

## HU MINIMAL PAIRS

One single phonemic or phonetic difference between TWO words.

Eg.

In **ENGLISH**: hat/fat, cat/mat, pin/bin, bet/bed, can/fan, pin/pen, pun/bin

HU MINIMAL pairs = one sound variation in stem words/morphemes

### **1. Examples of MINIMAL PAIRS**

#### **2. WORD VOWEL SWAP:**

3. eg. kar kor kar ker kör kár kér

#### **4. WORD VOWEL ACCENT SWAP:**

5. Eg. kór/kör kor/kór kar/kár ker/kér tör/tőr

#### **6. WORD CONSONANT REDUCTION/DROPPING:**

7. eg. síró (gyerek)=> síró (gyerek)

#### **8. WORD CONSONANT APPENDING/ADDING:**

9. Eg. fa/ fás, ló/lóg, bor/tor/kor/for/, far/tar/mar/kar, fér/bér/mér/dér/kér/tér

## AGGLUTINATION IS NOT SIMPLE CONCATENATION/JUXTAPOSITION OF FREESTANDING STATUS WORDS

Concatenation is widely used for instance in German to generate new compound concepts..

By contrast agglutination is the basic lexicon generative process of Hungarian

Hungarian language is capable of generating a good part of its vocabulary, just out of a few thousand STEM WORDS with the help of a large number of MORPHS (word modifiers that have lost their free-standing word status but preserved their semantic inertia when attached to stem words). In addition HU AFFIXES incorporated into nouns, pronouns and verbs and POSTPOSITIONS after nouns (Eg. *az ajtó mögött*/behind the door)and prepositioned with pronouns (Eg. */behind me*)(prepositions in English) further increment the Hungarian lexicon.

Vowel swatch, vowel accent/diacritic swatch, consonant substitution/swatch, or consonants by way of dropping or adding/appending that show up in Hungarian minimal pairs, are all further vocabulary extension opportunities.

### WHAT IS AN AFFIX?

It is the reduced version of a previously free-standing status word which in agglutination is allowed to surface its underlying semantic content only when attached to a PART OF SPEECH like the case endings of nouns and pronouns or the AFFIXES of the conjugated verb forms. AFFIXES are attached to stemwords or morphed words (morphemes) and PART OF SPEECH specific. For instance Noun

case endings only operational on nouns or pronouns, while conjugational verb endings/affixes can be only used to indicate time/tense, mood and number variations on verbs.

### **WHAT IS A MORPH?**

It is a word/morpheme MODIFIER to allow the INTER-mutation of HU PARTS of SPEECH. For instance a NOUN to become a VERB ( eg. ker-ül –get= circle=>to keep circling around sth.), or a VERB to become a NOUN (eg. szak-ít-ás= to break up=>a rupture, the breaking up), a NOUN to become an ADJECTIVE (eg. kép-es= image=> capable )etc..

### **HU GENERATIVE WORD PROCESSING WITH MORPHS and AFFIXES:**

eg. Meg-**köz**-el-ít-het-etlen-ség-ből remekelt.

(verb prefix **meg** + **köz**(stem NOUN) + adverbmorph **el**+verbmorph **ít** +modal verbmorph - **het** + negative morph **-tlan** +nounmorph **-ség** + noun case ending+ **-ből** ).

English: *He got top score for in-ap-**proach**-ability.* (the French **proche** stem is agglutinated by the gaelic English)