SUMMARY FOR HUNGARIAN VERBS - DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE CONJUGATION -

by László Ragoncsa

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SUMMARY
FOR
HUNGARIAN VERBS
- DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE CONJUGATION -
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Volume: 1,02 (A/4)

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This book gives you a treatment about what Hungarian verbs are. We take a look at the conjugation system, tenses, moods and verbal nouns. I tried to handle all these topics with the simplest explanations possible so that students can use them instantly. Of course, you’ll have to memorize the suffixes to be able to conjugate Hungarian verbs, but in defense of my language, it has just a few irregular verbs, the rest that behave unusually should be called rather exceptions than irregularities.

You’re not going to see big words in this writing, just what you need to master the conjugation. True enough, there could be much more added to this extensive material, but my guess would be that you want me to teach you the Hungarian conjugation and not drive you away from it for good and all. There are only a few explanations in order for the conjugation tables to dominate the pages. What you see in there is what you should learn to achieve a basic knowledge.

Good luck for you all

The author
I. Introduction to the Hungarian Verbs

I.a. What is a verb?

Verbs are words expressing action, occurrence, state of being. We can distinguish them as follows:

active verbs – mos (to wash)
passive verbs – mosatik (to be washed) > this form only exist in old writings
reflexive verbs – mosakodik (to wash himself)
causative verbs – mosat (to make sy wash sg)
potential verbs – moshat (may/can wash)

I.b. What are Hungarian verbs like?

Hungarian verbs are front (high) or back (deep)-vowel words. There are three tenses: present, past and future. The future tense is paraphrased like in English, but more often it is expressed with the present tense. Because of that it is not really considered a different tense. There is only one present, one past and one future tense. There are three moods: indicative, imperative, present/past conditional.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicative:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imperative:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditional:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Definite and Indefinite Conjugation

II.a. What is conjugation?

Conjugation is a grammatical term that refers to the 'bending' of verbs. Talking about Hungarian, which is an agglutinative language, this bending is done by attaching suffixes to the end of the verbs. The Hungarian verb suffixes indicate which number and person the verbs are in, therefore it is not necessary to use the personal pronouns unless for putting emphasis on the subject.

II.b. Why and how to use two different types of conjugation?

Hungarian verbs have an indefinite and a definite conjugation system.

Although it seems complicated at first and probably you think it needs lots of getting used to it, I can give you a fairly simple explanation. Here it is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definite conjugation</th>
<th>Indefinite conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Látom</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I see</td>
<td>the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Látok</td>
<td>egy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I see</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The definite conjugation requires the verbs to be conjugated with the definite suffixes, while the indefinite conjugation requires the verbs to be conjugated with the indefinite suffixes. And here’s the difference:

If we talk about a particular/definite thing/person, we have to conjugate the verb with the definite suffixes. If we talk about an indefinite/unknown thing/person, we have to conjugate the verb with the indefinite suffixes. And the key to how you know when to use this or that is:

THE DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES!

Take a look at the definite example: Látom a fát. You see the definite article, which means I see a definite tree. I know exactly what tree I’m talking about. That’s why the definite suffix -om in first person singular is used.

Take a look at the indefinite example: Látok egy fát. You see the indefinite article, which means I see a tree of some sort. I don’t know what tree it is. I’ve never seen it before. That’s why the indefinite suffix -ok in first person singular is used.

II.c. What other qualities can verbs possess?

Another aspect of the verbs can be whether they are transitive, intransitive or impersonal.

NOTE! Purely intransitive verbs cannot be conjugated with the definite suffixes. Such verbs express existence or motion: van (to be), megy (to go), jön (to come) and so on...

A VERB BEING TRANSITIVE DOES NOT MEAN THAT IT CAN ONLY TAKE THE SUFFIXES OF THE DEFINITE CONJUGATION AS VERBS ABLE TO BE TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE CAN TAKE THOSE SUFFIXES, TOO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Látok.</th>
<th>I can see.</th>
<th>&gt; intransitive verb with no direct object.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Látok egy házat.</td>
<td>I can see a house.</td>
<td>&gt; intransitive verb with a direct object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Látom a házat.</td>
<td>I can see the house.</td>
<td>&gt; transitive verb with a direct object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You should know the conjugation well since it is always present in the Hungarian language. You can’t avoid learning and using it.

II.d. Further criteria of choosing the right type of conjugation

We have seen that the definite and the indefinite articles are a reference point for selecting which conjugation we should apply; the definite or the indefinite one.

WHAT IF THERE IS NO DEFINITE OR INDEFINITE ARTICLE IN THE SENTENCE?
Use the indefinite conjugation in these cases:

- **If there is no article**, you have to apply the indefinite conjugation.

  Almát hámozok. – I’m peeling an apple.
  Filmet néznek. – They’re watching a film.

- **Indefinite numerals and pronouns** also cause the verb to be conjugated with the indefinite suffixes.

  Érzek valamit. – I feel something.
  Bármit mutattok is, nem érdekel. – Whatever you show me, I don’t care.

- **This rule is also visible if the noun is plural and the talk is about something unknown:**

  Fákat látok – I see trees.

  It is because the indefinite article is not used in the plural. If it is expressed with néhány (some), there is no problem either because néhány is an indefinite numeral! Néhány requires the noun to be in singular:

  Néhány fát látok. – I see some trees.

Use the definite conjugation in these cases:

- **The demonstrative pronouns** require the verb to be conjugated with the definite suffixes given the fact that those pronouns refer to something specific/definite. Here’s a comparison with indefinite examples.

  Nézem a lányt. - I’m watching the girl.
  Nézek egy lányt. - I’m watching a girl.

  *Azt a lányt nézed?* - Are you watching that girl?
  *Sok lányt nézel?* - Are you watching a lot of girls?

  A fiúkat szereti. - She loves the boys.
  Fiúkat szeret. - She loves boys.
  *Néhány fiú szeret* - She loves some boys.
  *Sehány fiút nem szeret* - She doesn’t love any boys.

- **Proper names** (John, David), also require the definite conjugation since names already refer to somebody specific.

  Átverünk valakit. - We are going to fool somebody.
  Átverünk Pétert. - We are going to fool Peter.
NOTE! The nouns in such sentences are in the accusative case because they are the direct objects of the sentence. Besides, different pieces of information in a conversation may allude to something determined or undetermined and then the answer has to agree with it.

In the following examples the stress is on the verb. It is important whether I’m watching a/the girl or I’m doing something else with her. To makes things simpler, I’ll use the Simple Present Tense in English.


As you see, the accusative pronouns in Hungarian are between brackets because the two types of conjugation already refers back to the ’girl’. In English it is a must to use the pronouns.

III. Verbal Nouns

Verbal nouns are: infinitive, present participle, past participle and future participle.

III.a. What is the infinitive form?

The infinitive is the basic form of the verb in most languages. It a point of reference for the speaker to be able to start the conjugation of the verb in any mood and tense.

In Hungarian, however, it is the third person singular form of the present tense in indicative mood and in indefinite conjugation that is considered the base of the verb. That is because this is the form with absolutely no suffix whatsoever. It is the purest form of the verb, so it is the starting point for conjugation. It is the basic dictionary form.

In spite of all that, the Hungarian verbs do have an infinitive form. The ending to form it is: -ni. English verbs can be put in the infinitive form with the to preposition:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hungarian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to wait</td>
<td>várni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sleep</td>
<td>aludni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sigh</td>
<td>sőhajtani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sit</td>
<td>ülni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Verbs ending in two consonants, in the suffix -it and some other verbs take the infinitive with a link vowel (shouldn’t be new since that’s the exact method with nouns and plurals). The link vowels are:

```
A FOR BACK-VOWEL VERBS
hall (he/she hears)  hallani (to hear)  ment (he/she saves)
mond (he/she says)  mondani (to say)  gyűjt (he/she collects)
takarít (he/she tidies up)  takarítani (to tidy up)  segít (he/she helps)

E FOR FRONT VOWEL-VERBS
menteni (to save)  gyűjteni (to collect)
gyűjt (he/she collects)  segít (he/she helps)
```

Some other verbs behave like that, too: műt > műteni (to operate on), fűt > fűteni (to heat), hűt > hűteni (to cool)
There are only a few verbs with irregular infinitives, the so-called -nni verbs. Here you have their infinitive and 3rd PS indefinite form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Infinitive</th>
<th>Hungarian Infinitive</th>
<th>Hungarian dictionary form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to be</td>
<td>lenni</td>
<td>van, lesz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to go</td>
<td>menni</td>
<td>megy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to come</td>
<td>jönni</td>
<td>jön</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to eat</td>
<td>enni</td>
<td>eszik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to drink</td>
<td>inni</td>
<td>iszik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to put, to do</td>
<td>tenni</td>
<td>tesz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take, to buy</td>
<td>venni</td>
<td>vesz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to believe</td>
<td>hinni</td>
<td>hisz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to bring</td>
<td>vinni</td>
<td>visz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III.b. **When to use the infinitive form?**

It is used when we express an action and that action is the subject or the direct object of the sentence, but we could apply a noun instead just as well. Watch the English examples as the same can be said about the -ing form and the infinitive with the ‘to’ preposition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject/Object with Noun</th>
<th>Subject/Object with Infinitive</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A futás hasznos.</td>
<td>Futni hasznos.</td>
<td>Running is useful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Szeretem az evést.</td>
<td>Szeretek enni.</td>
<td>I like to eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyűlölöm a magyarázkodást.</td>
<td>Gyűlölök magyarázkodni.</td>
<td>I hate to excuse myself.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The infinitive form of the verb is used in Hungarian when the main verb teams up with impersonal verbs or modal/auxiliary verbs. When used with impersonal verbs the infinitive can be conjugated. With modal and auxiliary verbs, it cannot be. The infinitive verb conjugated refers to someone/something specific with number and person. If we don’t conjugate the infinitive, it is a general statement referring to everyone.

Haza akarok menni. – I want to go home.
El kell mennem az orvoshoz. – I must go to the doctor.

Muszáj megnézni a ceremóniát. – It is a must that the ceremony be watched.
Muszáj megnéznetek a ceremóniát. – It is a must that you watch the ceremony.

Enned kell, ha éhes vagy. – You have to eat if you’re hungry.
Enni kell, ha éhes az ember. – It is necessary to eat if one is hungry.

Go to the chapter Conjugation Tables by Verb Types to see how to conjugate the infinitive form.
III.c. Present Participle (-Ó, -Ő)

This participle is formed with -ing in English. In Hungarian we use the suffixes -ő for back-vowel verbs and -ő for front-vowel verbs.

áll + -ő = álló > standing  
nevet + -ő = nevető > laughing  

They are used as adjectives and precede the noun they refer to.

A nevető gyerek szalad a parkban.  
The laughing child is running in the park.

A sarkon álló fiú a barátom.  
The boy standing on the corner is my friend.

A télen eső csapadékot hónak hívjuk.  
The precipitation falling in winter is called snow.

Az unatkozó közönséget nehéz felvidítani.  
It is difficult to cheer up the annoyed audience.*

* Sometimes English expresses it with past participle: annoyed.

It is also used to form nouns: eső – rain, takaró – blanket, rug

III.d. Past Participle (-T, -TT)

This participle is formed with -ed in English. In Hungarian we use the suffixes -t or -tt. The rules are the same that we apply for forming the past tense. Basically, it is the same form only that we use it as an adjective.

A megvadult ló elmenekült. - The horse gone wild ran away.

A kiszállított áru már megromlott. - The goods delivered are already deteriorated.

A tavaly bemutatott koncert nagy siker volt.  
The concert presented last year was a big success.

Az elkészített ételeket ki kell osztani. - The meals prepared must be distributed.

It is also used to form nouns and usually we make it plural:

A hallottak alapján nem megyünk Párizsba.  
Based on what we’ve heard we’re not goin to Paris.

A látottak mindenkit megviseltek. – Everyone was wore down by what they saw.
III.e. Future Participle (-ANDÓ, -ENDŐ)

This participle is formed with the construction to be ...-ed in English. In Hungarian we use the suffixes -andó for back-vowel verbs and -endő for front-vowel verbs. It expresses an obligation that has to be done at some point in the future. It is also used to form adjectives and nouns with more subtle meanings.

mulandó – evanescent, transitory; kelendó – saleable; halandó – mortal

Az áru három hónap után eldobandó.
The goods are to be thrown away after three months.

Az elolvasandó könyvek vastagok. – The books to be read are thick.

A megirandó levelet borítékba teszem. – I’ll put the letter to be written in an envelope.

A keresendő szónak nincs magyar megfelelője.
The word to be looked for has no equivalent in Hungarian.

A megteendő táv nem túl nagy. – The distance to go is not too big.

A te viselkedésed nem követendő példa. – Your behaviour is not exemplar.
> not an example to follow

The following verbs form the future participle in an irregular way:

tesz – teendó > task, work; to be done
lesz – leendő > to-be, future
jön – jövendő > coming; future, the time to come
IV. Conjugation Tables by Verb Types

As vowels are divided into front or back-vowels, verbs have to meet that grammatical requirement. Like nouns need certain link vowels due to the vowel harmony, verbs are no different elements in the Hungarian grammar.

IV.a. Conjugating the infinitive form

The infinitive form only can take the following suffixes when conjugated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Front-vowel</th>
<th>Front-vowel</th>
<th>Back-vowel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nézni</td>
<td>ülni</td>
<td>fogni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>néznem</td>
<td>ülnöm</td>
<td>fognom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nézned</td>
<td>ülnöd</td>
<td>fognod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>néznie</td>
<td>ülnie</td>
<td>fognia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>néznünk</td>
<td>ülnünk</td>
<td>fognunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>néznetek</td>
<td>ülnőtök</td>
<td>fognotok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nézniük</td>
<td>ülniük</td>
<td>fogniük</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The infinitive is always conjugated in present tense because impersonal verbs take the mood and tense.

Mennem kell. – I have to go.
Mennem kellett. – I had to go.
Mennem kell majd. – I will have to go.
Mennem kellene. – I should go.
Mennem kellett volna. – I should have gone.

IV.b. Conjugation with definite and indefinite verb endings

Red letters in bold indicate that a link vowel, a different type of suffix or assimilation marked in writing is needed.

**PRESENTE TENSE - INDICATIVE MOOD**

Present Tense – Regular Verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back-vowel Verb</td>
<td>Front-vowel Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondolni</td>
<td>mesélni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondolok</td>
<td>meséleknk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondolsz</td>
<td>mesélsz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondol</td>
<td>mesél</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondolünk</td>
<td>mesélünk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondoltok</td>
<td>meséltek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondolnak</td>
<td>mesélnek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Present Tense – Verbs ending in two consonants, in -ít and műt, fűt, hűt:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back-vowel Verb</td>
<td>Front-vowel Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tartani</td>
<td>rejteni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tartok</td>
<td>rejtek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tartaszt</td>
<td>rejtesz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tart</td>
<td>rej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tartunk</td>
<td>rejtünk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tartotok</td>
<td>rejtenek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tartanak</td>
<td>rejtenek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>műteni</td>
<td>fűteni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>műtök</td>
<td>fűtök</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>műtesz</td>
<td>fűtesz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>műt</td>
<td>fűt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>műtünk</td>
<td>fűtünk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>műtőtök</td>
<td>fűtőtök</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>műtenek</td>
<td>fűtenek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hajítani</td>
<td>segíteni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hajítottam</td>
<td>segítettem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hajítottál</td>
<td>segíttél</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hajított</td>
<td>segíttet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hajítottunk</td>
<td>segíttetünk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hajítottatok</td>
<td>segíttettek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hajítottak</td>
<td>segíttettek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Present Tense – Verbs ending in -s, -sz, -z:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back-vowel Verb</td>
<td>Front-vowel Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ásni</td>
<td>nézni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ások</td>
<td>nézek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ásol</td>
<td>nézel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ás</td>
<td>néz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ásink</td>
<td>nézünk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ástok</td>
<td>néztek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ásnak</td>
<td>néznek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Present Tense – -ik Verbs ending in -s, -sz, -z: such verbs only take -ik in present tense. There are real reflexive verbs and false reflexive verbs. Real reflexive verbs always end in -s, -sz, -z: mászik, esik, ütközik, késik...False reflexive verbs end in other consonants, so they don’t have to obey to the -ik rule. They are conjugated normally: lakik > lakok, laksz, lakik...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back-vowel Verb</td>
<td>Front-vowel Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mászní</td>
<td>esni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mászom</td>
<td>esem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mászol</td>
<td>esel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mászik</td>
<td>esik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mászunk</td>
<td>esünk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>másztok</td>
<td>estek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>másznak</td>
<td>esnek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In everyday language, we can observe an alternation. This alternation appears in verbs like mosakszik, verekszik. Such verbs can have another version: mosakodik, verekedik. Both are accepted forms, however the version ’mosakszik, verekszik’ can only be used in present tense. In any other tenses and moods the verbs with the -dkodik, -kedik suffixes are used.

Present Tense: mosakszom, mosaszol, mosaszik...
Past Tense: mosakodtam, mosakodtál, mosakodott...
Conditional Mood: mosakodnék, mosakodnál, mosakodna...
Imperative Mood: mosakodjak, mosakodj/mosakodjál, mosakodjon...

Present Tense – Verbs containing long í or short i: such verbs are back-vowel words except hisz and visz.

hív, szív, irt, tilt and so on...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hívni</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>hívok</td>
<td>tiltok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hívsz</td>
<td>tiltasz</td>
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<td>hív</td>
<td>tilt</td>
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### Present Tense – Irregular Verbs – VAN, LESZ, JÖN, MEGY:

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### Present Tense – V-Verbs – NŐ, SZŐ, LŐ, RÍ, RÓ:

The verbs nő can only be conjugated with the definite suffixes if it has a verbal prefix attached like kinő. The definite conjugation is not possible with rí, older word for ‘to cry’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
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<tr>
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### Present Tense – Irregular Verbs – ESZIK, ISZIK:

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Present Tense – Irregular Verbs – ALSZIK, NYUGSZIK, FEKSZIK:

It is possible to conjugate the verb alszik with the definite suffixes if a verbal prefix is attached to it like: kialszik. The same goes for fekszik: kifekszik. The verb nyugszik can only be intransitive.

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Present Tense – Irregular Verbs – TESZ, VESZ, VISZ, HISZ:

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<td>tészitek</td>
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<tr>
<td>tésznek</td>
<td>tészik</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| venni                  |                      |
| veszek                | veszem               |
| veszél                 | veszted              |
| vesz                    | veszi                |
| vészünk                | vesszük              |
| vésztek                | vészitek             |
| vésznek                | vészik               |

| vinni                  |                      |
| viszek                | viszem               |
| viszél                 | viszted              |
| visz                    | viszi                |
| viszünk                | visszük              |
| viszitek               | viszitek             |
| visznek                | viszik               |

| hinni                  |                      |
| hiszek                | hiszem               |
| hiszél                 | hiszted              |
| hisz                    | hiszi                |
| hiszünk                | hisszük              |
| hiszitek               | hiszitek             |
| hisznek                | hiszik               |

Present Tense – Drop-vowel Verbs:

Such verbs are only irregular in present tense. Sometimes there are two options: the vowel of the suffix is dropped or not. Usually it is a must that we omit that vowel. An * indicates if the two options are available. For example, the verb énekel can be conjugated in 1st PS as énekelek or éneklek. In this case, only the version with the vowel dropped is given. The verbs in question end in the following groups of suffixes: -ol, -el, -öl; -og, -eg, -óg; -oz, -ez, -iz.

Verbs like forog, pereg, görög cannot be conjugated with the definite suffixes because their transitive version is formed differently. Examples:

forog (to turn) > intransitive – forgat (to turn sg) > transitive
pereg (to spin, whirl round) > intransitive – perget (to roll) > transitive
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>pótolsz</td>
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<tr>
<td>pótol</td>
<td>pótol</td>
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<tr>
<td>pótlunk*</td>
<td>pótlunk*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pótoltok</td>
<td>pótoltok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pótnak</td>
<td>pótnak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| pótlok*                | pótlom*              |
| éneklet*               | éneklet*             |
| énekelsz               | énekelsz             |
| éneckel                | éneckel              |
| kiöltölk*              | kiöltölk*            |
| kiöltös*               | kiöltös*             |
| kiötel                 | kiötel               |
| kiötelnek              | kiötelnek            |
| énekel                 | énekel               |
| énekelk*               | énekelk*             |
| kiölök*                | kiölök*              |
| kiölölsz               | kiölölsz             |
| kiölöl                 | kiölöl               |
| kiölölnek              | kiölölnek            |
| énekelte               | énekelte             |
| énekeltek              | énekeltek            |
| kiötőlk*               | kiötőlk*             |
| kiötölsz               | kiötölsz             |
| kiötöl                 | kiötöl               |
| kiötöltökk*            | kiötöltökk*          |
| énekeljük              | énekeljük            |
| kielmet*               | kielmet*             |
| kiémled*               | kiémled*             |
| kiöttölk*              | kiöttölk*            |
| kiöttöld*              | kiöttöld*            |
| kiöttlül*              | kiöttlül*            |
| kiöttlik*              | kiöttlik*            |

| toborozni              | érezni               |
| őrizni                 | toborozni            |
| őrizn*                 | toborozni            |
| őriztek                | őriztek              |
| őriznek                | őriznek              |
| érez*                  | érez*                |
| érze*                  | érze*                |
| érzel                  | érzel                |
| őrzel                  | őrzel                |
| őriz*                  | őriz*                |
| érzk*                  | érzk*                |
| érzk*                  | érzk*                |
| őrzök*                 | őrzök*               |
| őrzöl                  | őrzöl                |
| őrzi                   | őrzi                 |
| érzünk*                | érzünk*              |
| őrzünkk*               | őrzünkk*             |
| őriztek*               | őriztek*             |
| őrizt*                 | őrizt*               |
| éreztek*               | éreztek*             |
| érezn*                 | érezn*               |
| őriz*                  | őriz*                |
| érzm*                  | érzm*                |
| érze*                  | érze*                |
| őrzööm                 | őrzööm               |
| őrzöd                  | őrzöd                |
| őrzi                   | őrzi                 |
| érez*                  | érez*                |
| érer*                  | érer*                |
| őrzi                   | őrzi                 |
| érzt*                  | érzt*                |
| érzi                   | érzi                 |
| őrzt*                  | őrzt*                |
| érz*                   | érz*                 |
| őrzz*                  | őrzz*                |

| forogni                | peregni              |
| hörögni                | forogni              |
| peregnek               | -                    |
| hörögsz                | -                    |
| hörög                  | -                    |
| hörög                  | -                    |
| hörög                  | -                    |
| hörögpán               | -                    |
| hörögtók               | -                    |
| hörögnék               | -                    |
| hörög                  | -                    |

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NOTE! Verbs ending in J L N NY R take the 3rd PS ending with no link vowel: fút, élt, megbánt, hányt, szűrt.

Present Tense – Regular Verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back-vowel Verb</td>
<td>Front-vowel Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondolni</td>
<td>mesélni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondoltam</td>
<td>meséltem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondoltál</td>
<td>meséltil</td>
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<tr>
<td>gondolt</td>
<td>mesélt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondoltunk</td>
<td>meséltilk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondoltatok</td>
<td>meséltilket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondoltak</td>
<td>meséltek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Present Tense – Verbs ending in two consonants, in -it and műt, fűt, hűt: such verbs ending in -t always take a link vowel. For others it is not always necessary. The exception to this rule is the verb lát: láttam, láttál...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back-vowel Verb</td>
<td>Front-vowel Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tartani</td>
<td>rejteni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tartottam</td>
<td>rejtettem</td>
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<td>rejtettdel</td>
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<td>rejtet</td>
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<td>rejtettilk</td>
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<td>tartottatok</td>
<td>rejtettilk</td>
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<td>tartottak</td>
<td>rejtetek</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>fűtőttél</td>
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<tr>
<td>műtőtek</td>
<td>fűtőtek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Past Tense – Verbs containing long í or short i:

Such verbs are back-vowel words except hisz and visz.

hív, szív, irt, tilt and so on...

### Past Tense – Drop-vowel Verbs:

Only the 3rd PS form omits the vowel of the suffix. Of course, these are intransitive verbs, so we can only use the indefinite conjugation.

forog: forogtam, forogtál, **forgott**, forogtunk, forogtatók, forogtak
pereg: ...**pergett**...peregtek (>this verb does not make much sense in the other numbers)
hörög: hörögtestem, hörögtél, **hőrgött**, hörögtünk, hörögtetek, hörögtek

### Past Tense – 6 Verbs ending in -ad, -ed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ad</strong></td>
<td>(to receive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tagadott</strong></td>
<td>(to deny)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>szenvedett</strong></td>
<td>(to suffer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>engedett</strong></td>
<td>(to allow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tévedett</strong></td>
<td>(to be wrong)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>adott</strong></td>
<td>(to give)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any other verb with the same ending simply takes one -t: ragadt, dagadt, and so on...Plus verbs in -at, -et always need a link vowel: kutatott, nevetett.

The verb téved has two meanings: to be wrong, to lose one’s way. If it means the latter, it takes the verbal prefix el- and only takes one -t in its past tense form.

Téved**ett**. – He was wrong. <> Eltévedt. – He lost his way.
Past Tense – MOND, KÜLD, KEZD:

The verbs mond, küld, kezd only require a link vowel in 3rd PS in indefinite conjugation: mondott, küldött, kezdet.

Past Tense – ÁLL, SZÁLL, HULL:

Three verbs áll, száll, hull can take both the one -t ending and the double -tt ending with a link vowel in 3rd PS indefinite conjugation.

The one -t ending is more common nowadays:

ánlt – állott (he was standing)
szállt – szállott (he was flying)
hult – hullott (it was falling)

Past Tense – Irregular Verbs – VAN, LESZ, JÖN, MEGY:

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<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
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<td>lettetek</td>
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Past Tense – V-Verbs – NŐ, SZŐ, LŐ, RÍ, RÓ:

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Past Tense – Irregular Verbs – ESZIK, ISZIK:

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Past Tense – Irregular Verbs – ALSZIK, NYUGSZIK, FEKSZIK:

It is possible to conjugate the verb alszik with the definite suffixes if a verbal prefix is attached to it like: kialszik. The same goes for fekszik: kifekszik. The verb nyugszik can only be intransitive.

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</table>
Past Tense – Irregular Verbs – TESZ, VESZ, VISZ, HISZ:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tenni</td>
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| venni                  | venni                |
| vettem                 | vettem               |
| vettél                 | vetted               |
| vett                    | vette                |
| vettünk                | vettük               |
| vettetek               | vettétek             |
| vettek                 | vettek               |

| vinni                  | vinni                |
| vittem                 | vittem               |
| vittél                 | vitted               |
| vitt                    | vitte                |
| vittünk                | vittük               |
| vittetek               | vittétek             |
| vittek                 | vitték               |

| hinni                  | hinni                |
| hittem                 | hittem               |
| hittél                 | hitted               |
| hitt                    | hitte                |
| hittünk                | hittük               |
| hittetek               | hittétek             |
| hittek                 | hitték               |
FUTURE TENSE – INDICATIVE MOOD

There is no specific future tense you can form with suffixes. It is either expressed with the present tense or paraphrased with the auxiliary verb *fog*, which is equivalent to the English ‘will’ or ‘is going to’.

All you have to do is conjugate the auxiliary verb ‘fog’ in present tense, indicative mood and add the infinitive form of the main verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Látni fogok</td>
<td>I will see</td>
<td>a movie.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Látni fogsz</td>
<td>You will see</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Látni fog</td>
<td>He/She will see</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Látni fogunk</td>
<td>We will see</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Látni Fogtok</td>
<td>You will see</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Látni fognak</td>
<td>They will see</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>egy filmet.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Látni fogom</td>
<td>I will see</td>
<td>the movie.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Látni fogod</td>
<td>You will see</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Látni fogja</td>
<td>He/She will see</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Látni fogjuk</td>
<td>We will see</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Látni fogjátok</td>
<td>You will see</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Látni fogják</td>
<td>They will see</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a filmet.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CONDITIONAL MOOD

Hungarian verbs in conditional mood are equal. Verbs ending in -s, -sz, -z and -ik verbs, as well as those V-verbs are to be conjugated in a regular way. Verbs in two consonants, in -it / with long ű in -t (műt, fűt, hűt) take the conditional suffixes with a link vowel.

NOTE! The 1st PS form in indefinite conjugation requires the ending –NÉK regardless if it is a back- or front-vowel verb. The 1st PP and 2nd PP form are the same in definite and indefinite conjugation.

These verbs are irregular in conditional mood, too: van, lesz, megy, jön, eszik, iszik, tesz, vesz, hisz, visz.

The ending for present conditional is: -né

The past conditional is formed by adding the auxiliary verb volna to the main verb conjugated in past tense:

Gondoltam volna. – I would have thought.
Meséltük volna. – We would have told.

Conditional Mood – Regular Verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back-vowel Verb</td>
<td>Front-vowel Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondolni</td>
<td>mesélni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondolnék</td>
<td>mesélnék</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondolnál</td>
<td>mesélnél</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondolna</td>
<td>mesélene</td>
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<tr>
<td>gondolnánk</td>
<td>mesélnénk</td>
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<tr>
<td>gondolnátok</td>
<td>mesélnétek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gondolnának</td>
<td>mesélnénének</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Conditional Mood – Verbs ending in two consonants, in -it and műt, fűt, hűt:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back-vowel Verb</td>
<td>Front-vowel Verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>tartani</td>
<td>rejteni</td>
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<tr>
<td>tartanék</td>
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<tr>
<td>tartanál</td>
<td>rejtenél</td>
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<tr>
<td>tartana</td>
<td>rejte ne</td>
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<tr>
<td>tartánánk</td>
<td>rejtenénk</td>
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<td>tartanátok</td>
<td>rejtenétek</td>
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<tr>
<td>tartánának</td>
<td>rejtenénekek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Conditional Mood – Verbs containing long í or short i: such verbs are back-vowel words except hisz and visz.

hív, szív, irt, tilt and so on...

### Conditional Mood – Irregular Verbs – VAN, LESZ, JÖN, MEGY:
### Conditional Mood – V-Verbs – NŐ, SZŐ, LŐ, RÍ, RÓ:

The verbs nő can only be conjugated with the definite suffixes if it has a verbal prefix attached like kinő. The definite conjugation is not possible with ri, older word for ‘to cry’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
<th>Definite Conjugation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nőni</td>
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<td>nőnék</td>
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<tr>
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### Conditional Mood – Irregular Verbs – ESZIK, ISZIK:

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>ennének</td>
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### Conditional Mood – Irregular Verbs – ALSZIK, NYUGSZIK, FEKSZIK:

It is possible to conjugate the verb alszik with the definite suffixes if a verbal prefix is attached to it like: kialszik. The same goes for fekszik: kifekszík. The verb nyugszik can only be intransitive.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
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<td>Indefinite Conjugation</td>
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Conditional Mood – Irregular Verbs – TESZ, VESZ, VISZ, HISZ:
IMPERATIVE MOOD

The imperative mood has one tense: present. The Hungarian imperative has suffixes attached to the verb in all numbers/persons, even for the 1st person singular.

The endinf for the imperative mood is: -j. Sometimes this -j assimilates with the last consonant of the verb.

Imperative Mood – Regular Verbs:

The 2nd PS form can have two forms. Despite the fact that there is no difference in their meaning, the shorter form can be used to put more emphasis on the exclamation.

Note that the 3rd PS form for verbs whose last vowel in a closed syllable is ö, ő, ü, ű take -jön.

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<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Back-vowel Verb</strong></td>
<td><strong>Front-vowel Verb</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>járjak</td>
<td>éljek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>járj/jármjal</td>
<td>élj/eljél</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>járjon</td>
<td>éljen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>járjunk</td>
<td>éljünk</td>
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<tr>
<td>járjatok</td>
<td>éljetek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>járjanak</td>
<td>éljenek</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Imperative Mood – Assimilation Marked in Writing:

Such verbs are tricky in imperative mood because their final consonant suffers assimilation with the imperative ending -j and that change is marked in writing, as well.

Assimilation means that the last consonant of the verb gives its features to the -j ending. The consonants in question are: S, SZ, Z, T, J. Verbs in two consonants and in -it are typical verbs suffering assimilation in imperative mood. The verbs mút, fűt, hűt, fut, jút belong here, too.

Examples:

| s + j = ss > mos + -jon = mosson |
| sz +j = ssz > játsz + -jon = játsszon |
| z + j = zz > néz + -jen = nézzzen |
| t + j = ts > költ + -jön = költsön |
| j + j = jj > fáj + -jon = fájjon |

This change goes for all numbers/persons. It is also valid for the -ik verbs: másszon, essen...

Imperative Mood – V-verbs: they are quite regular in this mood. Just a few example: nőjek, lőjön, szőjük, rőják...
Imperative Mood – Verbs ending in -t: verbs that simply end in a t suffer such an assimilation:

fut + -j = fuss (to run)
jut + -j = juss (to get somewhere)
lát + -j = láss (to see)
hat + -j = hass (to have an effect)
üt + -j = üss (to hit)
nevet + -j = nevess (to laugh)
kutat + -j = kutass (to search)

The verb fest belongs to them, too. It is an exception: fest + -j = fess.

Imperative Mood – Verbs ending in -d: take one single -d for imperative mood in 2nd PS short form.

fed – fedd (to cover)  ad – add (to give)
tagad – tagadd (to deny)  enged – engedd (to let sy do sg)
mond – mondd (to say)  ragad – ragadd (to grab)

Imperative Mood – Irregular Verbs: VAN, LESZ, JÖN, MEGY, ESZIK, ISZIK, TESZ, VESZ, VISZ, HISZ.

The verb ‘van’ borrows the imperative forms from ‘lesz’.

* Note that the form ‘gyerünk’ is only used in the sense of ‘Common’, ’Let’s go’, ’Let’s do it’. The 2nd PS and 2nd PP forms are highly irregular: Gyere/Gyertek! – Come.

As you see the verb megy is not irregular, but I wanted to show you just in case.
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>tegyek</td>
<td>tegyem</td>
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<td>tegg/téggyed</td>
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<td>higgy/higgyél</td>
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<td>higgyenek</td>
<td>higgyék</td>
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</table>

* Note that the verb 'hisz' is even more irregular due to the fact that it contains double ggy in imperative mood.

**Imperative Mood – TETSZIK:** this verb is interesting to us because it is really really really irregular. First of all it is an -ik verb, secondly it suffers assimilation in two ways:

1. tetsz + -jen = tetsszen
2. tetsz + -jen = tessen

This is important because we use an even older form of the imperative mood in polite situations. The form 'tessen' is grammatically correct, but rarely used. We say 'Tessék' instead. The form 'tetsszen' expresses 'to like':

Mit csinálják, hogy **tetsszen** neked valami?
What am I supposed to do so that you **like** something?
We use 'tessék' as follows:

-Van nálad toll? – Tessék! > -Do you have a pen? -Here you are.

We also use 'tessék' when we pick up the phone. The phone is ringing: Tessék! – Hallo!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indefinite Conjugation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tetszeni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tetsszek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tetssz/tetsszél</td>
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<tr>
<td>tetsszen</td>
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<tr>
<td>tetsszünk</td>
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<tr>
<td>tetsszetek</td>
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<tr>
<td>tetsszenek</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

As said, in polite situations you say 'Tessék'. Another use for it is when it is translated with 'please' in English:

Tessék befáradni. – Come in please.
Tessék az ablakhoz fáradni. – Go to the window please.

V. The Suffixes -lak, -lek

These suffixes are used to express the following relationship:

I + verb + you (singular or plural)

Examples: I love you. I hate you. I don’t know you. I like you.

Back-vowel verbs take -lak, front-vowel verbs take -lek.

Present Tense:
Szeretlek. – I love you.
Utállak. – I hate you.
Nem ismerlek. – I don’t know you.

Past Tense:
Szerettelek. – I loved you.
Utáltalak. – I hated you.
Nem ismerettelek. – I didn’t know you.

Future Tense: you add the suffixes to the auxiliary verb 'fog'.
Szeretni foglak. – I will love you.
Utálni foglak. – I will hate you.
Nem foglak ismerni. – I won’t know you.
Conditional Mood, Present Tense:
Szeretnélek. – I would love you.
Utálnálak. – I would hate you.
Nem ismernélek. – I would not know you.

Conditional Mood, Past Tense:
Szerettelek volna. – I would have loved you.
Utáltalak volna. – I would have hated you.
Nem ismertelek volna. – I wouldn’t have known you.

Imperative Mood:
Szeresselek! – I had better love you. I shall love you.
Utáljalak! – I had better hate you. I shall hate you.
Nem ismerjelek! – I had better not know you. I shall not know you.

You can add téged (you-singular) and titeket (you-plural). These are accusative pronouns which are not necessary to say if we know that we are talking about one person or more.

Szeretlek téged/titeket. Nem ismerlek téged/titeket....

Verbs that require a link vowel behave with -lak, -lek in the same way.

Elrejtelek. – I hide you.
Megfojtalak. – I strangle you.