

Hungarian Manual:



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**This is a compendium of materials; the presenters are not claiming ownership of the information. This language manuals' purpose is to serve as a reference.

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Demographics and Language: The official language of [Hungarian](#) is spoken by 98% of the 10.3m population. Minority languages have become more prominent in recent years, and they include German, Croatian, Romani, Slovak, Romanian, [Serbian](#) and Slovene.



The above image is from <http://www.infoplease.com/atlas/country/hungary.html>

Hungary is located in Central Europe, bordering Austria 366 km, Croatia 329 km, Romania 443 km, Serbia and Montenegro 151 km, Slovakia 677 km, Slovenia 102 km, Ukraine 103 km. The official language of Hungary is Hungarian (Magyar) and more than 95% of the people speak Hungarian as a native language.

The capital of Hungary is Budapest. The government political structure is parliamentary democracy.

Hungary's ethnic make-up consists of Hungarian 89.9%, Roma 4%, German 2.6%, Serb 2%, Slovak 0.8%, Romanian 0.7%. Hungary's religion consists of Roman Catholic 67.5%, Calvinist 20%, Lutheran 5%, atheist and other 7.5%

The climate in Hungary varies. Their spring is similar to ours, with plenty of rainfall and cool temperatures. Their summers are very long with warm and humid temperatures reaching the high twenties to low thirties Celsius. Fall time is very similar to Canada, with warm days and cooler, windy days. Their winters are humid and damp, with very little snow. The average rainfall varies, with November being its rainiest month.

Above information is from <http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/hungary-country-profile.html>

Demography

For historical reasons, significant Hungarian minority populations can be found in the surrounding countries, notably in Ukraine (in Transcarpathia), Slovakia, Romania (in Transylvania), and Serbia (in Vojvodina). Austria (in Burgenland), Croatia, and Slovenia (Prekmurje) are also host to a number of ethnic Hungarians.



According to the 2001 census below, there are 117, 973 Hungarian speakers in the United States. Hungarian is spoken in the following counties as a native language:

Geographical distribution of the language:

Rank	Countries	Amount
# 1	 Hungary:	10,000,000
# 2	 Romania:	1,443,970
# 3	 Slovakia:	520,528
# 4	 Serbia and Montenegro:	293,299
# 5	 Ukraine:	149,400
# 6	 United States:	117,973
# 7	 Canada:	75,555
# 8	 Israel:	70,000
# 9	 Austria:	22,000
# 10	 Croatia:	16,500
# 11	 Slovenia:	9,240
	Total:	12,718,465
	Weighted average:	1,156,224.1

The above information is from http://www.nationmaster.com/graph/lan_hun_lan_geo_dis_spe-language-hungarian-geographic-distribution-speakers

Dialects spoken in Hungary:

There are several dialects spoken in Hungary, but do not differ from each other .

- Alföld, West Danube
- Danube-Tisza
- King's Pass Hungarian
- Northeast Hungarian
- Northwest Hungarian
- Székely and West Hungarian

These dialects are mutually intelligible but the most peculiar of them all is the Hungarian Csángó dialect. It's a preserved dialect that resembles medieval Hungarian because the Csángó minority group has been isolated from other Hungarians.

The above information is from <http://www.effectivelanguagelearning.com/language-guide/hungarian-language>

Hungary Society and Culture:

The culture and society of Hungary has a unique quality and style of its own. A look at the map of Hungary will show that it is a small country, encompassing a total area of 93,030 square kilometers. However, Hungarians are hugely proud of their culture and society and this is clearly evident in their lifestyle. From music, films, literature, cuisine to folk art forms, all these combine to form the culture and society of the country, which is diverse and distinct.

Society in Hungary

People of Hungary consider the family as the basic unit of society. Marriage is recognized by the state as a secular institution, as it gives stability to families for achieving desirable social goals. People from different race and language live in Hungary, in fact it is considered to be one of the most ethnically homogeneous countries in Eastern Europe. One of the main reasons for this is the transfer of people that took place after the Second World War.

Some of the ethnic groups of Hungary are - Hungarians, Roma, Germans, Slovaks, Croats, Bunjevac and Sokac, Slovenes, Serb and others. About 94% of the people in the country are Hungarians, 2.02% are Roma, 1.18% is German and 0.38% is Slovaks. Majority of the people are Christians and among them most of them are Catholics. There are also a significant number of Jews in the country.

Culture of Hungary

Given Hungary's historical connection with the Magyars; the tribe which had settled here over a thousand years ago. The country has a very rich folk tradition which can be seen in the decorated pottery, embroidery and carvings etc. Hungarian folk music is liked by people all over. Contemporary classical music composers recognized globally include - Peter Eotvos Gyorgy Ligeti, Zoltan Jeney and Gyorgy Kurtag.

Hungarians have made major contributions to film art and technology. In fact, over 130 people from the country were nominated for Academy Awards in different categories. Hungarian cuisine reflects the combination of different factors of the life of people who are settled there.

The above information is from <http://www.mapsofworld.com/hungary/society-and-culture/>

Identification: Hungarian derives from Onogur, a Bulgarian-Turkish tribe's self-name. Between the sixth and eight centuries C.E. , both the Hungarian tribes and the Onogurs lived just northeast of the Black Sea.

Linguistic Affiliation: Hungarian belongs to the Ugor branch of the Finno-Ugric language family. Before World War II, German was the most important and frequently used second language. During the socialist period, Russian was mandatory in schools and universities. English has become the most valued second language, particularly for younger people with entrepreneurial ambitions and in academia, the sciences, and various businesses and services.

The above information is from <http://www.everyculture.com/Ge-It/Hungary.html>

Hungary - Origins and Language

The Hungarian people are thought to have originated in an ancient Finno-Ugric population that originally inhabited the forested area between the Volga River and the Ural Mountains. Sometime between the first and fifth centuries A.D., after the Ugric and Finnic peoples had split, Ugric tribes in the eastern portion of the territory moved farther south, intermingling with nomadic Bulgar-Turkish peoples. Some of these tribes settled in the Carpathian Basin in the ninth century A.D. and became the direct ancestors of today's inhabitants of Hungary. The proper name for the largest ethnic group in Hungary is Magyar. The word is a derivative of Megyeri, supposedly the name of one of the original ten Magyar tribes. Magyar refers specifically to both the language and the ethnic group. The words Hungary and Hungarian are derivatives of a Slavicized form of the Turkic words *on ogur*, meaning "ten arrows," which may have referred to the number of Magyar tribes.

Hungarian is the country's only official language. It is a member of the Finno-Ugric family of languages, unrelated to the Indo-European language family, which contains the major European languages. Within Europe, Hungarian is related to Finnish, Estonian, Komi, and several lesser-known languages spoken in parts of the Ural Mountain region in the Soviet Union. It has a heavy admixture of Turkish, Slavic, German, Latin, and French words. Hungarian is written in Latin characters. The various dialects are intelligible to all Hungarians throughout the country.

Efforts to Preserve, Protect, and Promote the Language

Although Hungary was formerly multilingual, after the First World War and the redrawing of national borders, Hungarian became virtually the only language spoken there.

During the Communist rule (1948-1989), the state discouraged the use of languages other than Hungarian.

However, the constitution of the Hungarian Republic, which was proclaimed on October 23, 1989, specified that “The national language minorities are under the protection of the Hungarian Republic. They have the right to take part collectively in public life, to foster their own culture, to use their mother tongue, and to receive education in their mother tongue, and to use their personal names in their own language.”

Today, reflecting the new tolerance for multiculturalism, bilingual education is available in Hungary whereby children are taught both in their mother tongue and in Hungarian.

Hungary - Minority Groups

In the 1980s, more than 96 percent of the population consisted of ethnic Magyars. Major transfers of population had occurred after World War II. Substantial numbers of Germans, Czechs, and Slovaks were resettled in neighboring countries, and many Hungarians outside the country's borders moved to Hungary. Today Hungary has few ethnic minority inhabitants. In the 1980s, the population included roughly 230,000 Germans; slightly more than 100,000 Slovaks; about 100,000 Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (often grouped together as South Slavs); and about 30,000 Romanians. In the late 1980s, the Romanian population in the country increased significantly as thousands of Romanians fled conditions in their homeland and sought refuge in Hungary. About one-third of these emigres were ethnic Romanians, and the remainders were Hungarian-speaking Romanians. In addition, about 500,000 Gypsies, 150,000 Jews, and 4,000 Greeks lived in Hungary. The Jewish community was a mere remnant of the Jewish population that had lived in the country before World War II. During the war, as many as 540,000 Jews and 60,000 Gypsies were deported to Nazi extermination camps.

Most of the non-Magyar nationalities were bilingual, speaking both their own languages and Hungarian. In the 1980 census, less than 1 percent of the population actually registered as members of national minorities, although a far greater number expressed interest in aspects of their ethnic culture. National minorities did not usually form separate communities but lived interspersed among the entire population.

The Constitution, as well as a sizable body of law, guarantees the cultural rights of recognized national minorities. The Constitution promises them equal rights as citizens, protection against discrimination, and access to education in their own languages from kindergarten to university level. Minorities have been able to promote their national cultures through freedom of association in federations, ethnic clubs, and artistic endeavors. They have been able to use their own language in official procedures and could publish newspapers and periodicals, and broadcast radio and television programs in their own tongue. Actual government policy in the 1980s was fairly consistent with these promises. In 1984 approximately 55,000 minority students were receiving instruction in their mother tongue in elementary and secondary schools, up from 21,615 students in 1968. When ethnic students did not find the requisite opportunities at domestic institutions of higher education, they could study at appropriate foreign universities. All national minorities had weekly newspapers and other publications and sponsored various cultural activities. As public discussion in the late 1980s noted, however, the minorities had not shared equally in the economic advances of recent decades.

Jews and Gypsies were not officially recognized as national minorities, being defined rather as a "religious community" and an "ethnic community," respectively. However, the Jews occupied a more favorable position in Hungary than they did in other states in Eastern Europe. The country's 150,000 Jews formed the third largest Jewish community on the European continent, being smaller than the Jewish communities in the Soviet Union and France. They maintained a high school, library, museum, kosher butcher shops, an orphanage, a home for the elderly, a rabbinical seminary, a factory producing matzo, and about thirty synagogues. Several publications, including newspapers, served the Jewish population.

The situation of the half million Gypsies, traditionally a poor and marginal element in society and subject to discrimination, was far less favorable. In 1987 about 75 percent of the Gypsies were living at or below the poverty level. About half of them lived in settled conditions, holding down jobs. Most spoke Hungarian. The Gypsy population had a birth rate that was more than twice as high as that of the rest of the population. This circumstance, and the fact that the Gypsy crime rate was disproportionately high, contributed to an apparently growing hostility to Gypsies among the Hungarian population. Many citizens perceived the government's special programs for Gypsies as undeserved favoritism that deprived the rest of the population of needed resources.

In the mid-1980s, in contrast to its earlier policy of encouraging cultural assimilation, the government began to foster a Gypsy ethnic and cultural identity and a sense of community and tradition to enhance the self-esteem of the Gypsy population. In mid-1985 the government established the National Gypsy Council to represent Gypsy concerns to the government and to assist in carrying out measures involving the Gypsies. In 1986 the Cultural Association of Gypsies in Hungary was founded to help preserve and foster Gypsy culture. In 1987 a Gypsy newspaper was established. Despite these signs of progress, Gypsies remained particularly vulnerable as the economic climate deteriorated in the 1980s. With minimal skills, education, and training, they were among the first to lose their jobs as unemployment increased. Their health and living standard remained well below the national average.

The above information is from http://www.mongabay.com/reference/country_studies/hungary/SOCIETY.html

Linguistic Features of Hungarian Language

The official language of Hungarian is spoken by 98% of the 10.3m population. Minority languages have become more prominent in recent years, and they include German, Croatian, Romani, Slovak, Romanian, Serbian and Slovene. Attempts are being made to protect these languages, as many members of the ethnic groups actually do not speak them.

Orthography and Basic Phonology:

- Hungarian orthography is basically a morphophonemic system.
- A stroke or double stroke over a vowel indicates length; umlaut or double stroke denotes a front-rounded vowel (like u in English “Dude!”).
- *O* and *ö* do not occur at the end of a word.
- Before suffixes, *a* and *e* become *á* and *é*; word-final *á* and *é*, with very few exceptions, only occur in suffixes, not roots.
- *á* is very open, while *a* is labialized, properly *â*
- Hungarian *sz* is similar to English *s*, while Hungarian *s* is similar to English *sh*
- Hungarian *cs* and *dzs* are similar to English *ch* (as in church) and *j* (as in judge) (*dzs* occurs primarily in borrowed words, respectively)
- *ty* and *gy* are similar to the initial sounds in some varieties of English tune and dew
- *c* is similar to the sequence *ts* in English cats or tsetse.
- Hungarian *ny* is similar to Spanish *ñ* as in *ca ñ on*
- Hungarian *ly*, which merged with *j*, is like English *y*.
- Even though often listed as a separate phoneme, *dz* is better accounted for as cluster of *d* and *z*.

Table 1: Vowels

Front		Back
Unrounded	Rounded	
i, í	ü, Ű	u, ú
é	ö	o
e	Ő	ó
		a, á

Table 2: Consonants

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatalized Alveolar	Alveopalatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops/Affricates	p, b	t, d	ty, gy	cs, [tʃ]	k, g	
Fricatives	f, v	sz, c, z	s, zs	dzs [dʒ]		h
Nasals	m	n	ny			
Resonants		l, r				

- Any Hungarian consonant can occur doubled, in which case it is written twice (doubled t is written tt, but doubled ty is written tty).
- Hungarian doubled consonants are actually pronounced double (unlike in English, where there is no difference between the d's in middle and side).
- The doubled mm in semmi 'nothing' is prolonged like the sequence of m's in careful pronunciations of English some more.
- An important feature of Hungarian is vowel harmony.
- In principle, front and back vowels do not occur in the same word.
- However, the front vowels i, e (=ë) and é may occur in backharmonic words.
- Vowel harmony is violated in foreign words, and, more importantly, in preverb-verb combinations where the two may belong to different classes.
- Most suffixes have two forms, some three (labial assimilation to the preceding syllable).
- Examples of the triple form: tóhoz '[going] to the lake', erdőhöz 'to the forest', hegyhez 'to the mountain'.

- Stress falls on the first syllable of the word, but the pitch level of stressed syllables is grammatically important; four pitch levels can be distinguished: Ultrahigh + is used for contrast, High “for focus, Mid’ marks semantic head, and low for other words in the same phrase.
- Grammatical particles and phrases following a focus element are unstressed (°).

Morphology

- Most verb and noun inflection is expressed through suffixes.
- In addition to nominative, accusative, dative, and instrumental cases, there are nine local cases (“at”, “in”, “on”, etc.), each with a distinct form for location, movement toward someone or something, and movement way.
- More complicated case functions are expressed by postpositions (like English ago).
- Hungarian has no genders.
- Nouns can be singular or plural; singular nouns can be nonspecific, indefinite or definite, while plurals can be only definite or indefinite.
- Within noun phrases, definite demonstratives must agree in number and case with the following head noun.
- More generally, within a noun phrase, elements occur in the following order:
Demonstrative + Numeral + Adjective + Noun,
 - Eb-ben a két ház-ban
 - This-in the house-in
 - ‘in these two houses’
- There are three verb tenses: past, present, and future.
- Future-tense forms are compounds of the infinitive with a future auxiliary.
- There are two aspects, punctual and descriptive, and three moods, indicative, imperative, and conditional.
- The verbal conjugations fully mark the person and number of the subject.
- In addition, they show agreement with the definiteness of the object: the indefinite: látok ‘I (can) see’, látok egy házat ‘I see the house’.
- There is a special form for a first person singular subject and a second person object: látlak ‘I see you’ (pronoun added for plural object).
- Verbal derivation is very rich, although sometimes idiosyncratic: olvas ‘he reads’ olvasgat ‘he reads from time to time, olvastat ‘he makes (someone) read’.
- A rich source of derivation is the preverb system.
- Preverbs are separable preverbal particles of locative-adverbial origin.
- In neutral sentence, they precede the verbs with which they are associated, but in focus sentences they are moved elsewhere.

- For the base ír, one finds megír ‘finish writing’, felír note down, give a prescription or a ticket’, kiír ‘write in a conspicuous place, spell out, (physician) allow sick leave’, beír ‘inscribe’, elír ‘make a mistake in writing’, átír ‘rewrite’, körülír ‘circumscribe’, aláír ‘sign’, etc.
- The meaning of a preverb + verb compound is not always predictable from the meaning of the individual verb and preverb; the literal meaning of felír, for example, is ‘write to a high place’.

Syntax

- Hungarian word order is SOV when the object is nonspecific, and SVO when the object is definite or indefinite.
- Other than this, word order is quite flexible.
- Focus is an important feature of ordinary Hungarian discourse.
- It expresses the communicational importance of the component that carries it, while the rest of the sentence might as well be presupposed.
- There can be no more than one focus per sentence, marked by high stress.
- No focus:
 - °A ‘gyerek °meg-ette °az ‘almá-t
 - The-child up-ate the apple-ACC
 - ‘The child ate the apple.’
- Subject focus:
 - A Ogyerek °ette ‘meg °az ‘almát
 - ‘It was the child who ate/has eaten the apple’
- Object focus:
 - °Az Oalmá-t °ette ‘meg °a ‘gyerek.
 - The child up-ate the apple-ACC
 - ‘The child ate the apple’
- Negation is expressed by means of preposed articles, *ne* for prohibition, otherwise *nem*.
- Negation always involves focus, either of the element the negative precedes or of the negative itself.
- The first word in the sentence is usually the topic, the component the statement is made about (independently of what part of the speech it is).

Pragmatics

The following is a list of Do's and Don'ts when interacting with a Turkish client of individual:

Meeting Etiquette

- Both men and women greet by shaking hands, although a man should usually wait for the women to extend her hand.
- The older generation may still bow to woman.
- Close friends kiss one another lightly on both cheeks, starting with the left cheek.
- In the business context is safest to address people by their titles and surnames.

Relationships and Communication

- Although Hungarians are transactional and do not require long-standing personal relationships in order to conduct business, being introduced by someone they know and trust can often help
- Hungarians pride themselves on using proper etiquette in all situations and expect others to do the same.
- Socializing is an important part of the relationship building process.
- Expect many invitations to dinner or cultural events. If you have the time, reciprocate invitations.
- Hungarians prefer face-to-face meetings rather than more impersonal vehicles of communication such as letters.
- Hungarians are emotive speakers who say what they think and expect you to do the same.
- They do not like euphemisms or vague statements.
- Hungarians often use stories, anecdotes, and jokes to prove their points.
- Hungarians are suspicious of people who are reticent and not willing to share their innermost thoughts.
- Hungarians view eye contact as indicative of sincerity and believe that people who cannot look them in the eye while speaking have something to hide.

Above information is from: <http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/hungary-country-profile.html>

Clothing

- DO wear formal and conservative attire for business occasions. For men, a dark suit with a white shirt and tie is fine. For women, a suit or dress is appropriate, along with nice accessories.
- DO wear jeans for casual outings. Shorts are not common.

Food/Drinks

- DON'T begin eating until after the host starts.
- DON'T put your elbows on the table, but don't put your hands in your lap.
- DO try everything on your plate.
- DO cross your knife and fork on your plate if you are still eating.
- DO put your fork and knife along the right side of the plate when full.
- DO give the first toast if you are the guest of honor. You should salute the health of everyone there.
- DON'T clink your glass when drinking beer.
- DO leave a little bit of food on your plate if you're still full. An empty plate means that you want more.

- DO leave a drinking glass half full if you are done drinking.
- DON'T discuss business during a meal.

Gifts

- DO open a gift immediately upon receipt.
- DO give flowers in odd numbers but not 13. That's unlucky.
- DON'T give lilies, chrysanthemums, or red roses.

Visiting Someone's Home

- DON'T be more than five minutes late.
- DON'T ask for a tour of the house.
- DO expect to be asked to take your shoes off.
- DO bring chocolate or flowers for your hosts.
- DON'T bring wine. Hungarians are often proud of their own wine.

Business

- DO make an appointment two weeks in advance and have it put in writing.
- DON'T try to schedule meetings on Friday afternoons in the summer or from mid-December to mid-January.
- DON'T be late. If you think you're going to be late, call to explain.
- DON'T cancel a meeting at the last minute.
- DON'T be the one to move the conversation to business. Before getting down to business there is usually a bit of small talk. Let your Hungarian business associates be the ones to get down to business.
- DON'T remove your suit jacket without asking first.
- DO expect lots of eating, drinking, and socializing during negotiations.
- DO have one side of your business card translated into Hungarian and put your last name before your first. Also, include the founding date of your company and any advanced academic degrees you may have.

Other

- DO shake hands upon meeting someone. Men should wait for a woman to offer a handshake first.
- DO kiss close friends on both cheeks, starting with the left.
- DO be open and honest when conversing. Expect to be asked personal questions but don't be offended. It's just a way of getting to know each other.
- DON'T discuss politics or religion.
- DO discuss sports, music, food, and wine.

Tipping Customs

- Tips are given in Hungary for some services: in restaurants, in bars, to cab drivers, to hairdressers, and often to people that fix things around the house, like plumbers and electricians. Tips are called borravalo, "a little something for wine", in Hungarian.

- Although not legally required, social norms encourage that tips are given. The amount varies by profession: in restaurants the normal amount is around 5% to 10% of the total bill, but hairdressers can expect 25% or more in tips, since they are expected to make more money in tips than in wages.
- Additionally there is the custom of halapenz (gratitude money) that may be classified as a tipping system in Hungarian healthcare. Because of the comprehensive healthcare system where everyone receives healthcare for free, and the generally low wages for health care professionals, doctors and nurses can often expect to receive fairly substantial sums of money or goods from their patients.

The above information is from: <http://www.ihatetaxis.com/country/hu-Hungary/protocol>

Common errors made in English by Hungarian speakers

FIX PROBLEM	ENGLISH SOUND	-	COMMON ERROR	-
Quickly push air from throat out of mouth.	/h/	"hot"		"ch" in "loch"
Start with lips tightly rounded. Unround & glide.	/w/	"west"	/v/	"vest"
Back of tongue to back roof. Nasal.	/ŋ/ + /k/	"think"	/ŋ/ + /g/	"thin" + k or g
Unvoiced: Tip to alveolar. Front to palate.	/tʃ/	"chin"	/tʃ/	"gin"
Voiced. Friction. Tongue between teeth.	/ð/	"clothe"	/z/	"close" /z/
Voiced. Friction. Tongue between teeth.	/ð/	"they"	/d/	"day"
Voiceless. Friction. Tongue between teeth.	/θ/	"thin"		
Voiced. Friction with top teeth & bottom lip.	/v/	"vet"	/w/	"wet"
Tongue low, back & fixed. Jaws together.	/ɔ :/	"bought"	/əʊ /	"boat"
Move tongue to a lower front position.	/æ/	"man"	/e/	"men"
Keep tongue in fixed front central position.	/e/	"get"	/eɪ /	"gate"
Relax the mouth and keep sound short.	/ɪ /	"sit"	/i:/	"seat"

Above chart is from: <http://www.btinternet.com/~ted.power/11hungarian.html>

Websites for Therapy Materials

- www.bogglesworld.com – Language Activities
- www.enchantedlearning.com – Crafts and language activities
- www.csusm.edu/csb/espanol/ - Recommends a variety of Spanish books
- www.innovative-educators.com – Bilingual, feely, and board books
- www.PsychoCorp.com
- www.asha.org- Go to the Multicultural Affairs site addressing CLD issues, latest research, and materials for intervention.
- www.clas.uiuc.edu - promotes intervention practices that are culturally appropriate

Common Words

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| • man: ferti | long: hosszú |
| • woman: nő | small: kicsi (kis before noun) |
| • water: víz | yes: igen |
| • sun: nap | no: nem |
| • three: három | good: jó |
| • fish: hal | bird: madár |
| • big: nagy | dog: kutya |
| • tree: fa | |

Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists

- Ungarische Gesellschaft für Phonetik
Phoniatrie und Logopädie
Prof. Jenő Hirschberg
Ulloi ut 86
H-1089 Budapest, Hungary
- Please, conduct a more recent search by visiting <http://www.asha.org/proserv/>

Interpreters:

<http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/translation/interpreter/hungarian-london.html>: Provides quality Hungarian interpreters from English > Hungarian and Hungarian > English. All members are qualified and experienced with knowledge of various fields.

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<http://www.aatia.org/index.htm>: is an agency of interpreters and/or translators located in Austin, TX. The agency provides a full range of interpreters and/or translators with more than 50 languages.

Culture of Hungary/Social Aspects:

Food:

- Goulash and paprika are the most well known in Hungarian food.
- Food changes depending on the location in Hungary.
- Hungarian dishes are very spicy!
- Large breakfast
- Lunch is a major meal of the day, which may include several courses.



Above images are from: <http://hungarian-food.hungaryguide.info/>

Clothing:

- Hungarians are known for their embroidery
- Today all their clothing are similar to Canadian clothing (jeans, shirts, etc.)
- Some people wear traditional clothing attire during festivals, holidays, or special occasions.



Pictures above from <http://www.folk-art-hungary.com/colors.htm>

Customs and Traditions:

The holidays of Hungary are almost similar to Canadian holidays. Hungarians celebrate Christmas on December 25, but they also have a Hungarian Santa who comes on December 6. The tradition is to shine a shoe and put it on the window sill. When morning comes, the shoe will be filled with gifts, if you have been good. If you are bad, you will get a stick.

Another holiday they celebrate is "Name Day". Every day of the year has a name on the calendar. If your name is on the calendar, on that date, you will have a celebration, which is like another birthday

Hungary's National Holiday is called St. Stephen's Day, which is on August 20.



Above information is from: <http://www.edu.pe.ca/southernkings/hungary.htm>

Pictures are from: Google image

Other Resources:

Websites

1. <http://accent.gmu.edu/searchsaa.php>
 - The speech accent archive uniformly presents a large set of speech samples from a variety of language backgrounds. Native and non-native speakers of English read the same paragraph and are carefully transcribed. The archive is used by people who wish to compare and analyze the accents of different English speakers.



search again

There are 8 result(s) for your search. Displaying results 1 to 8.

- hungarian1, female, cegled, hungary
- hungarian2, female, clug, romania
- hungarian3, male, brasov, romania
- hungarian4, male, szeged, hungary
- hungarian5, female, budapest, hungary
- hungarian6, female, budapest, hungary
- hungarian7, female, budapest, hungary
- hungarian8, female, pinkoc, hungary

2. <http://www.ahfoundation.org/>
 - Chronicling the Hungarian cultural and historical heritage in the United States - Founded in 1955, the Foundation's ongoing mission is to communicate the story of American Hungarians through the Hungarian Heritage Center, which is the only facility of its type in the United States. The traditions and contributions of American Hungarians are documented and conserved as important collections and shared with the general public in the Foundation's Museum, Library and Archives.

The Foundation's location in the Northeast region of the United States places it not only in an historically important area for American Hungarians, but is also in close reach of nearly forty percent of the current American Hungarian population. Because the role of Hungarians in this country is a significant ingredient in the fabric of American history, the Foundation is dedicated to preserving and enriching the Hungarian heritage in the United States.



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Video Clips

1. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rj2BG42ZluQ>
 - Hungary – a celebration of Hungarian culture, food, people, architecture and products.
2. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B7w8NSKTZu0>
 - By definition, the names of Csilla Szentpéteri, the hungarian pianist, who has earned reputation also in the crossover genre, and Ferenc Cakó, sand animator, represent guarantee for high standard entertainments. Both artist are regular guests on international stages, and are highly esteemed ambassadors of contemporary Hungarian culture. The very special and highly varied musical world of Csilla Szentpéteri, built upon effective transcriptions of classical melodies and stirring Latin rhythms, is an overwhelming music alloyed with jazz / rock / world music styles. The humour filled sand animations of Ferenc Cakó, delivered with

professional delicacy, invite us into the world of high standard visual sensitivity. The way he formulates minute sand grains into works of art is simply breathtaking. The joint production of these artists is a unique performance indeed and a true Hungaricum.

3. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YF9woKHSA_I
 - Hungarian Gypsy Dance.

Research Articles

The following research articles may be useful clinical resources about the Hungarian language.

1. <http://ihd.berkeley.edu/slobin%20language%20acquisition%20papers.htm>
 - Dan Slobin
2. <http://www.medico-pedagogy.org/speechtherapywp.pdf>
 - Gabor Toth.
 - Education and Speech Therapy: The Training of Logopedists in Hungary at the "Barczy Gusztav" College of Special Education
3. <http://web.gc.cuny.edu/speechandhearing/labs/cll/selected-publications.html>
 - Marton, K., Schwartz, R. G., & Krasnopolsky, J. (2004). Executive functions in children with specific language impairment (SLI): Cross-linguistic comparison of American and Hungarian children's working memory performance in verbal and visuo-spatial domains. Symposium on Research in Child Language Disorders, 49.
4. <http://web.gc.cuny.edu/speechandhearing/labs/cll/selected-publications.html>
 - Marton, K., Schwartz, R. G., Katsnelson, V. (2003). Measurement of working memory in American and Hungarian Children with Specific Language Impairment: Interaction between language comprehension and working memory. Symposium on Research in Child Language Disorders, 23.
5. http://www.asha.org/practice/multicultural/readings/assess_cldiverse.htm
 - Culturally and linguistically diverse pops.