to a lower vowel, such as **ö** to **e**, **o** to **a**. These stems also require a linking vowel following consonants that normally do not: **l, ly, n, ny, r, s, sz, z, and zs**. An example from this lesson is **hal**.
- **Vowel-shortening stems:** Lowering, but also shortening the last vowel in the stem when adding endings and suffixes that begin with a vowel or require a linking vowel (plural, possessive, Accusative), with the exception of Supressive forms. Examples include **madár** and **tehén**: **madarat, tehenet**.
- **V-adding stems:** This smallish category, which also has lowering tendencies, includes **ló** and **lé**: **lovat, levelt**.
- **Fleeting-vowel stems:** The weak vowels **e** and **o** before a final consonant may disappear, as with **eper** and **gyomor**: **epret, gyomrot**.
- **Unrounding stems:** The final vowel is unrounded only in possessive forms.

Working Out with Endings

For this exercise, provide the requested forms of four nouns from this lesson, two of which have unusual changes in stem when the ending requires a spacing vowel. Use singular forms unless instructed otherwise. (Then try the plural forms on your own!)

Nominative	állat	csirke	egér	ló
Accusative				
on				
with				
to/for				
about				
toward				
because of				
my				
your (inf.)				
our (plural)				
their (plural)				

56. Hús!

Meet the meats. Not just animal flesh, but preserved meats and meat-based dishes that form much of the Hungaro-Romanian diet, in lands where fresh vegetables cannot be found throughout the year. Vegetarians can use this vocabulary to know which menu items to avoid.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>	<i>Related Words</i>
bárány, -t, -ok, -a	<i>lamb</i>	báránybunda = <i>fleece</i>
borjú, -t, -k, borja	<i>calf, veal</i>	borjúszelet = <i>veal cutlet</i>
gombóc, -ot, -ok, -ja	<i>dumpling</i>	húsgombóc = <i>meatball</i>
gulyás, -t, -ok, -a	<i>goulash, beef soup</i>	gulyás = <i>herdsman</i>
kolbász, -t, -ok, -a	<i>sausage</i>	kolbászfélék = <i>chitterlings</i>
levés, -t, -ek, -e	<i>soup</i>	húslevés, bablevés, uborkalevés
palacsinta, -át, -ák, -ája	<i>pancake</i>	
pörkölt, -et, -ök, -e	<i>stew</i>	pörköl = <i>roast (v.)</i>
sertés, -t, -ek, -e	<i>pig, pork</i>	sertésszelet = <i>pork chop</i>
sonka, -át, -ák, -ája	<i>ham</i>	sonkaszemle = <i>ham roll</i>
szalámi, -t, -k, -ja	<i>salami</i>	téliszalámi = <i>winter salami</i>
szalonna, -át, -ák, -ája	<i>bacon</i>	hátszalonna = <i>fatback</i>
zsír, -t, -ok, -ja	<i>lard</i>	zsíroz = <i>lubricate</i>

Mindenben Hús Van

It is beyond question that traditional Hungarian dishes are flesh-intensive, as is true in much of Central and Eastern Europe. Even **palacsinták** are stuffed with meat and vegetables; vegetable dishes may be cooked in **zsír**. This list does not even mention the organ meats. **Vegetáriánusok** need not despair, though: Vegetarian cuisine is often available for the asking, and there is even a Hare Krishna–run veggie restaurant in Budapest (as of this writing).

Both **gulyás** and **pörkölt** are very thick beef soups or stews, the major differences between them being a thinner broth with **burgonyák** (*potatoes*) and small **gombócok** in the former. Both are flavored with paprika, as is Hungary's famous **csirke paprikas**.

What Those Other Parts Mean

In **baránybunda**, the **bunda** part can be translated as either *fur* or *coat*. A **szelet** can mean a *slice*, *chop*, or *cutlet*. In **kolbászfélék**, **féle** generally means *shape*, as sausage in a casing gives it shape, or *sort*. The word-part that requires the biggest imaginative leap in this lesson is **szemle**, meaning a *military inspection or parade* (related to **szem**, meaning *eye(s)*).

The noun **féle** is best translated *sort* or *shape*. It is sometimes attached to adjectives and pronouns as a suffix to indicate *kind(s) of*.

The Remaining Cases

As we have noted, Hungarian has 20 cases for nouns and pronouns, most of which we have learned in the previous units. Compare that to Indo-European languages, which typically have no more than eight, with cases covering multiple uses. English has three: nominative, possessive, and objective; German has four; Russian, six.

Three of the remaining cases are listed below, in ascending order of complexity. Lesson 57 will contain an exercise in forming these three infrequently used cases that we have yet to cover:

Modal: This case, also known as Formal, is usually translated with *like* or *as*, but in the sense of *serving as* or *playing the role of*, not as a metaphor. Its ending, irrespective of vowel harmony is **-ként**.

Associative: This seldom-used case for *along with* or *accompanied by* is also known as the Comitative. Its ending is **-stül/-stul** with a linking vowel as needed. Most Hungarian speakers just use the Instrumental to express the same idea.

Translative: For turning somebody or something into something else, whether by magic or manufacture, use this case to express the end result. Its ending is **-vé/-vá**, which behaves like the Instrumental **-vel/-val** in that the **v** assimilates with any consonant at the end of the stem.

Modal (as, like)	csirkéként	gombócként	halként	levésként
Associative (together with)	csirkéstül	gombócostul	halastul	levésetül
Translative (turning into)	csirkévé	gombóccá	hallá	levéssé

Distributive-Temporal: The Distributive-Temporal case, with its ending **-nte/-nta**, means *every* or *per*. It may require a linking vowel, typically **e** or **o**. As with **-kor**, this ending is typically used only with periods of time, essentially turning them into adverbs:

percente, óránta, naponta, hetente, hónaponta, évente, reggelente, telente

Do not confuse these with the adjective forms of these time periods, most of which (but not all!) result from attaching the **-i** suffix:

napi, heti, havi, évi, reggeli, téli

Distributive: In a very unusual grammatical phenomenon, the Modal case sometimes combines with the Superessive, resulting in the Distributive case. This case does not apply strictly to increments of time, but to people and things as well, and it is also translated *per*. Add **-i** to turn these adverbial expressions into adjectives: **percenként** = *per minute*, **óránként(i)** = *hourly*, **hetfőnként** = *per Monday*.

Gombóconként kétszáz forintot fizettünk. *We paid 200 forint per dumpling.*

57. Mit Isznunk?

Now we switch from food to drink. You have already learned **lé**, **víz**, and **tej**, and you have been exposed to **sör**; here are some more liquid refreshments, some of which are not for children, and vessels in which to serve them.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>	<i>Related Words</i>
ásványvíz, -vizet, -vizek, -vize	mineral water	ásvány = mineral
bor, bort, borok, borja	wine	borászat = winery
buborék, -et, -ek, -e	bubbles, gas	szappanbuborék = soap bubble
ital, -t, -ok, -ja	beverage	italbolt = bar
kakaó, -t, -k, -ja	hot chocolate	
kávé, -t, -k, -je	coffee	
korsó, -t, -k, -ja	jar, pitcher	söröskorsó = beer mug
limonádé, -t, -k, -ja	lemonade	
pálinka, -át, -ák, -ája	brandy	pálinkafőző = brandy still
pohár, poharat, poharak, -ja	drinking glass, cup	
tea, -át, -ák, -ája	tea	
üdítő, -t, -k, -je	soft drink, soda	üdít = refresh
üveg, -et, -ek, -e	bottle, glass	szemüveg = eyeglasses

Liquids

Just to be extra safe, American tourists in Eastern Europe are advised not to drink tap water there, nor even to brush their teeth with it, especially outside the major cities. So **ásványvíz** is an important, and usually inexpensive, survival item. Bottles with dark caps are **buborékkal**; light caps indicate **buborék nélkül**.

If you are looking to sample some **pálinka**, a rather harsh brandy made from plums (**szilvas**) or apricots (**barackos**), your best bet is at a private residence, especially in rural areas. Transylvanians are usually willing to share and show off their home brews.

Pálinka accompanies all three major meals, and local lore recommends consuming **egy kis pohár pálinkát** before eating. Then wait until after eating to drink your **kávét, teát, vagy levet**.

Just as each region has its own wines and beers, you will find local labels of mineral water, from local sources, though multi-national conglomerates own many of these regional brands. The nickname **borvíz** comes from the habit of mixing mineral water with wine to make spritzers, often improving the taste of both fluids.

Also, just as there are different words for varieties of eateries, so are there several words synonymous with **italbolt** or **söröző**: **csarda**, *country inn*; **kocsma**, *tavern*; **söntés**, *saloon*. The meanings overlap.

Hungary's most celebrated wines are **tokaji** (**egy nagyon édes fehér bor**) and **egri bikavér** (bull's blood, **egy erős vörös bor Egerről, északkeleti Magyarországon**).

As you learned in Lesson 45, you can compound many fruits and vegetables with **lé** to make various juices: **almalé, narancslé, sárgarépalé**. Juice is not widely consumed in Europe, but at certain times of year one can find it freshly squeezed in the markets or at a hotel's buffet. For **limonádé**, you may also see the common nickname **limó**.

Egy Pohár Vörös Bort, Legy Szíves

When specifying a container of something, as with *a glass of wine*, the container stays in the nominative case, but what it contains will take the appropriate case ending. The container specified acts as an adjective, modifying the object or substance contained, the way a **családi név** can modify an **útónév**.

Mi ebben korsó sörben van?

What is in this pitcher of beer?

Lajos hat üveg üdítővel bement.

Lajos came in with six bottles of soda.

Víz Borrá

In the preceding lesson, we got a superficial introduction to several cases for nouns, pronouns, and sometimes adjectives. One of these cases is the Translative, for turning something (or someone) into something else. If you *pour* water into wine, that is **víz borba**; however, if you *turn* water into wine, that is **víz borrá**.

Be careful not confuse the Translative **-vé/-vá** endings with the suffix **-ve/-va**, as seen in **nyitva** and **zarva**. This suffix is attached to verb stems to form adverbial participles.

Note the Translative forms of the indefinite and interrogative pronouns: **ezzé**, *into this*; **azzá**, *into that*; **kivé**, *into whom?* and **mivé**, *into what?* There are no legitimate Translative forms for personal pronouns. On occasion, you may also see Associative forms for pronouns, such as **ezestül, azastul, kistul?** and **mistul?**

Into the Unusual Cases

Place each noun below into the Modal, Associative, and Translative cases. We have rounded up all the animals we know, in addition to the beverages and containers from this and other lessons. Practice translating them into English as well.

Note that vowel harmony for some of the beverages is tricky: Remember the rules for compounds, and for nouns with mixed front and back vowels such as **limonádé**. The nouns with secondary stems are underlined to remind you.

kutya, macska, bika, birka, kacska, marha, csirke, disznó, ló

egér, galamb, hal, madár, tehén, sertés, barány, patkány (*careful!*)

kakaó, kávé, lé, limonádé, pálinka, tea, üdítő, korsó

bor, sör, téj, víz, pohár, üveg

58. Természet

What did you see in the in the natural surroundings outside the city? Here are a few words for the biological and geographical features in those surroundings.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>	<i>Related Words</i>
domb, -ot, -ok, -ja	hill	dombtető = hilltop
ég, eget, egek, ege	sky, heaven	égi = celestial
erdő, erdőt, erdők, erdeje	forest	erdőművelés = forestry
fa, fát, fák, fája	tree, wood	faeper = mulberry
falu, falut, falvak, falva	village	falusi = rural, rustic
földrész, -et, -ek, -e	continent	rész = section, division
fű, fűt, fűk, fűje	grass	fűszál = blade of grass
levegő, -t, -k, -je	air	levegőzik = take to the air
part, -ot, -ok, -ja	shore, river bank	partvonal = coastline
szél, szelet, szelek, szele	wind	szélirány = wind direction
sziget, -et, -ek, -je	island	szigetvilág = archipelago
tenger, -et, -ek, -e	sea	tengerész = sailor
természet, -et, -ek, -e	nature	természetes(en) = natural(ly)
tűz, tüzet, tüzek, tüze	fire	tűzhely = fireplace; tűzoltó = firefighter
völgy, -et, -ek, -e	valley	völgytorok = gorge

Deconstructing Nature and Geography

tető, tetőt, tetők, teteje = cap, roof, top

művelés = cultivation, from the verb művel.

szál = spear, filament

vonat = line

irány = direction, way

világ = world, the place in which people live, not to be confused with the earth itself.

olt = quench, extinguish

torok, torkot, torkok, toroka = throat

There is a relationship between **erdő** and **Erdély**: namely, Transylvania is well forested and was once even more so. The name *Transylvania* is late Latin for *across the forest*.

We continue to find sets of words with identical spellings: **ég** as a verb means *to be lit or burning*.

Budapest has a large island, **Margit-sziget**, a landscaped chain of rocks on the Danube. Nearly everything else above is self-explanatory or explained below. Strangely, unlike many one-syllable nouns in Hungarian, the tiny noun **fa** has no secondary stem.

Rounding Up (and Unrounding) Noun Stems

As of now, there are 49 basic nouns in our current repertoire with secondary stems in one or more of the five categories; there are hundreds more in the language, but many of them are compounds containing these nouns, or have consistently irregular suffixes.

Lowering stems: These exhibit no change in the stem itself, but the endings that require a spacing vowel (except the Superessive case!) have a linguistically lower vowel than usual—a instead of o, and e where ö might be expected. Also, the accusative keeps the vowel, even on stems ending in **l, ly, n, ny, r, s, sz, z,** and **zs** that would otherwise omit it. Note these accusative forms:

Front: fejet, férjet, helyet, tejet; fület, könyvet, völgyet

Back: agyat, étvágyat, fogat (tooth), halat, házat, lábat, száját, ujjat, vaját, várat

Vowel-shortening stems: In addition to the lowering described above, the last long vowel in the stem is shortened when adding those endings beginning with a vowel. Compare the singular and plural forms of each noun:

Front: dél/delek, ég/egyek, hét/hetek (week), kenyér/kenyerek, kéz/kezek, név/nevek, tehén/tehenek, tél/telek, tér/terek, tűz/tüzek, víz/vizek

Back: madár/madarak, nyár/nyarak, pohár/poharak, úr/urak, út/utak

V-adding stems: These nouns also have the lowering property, but either add a **v** to the stem or change the last vowel to a **v** before tacking on the vowel-initial endings. The ones you know so far are all back-vowel nouns. This extra **v** does not appear before the endings **-ért, -ig,** and possessive **-é.** The internal vowel may also be shortened.

falu/falvak, lé/levék, ló/lovak

Fleeting-vowel stems: The **e** or **o** in the last syllable is unstable or fleeting before vowel-initial endings. Most nouns with the **-elem/-alom** suffix fit into this category.

Front: eper/eprek, félelem/félelmek, szerelem/szerelmek (love)

Back: álom/álmok, gyomor/gyomrok, piszok/piszkok, torok/torkok

Unrounding stems: The final **ő**, a rounded vowel, becomes the less round **e**, and **ó** becomes **a**, before certain possessive endings beginning with **i** or **j.** Observe the 3rd-singular possessives, singular and plural of each:

ajtó/ajtaja/ajtai, erdő/erdeje/erdei, idő/ideje/idei, tető/teteje/tetei

Two additional notes

1. Lowering stems also lower vowels when adding the adjectival suffix **-es/-as.**
2. You have seen similar behaviors in certain numeric adjectives, particularly **három/harmadik, négy/negyedik, hét/hetedik,** and **tíz/tizedik.**

59. Hogy Jutok a Múzemba?

How do I get to the museum? This list contains a variety of landmarks in the built environment of a city like Budapest.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>	<i>Related Words</i>
abécé, -t, -k, -je	supermarket	
bank, -ot, -ok, -ja	bank	bankár = banker; bankjegy = banknote
gyár, gyárat, gyárak, gyára	factory	gyárt = fabricate, manufacture
gyógyszertár, -t, -ok, -a	pharmacy	gyógy = drug; gyógyszer = medicine
híd, hídat, hidak, hídja	bridge	lánc-híd = chain bridge
kikötő, -t, -k, -je	port, harbor	köt = tie, bind
könyvtár, -tárat, -tárak, -a	library	tárol = store, stock (v.)
kórház, -házat, -házak, -háza	hospital	kór = disease, illness
liget, -et, -ek, -e	park, woods	Városliget = City Park
megálló, -t, -k, -ja	transit stop	metrómegálló = subway stop
mozi, -t, -k, -ja	cinema, movie	mozigép = movie camera
múzeum, -ot, -ok, -a	museum	
pályaudvar, -t, -ok, -ja	rail station	pálya = track; udvar = court, yard
stadion, -t, -ok, -ja	stadium	
temető, -t, -k, -je	cemetery	temet = bury
jut, jutni, jutt	get (to)	jutás = access

Hogy Jutok Budáról Pestre?

To ask how one gets to a particular landmark, use a form of the verb **jut**, often with a directional coverb. Note the use adverbial form **hogyan** in the first example:

Hogyan jutok el a Széchenyi lánc-hídhöz? *How do I get to the Széchenyi chain bridge?*

Ma lehet bejutni a múzeumba? *Can one get into the museum today?*

True, one would not find a **lánc-híd** (*chain bridge*) just anywhere. The proto-suspension bridge known as the Széchenyi Lánc-híd in Budapest spans the Danube majestically. It was built during the ultimately unsuccessful Hungarian uprising of the 1840s, at the behest of nationalist count Széchenyi István, with English engineer William Tierney Clark designing, and the unrelated Scots engineer Adam Clark supervising construction. The square on the Buda side, **Clark tér**, is named for Adam Clark, who also built a subway tunnel from the bridge to the neighborhoods behind the **Budai vár**.

Budapest's largest inter-city passenger terminal is **Keleti** (*Eastern*) **Pályaudvar** in Pest. **Nyugati** (*Western*), also in Pest, is a light rail terminal, as is **Déli** (*southern*) on the Buda side of the Danube.

The Metró in Budapest is one of Europe's oldest, with some **megállók** dating to the 19th century—updated several times, of course, especially since 1989. The subway trains do not stop at the **pályaudvarok**; those are for inter-city and commuter trains. Purchase your **jegyek** (*tickets*) at the stop before boarding the Metró. At many stops there are no turnstiles, so the honor system is in force, but watch for conductors checking passengers for tickets.

The largest and best-known **múzeum** in Budapest is the **Nemzeti** (national) **Múzeum** in Pest, established by Széchenyi István's father Count Ferenc. Its primary mission is to preserve cultural artifacts of greater Hungary and the Carpathian Basin.

Hungarians also use the word **park**, but that typically refers to nature preserves such as Hortobágyi Nemzeti Park in eastern Hungary, whereas urban parks are **ligetek**. Pest claims both the **Városliget**, home of the **Széchenyifürdők**, and the **Népliget** (*People's Park*). A place to park vehicles is a **parkoló**.

When you visit a **gyógyszertár**, do not expect to find anything except pharmaceuticals and medical supplies. Grocery items and a few durable goods can be found at an **abécé** (usually just spelled **ABC**) or **kisbolt**. Outdoor **piacok** and small specialty shops such as **húsboltok** and **zöldség-gyümölcs boltok** are the preferred shopping destinations for urban denizens.

As you may surmise, **kikötő** gets its name from where ships would be tied to the dock. The root is the same verb from Lesson 39, meaning *knit*.

A peculiarity of **mozi** is its idiomatic forms **moziba** (*to the movies*), and **moziban** (*at the movies*). The usage does not include the definite article: Saying **a moziba** is acceptable, but not typical or even standard Hungarian.

Hungary's largest stadium was its **Népstadion** (*people's stadium*) in Pest, named for national footballing hero Puskás Ferenc. Built during Hungary's recovery from the Second World War, the stadium was closed in 2016 and demolished the following year, but its replacement is under construction on the same site as of this writing.

Directional Practice

This set of questions is fairly easy and fairly simple. You can make them more complicated if you wish. Ask a local how you can get to the various landmarks in Budapest.

1. How do I get to the Puskás Stadium?
2. How do we get to People's Park?
3. How did you (s., inf.) get to the National Museum?
4. How did you (pl., inf.) get to the pharmaceutical factory?
5. How will I get to St. John (Szent János) Hospital?
6. How should they get to the Farkasrét Cemetery?
7. You must get (s., formal) to Margaret Island!

60. Vocabulary Review

This list contains 169 rows, most with two or more related words. It includes incidental vocabulary. Write or say aloud at least one meaning for each form presented. The nouns in **red** have irregularities: Run them through their accusative, plural, and 3rd-singular possessive forms. The adjectives in **blue** have unusual adverbial or comparative forms; try to remember those as well.

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
1. abécé	
2. alacsony	
3. állat, állatkert	
4. álm , álmos	
5. apró	
6. ásvány, ásványvíz	
7. átlag, átlagos	
8. bal	
9. bank, bankár, bankjegy	
10. bárány, báránybunda	
11. bátor , bátorít	
12. beteg, beteges	
13. bika, bikavér	
14. birka, birkahús	
15. boldog	
16. bolond, bolondozik	
17. bor, borászat, borvíz	
18. borjú, borjúszelet	
19. bő , bőség, bővít	
20. bőr, bőrönd	
21. buborék	
22. cigány, cigányzene	
23. csarda	
24. csend, csendes	
25. csirke, csirkefogó, csirke paprikas	
26. csúnya	
27. darab, pénzdaráb	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
28. disznó, disznóól, disznótor	
29. domb, dombtető	
30. drága	
31. düh, dühös	
32. durva	
33. ég, égi	
34. egér , egérfogó	
35. egyedül	
36. érdek, érdekel, érdekes	
37. erdő , erdőművelés	
38. fa, faeper	
39. falu, falusi	
40. fárad, fáradt, fáraszt	
41. fél, félelem , félelmes	
42. féle	
43. fövény	
44. fű, fűszál	
45. galamb, galambdúc	
46. gazdag	
47. gombóc	
48. gonosz , gonosztevő	
49. gulyás	
50. gyár, gyárt	
51. gyenge	
52. gyógy, gyógyszer, gyógyszertár	
53. gyors, gyorsvonat	
54. hal , halász, halászik, halászlé	
55. hanem	
56. hang, hangos	
57. hatalmas	
58. híd, lánchíd	
59. hír , híres, hírnév	
60. hús, húsbolt, húsgombóc, húsvét	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
61. igaz	
62. irány	
63. ital, italbolt	
64. jegy	
65. jobb	
66. kacska, kacsaúsztató	
67. kakaó	
68. kávé	
69. kedves	
70. kemény	
71. keskeny	
72. késő, késik	
73. kevés, többé-kevésbé	
74. kikötő, köt	
75. kitűnő	
76. kíváncsi	
77. kocsma	
78. kolbász, kolbászfélék	
79. komoly, komolyzene	
80. kór, kórház	
81. kora, koravén	
82. korsó	
83. könyvtár, tárol	
84. köver	
85. lánc	
86. lassú	
87. lé	
88. levegő, levegőzik	
89. levés	
90. liget	
91. limonádé	
92. liszt	
93. ló, lovag, lovagol	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
94. lusta, lustálkodik	
95. madár , madártan, vízimadár	
96. magas	
97. marha, marhahús	
98. megáll, megálló	
99. metró, metrómegálló	
100. mozi, mozigép	
101. művel, művelés	
102. múzeum	
103. nép, népzene	
104. okos, okosjános	
105. olcsó	
106. olt	
107. palacsinta	
108. pálinka, pálinkafőző	
109. pálya, pályaudvar	
110. part, partvonal	
111. patkány, patkányfogó	
112. pénzdarab	
113. piszok , piszkos	
114. pohár	
115. pont, pontos	
116. pörköl, pörkölt	
117. puha	
118. rész, földrész	
119. sertés, sertésszelet	
120. sonka	
121. sültés	
122. sör, söröző, söröskorsó	
123. stadion	
124. sütőtök	
125. szabad , szabados	
126. szál	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
127. szalámi, téliszalámi	
128. szalonna, hátszalonna	
129. szappan, szappanbuborék	
130. szegény	
131. szél , szélirány	
132. széles	
133. szerencse, szerencsés	
134. sziget, szigetvilág	
135. szomorú	
136. szörny, szörnyű	
137. szűk, szűkség	
138. tág, tágas	
139. tan	
140. tárol	
141. tea	
142. tehén , tehénbőr	
143. temet, temető	
144. tenger, tengerész	
145. természet, természetes	
146. tető	
147. téves	
148. til, tilos	
149. tiszta, tisztít	
150. tokaji	
151. torok	
152. tűz , tűzhely, tűzoltó	
153. üdít, üdítő	
154. udvar	
155. unalmas, unalom	
156. úsztat, úsztató	
157. üveg, szemüveg	
158. vad , vadaskert, vadóc	
159. varrógép	

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
160. vastag , vastagbetű	
161. vegetáriánus	
162. vékony	
163. veszély, veszélyes	
164. világ	
165. völgy , völgytorok	
166. vonal	
167. zaj, zajos	
168. zene, népzene, cigányzene	
169. zsír, zsíroz	

Unit 5 Answers

Lesson 50

1. Hány ember ebben szobában volt?
2. Huszan volt: tizenkettő nő és nyolc férfi.
3. Tízen Cecilia barátai, és tízen enyéim volt.
4. Negyen magasabb mint kettő méter volt.
5. Kilencen alacsonyabb mint méter és fél volt.
6. Öten egy kicsit vékony volt, talán könnyebb mint ötven kiló.
7. Egyedül, Dénes, elég hatalmas és a legkedvesebb ember volt, akit megismertem.
8. A húsz vendég a minden tortákat nagyon gyorsan ette.
9. Mindenki boldog volt, amikor a legapróbb és legdrágább gyerek bejött.
10. Nyolcan a tizenhatas autóbússzal negyed tízkor indult.

Lesson 51

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. kevés: Dz | A. jobb |
| 2. lassú: E | B. szomorú |
| 3. gyenge: G | C. kemény |
| 4. bal: A | Cs. drága |
| 5. puha: C | D. alacsony |
| 6. tiszta: H | Dz. sok |
| 7. apró: F | Dzs. széles |
| 8. boldog: B | E. gyors |
| 9. olcsó: Cs | F. hatalmas |
| 10. keskeny: Dzs | G. erős |
| 11. magas: D | H. piszkos |

Lesson 52

1. Nem egész, hanem **beteg** voltam.
2. Nem csendes a gyerekeitek, hanem **zajos**.
3. Robérték a drága kocsit nem akarják, hanem a **olcsót**.

4. Magdolna a szűk szoknyában, hanem a **bőben** volt.
5. Nem mindenkor komoly a Szabóék, hanem néha **bolond**.
6. Sem (*neither*) hatalmas sem (*nor*) apró ez az étterem, hanem **átlagos** az nagyság.

Lesson 53

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>	<i>Comparative</i>
bátran	<i>bravely</i>	bátrabban
egy kicsit	<i>a little</i>	kisebben
gazdagon	<i>richly</i>	gazdagabban
gonoszul	<i>wickedly</i>	gonoszabbul
hosszan	<i>for a long time</i>	hosszabban
jól	<i>well</i>	jóbban
kesőn	<i>late</i>	kesőbben
kitűnően	<i>excellently</i>	kitűnőbben
könnyen	<i>for a short time, briefly</i>	könnyebben
lassan	<i>slowly</i>	lassabban
nagyon	<i>greatly, very</i>	nagyobban
nehezen	<i>with difficulty</i>	nehezebben
rosszul	<i>badly</i>	rosszabbul
röviden	<i>easily</i>	rövidebben
sokan	<i>a lot</i>	többen
szabadon	<i>freely</i>	szabadabban
vadul	<i>wildly</i>	vadabbul
vastagon	<i>thickly</i>	vastagabban

Lesson 54

1. Németországon egy **keskeny** folyó a Duna.
Romániában **szeles** a Duna.
Németországon egy keskeny folyó a Duna, de Romániában szeles.
2. A **leggazdagabb** férfik a falúnkban...
Mindig a **legzajosabbok** azok a férfik.
A leggazdagabb férfik a falúnkban mindig a legzajosabbok.
3. Megismertem egy **kevést híres** ember...
...a **gyorsvonaton** Szegedbe.

- Megismertem egy kevés híres ember a gyorsvonaton Szegedbe.
4. **Csendes a hangod.**
Fáradt vagy.
Csendes a hangod, amikor fáradt vagy, de néha **gyenge**.
 5. Ne legyetek **lusta**.
Tilos ebben az iskolában
Ne legyetek lusta, miért az **többé-kevésbé** tilos ebben az iskolában.
 6. **Magas és vékony** Orban.
A szülei **alacsonyok** és **köveirebbek**.
Magas és vékony Orban, és a szülei alacsonyok és köveirebbek mint **átlagos**.
 7. A bolt a **balra** Annáé.
Enyém (a vendéglő/az étterem).
A bolt a **balra** Annáé, és **enyém** (a vendéglő/az étterem) az mellett.
 8. Jobb van hordani egy inget.
Túl **bő** az az ing.
Jobb van hordani egy inget túl bőnt mint túl **szüket**.
 9. **Veszélyes kíváncsi** lenni.
Ez a városban **unatkozol**.
Kedves Sándorom, ez a városban veszélyes kíváncsi lenni és unatkozni.
 10. Egy **keves** perc **keső** jöttünk el.
Még **szabad** néhány szék volt.
Gabortól egy kevés perc keső jöttünk el, de még szabad néhány szék volt.
 11. Ön nagyon **gyorsan** beszél.
Mondjon azt **lassabban**, legyen szíves.
Ön nagyon gyorsan beszél; tudja azt újra lassabban mondani, legyen szíves?
 12. **Boldogok** néhány **szegények**.
Boldogok (a **zenéjükért**/a **zenéjük** miatt).
Igaz, hogy boldogok néhány szegények Budapesten a zenéjükért?
 13. **Tágas** a piac.
Sok **olcsó** zöldség benne van.
A **tágas** piacon van sok olcsó zöldség venniünk.
 14. **Érdekesek** a Horváthék.
Nekük vannak **okos** kutyák.
Érdekes olvasni a Horváthékról és az okos kutyáikról.
 15. A **hatalmas** tóban fürödtünk.
Tiszták maradtunk egy hétre.
A hatalmas tóban fürödtünk, és tiszták maradtunk egy hétre.
 16. A **jobbról** jött zene.
Azt hittem, **álmodom***.
A jobbról jött **puha** zene, mint egy **álomban**.

17. Mindig **pontos** voltam.
Amit mondták, **téves** volt.
Amikor azt mondták, hogy mindig pontos vagyok*, téves az (volt).
18. A **vad** gyerekek itt játszották.
A (nappaliban/előszobában) **tisztítottunk**.
A gyerekek itt vadul játszották utána, a (nappaliban/előszobában) tisztítottunk.
19. Egy **csúnya** épület az.
Sok csúnya épületet Európában láttam.
Az épület a **legdurvább** és **legcsúnyább**, amit Európában láttam.
20. Jó **bátor** lenni.
Jobb **szerencsés** lenni.
Azt mond a bacsim, hogy nem rossz bátor, de jobb szerencsés lenni.

Lesson 55

Nominative	állat	csirke	egér	ló
Accusative	állatot	csirkét	egeret	lovat
on	állaton	csirkék	egéren	lovan
with	állattal	csirkével	egérrel	lóval
to/for	állatnak	csirkének	egérnek	lónak
about	állatról	csirkéről	egerről	lóról
toward	állathoz	csirkéhez	egérhez	lóhoz
because of	állatért	csirkéért	egérért	lóért
my	állatom	csirkém	egerem	lovam
your (inf.)	állatod	csirkéd	egered	lovad
our (plural)	állataink	csirkéink	egereink	lovaink
their (plural)	állataik	csirkéik	egereik	lovaik

Lesson 57

As a, into a, along with a...

kutyaként, kutyává, kutyástul (*dog*)

macskaként, macskává, macskástul (*cat*)

bika, birka, kacsa, and **marha** will look very much the same as **kutya** and **macska**.

csirkéként, csirkévé, csirkéstül (*chicken*)

disznóként, disznóvá, disznóstul (*hog*)

lóként, lóvá, lóstul (*horse*)

egérként, egérré, egérszül (*mouse*)

galambként, galambbá, galambostul (*dove, pigeon*)

halként, hallá, halastul (*fish*)

madárként, madárrá, madarastul (*bird*)

tehénként, tehénné, tehenestul (*cow*)

sertésként, sertéssé, sertésetül (*pig*)

barányként, baránnyá, barányostul (*lamb*)

patkányként, patkánnyá, patkányostul (*rat*)

kakaóként, kakaóvá, kakaóstul (*cocoa*)

léként, lévé, levestul (*juice*)

limonádéként, limonádévá, limonádéstul (*lemonade*)

pálinkáként, pálinkává, pálinkástul (*brandy*)

teáként, teává, teástul (*tea*)

űdítőként, űdítővé, űdítőstül (*soft drink*)

korsóként, korsóvá, korsóstul (*pitcher*)

borként, borrá, borostul (*wine*)

sörként, sörré, söröstül (*beer*)

téjként, téjjé, tejestül (*milk*)

vízként, vízzé, vizestül (*water*)

pohárként, pohárrá, poharastul (*cup*)

üvegként, üveggé, üvegestul (*glass*)

Lesson 59

1. Hogy jutok a Ferenc Puskás stadionhoz?
2. Hogy jutunk a Népligethez?
3. Hogy juttál a Nemzeti Múzeumhoz?
4. Hogy juttátok a gyógyszergyárhoz?
5. Hogy fogok jutni Szent János kórházhoz?
6. Hogy jutnának a Farkasrét temetőhöz? (or **temetőbe**)
7. Kell jutnia a Margit-szigethez! (or **szigetre**)

Lesson 60

	<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
1.	abécé	<i>supermarket</i>
2.	alacsony	<i>short (in stature)</i>
3.	állat, állatkert	<i>animal, zoo</i>
4.	álm, álmos	<i>dream, sleepy</i>
5.	apró	<i>tiny</i>
6.	ásvány, ásványvíz	<i>mineral, mineral water</i>
7.	átlag, átlagos	<i>average (n.), average (adj.)</i>
8.	bal	<i>left</i>
9.	bank, bankár, bankjegy	<i>bank, banker, banknote</i>
10.	bárány, báránybunda	<i>lamb, fleece</i>
11.	bátor, bátorít	<i>brave, encourage</i>
12.	beteg, beteges	<i>sick, sickly</i>
13.	bika, bikavér	<i>bull, bull's blood</i>
14.	birka, birkahús	<i>sheep, mutton</i>
15.	boldog	<i>happy</i>
16.	bolond, bolondozik	<i>fool/foolish, fool around</i>
17.	bor, borászat, borvíz	<i>wine, winery, mineral water</i>
18.	borjú, borjúszelet	<i>calf, veal cutlet</i>
19.	bő, bőség, bővít	<i>loose, plenty, widen</i>
20.	bőr, bőrdőnd	<i>skin, leather</i>
21.	buborék	<i>bubbles</i>
22.	cigány, cigányzene	<i>Roma, folk (Gypsy) music</i>
23.	csarda	<i>inn, tavern</i>
24.	csend, csendes	<i>silence, quiet/silent</i>
25.	csirke, csirkefogó, csirke paprikas	<i>chicken, chicken snatcher, pepper chicken</i>
26.	csúnya	<i>ugly</i>
27.	darab, pénzdarab	<i>piece/drop, coin</i>
28.	disznó, disznóól, disznótor	<i>hog, pig sty, hog slaughter</i>
29.	domb, dombtető	<i>hill, hill top</i>
30.	drága	<i>expensive, dear</i>
31.	düh, dühös	<i>anger, angry</i>
32.	durva	<i>rough</i>
33.	ég, égi	<i>sky, heavenly</i>

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
34. egér , egérfogó	<i>mouse, mousetrap</i>
35. egyedül	<i>alone</i>
36. érdek, érdekel, érdekes	<i>interest, be interested, interesting</i>
37. erdő , erdőművelés	<i>forest, forestry</i>
38. fa , faeper	<i>tree, mulberry</i>
39. falu, falusi	<i>village, rural</i>
40. fárad, fáradt, fáraszt	<i>get tired, tired, tire out</i>
41. fél, félelem , félelmes	<i>fear (v.), fear (n.), fearful</i>
42. féle	<i>sort, shape</i>
43. fövény	<i>sand</i>
44. fű, fűszál	<i>grass, blade of grass</i>
45. galamb, galambdúc	<i>pigeon, pigeon coop</i>
46. gazdag	<i>wealthy</i>
47. gombóc	<i>dumpling</i>
48. gonosz , gonosztévő	<i>evil, malefactor</i>
49. gulyás	<i>Hungarian stew with dumplings</i>
50. gyár, gyárt	<i>factory, fabricate</i>
51. gyenge	<i>weak</i>
52. gyógy, gyógyszer, gyógyszertár	<i>drug, medicine, pharmacy</i>
53. gyors, gyorsvonat	<i>fast, express train</i>
54. hal , halász, halászik, halászlé	<i>fish, fisherman, go fishing, fish soup</i>
55. hanem	<i>not...but</i>
56. hang, hangos	<i>voice, loud</i>
57. hatalmas	<i>huge</i>
58. híd, lánchíd	<i>bridge, chain bridge</i>
59. hír , híres, hírnév	<i>rumor, famous, reputation</i>
60. hús, húsbolt, húsgombóc, húsvét	<i>meat, butcher shop, meat dumpling, Easter</i>
61. igaz	<i>true</i>
62. irány	<i>direction</i>
63. ital, italbolt	<i>beverage, wine shop/bar</i>
64. jegy	<i>ticket, note</i>
65. jobb	<i>right (vs. left)</i>
66. kacska, kacsausztató	<i>duck, duck pond</i>
67. kakaó	<i>cocoa</i>

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
68. kávé	<i>coffee</i>
69. kedves	<i>dear</i>
70. kemény	<i>hard/tough</i>
71. keskeny	<i>narrow</i>
72. késő, késik	<i>late, be late</i>
73. kevés, többé-kevésbé	<i>a little, more or less</i>
74. kikötő, köt	<i>port, tie/bind</i>
75. kitűnő	<i>excellent</i>
76. kíváncsi	<i>curious</i>
77. kocsmá	<i>pub</i>
78. kolbász, kolbászfélék	<i>sausage, chitterlings</i>
79. komoly, komolyzene	<i>serious, classical music</i>
80. kór, kórház	<i>sick, hospital</i>
81. kora, koravén	<i>early, precocious</i>
82. korsó	<i>jug</i>
83. könyvtár, tárol	<i>library, store/stock</i>
84. kövér	<i>fat</i>
85. lánc	<i>chain</i>
86. lassú	<i>slow</i>
87. lé	<i>juice</i>
88. levegő, levegőzik	<i>air, breathe</i>
89. levés	<i>soup</i>
90. liget	<i>park</i>
91. limonádé	<i>lemonade</i>
92. liszt	<i>flour</i>
93. ló, lovag, lovagol	<i>horse, knight, ride horses</i>
94. lusta, lustálkodik	<i>lazy, be lazy</i>
95. madár, madártan, vízimadár	<i>bird, ornithology, water fowl</i>
96. magas	<i>high/tall</i>
97. marha, marhahús	<i>cattle, beef</i>
98. megáll, megálló	<i>stop, transit stop</i>
99. metró, metrómegálló	<i>subway, subway stop</i>
100. mozi, mozigép	<i>cinema, movie camera</i>
101. művel, művelés	<i>cultivate, cultivation</i>

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
102. múzeum	<i>museum</i>
103. nép, népzene	<i>the people, folk music</i>
104. okos, okosjános	<i>clever, smart aleck</i>
105. olcsó	<i>inexpensive</i>
106. olt	<i>extinguish</i>
107. palacsinta	<i>pancake</i>
108. pálinka, pálinkafőző	<i>brandy, brandy still</i>
109. pálya, pályaudvar	<i>track railyard</i>
110. part, partvonal	<i>shore, coastline</i>
111. patkány, patkányfogó	<i>rat, rat catcher</i>
112. piszok, piszkos	<i>dirt, dirty</i>
113. pohár	<i>glass/mug/stein</i>
114. pont, pontos	<i>point</i>
115. pörkölt, pörkölt	<i>roast, stew with potatoes</i>
116. puha	<i>soft</i>
117. rész, földrész	<i>section/division, continent</i>
118. sertés, sertésszelet	<i>pig, pork chop</i>
119. sonka	<i>ham</i>
120. söntés	<i>taproom, tavern</i>
121. sör, söröző, söröskorsó	<i>beer, beer bar, beer stein</i>
122. stadion	<i>stadium</i>
123. sütőtök	<i>pumpkin</i>
124. szabad, szabados	<i>free, allowed</i>
125. szál	<i>thread</i>
126. szalámi, téliszalámi	<i>salami, winter salami</i>
127. szalonna, hátszalonna	<i>bacon, fatback</i>
128. szappan, szappanbuborék	<i>soap, soap bubbles</i>
129. szegény	<i>poor/needy</i>
130. szél, szélirány	<i>wind, wind direction</i>
131. széles	<i>wide</i>
132. szerencse, szerencsés	<i>luck, lucky</i>
133. sziget, szigetvilág	<i>island, archipelago</i>
134. szomorú	<i>sad/gloomy</i>
135. szörny, szörnyű	<i>monster, horrible</i>

<i>Magyar</i>	<i>Angol</i>
136. szűk, szükség	<i>tight, necessity</i>
137. tág, tágas	<i>broad, spacious</i>
138. tan	<i>study/understanding</i>
139. tárol	<i>store (v.)</i>
140. tea	<i>tea</i>
141. tehén , tehénbőr	<i>cow, cowhide</i>
142. temet, temető	<i>bury, cemetery</i>
143. tenger, tengerész	<i>sea, sailor</i>
144. természet, természetes	<i>nature, natural</i>
145. tető	<i>roof/crest</i>
146. téves	<i>false</i>
147. til, tilos	<i>forbidden</i>
148. tiszta, tisztít	<i>clean, clean up</i>
149. tokaji	<i>tokay wine</i>
150. torok	<i>throat</i>
151. tűz , tűzhely, tűzoltó	<i>fire, fireplace, firefighter</i>
152. üdít, üdítő	<i>refresh, soft drink</i>
153. udvar	<i>yard</i>
154. unalmas, unalom	<i>boring, boredom</i>
155. úsztat, úsztató	<i>float, pond</i>
156. üveg, szemüveg	<i>bottle, eyeglasses</i>
157. vad , vadaskert, vadóc	<i>wild, game preserve, madcap</i>
158. varrógép	<i>sewing machine</i>
159. vastag , vastagbetű	<i>thick, boldface</i>
160. vegetáriánus	<i>vegetarian</i>
161. vékony	<i>thin</i>
162. veszély, veszélyes	<i>danger, dangerous</i>
163. világ	<i>world</i>
164. völgy , völgytorok	<i>valley, gorge</i>
165. vonal	<i>line/stripe</i>
166. zaj, zajos	<i>noise, noisy</i>
167. zene, zenekar	<i>music, band</i>
168. zsír, zsíroz	<i>lard, lubricate/grease</i>