XIII.—ON THE VERBAL AND NOMINAL AFFIXES IN
THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE. I. BY FRANCIS
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§ 1.

The theory of derivation has until now never been fairly developed in the Hungarian language. The Hungarian Academicians have tried to grapple with this question in their "System of the Hungarian Language", but instead of elucidating the nature and power of the affixes, they have increased the difficulties which beset this question. Their failure was inevitable, since, unacquainted with the native system of the Sanskrit Grammar as developed by the three great sages Pānini, Katyāyana and Patanjali, whom the gratitude of their country-men has justly elevated to the rank of Saints, and proceeding from the theory, true in the abstract, that every root must be monosyllabic, my late colleagues called everything which remained beyond the first syllable of any Hungarian noun or verb, an affix,—jumbling together Krits and Taddhitas, paying no attention to denominatives, and getting in this way a multitude of unwieldy affixes, the nature and power of which could not be explained. In order to bring some order into this confusion I have tried to arrange the affixes, and to treat the subject of Hungarian derivation, according to the principles established by the Hindoo patron saints of philology, which form the only safe foundation of that science, whilst the disregard of them degrades philology from a science to a mere "*jeu d'esprit*".

§ 2.

Before entering into the subject I must however, at the risk of becoming tedious and of repeating what every Philologist knows, give some definitions and recapitulate some axioms, in order to indicate the point of view from which I surveyed the Hungarian Affixes:

In speaking of roots, I understand always by this term

'that portion of any word which defies further analysis', that is to say: those elements which cannot be explained by composition, flexion or derivation.

Omitting at this time the roots of the particles, we may further say that a root is neither a verb, nor a noun, but that it contains the elements both of verbs and of nouns.

The root becomes a 'base' or 'crude form' either of a verb or of a noun, by the addition of an affix. These affixes which are added to roots are the *Krits*.

No root can accept more than one nominal Krit affix, but the base may, by assuming a new verbal affix, become a denominative, and as such a new root.

The base of the noun always stands in the relation of some case—with the exception of the genitive—to the root.

The base becomes a word fit to take its place in the sentence by the addition of a further—Taddhita—affix. All the flexional and conjugational endings belong to this class; and, besides them, all those affixes which characterize the different relations in which nouns stand to nouns, for instance as regards descent and origin, possession, gender, shape, abstraction, &c.

The flexional endings are, however, sometimes attached immediately to the radicals. The Sanskrit grammarians in order to maintain the threefold articulation of every word, suppose that in this case a krit affix (technically Quip and Quin) was originally added to the root, but afterwards fell out, or was absorbed by the taddhita.

As regards the formation of verbs, any root in Sanskrit may, if the meaning permits it, become a secondary radical, by the assumption of certain affixes; that is to say, it may add to the original meaning of the root the ideas of sufference (passive), causation, desire, and intensity. These secondary radicals being just as prolific as the original roots, they may not only originate nouns, but they may even assume new verbal affixes, the causative or intensive may form a new passive, and so on. Accordingly a root may accept more than one verbal affix.

§ 3.

Applying these principles to Hungarian, we shall find that though many roots have been lost or obscured in the course of the centuries during which the Hungarian had no literature, still a sufficient number have remained unimpaired to show that originally they were neither nouns nor verbs, but the source of both; for instance:

Root.	Affix.	Base or word.
<i>sutt-</i>	<i>og</i>	<i>suttog</i> , he whispers
	<i>om</i>	<i>suttom</i> , secret
<i>szer-</i>	<i>et</i>	<i>szeret</i> , he loves
	<i>elm</i>	<i>szerelm</i> , love
<i>nyug-</i>	<i>sz</i>	<i>nyugsz(ik)</i> , he rests
	<i>alm</i>	<i>nyugalm</i> , rest
<i>viss-</i>	<i>sz</i>	<i>viss(en)</i> , he bears
	<i>tel</i>	<i>vittel</i> , carriage
<i>or-</i>	<i>os</i>	<i>oros</i> , he steals
	<i>v</i>	<i>orv</i> , the thief
<i>szár-</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>szárit</i> , he dries
	<i>as</i>	<i>száraz</i> , dry
<i>em-</i>	<i>lél</i>	<i>emlél</i> , he suckles
	<i>lő</i>	<i>emlő</i> , the teat
	<i>ber</i>	<i>ember</i> , man
<i>szik-</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>szikhad</i> , he becomes dry
	<i>ár</i>	<i>szikár</i> , thin (mager)
<i>pos-</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>poskad</i> , it rots
	<i>vány</i>	<i>posvány</i> , the swamp
<i>tap-</i>	<i>ad</i>	<i>tapad</i> , it sticks
	<i>ass</i>	<i>tapasz</i> , cement
<i>mer-</i>	<i>ed</i>	<i>mered</i> , he becomes rigid, rigescit
	<i>ő</i>	<i>merő</i> , rigid
<i>ron-</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>ront</i> , he destroys
	<i>gy</i>	<i>rongy</i> , the rag
<i>szor-</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>szorit</i> , he presses
	<i>os</i>	<i>szoros</i> , narrow
<i>bor-</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>borít</i> , he covers
	<i>u</i>	<i>boru</i> , darkness
<i>kurt-</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>kurtit</i> , he shortens
	<i>a</i>	<i>kurta</i> , short
<i>csele-</i>	<i>kst</i>	<i>cseleksz(ik)</i> , he works
	<i>éd</i>	<i>cseled</i> , the servant
<i>al-</i>	<i>sz</i>	<i>alss(ik)</i> , he sleeps
	<i>m</i>	<i>álom</i> , sleep

Root.	Affix.	Base or word.
e-	sz	esz(ik), he eats
	tel	étel, food.

The following instances may suffice for the *Quip* formation:

fagy, it freezes, and the frost
zavar, he stirs up, and the confusion
gyámol, he supports, and the support
fog, he catches, and the tooth
szeg, he cuts, and the nail
tér, he has room, and a plain, an extension
zár, he shuts, and the lock
ok(ik), he learns, and the cause
lak(ik), he inhabits, and the dwelling
nyom, he presses, and the footprint.

§ 4.

The Hungarian language is by far richer in verbal affixes than any of the Arian languages. The Sanskrit for instance forms its active verbs from the root in three ways, which branch off altogether into ten conjugations, and it knows only of four secondary radicals, all the other modifications of the meaning of the root being obtained by prepositional prefixes.—In the Hungarian we find likewise four secondary roots: a *Factive* formed by the affix *t* or its expansion *tat*, *tet*, and a *Passive*, by conjugating the factitive in the reflective form. The idea of possibility may be added to any verb, by the affix *hat*, and the idea of futurity by the affix *nd*; for, unlike to the Arian languages, the future is in Hungarian not simply a tense, but a complete secondary radical which may be conjugated through all the tenses.

Besides the ideas contained in these four secondary radicals the Hungarian adds some more to the original meaning of the root, and expresses these modifications by affixes; still these new formations are not to be taken for secondary radicals, since they cannot be formed from every root, even where the meaning might allow it. Such modifications are: the *passive-reflective*, the *causative*, the *inchoative*, the *frequentative*, the *diminutive*, the *frequentative-diminutive*; the ideas of continuity, and of suddenness of action, may likewise be imparted to the root. The *denominatives* more-

over are formed in the most varied ways, by manifold affixes. All these formations have until now been utterly neglected by the Hungarian Philologists.

§ 5.

The first and the most important of the Hungarian verbal affixes is the letter *t*, the natural contraction of the root *te* which means 'to do' (*tesz*, he does, *tehet*, he can do, *tetet*, he has it done by somebody). This affix imparts the idea of *action* to many roots, and the corresponding letter *l*, the abbreviation of the root *le*, I become, fio, ich werde, (*lesz*, *lehet*) gives the idea of *sufferance*, and is the oldest and most original form of the *passive-reflective*, for instance:

Root.	active.	passive reflective.
<i>fű-</i>	<i>fűt</i> , he warms	<i>fűl</i> , he becomes warm
<i>hű-</i>	<i>hűt</i> , he cools	<i>hűl</i> , he becomes cool
<i>nyí-</i>	<i>nyit</i> , he opens	<i>nyíl(ik)</i> , it opens
<i>bom-</i>	<i>bont</i> , he destroys	<i>bomol</i> , it goes to pieces
<i>osz-</i>	<i>oszt</i> , he divides	<i>oszl(ik)</i> , it divides itself
<i>rej-</i>	<i>rejt</i> , he hides	<i>rejl(ik)</i> , it is hidden
<i>haj-</i>	<i>hajt</i> , he bends	<i>hajl(ik)</i> , it bends
<i>hám-</i>	<i>hánt</i> , he pares	<i>hám(ik)</i> , it is pared
<i>om-</i>	<i>ont</i> , he pours	<i>oml(ik)</i> , it pours
<i>rom-</i>	<i>ront</i> , he destroys	<i>roml(ik)</i> , it goes to destruction
<i>dű-</i>	<i>dűt</i> , he throws down	<i>dül</i> , it falls down

The active affix *t* is often increased by the vowel *i*, and the passive reflective *l* by an *u* or *ű*, thus we get such formations as:

Root.	active.	passive reflective.
<i>fu-</i>	<i>fuit</i> = <i>fojt</i> , he strangles	<i>fűl</i> , he chokes
<i>gyu-</i>	<i>gyujt</i> , he lights	<i>gyúl</i> , it catches fire
<i>gyű-</i>	<i>gyűjt</i> , he assembles	<i>gyűl</i> , it assembles
<i>sér-</i>	<i>sért</i> , he hurts	<i>sérül</i> , it is hurt
<i>mer-</i>	<i>merit</i> , he draws	<i>merül</i> , it sinks
<i>szor-</i>	<i>szorít</i> , he presses	<i>szorúl</i> , he is in straits
<i>ker-</i>	<i>kerit</i> , he gets	<i>kerül</i> , it is got
<i>ám-</i>	<i>ámít</i> , he deludes	<i>ámul</i> , he is damfounded
<i>csőd-</i>	<i>csődít</i> , he gathers	<i>csődül</i> , it gathers
<i>tan-</i>	<i>tanít</i> , he teaches	<i>tanul</i> , he learns
<i>ter-</i>	<i>terit</i> , he expands	<i>terül</i> , it expands

The active power of the affix *t* is well illustrated by the

forms *sír*, he weeps, *sírat*, he bewails, and *szóll*, he speaks, and *szóllít*, he addresses somebody, the intransitive meaning having become transitive by it.

§ 6.

The affix of the passive reflective *l* interchanges often with the dental *d*, a formation which usually gives the meaning of the passive impersonal, for instance:

Root.	active.	passive impersonal.
<i>szak-</i>	<i>szakít</i> , he tears	<i>szakad</i> , it breaks
<i>has-</i>	<i>hasít</i> , he splits	<i>hasad</i> , it splits
<i>szár-</i>	<i>szárít</i> , he dries	<i>szárad</i> , it dries
<i>törp-</i>	<i>törpít</i> , he dwarfs	<i>törpéd</i> , it becomes dwarfish

Sometimes however it is only reflective, *mos*, he washes in the transitive sense, *mosd(ik)*, he washes himself. *Terjed* is an anomalous by-formation (Nebenform) of *terül*; in *lát*, he sees, *látsz(ik)*, he seems, the affix *d* has gone over into the kindred sibilant.

The termination *d* is not at all rare among the Hungarian verbs and has often a passive or reflective meaning, as: *szenved*, he suffers, *patitur*, *tapad*, it sticks, *hamvad*, it turns into cinders, *higgad*, it becomes liquid, still there are verbs formed by this affix, which have no passive meaning, f. i. *fogad*, he receives, *szalad*, he runs, *halad*, he progresses, *tagad*, he denies.

The most common form of the passive reflective, the only one noticed in Hungarian Grammars, has arisen by this affix *d* conjugated in the reflective form:

active.	passive reflective.
<i>uyomor-it</i> , he begs	<i>uyamorod(ik)</i> , he becomes a beggar
<i>szomor-it</i> , he contristates	<i>szomorodik</i> , he becomes sorrowful
<i>hábor-it</i> , he disturbs	<i>háborodik</i> , he becomes disturbed
<i>szapor-it</i> , he augments	<i>szaporodik</i> , he becomes augmented

Sometimes the connecting vowel before this affix *d* is produced, and forms *passive reflectives* whenever the active form coincides completely with the root, for instance:

active.	passive reflective.
<i>csap</i> , he strikes	<i>csapódik</i> , it is struck by itself
<i>hány</i> , he throws	<i>hányódik</i> , he is agitated
<i>hús</i> , he drags	<i>húsódik</i> , it drags (f. i. a lawsuit in Chancery)

<i>active.</i>	<i>passive reflective.</i>
<i>emészt</i> , he consumes	<i>emésztődik</i> , he consumes himself (by cares)
<i>rág</i> , he masticates	<i>rágódik</i> , it is masticated
<i>agg</i> , he hangs (intransitive)	<i>aggódik</i> , he has cares (he hangs on the future with hopes and fears)
<i>gyötör</i> , he gives trouble	<i>gyötörődik</i> , he troubles himself
<i>tol</i> , he pushes	<i>tolódik</i> , it is pushed, truditur.

§ 7.

Causatives are formed by adding the affix *t* to the verbal base; when added to a final *d* whether passive or not, this *d* goes over into the dental sibilant, and since the verbs in *d*, with a most inconsiderable exception, are capable of assuming the causative affix, its most common form is *szt*, for instance:

<i>ssarad</i> , it dries	<i>ssaraszt</i> , he makes dry
<i>ragad</i> , it sticks	<i>ragaszt</i> , he makes it stick
<i>marad</i> , he remains	<i>maraszt</i> , he detains
<i>riad</i> , he becomes frightened	<i>riaszt</i> , he frightens
<i>ered</i> , he goes	<i>ereszt</i> , he dismisses
<i>akad</i> , it stops	<i>akaszt</i> , he stops
<i>támad</i> , he rises	<i>támaszt</i> , he makes rise
<i>fürd(ik)</i> , he bathes	<i>fűreszt</i> , he makes one bathe
<i>olvad</i> , it melts	<i>olvaszt</i> , he makes it melt
<i>rohad</i> , it rots	<i>rohaszt</i> , he makes it rot
<i>fárad</i> , he becomes tired	<i>fáraszt</i> , he tires out
<i>apad</i> , it decreases	<i>apaszt</i> , he makes it decrease
<i>szalad</i> , he runs	<i>szalaszt</i> , he puts to flight
<i>széled</i> , it is dispersed	<i>széleszt</i> , he disperses
<i>dagad</i> , he swells	<i>dagaszt</i> , he makes it swell.

We find a further developement of this affix in the rare causative forms *sztal*, *sztel*, which have settled down in a certain signification:

<i>tapad</i> , it sticks, <i>tapaszt</i> , he makes it stick, <i>tapasztal</i> , he experiences.	
<i>marad</i> , he remains, <i>maraszt</i> , he makes one remain, <i>marasztal</i> , he keeps one at a party.	
<i>vigad</i> , he is merry,	<i>vigasztal</i> , he comforts.
<i>enged</i> , he yields,	<i>engesztel</i> , he conciliates.
<i>hírhed(ik)</i> , he becomes famous, <i>híresztel</i> , he praises.	

The frequency of the verbs with a final *d*, which become causatives, may account for the fact that by a false analogy

some few verbs form a causative in *szt*, though they have no final *d*. Their number is limited:

<i>bigyeg</i> , he hangs (intransitive)	<i>bigyesszt</i> , he hangs (transitive)
<i>fűl</i> , it warms (intransitive)	<i>fűleszt</i> , he makes warm
<i>hull</i> , it falls	<i>hullaszt</i> , he makes fall
<i>műl(ik)</i> , it pattles	<i>műlaszt</i> , he fails to do
<i>nő</i> , he grows	<i>nőveszt</i> , he produces
<i>agg</i> , it hangs	<i>aggaszt</i> which becomes likewise <i>akaszt</i> , he hangs (transitive)
<i>terem</i> , it grows	<i>termeszti</i> , he produces
<i>fejl(ik)</i> , it is developed	<i>fejleszt</i> , he develops
<i>ugr(ik)</i> , he jumps	<i>ugraszt</i> , he makes one jump
<i>forr</i> , it boils	<i>forraszt</i> , he makes it boil.

The great plurality of verbs however forms the causative by the affix *t*, thus:

<i>bán</i> , he cares	<i>bánt</i> , he hurts
<i>kelt</i> , he rises	<i>keltet</i> , he raises
<i>terem</i> , it grows	<i>teremt</i> , he creates
<i>sürög</i> , he is busy	<i>sürgeti</i> , he stirs up
<i>ég</i> , he burns (intransitive)	<i>éget</i> , he burns (transitive)
<i>forog</i> , he turns (intransitive)	<i>forгат</i> , he turns (transitive)
<i>áll</i> , he stands	<i>állit</i> , he puts up
<i>retten</i> , he is frightened	<i>rettentet</i> , he frightens
<i>durrant</i> , it explodes	<i>durrantat</i> , he makes an explosion
<i>mul(ik)</i> , it passes	<i>mulat</i> , he amuses himself, he makes that time should pass
<i>oszl(ik)</i> , it divides (impersonal)	<i>osztat</i> , he causes a division, he dissolves.

Sometimes the causative *t* expands into *tat*, *tet*:

<i>biz(ik)</i> , he trusts	<i>biztat</i> , he encourages
<i>foly(ik)</i> , he flows	<i>folytat</i> , he continues
<i>áz(ik)</i> , it becomes wet	<i>áztat</i> , he makes wet
<i>szűn(ik)</i> , it ceases	<i>szüntet</i> , he discontinues
<i>alsz(ik)</i> , he sleeps	<i>altat</i> , he puts to sleep.

There are, besides the affix *t*, some other causative affixes, but their use is restricted. We find the *l* in the following verbs:

<i>forr</i> , it boils	<i>forralt</i> , he makes boil
<i>ízl(ik)</i> , it tastes	<i>ízlel</i> , he tastes
<i>asz(ik)</i> , it becomes dry	<i>aszal</i> , he dries.

In the following instances this *l* expands into *lal*, *lel*:

<i>híz(ik)</i> , he fattens (intransitive)	<i>hízlal</i> , he fattens (transitive)
<i>kop(ik)</i> , it wears	<i>koplat</i> , he starves
<i>fagy</i> , it freezes	<i>fagylal</i> , he causes to freeze
<i>kés(ik)</i> , he is late	<i>késlel</i> , he delays

ér(ik), it ripens
fáz(ik), he is cold

érel, he causes to ripen
fáslal, he causes cold.

The affixes *sit* and *z* occur only in two causative formations: *ért*, he understands, *értésít*, he gives notice, and *fő*, it boils, *főz*, he cooks. Two abnormal formations are akin to the Vriddhi increase, *es(ik)*, he falls, forms a causative *ejt*, he causes to fall, and *olt*, he extinguishes, is the causative of *alsz(ik)*, he sleeps, and, applied to fire, it goes out. Two others show the "Ablaut", viz. *kel*, he rises, *költ*, he hatches, and *tel(ik)*, it fills, *tölt*, he pours.

§ 8.

If we arrange the Hungarian verbs according to their finals, in the Sanskrit way, we cannot but be struck by the large number of those ending in *g*. With all of them the idea of continuity is attached to the meaning of the root. We may divide them into two classes, the first comprising those verbs among them, which are mono- or dissyllabic, the second consisting of the trisyllabic ones.

All those belonging to the first class express either a sound or a motion, originally they were all monosyllabic, the second syllable owing its origin to the connecting vowel as might be seen by the following instances, where both forms are still preserved:

<i>zug</i>	<i>zuhog</i>	<i>mozg</i>	<i>mozog</i>
<i>perg</i>	<i>pereg</i>	<i>bolyg</i>	<i>bolyog</i>
<i>zeng</i>	<i>zeneg</i>	<i>dörg</i>	<i>dörög</i>
<i>peng</i>	<i>peneg</i>	<i>forg</i>	<i>forog</i>
<i>sajg</i>	<i>sajog</i>	<i>görg</i>	<i>görög</i>

Some of these dissyllabic verbs expand into three syllables by the insertion of *r* which imparts the idea of intensity to the original meaning, either in a frequentative or in a diminutive sense:

<i>bugyog</i>	<i>bugyorog</i>	<i>csicszeg</i>	<i>csicszereg</i>
<i>csinczog</i>	<i>csinczorog</i>	<i>gugyg</i>	<i>gugyorog</i>
<i>döbög</i>	<i>döbörög</i>	<i>kótog</i>	<i>kótorog</i>
<i>dödög</i>	<i>dödörög</i>	<i>nyekeg</i>	<i>nyekereg</i>
<i>fityeg</i>	<i>fityereg</i>	<i>nyikog</i>	<i>nyikorong</i>
<i>bigyeg</i>	<i>bigyereg</i>	<i>siszeg</i>	<i>siszereg</i>
<i>biszeg</i>	<i>biszereg</i>	<i>vicsog</i>	<i>vicsorong</i>

Many of the dissyllabic and monosyllabic verbs in *g* get a corresponding form by the affix *dúl* which imparts an inchoative meaning, and many of these inchoatives have again a corresponding causative in *dít*, f. i.:

<i>Verbs expressing sound or motion.</i>	<i>inchoative.</i>	<i>causative.</i>
<i>csorog</i> , it flows	<i>csordúl</i>	<i>csordít</i>
<i>dörög</i> , it thunders	<i>dördúl</i>	<i>dördít</i>
<i>sajog</i> , he is noisy	<i>sajdúl</i>	<i>sajdít</i>
<i>jajog</i> , he wails	<i>jajdúl</i>	<i>jajdít</i>
<i>pesseg</i> , it ferments	<i>pezdúl</i>	<i>pezdít</i>
<i>morog</i> , he grumbles	<i>mordúl</i>	<i>mordít</i>
<i>forog</i> , he turns	<i>fordúl</i>	<i>fordít</i>
<i>inog</i> , he vacillates	<i>indúl</i>	<i>indít</i>
<i>görög</i> , it rolls	<i>gördúl</i>	<i>gördít</i>
<i>leng</i> , he floats	<i>lendúl</i>	<i>lendít</i>
<i>lóg</i> , it swings	<i>lódúl</i>	<i>lódít</i>
<i>mozog</i> , he moves	<i>mosdúl</i>	<i>mosdít</i>
<i>cseng</i> , it sounds	<i>csendúl</i>	<i>csendít</i>
<i>kong</i> , (the bell) tolls	<i>kondúl</i>	<i>kondít.</i>

Sometimes the inchoative affix *dúl* answers to verbs which by the increase of the root end in *ng*, this new complex affix implies continuity and intensity, frequentative or diminutive, f. i.:

		<i>inchoative.</i>
<i>fáj</i> , it aches	<i>fájong</i>	<i>fájdúl</i>
<i>tol</i> , he pushes	<i>tolong</i> , he pushes often	<i>tóldúl</i> or <i>tódúl</i>
<i>áll</i> , he stands	<i>állong</i> , he stands about	<i>álldúl.</i>

The inchoative affix *dúl* is evidently a complex affix, formed by the elements *d* and *l*, joined by the connecting vowel; both these simpler affixes form inchoatives by themselves in the following few verbs, the *d* being added to verbs of a passive meaning, the *l* to active ones:

<i>gyúl</i> , it is set on fire	<i>gyulad</i> , it begins to burn
<i>fúl</i> , he chokes	<i>fulad</i> , he begins to choke
<i>pir-úl</i> , he blushes	<i>pirhad</i> , it begins to dawn
<i>fú</i> , he blows	<i>fuval</i> , it begins to blow
<i>lő</i> , he shoots	<i>lövel</i> , (the rays) begin to shoot
<i>szól</i> , he speaks	<i>szólat</i> , he begins to speak
<i>szök(ik)</i> , he runs	<i>szökell(ik)</i> , he begins to run.

The mono- and dis-syllabic verbs in *g* have still another corresponding form, which implies suddenness, and the idea

that the action is performed only once. These forms arise through the affix *an*; however since the final of the root is mostly doubled before it, we may safely state that its original form is *van*, that is to say, the substantive verb 'to be'. Some of these new formations have a causative by the addition of the affix *t*. For instance:

<i>mozog</i> , he moves	<i>mozsan</i> , he makes one sudden move
<i>köhög</i> , he coughs	<i>köhen</i> , he coughs once
<i>kocsog</i> , he knocks	<i>kocscsan</i> , it knocks once
<i>lobog</i> , it floats	<i>lobban</i> , it flares up
<i>prüssög</i> , he sneezes	<i>prüsssen</i> , he sneezes once
<i>szepeg</i> , he trembles	<i>szeppen</i> , he is suddenly frightened.

We find exceptionally an increase of this affix *van*, by the affix *t*, without any alteration of the sense, it is in fact a by-form of the former. Thus we meet with:

<i>illan</i> and <i>illant</i> , he escapes suddenly
<i>fecscsen</i> and <i>fecscsent</i> , he spills suddenly
<i>toppan</i> and <i>toppant</i> , he stamps with the foot
<i>tüsssen</i> and <i>tüsssent</i> , he sneezes
<i>kukkan</i> and <i>kukkant</i> , he stirs.

In a few cases the affix *van* is added to roots which form no corresponding verb of continuity in *g*, but even these are mostly verbs of movement or of sound:

<i>csap</i> , he strikes	<i>csappan</i>
<i>reked</i> , he is hoarse	<i>rekken</i>
<i>repül</i> , he flies	<i>reppen</i>
<i>rikólt</i> , he whines	<i>rikkan</i>
<i>csuszik</i> , he glides	<i>csusszan</i>
<i>fogad</i> , he receives	<i>fogan</i> , she conceives:

As regards the trisyllabic verbs in *g* it is peculiar that their second syllable, preceding the affix *g*, ends invariably in the semivowels, *r*, *l*, *ly*, or *j*. They express continuity, and since continuity implies a certain amount of intensity, we cannot be astonished at finding that, with most of them, the affix *g* may be interchanged with the frequentative affix *ked*. For instance:

<i>incseleg</i> , he banters often	= <i>incselkedik</i>
<i>fondorog</i> , he intrigues	= <i>fondorkodik</i>
<i>hiseleg</i> , he flatters	= <i>hiselkedik</i>
<i>szomorog</i> , he wails	= <i>ssomorkodik</i>
<i>tisztelig</i> , he salutes	= <i>tisztelkedik</i>

búsolyog, he is sorrowful = *busálkodik*
nyavalyog, he is often unwell = *nyavalkodik*.

With some of these verbs the affix *g* interchanges with the passive reflective affix *d*, but in this case the idea of continuity is lost. For instance:

<i>kesereg</i> , he wails	<i>keseredik</i> , he becomes desperate
<i>káborog</i> , he is agitated	<i>káborodik</i> , he becomes agitated
<i>közeleg</i> , he approaches continually	<i>közeledik</i> , he comes nearer
<i>tántorog</i> , he totters	<i>tántorodik</i> , he becomes shaky
<i>szendereg</i> , he sleeps	<i>szenderedik</i> , he falls to sleep.

§ 9.

Frequentatives and Diminutives are formed by many affixes in Hungarian; we have mentioned already the complex affix *ng* which implies continuity as well as intensity, and adduce therefore here only a few more instances:

<i>busúl</i> , he cares	<i>búsong</i> , he has cares continually
<i>szorúl</i> , he is in straights	<i>szorong</i> , he is always in straights
<i>borúl</i> , it begins to darken	<i>borong</i> , he broods, and the sky becomes strongly clouded
<i>őrül</i> , he becomes mad	<i>őrjög</i> , he raves
<i>dühödik</i> , he becomes furious	<i>dühög</i> , he rages.

Otherwise the insertion of the nasal forms diminutives:

diminutive.

<i>emelít</i> , he tries to raise	<i>emelint</i> , he tries a little to raise
<i>csavarít</i> , he screws	<i>csavarint</i> , he screws a little
<i>hasít</i> , he splits	<i>hasint</i> , he splits a little
<i>melegít</i> , he warms	<i>melegenget</i> , he warms a little
<i>borogat</i> , he covers assiduously	<i>borongat</i> , he covers a little
<i>ugrik</i> , he jumps	<i>ugrandosik</i> , he hops
<i>játsszik</i> , he plays	<i>játsszondik</i> , he plays a little.

The affix *z* forms frequentatives:

<i>önt</i> , he pours	<i>öntöz</i> , he waters (plants)
<i>von</i> , he drags	<i>vonz</i> , he attracts
<i>fárad</i> , he takes pains	<i>fáradoz</i> , he takes pains constantly
<i>köt</i> , he binds	<i>kötöz</i> , he binds strongly
<i>vigad</i> , he enjoys	<i>vigados</i> , he likes to enjoy
<i>dagad</i> , it swells	<i>dagados</i> , it swells much
<i>áld</i> , he blesses	<i>áldozik</i> , he sacrifices
<i>álmodik</i> , he dreams	<i>álmodozik</i> , he is dreamy.

This affix expands often into *doz*, *dez*:

<i>fejlík</i> , it expands	<i>fejledez</i> , it expands continually
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<i>szeg</i> , he sounds	<i>szegeded</i> , he is sounding
<i>ing</i> , he wavers	<i>ingadosik</i> , he wavers much
<i>romlik</i> , it deteriorates	<i>romladosik</i> , it deteriorates continually
<i>tör</i> , he breaks	<i>töredesik</i> , it breaks into many pieces.

The affix *gat* forms frequentative diminutives, and is added both to roots and to verbs formed by other affixes.

Added to roots.

<i>ver</i> , he beats, verberat	<i>vereget</i> , he pats
<i>hal-aszt</i> , he delays	<i>halogat</i> , he often delays
<i>tám-aszt</i> , he supports	<i>támogat</i> , he often supports
<i>vál-aszt</i> , he chooses	<i>válogat</i> , he is particular
<i>essik</i> , he eats	<i>eveget</i> , he often eats a little
<i>mond</i> , he says	<i>mondogat</i> , he often says.

Added to verbs formed by some other affix.

<i>számlál</i> , he counts	<i>számlálgat</i> , he often counts
<i>enyvez</i> , he glues	<i>enyvezget</i> , he often glues a little
<i>foglal</i> , he occupies	<i>foglalgat</i> , he occupies little by little
<i>fordít</i> , he translates	<i>fordítgat</i> , he is translating by and by
<i>verdes</i> , he often beats	<i>verdesget</i> , he often beats a little
<i>csipdes</i> , he often pinches	<i>csipdesget</i> , he often pinches a little
<i>szakaszt</i> , he plucks	<i>szakaszgat</i> , he often plucks
<i>legyint</i> , he fans	<i>legyintget</i> , he often fans a little.

In the last two instances the frequentative affix absorbs the active affix *t*.

Dos is likewise a frequentative diminutive affix, f. i.:

<i>lök</i> , he pushes	<i>lökődös</i> , he pushes often
<i>mar</i> , he bites	<i>mardos</i> , he bites often
<i>sug</i> , he whispers	<i>sugdös</i> , he whispers often
<i>csip</i> , he pinches	<i>csipdös</i> , he pinches often
<i>repül</i> , he flies	<i>repdös</i> , he flies about.

The verbs formed by this affix usually assume, besides it, the affix *gat*.

§ 10.

The following are frequentative affixes of rare occurrence restricted to one or two verbs:

<i>ál</i> : <i>ugrik</i> , he jumps, <i>ugrdl</i> , he jumps about.
<i>bál</i> : <i>nyir</i> , he cuts, <i>nyirbál</i> , he curtails.
<i>csol</i> : <i>ront</i> , he destroys, <i>roncsol</i> , he destroys utterly.
<i>bol</i> : <i>rombol</i> , he destroys at random.
<i>citol</i> : <i>bont</i> , he dissents, <i>bencsol</i> , he analyzes.
<i>ton</i> , he drags, <i>roncsol</i> , he drags about.

os, es, kos, káros: fut, he runs, *futos, futkos, futkáros*, he runs about;
repül, he flies, *repes*, he flies a little.

dál: rág, he masticates, *rágdál*, he nibbles.

ds, dsz, réss: kotor, kolorás; kapar, kapardsz; vakar, vakarász;
hadar, hadarász; füttyül, füttyörész; csip, csiperész; süt, sütkörész.

Diminutive are likewise the following affixes:

kál, icsál, iczél, ácsol, dícsál, dácsol, and *cskál* which contain the elements of the words *kicsi* and *csékély*, small, in various combinations and modifications.

The affix *gál* is likewise diminutive, so is *dal*, they are sometimes combined in the complex form *dogál, dögél* which becomes an apparently new affix *dokol, dekel, dékel*, f. i.:

ront, rongál, he damages.

hasít, hasgál, he splits often a little.

keres, keresgél, he seeks about.

ád, adogál, he often gives.

kér, kéregél, he often requests.

neves, nevesgél, he often names.

jár, járdal, he goes about.

lép, lépdél, he steps along.

szel, szeldel, he often cuts a slice.

szur, szurdal, he often pricks.

tör, tördel, he breaks into many pieces.

vág, vágdal, he cuts often.

jő, jődögél, he often comes.

nő, nődögél, he grows constantly.

essik, eddegél, he often eats.

issik, iddogál, he often drinks.

él, eldegél, he vegetates.

bir, he has, *birdogál*, he often has, *birtokol*, he possesses.

ér, he touches, *érdegel* and *érdekel*, he often touches, it interests.

öl, he kills, *öldököl*, he kills all around.

ful, he chokes, *fuldokol*, he is drowning.

hal, he dies, *haldokol*, he is dying.

nyel, he swallows, *nyeldekel*, he is swallowing.

§ 11.

Passive reflectives, impersonals, and reflectives, implying continuity are formed by the affixes *ód(ik)*, *ódz(ik)*, *óz(ik)*, by the first however only when added to verbs which have already assumed some other verbal affix; (we have treated of this affix when added to roots in the 6th §).

hánykálódik } he throws himself about
hánykolódik }
fészkelődik, he is restless
gunyolódik, he is continually railing
furkálódik, he endeavours to throng in
nyargalódszik, he is riding about
vakaródszik, he is scratching himself
akaródszik, he has the intention
fogódszik, he clings
harapódszik, (the fire) spreads
nyújtódszik, he stretches himself
hintálódszik, he is swinging
mentelődik, he excuses himself.

The expanded form of these affixes is *lód(ik)*, *lódz(ik)*:

<i>kinosz</i> , he torments	<i>kinlódik</i> , he is excruciated
<i>forog</i> , he turns about	<i>forgolódik</i> , he turns round continually
<i>súg</i> , he hums	<i>súgolódik</i> , he is murmuring
<i>tép</i> , he tears	<i>tépelődik</i> , he is in mental anxiety.

These affixes are often added to nouns and form denominatives, f. i.:

<i>baj</i> , mischief	<i>bajlódik</i> , he struggles
<i>méreg</i> , prison, wrath	<i>mérgelődik</i> , he is very angry
<i>por</i> , dust	<i>porlódik</i> , it turns into dust.

The most common affixes of the frequentatives are *kod*, *ked*, *koz*, *kez*, *keaz*. We find them usually, though not exclusively, adhering to verbs formed by other affixes, they often form denominatives with the idea of continuity, but sometimes the frequentative or intensitive meaning is altogether lost. A few instances will illustrate these observations.

<i>kap</i> , he gets	<i>kaphod</i> , he tries to snatch
<i>csap</i> , he strikes	<i>csaphod</i> , he beats often
<i>emel</i> , he raises	<i>emelkedik</i> , he rises
<i>mar</i> , he bites	<i>{marakodik, } he quarrels with everybody</i> <i>{marakossik, }</i>
<i>nő</i> , he grows	<i>nővekedik</i> , he grows up
<i>öltöszik</i> , he dresses	<i>öltözködik</i> , he is dressing
<i>borotvál</i> , he shaves	<i>borotválkodik</i> , he shaves himself
<i>ért</i> , he understands	<i>értekezik</i> , he negotiates
<i>vár</i> , he waits	<i>várakozik</i> , he is waiting
<i>üt</i> , he strikes	<i>ütköszik</i> , he battles
<i>foglal</i> , he occupies	<i>foglalkoszik</i> , he occupies himself
<i>ér</i> , he reaches	<i>érkezik</i> , he arrives.

These affixes are often increased by a nasal, a sibilant, the letter *t*, and the letter *l*, for instance:

<i>sir</i> , he weeps	<i>sirankosik</i> , he wails
<i>ri</i> , he cries	<i>rimánkodik</i> , he implores
<i>sző</i> , he weaves	<i>szövetkesik</i> , he allies himself
<i>hi</i> , he calls	<i>hivathosik</i> , he quotes
<i>nyíl(ik)</i> , he opens	<i>nyilatkosik</i> , he declares
<i>kap</i> , he gets and he seizes	<i>kapasskodik</i> , he gets hold
<i>rúg</i> , he kicks	<i>rugasskodik</i> , he often kicks
<i>vi</i> , he fights	<i>viaskodik</i> , he fights strongly
<i>kérdez</i> , he asks	<i>kérdesősködik</i> , he inquires
<i>bíró</i> , a judge	<i>bíráskodik</i> , he judges
<i>bóhó</i> , a clown	<i>bóhóskodik</i> , he makes jokes
<i>kém</i> , a spy	<i>kémeskedik</i> , he spies
<i>bús</i> , sorry	<i>búsلاكodik</i> , he is full of cares
<i>gyenge</i> , weak	<i>gyengélkedik</i> , he is poorly
<i>erő</i> , strength	<i>erőlkodik</i> , he endeavours.

The affix *kod* sometimes absorbs the affix *t*, whether causative or active, for instance:

<i>bosszont</i> , he teases	<i>bosszonkodik</i> , he is angry
<i>cressz</i> , he lets	<i>cresszkedik</i> , he lets himself down
<i>ragaszt</i> , he cements	<i>ragasskodik</i> , he clings
<i>támaszt</i> , he supports	<i>támaszkodik</i> , he leans.

§ 12.

The Hungarian language is peculiarly rich in denominatives formed by nearly all the affixes we have mentioned until now. We meet among them

1) With the Quip formation, which is so common in the English; in the Hungarian it is restricted to nouns in *ász* derived from animals, and implying in the verb the idea of sport:

<i>agár</i> , the grey-hound	<i>agarász</i> , he courses, and the hunter with grey-hounds
<i>madár</i> , the bird	<i>madarász</i> , the birdcatcher, and he catches birds
<i>bogár</i> , the beetle	<i>bogarász</i> , the beetlecatcher, and he catches beetles
<i>vad</i> , the game	<i>vadász</i> , the hunter, and he is hunting
<i>angolna</i> , an eel	<i>angolnássz</i> , the eelcatcher, and he catches eels.

2) The active affixes *t*, *ít*, and the passives *ul*, *od(ik)*, and *sz(ik)* added to nouns, form active and passive reflective verbs:

<i>szép</i> , beautiful	<i>szépit</i> , he embellishes	<i>szépül</i> , he becomes handsome
<i>fekete</i> , black	<i>feketít</i> , he blackens	<i>feketül</i> , } it becomes black
		<i>feketedik</i> , }
<i>nagyobb</i> , bigger	<i>nagyobbit</i> , he increases	<i>nagyobbul</i> , } it increases
		<i>nagyobbodik</i> , }
<i>telep</i> , a plantation	<i>telepit</i> , he colonizes	<i>települ</i> , } he takes his place
		<i>telepedik</i> , } in a colony
<i>igaz</i> , right	<i>igazit</i> , he directs	<i>igazul</i> , } he is directed and
		<i>igazodik</i> , } he gets right.

The affix *t* expands occasionally into *sit*, and the affix *od(ik)* into *ódz(ik)*, *lód(ik)*, *lódz(ik)*:

<i>semmi</i> , nothing	<i>semmisit</i> , he annihilates
<i>kő</i> , a stone	<i>kövesít</i> , he petrifies
<i>lét</i> , existence	<i>létesít</i> , he calls into existence
<i>disznó</i> , a pig	<i>disznósít</i> , he defiles
<i>por</i> , dust	<i>porlódik</i> , it turns into dust
<i>himlő</i> , the pox	<i>himlőszik</i> , he gets the small pox.

3) The most usual denominative affix is the *l*, but it has lost its original passive signification; at the time when these denominatives were formed, the consciousness of the language was already obscured. The verbs formed by this affix have all an active signification, some of them have settled down into a peculiar meaning, f. i.:

<i>kés</i> , the knife	<i>késel</i> , he stabs
<i>szem</i> , the eye	<i>szemel</i> , he selects
<i>orr</i> , the nose	<i>orrol</i> , he resents
<i>öl</i> , the lap	<i>ölel</i> , he embraces
<i>ököl</i> , the fist	<i>öklel</i> , he boxes
<i>mese</i> , the fable	<i>mesél</i> , he tells a tale
<i>hegedű</i> , the fiddle	<i>hegedül</i> , he fiddles.

4) Different from this affix *l* is the affix *ll*, which implies the meaning "he deems", f. i.:

<i>nagy</i> , large	<i>nagyoll</i> , he deems it too large
<i>keves</i> , little	<i>kevesell</i> , he deems it too little
<i>nehéz</i> , heavy	<i>nehézell</i> , he deems it too heavy
<i>sok</i> , much	<i>sokall</i> , he deems it too much
<i>jó</i> , good	<i>javall</i> , he recommends
<i>rossz</i> , bad	<i>rosszall</i> , he upbraides.

If however a verb formed by the affix *ll* is fleeted in the reflective form, it becomes a passive reflective and interchanges with the affix *ed(ik)*, *od(ik)*; in this formation the original passive meaning of *l* reappears once more:

<i>éj</i> , night	<i>éjellik</i> , <i>éjeledik</i> ,	} it becomes night
<i>este</i> , evening	<i>estéllik</i> , <i>esteledik</i> ,	
<i>fekete</i> , black	<i>feketéllik</i> , <i>feketedik</i> ,	} it becomes black
<i>rongy</i> , a rag	<i>rongyollik</i> , <i>rongyosodik</i> ,	
		} he becomes ragged.

5) Many nouns form denominatives by the affix *z*, which however has nothing in common with the frequentative affix *z*,

<i>fal</i> , a wall	<i>falaz</i> , he builds
<i>puska</i> , a musket	<i>puskáz</i> , he shoots with a musket
<i>szikra</i> , a spark	<i>szikráz(ik)</i> , it sparkles
<i>bor</i> , wine	<i>boroz</i> , he drinks wine
<i>hab</i> { the wave the foam	<i>haboz</i> , he wavers <i>habz(ik)</i> , it foams
<i>őr</i> , the guard	<i>őrs</i> , he guards
<i>tű</i> , the needle, a pin	<i>tűz</i> , he fastens with a pin
<i>ide</i> , here	<i>idéz</i> , he summons
<i>gazember</i> , a rascal	<i>gazemberez</i> , he calls one a rascal
<i>angyal</i> , the angel	<i>angyaloz</i> , he calls her an angel.

6) The passive affixes *hod(ik)*, *hed(ik)*, and *hoz(ik)*, *hez(ik)*, form likewise denominatives:

<i>vén</i> , old	<i>vénhedik</i> , <i>vénheszik</i> ,	} he becomes old
<i>seb</i> , a wound	<i>sebhedik</i> , he gets wounded	
<i>hír</i> , renown	<i>hírhedik</i> , he gets renowned	
<i>hamu</i> , ashes	<i>hamuhodik</i> , it turns into ashes	
<i>kár</i> , damage	<i>kárhozik</i> , he gets damned.	

7) I have already mentioned that the frequentative affixes *kod(ik)*, *ked(ik)*, *kesz(ik)*, *koz(ik)*, and *kez(ik)*, often form denominatives; the following are instances of such formations:

<i>ipar</i> , industry	<i>iparkodik</i> , he endeavours
<i>merész</i> , daring	<i>merészkedik</i> , he is daring
<i>tolvaj</i> , a thief	<i>tolvajkodik</i> , he is a thief
<i>nehéz</i> , heavy	<i>nehézkedik</i> , it presses
<i>bolondos</i> , foolish	<i>bolondoskodik</i> , he does foolish things.

§ 13.

I have endeavoured to explain the meaning of some of the Hungarian affixes from the Hungarian language, and

derived the active, factitive and causative affix *t* from the root *te*, to do, the passive and reflective affix *l* from the root *le*, to become; the affix of possibility *hat*, from the root *hat*, to work (wirken); the affix of sudden action *van* from the substantive verb *van*, to be; and the diminutive affixes from the elements of the words *csekély* and *kicsi*; but was unable to explain any more of them from Hungarian roots. The kindred Turkish language however comes here to our aid, and affords some additional light. We find here the auxiliary active verb *it(mek)*, to do, and the corresponding auxiliary passive verb *ol(mak)*, which are identical in their elements and meaning with the Hungarian *te(szek)* and *le(szek)*, and in the same way the affix *t* forms denominatives with a transitive meaning, whilst the affix *l* forms passives, for instance:

<i>ary</i> , pure	<i>aryt(mak)</i> , to purify
<i>pek</i> , hard	<i>pekit(mek)</i> , to harden
<i>koorov</i> , dry	<i>koorotl(mak)</i> , to dry
<i>sev(mek)</i> , to love	<i>sevil(mek)</i> , to be loved
<i>at(mak)</i> , to throw	<i>atil(mak)</i> , to be thrown
<i>guenge</i> , young	<i>guengel(mek)</i> , to become young
<i>sert</i> , hard	<i>sertel(mek)</i> , to become hard.

These facts confirm my derivation of the affixes *t* and *l*, we find however in Turkish a still more important explanation for the affix of continuity *g*, which remains unexplained in Hungarian. According to the analogy of the Sanskrit this affix ought to mean motion, the idea *to go* being the most fit for expressing intensity. Now we find in Turkish the passive auxiliary verb *guel(mek)*, to come, and the forms *guit(mek)* and *guz(mek)*, to go, which supply the root *g* with the meaning of motion, lost in Hungarian, but preserved in the kindred Turkish.—

Combining all the verbal affixes of the Hungarian language, we find that their number amounts to about sixty, but they may be reduced to a much smaller number, by arranging them into groups according to the principal elements of which all the others are but modifications, or expansions.

Thus the Hungarian language modifies the original mean-

ing of the roots by synthesis, whilst the Arian languages arrive at the same result by the clumsy agglutination of a prepositional prefix to verbs; and yet it is the Hungarian, which is called agglutinative, and Austrian politicians have stated in earnest that Austria's dominion over Hungary is philosophically justified by the inferiority of the Hungarian race unable to rise to the Synthesis of the Vienna Dialect, but for ever glued to the ground by the inferior structure of its Turanian tongue.

XIV.—ON THE AFFIXES OF THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE.—II. NOMINAL AFFIXES.—BY FR. PULSZKY, Esq.

In my first Paper I tried to elucidate the nature of the verbal affixes, registering them as completely as I was able, and determining their power. The present essay on the nominal affixes is by far less complete; it does not pretend to deal thoroughly with derivation, but only to clear the way for a more extensive investigation.

Reviewing the affixes by which nouns are formed from roots, we must of course turn our attention first to the participles. Here however we find that the idea of tense is very faintly expressed, and therefore oftener lost in the Hungarian participles, than in the Arian languages.

The present active participle is regularly formed by the affix *ó, ő*, which puts the noun thus formed in the relation of an agent to the radical, representing the nominative case; for instance: *ad*, he gives, *adó*, the giver; *vesz*, he takes, and he buys, *vevő*, the taker and buyer, and in the contracted form, *vő*, the son-in-law who takes away the daughter from the house, or who buys her; *szab*, he cuts, and he measures, *szabó*, the tailor; *szánt*, he ploughs, *szántó*, the husbandman; *ír*, he writes, *író*, the writer, the author; *esik*, it falls, *eső*, the rain; *folyik*, it flows, *folyó*, the river; *ered*,