

Preface

Dear Readers,

This *Practical Hungarian Grammar* offers a systematic overview of Hungarian grammar with exercises for students and instructors of the Hungarian language. The book focuses on the grammar and vocabulary required for the lower intermediate (B1) level language examination of the Common European Framework for Languages. However, as it presents all important aspects of Hungarian grammar, it can serve as an effective resource for beginning through advanced levels in both group lesson and self-study settings.

About the structure of the chapters

All chapters of the book have the same structure.

On the left-hand page presents bilingual explanations (Hungarian & English), tables, and examples presenting a certain aspect of the Hungarian language.

Title →

(Illustrated) example →

Attention! (Important information) →

Rule →

Good to know (Additional information) →

Related chapter or unit →

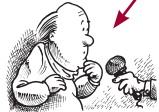
A mutató névmás (2.): előre- és visszautalás

Demonstrative pronouns (2): Referring back and forward

Az *ez*, az nemcsak konkrét tárgyra, személyekre, hanem mondatokra, tagmondatokra is utalhat.
Ez, az can not only refer to concrete objects and persons but also to sentences and clauses.

1. Visszautalás
Backward reference
Az *ez* névmás egy vagy több mondatra utal vissza.
The pronoun *ez* refers back to one or more sentences.

János bácsi szűzéves. Ez nagyszerű!
Uncle John is 100. This is great!
János bácsihoz elmegy a rádióriporter. János bácsi ennek nem örül.
A reporter goes to see uncle John. Uncle John is not very happy about this.
Mi nem tessék. Ennek manapság? – János bácsi erre (a kérdésre) nem akar válaszolni.
What do you not like nowadays? Uncle John does not want to answer this (question).



2. Előreutalás
Forward reference

2.1. Az *az* névmás mellékmondatra utal előre.
The pronoun *az* refers forward to a clause.

Azt hallottam, hogy János bácsihoz elment egy riporter.
I have heard that a reporter went to see Uncle John.
A riporter arról kérdezi János bácsit, milyen volt az élet régen.
The reporter asks Uncle John about what life was like in the old times.
A rádió riportot készít azokkal (az emberekkel), akik százévesek.
The radio station makes an interview with those (people) who are 100 years old.

2.2. Az alábbi igékkel gyakran használunk utalószt:
We often use a reference word with the following verbs:

<i>azt</i> akarja (he wants) <i>azt</i> szeretné tudni (he would like to know) <i>azt</i> kérdezi (he asks, he wants to know) <i>azt</i> kéri valakitől, arra kér valakit (he asks a favor) <i>azt</i> gondolja (he thinks) <i>azt</i> válaszolja/feleli (he answers) <i>azt</i> hiszi (he believes) <i>azt</i> mondja (he says) <i>azt</i> állítja (he states)	<i>azt</i> hallotta (he heard) <i>azt</i> ígéri (he promises) örül annak (he is happy) arról álmodik (he dreams about) arra kíváncsi (he wants to know) attól fél (he fears) emlékszik arra (he remembers) azon gondolkodik (he thinks of)
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→ A szörend 7. (268. oldal)

! Az *ezt*, *azt* névmásokkal határozott ragozást használunk.
The pronouns *ezt* and *azt* require the definite conjugation.
Azt kérdezem, mikor jöttél haza tegnap. I want to know when you came home last night.

Ha az utalószo nem hangsúlyos, elhagyhatjuk. Hasonlítsa össze:
The unemphasized reference word can be omitted. Compare:
A riporter azt akarta megtudni János bácsitól, milyen volt az élet régen. (Maga a kérdés fontos.)
The reporter wanted to know from Uncle John what life was like in the old times. (The question itself is important.)
A riporter János bácsitól akarta megtudni (azt), milyen volt az élet régen. (A riportalany fontos.)
The reporter wanted to know from Uncle John what life was like in the old times. (The interviewed person is important.)

218

On the right-hand page are related exercises. They will also give you more examples on the grammar aspect in question.

Longer units (units with at least four chapters) are preceded by a short introduction.

At the end of most grammar topics, a set of review exercises will help you practice what you have learned.

As the sample page above shows, little arrows on the explanatory pages point towards other chapters or units that contain relevant information about the grammar aspect presented on the page. It is always a good idea to read them as they will help you gain a better understanding of the topic in question. These references also indicate that grammar aspects are never isolated but they form a system of interrelated topics.

A few words about the exercises

The level of difficulty of the exercises usually corresponds to the level of difficulty of the grammar presented on the explanatory page. The exercises that cover the basic rules of Hungarian grammar are usually simple enough for beginners and students at the lower intermediate level.

Nevertheless, it can happen that you will find some exercises more difficult than others depending on your level and on the circumstances in which you learn Hungarian.

Many exercises present the aspects of grammar in situations in which they are likely to be used: e.g. possessive structures are often used with names for illnesses (*My head is aching*) or with names for family members (*My wife is working*). Therefore, many related exercises deal with this typical, topic-related vocabulary. Always have a dictionary with you so that you can look up unknown words.

The vocabulary of the exercises has been organized by topic when possible: the numbers next to the instructions (e.g. 3. *téma*) indicate the corresponding topic of the B2 (intermediate) level language examination of the Common European Framework for Languages. Therefore the exercises will not only help you deepen your grammar knowledge but also enlarge your vocabulary with many common and useful expressions and prepare you for your language exams. On the most pages, the level of difficulty of the exercises gradually raises from exercise one to five.

Most exercises can also serve to initiate conversations in a Hungarian lesson.

Appendix

In the appendix you will find

- The answer key to the exercises
- A list of the exercises organized by topic
- Lists of the most common transitive verbs, verbs with irregular past tense forms and verbs with dependent suffixes
- Complete conjugation tables for all verb types

We wish you all a successful and pleasant learning and teaching experience!

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