

The Hungarian NOUN and Noun Phrase, Plurality, Definite, Indefinite

1. Noun (N= NOUN) VÉG => Noun phrase (NP= affixes+NOUN+ affixes)? el-VÉG-ez-het-e-tlen 2. STEMWORD? What is it? From Stemword (gyökszó) => To family tree (gyökszó bokor) 3. Affixes: Noun case endings.

.....**PLURALITY in Hungarian**

The role of the -K ending in the INTRANSITIVE (no-object or undefined object situation) VERB conjugation and on undefined noun versus absence of -K on defined noun (regardless whether there is a defined or undefined NUMERAL before the noun) . NOTE that EGY plays the role of the English A/AN , that is rendering the noun undefined/unknown to the interlocutors, but it can be simply the equivalent of the English ONE, that is, a definite NUMERAL. eg. A DOG is not the same as ONE DOG !!! In Hu both = egy kutya...egy kutya

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We have learned that the Hu -K 1st person verb ending MEANS UN-DEFINED-NESS, that is a NON-DEFINED notion/concept which does not necessarily reside within the parameters of some sort of numerically quantifiable frontiers.

In many languages there exist PLURALITY MARKERS, for example in English there is the -S or -EN or stem change etc. Eg. dog=>dogS, child=>childREN, woman=>womEN. A PLURALITY marker on a plural noun is COMPULSORY most languages, EXCEPT in Hungarian.

It is professed by certain linguists, Hungarian or other, that the -K is the Hu plurality marker. But they forget to acknowledge that plurality can be DEFINED or even PRECISE or UNDEFINED. Also it is easily forgotten that plurality is not just and necessarily a numerical concept.

Regardless, Hungarian LOGIC dictates that plurality should be perceived as a context dependent notion.

Whilst in some languages plurality is marked on BOTH the noun and simultaneously on its qualifiers/adjectives also. In French for instance this phenomenon is a real fixation. Eg. les beaux jeunes patriotes. Such narrow logic physically hurts the Hungarian brain. The celtic/gaelic influence in English makes it more user friendly for the Hungarian mind. Eg. the fine young patriots. Here the plural marker is only applied to the NOUN. Hungarian Eg. a deli fiatal hazafiaK. Very similar to the celtic footprint in the English logic, although as soon as a numeric qualifier, whether precise or loose, appears in the qualifiers row, the Hungarian logic DROPS the PLURAL MARKER unlike the English.

Eg. many fine young patriotS versus Hu.

sok derék hazafi (NOTE: no -K here)

I hope you noted that ONLY the presence of AT LEAST ONE NUMERICAL QUALIFIER will trigger the Hu LOGIC, the plurality focus places itself NOT on the NOUN but the numerical qualifier.

A Numerical qualifier can be a precise number or a notion of some imprecision.

So WHEN do we use the -K plural marker in Hungarian?

ANSWER: only if NO NUMERICAL QUALIFIER is applied to the noun. The NOUN is not QUANTIFIED at all.

Eg.

1. ember-e-K, gyerek-e-K, lány-o-K, fiú-k, apá-k, anyá-k (without any qualifier)

2. szép magas fá-K, békésen kérődző nyugodt állat-o-K (without any NUMERICAL qualifier)

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NO -K marker on the Noun

1. PRESENCE of at least ONE NUMERICAL qualifier

a., any NUMERAL higher than ONE

Eg. hat ember, száz gyerek, két ember, kilenc lány

b., any qualifier which conveys the notion of plurality

Eg. egy tucat ember, sok ember, rengeteg ember, kevés ember, feleannyi ember, minden ember, egynéhány/néhány ember, több ember, kevesebb ember (NOTE: imprecise numerical notion qualifiers)

NOW LET'S THINK !!!

WE can DEDUCE

that the -K of the 1st person singular VERB carries the SAME MEANING as the so called plural -K marker of the NOUN.

Putting it in simpler terms, the Hu -K AFFIX is not a plurality notion, nor is it the 1st person singular verb's ending as perceived for centuries for us Hungarians, by some unsolicited Indo-European linguists, but in my fuzzy logic, simply conveys an uncircumcised concept of GENERALITY, an IMMERSION in the CONTINUUM, the more-than-one or an imprecise number concept, the surrounding.

If it were simply the verb ending of the 1st person singular verb, why does it show up again and again in the verb plural endings as the last sound/letter/morpheme?

SEE it for yourself.

UNDEFINED OBJECT OR OBJECT-LESS VERB CONJUGATION: VERB + EGY + noun or self standing verb only

Eg.

olvas-o-k

olvas-o-l

olvas

olvas-un-k (mi többen)

olvas-to-k (ti többen)

olvas-na-k (ők/önök többen)

DEFINED OBJECT VERB CONJUGATION: A or AZ

Eg.

olvas-o-m

olvas-o-d

olvas-sa

olvas-su-k (mi többen)

olvas-sá-to-k (ti többen)

olvas-sá-k (ők többen)

FINALLY let's board the so called -IK verbs, where the verb ending in the 3rd person singular ends in an -IK affix.

Eg. alsz-ik, fáz-ik, gondolkoz-ik, esz-ik etc.

Our linguists, lost in germanism, made it institutional and promulgated by the media, that the -IK verbs 1st person singular ending MUST BE an -M and not a -K. They cannot justify this by other means than forcefeeding it through the media which then led to it becoming the fashion language of Budapest's multicultural ELITE.

In my understanding there are only a few of these -IK verbs, which alone is already an indication that the -IK verb base or stem is prohibitive with the -i- (ő) alone and without embedding it in the CONTINUUM concept of the -K. For the same reason traditional Hungarians persist with the application of -K for the 1st person singular of the verb as well.

Eg.

TRADITIONAL: NO OBJECT or UNDEFINED OBJECT VERB CONJUGATION

esz-e-k eszek EGY jó meleg levest

esz-e-l

esz-i-k

esz ün-k

esz-te-k

esz-ne-k

TRADITIONAL: DEFINED OBJECT VERB CONJUGATION

esz-e-m eszem A jó meleg levest

esz-e-d

esz-i

esszük

eszitek

eszik

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PLURALITY in Hungarian

REGARDLESS whether the verb is the traditionally called -IK ending verb in the 3rd person singular or simply it is a verb which is not paired to a DEFINITE OBJECT, in many but mostly in Eastern Hu dialects, will have -K instead of the cosmopolitan German influenced Budapest and western regions' preferred -M ending in the 1st person singular. EG.

1. an object-less undefined object verb :

Question: Mit csinálsz Pistike?

Undefined type Answer:

OlvasoK, eszeK és zenét hallgatoK.

or by making use of the INDEFINITE ARTICLE:

Olvaso-K EGY újságot, esze-k EGY jó vacsorát és hallgato-K EGY nyugtató zenét

HOWEVER by contrast

A DEFINED object ANSWER would be as follows:

Defined answer: Olvaso-M az újságot, esze-M a vacsorámat és hallgato-M a nyugtató zenét

(NOTE the presence of the definite article A or AZ)

2. The fashionable Budapest media managed to convince the distant traditional language users that the use of -M in the case of -IK ending verbs in the 3rd person singular, would sound more CIVILIZED to the German minority's logic than the Hu traditional -K in the 1st person singular.

EG. (ő) alsz-**IK**

Traditional Hu: (én) alszo-**K**

German and finno-ugric media fashion : (én) alszo-**M**

By thinking and professing that the -M is closer to ÉN than the -K, it would make better sense to use -M.

WELL, WELL the Hu logic of the traditional Hu users happens to be different. Their FOCUS is not the PRONOUN ÉN since the Hu verb will only have a pronoun before it if the user wants to emphatically highlight the SUBJECT person.

Eg.

Statement:

Olvasok.

Question:

Ki... olvas?

Answer:

ÉN OLVASOK.

Question:

Answer:

De ki az, aki olvas?

Hát nem megmondtam, hogyÉN... OLVASOK.

NOTE: The Hu verb in its conjugated form carries the SUBJECT person's identity in the verb ENDING and thus doesn't need to reiterate it before the verb as it is TRADITION in Indo-

Germanic languages with the exception of the slightly more logical celtic/gaelic influenced English language.

So the Hungarian MIND concentrates on the nature of the OBJECT in the sentence instead of the SUBJECT or the SUBJECT PRONOUN.

Is the OBJECT DEFINED/KNOWN to the interlocutors or UNDEFINED/NOT KNOWN????

This is the criterion which guides the traditional HUNGARIAN users even today.

NAMELY:

1. if the object is UNDEFINED, I am going to use -K ending in 1st person singular. Eg. olvas-o-K or olvas-o-K egy könyvet.

2. if the object is DEFINED in any way, I am going to use -M verb ending in 1st person singular. Eg. olvas-o-M A könyvet or olvas-o-M AZ újságot.

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Let's turn to the NOUN PLURALITY in Hungarian. The Hu Noun -K so called plurality marker curiously coincides with the semantic aspects of the Hu, so called transitive versus intransitive verbs' correlations.

Please find more thoughts on my next Post in this subject: NOUN PLURALITY in Hungarian
-K on the Hu VERB

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