H U N G A R I A N

Basic Course

Taped Exercises

Volume I

Phonology

Units 1-5

Workbook

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

PREFACE

These exercises were developed as part of the overall development specifications for DLI Work Unit 0114, Revision of Taped Exercises in 20 Languages. The objective of this work unit is to improve DLI audio software to keep pace with the continuing changes in languages and with advances in language teaching/learning techniques. Materials produced under this work unit are intended to supplement or replace existing tape materials in the basic course for each language.

The materials give special emphasis to creative activities, realistic situations and authentic speech variations, as opposed to repetitions of the materials recorded directly from the textbook. An important feature is that each unit contains its own self-evaluative device. Thus, the materials can be used for self-study or during lab sessions under the guidance of a teacher. They can serve as remedial or refresher exercises to be used whenever extra practice is appropriate.

The materials consist of an instructor manual, student workbook, and tapes. The workbook contains objectives and instructions for the taped portion of each unit and self-evaluative tests to measure student achievement.

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DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS

These audio materials have been developed as a supplemental self-study tool, to help students in learning certain speech sounds of Hungarian.

The material is applicable to language lab, home studies, and remedial classroom studies. The primary purpose is to help students overcome individual difficulties in producing certain speech sounds.

The materials consist of a workbook, tapes and an instructor's manual. Each segment of the workbook contains objectives and instructions for the recorded portion of the particular unit and a self-evaluating quiz to determine students' accomplishments.

The tape material for each unit consists of the following recorded sections:

- a. Listening exercises
- b. Oral production exercises
- c. Self-evaluative quizzes

The symbols between slanted lines "//" represent phonemic transcription to make clear the contrasts in the sound system. Regular spelling or single letters will be underlined.

USE OF TAPE RECORDER AND TAPES

All tape segments are recorded <u>in sequence</u>. There is no need to backtrack on the tape unless you wish to check on your own production.

Each exercise is identified on the tape by number, e.g., "Exercise Four. . ".

Turn on the tape recorder when you see "(Exercise___)" in the printed text in the workbook. Follow the instructions for the taped material. When you hear the <u>beep</u>, which marks the end of a segment, turn off the tape recorder. Return to your place in the printed text and read until you reach the next tape cue.

NOTES ON HUNGARIAN PHONOLOGY

VOWELS

In this section we shall describe briefly some characteristics of Hungarian vowel phonology, with emphasis on features in which Hungarian differs from English.

1. Length

In Hungarian, a difference in vowel length can change the meaning of a word. English has nothing parallel to this, since in English a "long vowel" differs from a "short vowel" in tongue-position as well as length. In Hungarian the difference between "long" and "short" for most vowels is only in length, long vowels taking about twice as long to utter as short vowels. The student should concentrate on producing long vowels keeping the lips and tongue in the same position throughout. There are no diphthongs in the speech of an educated Hungarian.

Length is indicated in Hungarian spelling by an acute accent mark over the vowel, e.g., i, é, á, ó, ú. Note that the 'mark in Hungarian does not indicate stress. Stress is not represented in the conventional writing system.

2. Stress

Pronounce the following English words:

tAb1e

begIn.

Organize

organizAtion

dip10ma

dIp1omat

Notice that in English the word-stress (indicated by the capitalized vowel) may fall on any syllable depending on the particular word. This is not so in Hungarian. In Hungarian the position of word-stress is fixed; it is always on the first syllable of the word. This rule holds true regardless of whether the vowel of the first syllable is long or short. Thus, for example, the following Hungarian words are all stressed on the first syllable:

kAbát

mEgálló

nEhéz

Irány

Remember that ' in Hungarian indicates a long vowel, not stress.

3. Vowel Quality

In English unstressed vowels tend to be neutralized to 'uh.' For example in each of the words below, only the stressed vowel has the distinctive quality represented by the conventional spelling. The unstressed vowels in all the words have been neutralized so that they all sound the same, regardless of whether they are spelled <u>a</u>, <u>e</u>, <u>i</u>, <u>o</u>, or <u>u</u>.

<u>ag</u>Ain

fAUc<u>e</u>t

combUst<u>i</u>ble

mInus

In Hungarian however, stress does not affect vowel quality. This means, for example, that in the word <u>katona</u>, the <u>o</u> in the second syllable, and the <u>a</u> in the third syllable remain clearly two different kinds of vowels, even though both are unstressed.

H U N G A R I A N

Phonology Exercises

Unit 1

Unit 1

OBJECTIVES

- 1. Upon completing this unit the student will be able to:
- a. Discriminate between the Hungarian vowels /a:,q/ and /e:, ε /.
- b. Produce the Hungarian vowels /a:,o/ and /e:, ϵ / in appropriate word contexts.
- 2. The student will demonstrate his achievement of the above objectives by performing with an accuracy of 95% or higher on the discrimination portion of the self-evaluative quizzes, and 85% on the production quiz at the end of the unit.

HUNGARIAN /a:/

First turn on your tape recorder and listen to a few examples of the Hungarian /a:/.

(Exercise 1).

This vowel is similar in quality to the underlined vowel in the English words father, star. The Hungarian /a:/ is long, however, so you should remember to keep your jaw open and prolong the sound, as when saying 'ah' during a doctor's examination.

Now that you have a little clearer picture in mind, listen to those examples once again.

(Exercise 2).

Listen to the following pairs of words. In some pairs the two words are the same; in other pairs they are different. Decide whether the vowels in each pair of words are the same or different. The speaker will pause after each pair to give you time to decide, then he will say either "same" or "different", so that you may check your ability to discriminate.

(Exercise 3).

Now try repeating after the model.

(Exercise 4)

You've already learned how the /a:/ sound is produced. The other vowel sound used in the preceding exercise is shorter and produced farther back in the throat. Listen once again to some more pairs of words and decide whether they are the same or different.

(Exercise 5).

HUNGARIAN /a/

Listen to the following Hungarian words.

(Exercise 6).

All of the words you have just heard contain the Hungarian vowel /a/. This sound has no exact counterpart in English. The Hungarian vowel is produced farther back in the throat than the first vowel in English 'Papa' and does not have the lip-rounding of the vowel in English 'paw'. To make the Hungarian /a/, rest your tongue on the bottom of the mouth, tip touching the gum ridge of the lower teeth, and drop your jaw. Trying to make the sound toward the back of your mouth, pronounce a short vowel sound.

Listen to the examples again.

(Exercise 7)

Now try repeating after the model.

(Exercise 8).

Now listen and repeat the following word-pairs, in which /a:/ and /a/ are contrasted. Your response will be followed by a repetition of the correct pronunciation.

(Exercise 9).

Unit 1 Self-evaluative Quiz No.1

In this exercise you will evaluate your ability to discriminate between the two vowel sounds $/\alpha$ / and /a:/. Listen to each pair of words. If the $/\alpha$ / occurs in the first word, mark a check in Column 1. If it occurs in the second word, mark a check in Column 2. For instance, if you hear: $\underline{vad} - \underline{vád}$, you would check Column 1.

(Exercise 10).

er de la Maria. La companya de la co	Column 1	Column 2
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Now check your answers with the key below. If you missed more than one discrimination, go back and review Unit 1, Section $/\alpha/.$

Key to Exercise 10.

Item:	Column 1	Column 2
1.	<u>/x</u> /	
2.		<u></u>
3.	<u>/x</u> /	
4.	<u>/ x</u> /	
5.		_X_/
6.	\overline{X}	
7.	<u>/ x /</u>	
8.	\overline{X}	
9.		<u> </u>
10.		<u> </u>
11.		<u> </u>
12.		_X_/
13.	\overline{X}	
14.		<u> </u>
15.	<u>/x</u> /	

This sound is quite similar to the English vowels in bet, Ted, ready.

(Exercise 11).

Listen once again.

(Exercise 12).

Now listen and repeat the words after the tape.

(Exercise 13).

Listen to the following pairs of words. Some pairs will contain the same vowel in both words, some different vowels. After each pair the speaker will pause to give you time to decide, then he will say either "same" or "different". Check your response with his.

(Exercise 14).

One of the vowels you heard in the preceding drill was $/\xi/$. The other vowel is a long vowel and the tongue is in a higher position. Listen once again to some pairs of words and decide whether they are the same or different.

(Exercise 15).

HUNGARIAN /e:

This vowel sounds somewhat like the vowel in the English words made, play, steak. However, in making the Hungarian sound the tongue remains steadily in one position; it does not move upward as in the English sound. Also, since in Hungarian this sound occurs only as a long vowel, try to draw out and prolong it.

(Exercise 16).

Listen carefully to the vowel in each word.

(Exercise 17).

Now repeat the words, and try to keep from moving your tongue while you are making the /e:/ sound.

(Exercise 18).

Now repeat the following word pairs, in which the $/\epsilon/$ and $/\epsilon$:/ sounds are contrasted. Your response will be followed by a repetition of the correct response.

(Exercise 19).

Unit 1 Self-evaluative Quiz No.2

Here you will test your ability to discriminate between $/\mathcal{E}$ / and /e:/. Decide whether the first or second word in each pair contains the long /e:/ sound, then mark a check in the appropriate column. For example, if you hear: "fél-fel", you would check Column 1.

/Exercise 20).

	Column 1	Column 2
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Now check your answers with the key below. If you missed more than one discrimination go back and review Unit 1, Section $|\mathcal{E}|$.

Key to Exercise 20

Item:	Column 1	Column 2
1.		7
2.		<u></u>
3.		<u></u>
4.		<u></u>
5.	\overline{X}	
6.		<u>/x</u> /
7.	\overline{X}	
8.	\sqrt{x}	
9.		<u> </u>
10.		<u>/x</u> /
11.		<u>/x</u> 7
12.		
13.	\overline{X}	
14.		<u>/x</u> 7
15.		<u> </u>
		1

Unit 1 Self-evaluative Quiz No.3

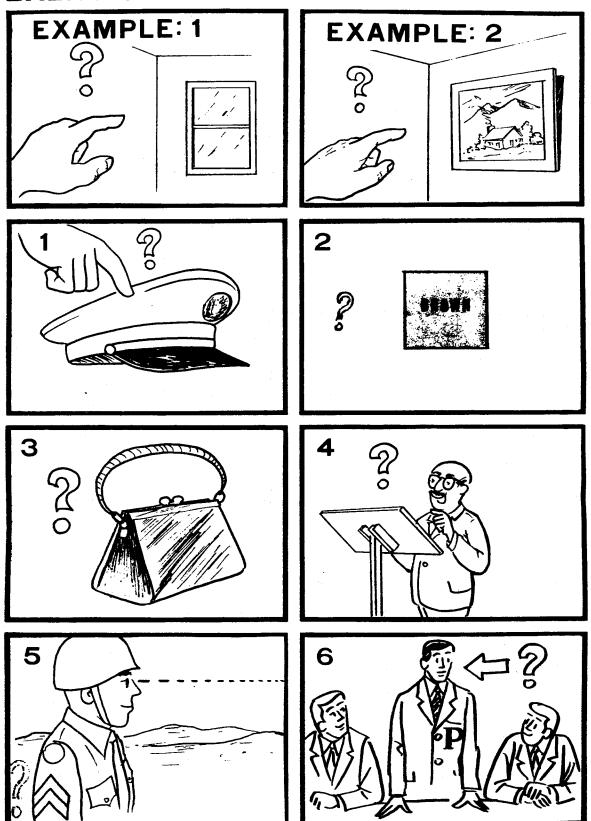
In the following tape exercise you will answer short questions based on the picture-cues on pages 18-21. First you will hear the number of the picture, then a question. Give the appropriate answer, as indicated by the picture-cue. Following the pause for your response, the tape will provide the correct response.

When you finish go back and listen to the whole quiz again, checking your answers and pronunciation against the taped response. Grade yourself on whether you were able to produce the answer correctly by making a check mark in the appropriate column.* If you made more than three errors in your pronunciation, go back and repeat this exercise.

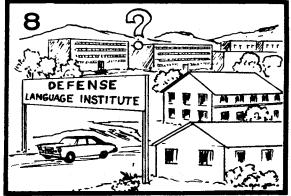
Turn to page 18 and begin.

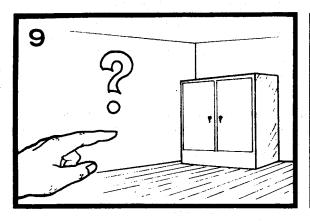
(Exercise 21).

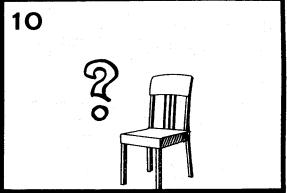
^{*}on the answer sheet for this exercise (p. 23).

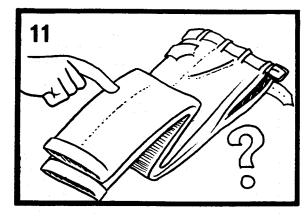




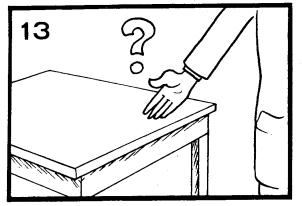




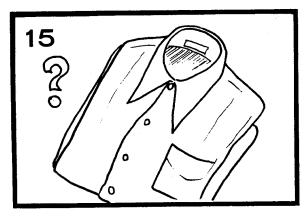


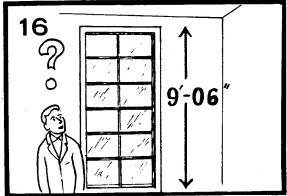




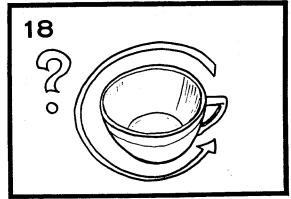


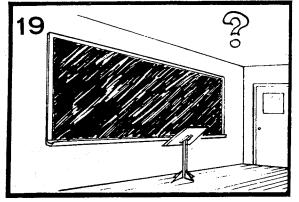






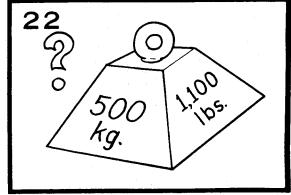


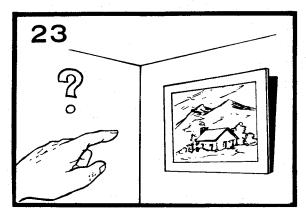


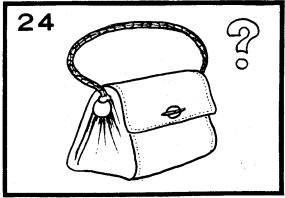












Answer Sheet for Exercise 21.

	С	W
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.	 ·	
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		

End of Unit 1

Hungarian
Phonology Exercise
Unit 2

Unit 2

OBJECTIVES

- 1. Upon completing this unit the student will be able to:
- a. Discriminate between Hungarian vowels /e:/, / ϕ :/, /O:/.
- b. Produce the Hungarian vowels $/\emptyset$:/ and /0:/ in appropriate word contexts.
- 2. The student will demonstrate his achievement of the above objectives by performing with an accuracy of 95 o/o or higher on the discrimination portion of the self-evaluative quizzes.

HUNGARIAN /e:/, /Ø:/

Turn on your tape recorder and listen to some pairs of words containing examples of the Hungarian vowels /e:/ and $/\phi$:/.

(Exercise 1)

Remember that/e:/is similar to the English vowel in say, bake, and weigh. The other vowel, like /y:/, is another front-rounded vowel which does not occur in English. To make the sound//e:/, put your tongue in position for saying the Hungarian/e:/, but round your lips.

Listen again to the difference between /e:/ and / ϕ :/. (Exercise 2)

In the following exercise decide whether the vowels in each pair of words are the same or different. The speaker will pause for you to decide and then will give the correct response.

(Exercise 3)

In the following exercise you will hear a group of words. Each group will have one word containing the vowel /e:/, and the other with $/\emptyset$:/. Decide whether the vowel $/\emptyset$:/ appears in the first or second word, and mark a check " \checkmark " in the appropriate column below.

(Exercise 4)

	Column 1	Column 2
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Now check your answers with the key below. If you missed more than one discrimination, go back and review Exercises 2. and 3., and re-do this exercise.

	Column 1	Column 2
1.		_X_/
2.		<u> </u>
3.	\sqrt{X}	
4.		<u></u>
5.	\overline{X}	
6.	X	
7.	\overline{X}	
8.		X
9.		<u>X</u>
10.	<u> </u>	
11.	X	
12.		<u> </u>
13.	X	
14.		$\frac{X}{X}$
15.		<u>/x</u> /

Now you will pronounce pairs of words containing /e:/ and / \emptyset :/. Remember that tongue position is the same for both vowels, and that your lips are rounded only for / \emptyset :/.

(Exercise 5)

HUNGARIAN /Ø:/, /O:/

Listen to some pairs of words containing the Hungarian vowels $/\emptyset$:/ and /0:/.

(Exercise 6)

The /0:/ sound in Hungarian is like the /u:/ sound (See Unit III) in that the position and shape of the lips remains unchanged throughout the production of the sound. Remember that $/\emptyset$:/ is also produced with the lips rounded, but with the tongue in position for /e:/.

Listen to some pairs of words contining /Ø:/ and /O:/.

(Exercise 7)

Now test your ability to discriminate between /Ø:/ and /O:/ by deciding whether the vowels in the following pairs of words are the same or different. Again the speaker will give you the correct response.

(Exercise 8)

Unit 2
/0:/, /Ø:/
Self-evaluative Quiz No.2

In the following exercise you will hear pairs of words. Each pair will have one word containing the vowel $/\emptyset$:/, and the other with /0:/. Try to pick out the word which contains the $/\emptyset$:/ sound, and mark a check" \checkmark " in the appropriate column below.

(Exercise 9)

	Column 1	Column 2
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Unit 2
/ø:/, /0:/

Now, check your answers with the key below. If you missed more than one discrimination, go back and review Exercises 5. and 6., and re-do this exercise.

	Column 1	Column 2
1.	<u> </u>	
2.		<u>/x</u> /
3.		<u>/ x /</u>
4.	X	
5.	X	
6.	X	
7.		<u>/ x /</u>
8.	X	
9.		<u> </u>
10.		<u>/ X /</u>
11.	X	
12.	X	
13.		<u></u>
14.		_X_/
15.		<u>/x</u> /

(Exercise 10)

Listen to some examples of $/\emptyset$:/.

(Exercise 11)

Now try repeating after the model.

(Exercise 12)

In the following exercise you will hear groups of three words. Each group will have one word containing the vowel /e:/, one with $/\emptyset:/$, and a third with /0:/. Try to pick out the $/\emptyset:/$ sound. Decide whether the vowel $/\emptyset:/$ appears in the first, second, or third word, and mark a check in the appropriate column.

(Exercise 13)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			

Unit 2 /e:/, /Ø:/, /O:/

Now check your answers with the key below. If you missed more than one discrimination, go back and review Unit 2.

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
1.			
2.	<u></u>		
3.		X	
4.	<u>/ X /</u>		
5.	<u>X</u> /		
6.			<u></u>
7.			/X/
8.			<u>/ X /</u>
9.		X	
10.	<u>X</u> /		
11.		X	
12.	<u> </u>		
13.			<u></u>
14.		<u> </u>	
15.		<u></u>	

Unit 2 /e:/, /Ø:/, /O:/

In the following exercise you will hear short sentences.

Listen carefully to the sentences and repeat them after the tape. You will hear each sentence only once.

(Exercise 14)

End of Unit 2

Hungarian
Phonology Exercise
Unit 3

Unit 3

OBJECTIVES

- 1. Upon completing this unit the student will be able to:
 - a. discriminate between Hungarian long vowels/i:/, /y:/, /u:/.
 - b. produce the Hungarian vowels /y:/, /u:/ in appropriate word contexts.
- 2. The student will demonstrate his achievement of the above objectives by performing with an accuracy of 95 o/o or higher on the discrimination portion of the self-evaluative quizzes.

HUNGARIAN /i:/, /y:/

Turn on your tape recorder and listen to some pairs of words containing examples of Hungarian /i:/ and /y:/.

(Exercise 1)

Did you notice the difference in the vowels? The Hungarian /i:/, pronounced "ee", presents no difficulty. However, the /y:/ is a sound which does not occur in English. To make the /y:/ sound the tongue is in the position for producing the sound "ee", as in the English "beat, mean, Erie." At the same time, the lips are rounded. Try it. Say ee, then, sustaining that ee, round your lips and push them forward. Do you hear what happens to the sound? When your lips are rounded the vowel becomes /y:/.

Now listen again to the difference between /i:/ and /y:/.

(Exercise 2)

In the following exercise some pairs of vowels will contain the same vowel sound; in others the vowels will be different. Decide whether the vowel in each pair of words is the same or different. The speaker will pause after each pair to give you time to decide, then he will say either "same" or "different", so that you may check your ability to discriminate.

(Exercise 3)

In the following exercise you will hear a group of words. Each group will have one word containing the vowe! /i:/, and the other with /y:/. Decide whether the vowel /y:/ appears in the first or second word, and make a check mark "/" in the appropriate column below.

(Exercise 4)

	Column 1	Column 2
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Now check your answers with the key below. If you missed more than one discrimination, go back and review Exercises 2. and 3., and re-do this exercise.

	Column 1	Column 2
1.	<u>/x</u> /	
2.		_X_
3.		<u></u>
4.	<u></u>	
5.		<u> </u>
6.	<u></u>	
7.	<u></u>	
8.	<u></u>	
9.		X
10.	X	
11.		_X_/
12.	<u></u>	
13.		<u>X</u> /
14.	X	
15.		<u></u>

In the next exercise you will produce /i:/ and /y:/. Remember that the only difference between these sounds is that you round your lips when you pronounce the /y:/.

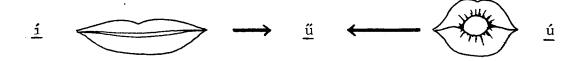
(Exercise 5)

HUNGARIAN /y:/, /u:/

Listen to some pairs of words containing the Hungarian vowels /y:/ and /u:/.

(Exercise 6)

The /u:/ sound is very similar to the vowel in English pool, zoo, Sue. The main difference is that in the English vowel the lips are pushed farther forward and rounded more tightly at the end of the sound. In producing the Hungarian /u:/ your lips should keep the same shape throughout. Remember that for the /y:/ sound you should also keep your lips rounded without changing their position. The difference between these two vowels is that the /y:/ is produced with the tongue in position for "ee".



As the drawing shows you, /y:/ is produced by combining the tongue position of /i:/ with the lip-rounding of /u:/.

Listen to some pairs of words containing /u:/ and /Y:/.

(Exercise7)

Unit 3 /y:/, /u:/

Now test your ability to discriminate between /u:/ and /y:/ by deciding whether the vowels in the following pairs of words are the same or different. Again, the tape will give you the correct response.

(Exercise 8)

In the following exercise you will hear a group of words. Each group will have one word containing the vowel /u:/, and the other with /y:/. Decide whether the vowel /y:/ appears in the first or second word, and make a check mark "/" in the appropriate column below.

(Exercise 9)

	Column 1	Column 2
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Now check your answers with the key below. If you missed more than one discrimination, go back and review Exercises 7. and 8., and re-do this exercise.

		Column 1	Column 2
1.	•		<u>/ x /</u>
2.			<u>/ x /</u>
3.		X	
4.			<u> </u>
5.		<u> </u>	
6.		X	
7.		<u></u>	
8.		\overline{X}	
9.			<u></u>
10.			<u></u>
11.		<u> </u>	
12.			<u>X</u>
13.		\overline{X}	
14.			<u> </u>
15.	÷		<u> </u>

In the following exercise you will produce /y:/ and /u:/.

Note that only the position of your tongue changes when you pronounce the two vowels.

(Exercise 10)

Listen to some examples of /y:/.

(Exercise 11)

Now try repeating after the model. Remember to hold your lips still while pronouncing the vowel.

(Exercise 12)

In the following exercise you will hear groups of three words. Each group will have one word containing the vowel /i:/, one with /y:/, and a third with /u:/. You are to listen for /y:/. Decide whether the vowel /y:/ appeared in the first, second, or third word, and mark a check "V" in the appropriate column.

(Exercise 13)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			

Now check your answers with the key below. If you missed more than one discrimination, go back and review Unit 3.

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
1.		<u>/x</u> /	
2.	\(\times\)		
3.			<u> </u>
4.		<u></u>	
5.		<u></u>	
6.			<u> </u>
7.		<u> </u>	
8.	<u>/x</u> /		
9.			<u> </u>
10.	<u> </u>		
11.		<u> </u>	
12.	<u>/x</u> /		
13.		<u></u>	
14.			<u> </u>
15.			X

In the following exercise you will hear short sentences.

Listen carefully to the sentences and repeat them after the tape.

You will hear each sentence only once.

(Exercise 14)
End of Unit 3

Hungarian Phonology Exercise Unit 4

Unit 4

OBJECTIVES

- 1. Upon completing this unit, the student will be able to:
- a. discriminate between the Hungarian /d/, /t/, /t/, /č/, / \mathring{z} /, /n/ and /r/ consonant sounds.
- b. produce the Hungarian consonant $/\tilde{t}/$, $/\tilde{c}/$, and $/\tilde{z}/$ in appropriate word contexts.
- 2. The student will perform these learning objectives with a minimum of 95 o/o accuracy on the discrimination quizzes.
- 3. As the final step in the unit, the student's pronunciation will be evaluated individually by a native speaker instructor. To be acceptable the student's performance should earn a score of not less than 85 o/o.

HUNGARIAN /Y/

Turn on your tape recorder and listen to the following examples of the Hungarian $/\frac{\tau}{t}$.

(Exercise 1)

Listen to the difference between /t/ and /t/, in the following pairs of words.

(Exercise 2)

The two sounds you heard contrasted in the preceding exercise were Hungarian /t/ and /t/. /t/ is the sound which some English speakers have in their pronunciation of the word "tune". It also occurs in certain word sequences, e.g. "hit you" or "bet you", when the final \underline{t} is allowed to blend into the \underline{y} of the next word. (Note, however, that the /t/ is different from the \underline{t} ch sound that is heard in rapid, colloquial speech -- "hitchoo", "betcha".)

Now listen to the following word pairs once again, and decide if the two words in each pair are the <u>same</u> or <u>different</u>. The speaker on the tape will pause to give you time to decide, then tell you the correct answer.

(Exercise 3)

The following self-evaluative quiz will show you whether you are able to hear the difference between /t/ and /t/. For each pair, mark on your answer sheet whether the two words are the same or different.

(Exercise 4)

	Same	Different
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Check you answers with the key below.

-	Same	Different
1.		<u>/ x /</u>
2.		X
3.	<u></u>	
4.		\overline{X}
5.		<u>/ x</u> /
6.		X
7.		
8.	<u>/x</u> /	
9.		\overline{X}
10.		X
11.	<u>/ x /</u>	
12.		\overline{X}
13.		<u> </u>
14.		<u> </u>
15.	<u> </u>	

If you missed more than one item, go back to Exercise 1 and review the unit so far. Then take the self-evaluative quiz again. The passing score is 14 correct.

Now you will pronounce pairs of words containing /t/ and /t/. Repeat after the models.

(Exercise 5)

To produce /t/, the tongue is in the same position as for regular /t/, except that the front part of the tongue is flattened against the roof of the mouth, just above the upper tooth ridge. Now try repeating after the speaker some words containing the /t/ sound. The speaker will pause after each word to give you time to repeat, then he will say the word again so that you can check for differences between your pronunciation and the model.

(Exercise 6)

In the following exercise you will hear a group of words. Each group will have a pair of words containing the consonants /t/, and /t/. Decide whether the consonant /t/ appears in the first or second word, and make a check mark " \checkmark " in the appropriate column below.

(Exercise 7)

	Column 1	Column 2
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		<i>[</i>
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

. Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Check your answers with the key below.

	Column 1	Column 2
1.		<u>/ x /</u>
2.	X	
3.		<u> </u>
4.	X	
5.	<u>/ X /</u>	
6.	X	
7.		<u> </u>
8.		<u> </u>
9.	<u> </u>	
10.		<u></u>
11.		X
12.		<u></u>
13.	<u>/x</u> /	
14.	<u>/x</u> /	
15.	<u>/ x /</u>	

If you missed more than one item, go back to Exercise 3 and review the exercises. Then take this self-evaluative quiz again.

As we mentioned earlier, the /t/ sound is different from the sound /t/. Exercises 8 through 10 will help you to differenciate these sounds. In the pairs of words you will hear, some of the words contain /t/ sound, and some contain /t/. Listen to each pair and decide whether the two words are the same or different. After a short pause, the speaker will let you know whether you heard these sounds correctly.

(Exercise 8)

Here are some more words with ξ and ξ . Again, decide whether the words in each pair are the same or different, and check your judgment with that of the speaker.

(Exercise 9)

The next tape segment is a self-evaluative quiz to show you how accurately you are able to hear the difference between $/\epsilon/$ and $/\epsilon/$. For each pair, mark on your answer sheet whether the two words are the same or different.

(Exercise 10)

	Same	Different	
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			

Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Unit 4

Check your answers with the key below.

	Same	Different
1.		
2.		<u></u>
3.		<u> </u>
4.	X	
5.	<u>/ X /</u>	
6.		X
7.	<u> </u>	
8.		X
9.		<u>/ X</u> /
10.		X
11.	<u> </u>	
12.		X
13.	<u> </u>	
14.		X
15.		X

If you missed more than one item, go back to Exercise 8 and review the drills contrasting ξ and ξ . Then take the self-evaluative quiz again. You should get a score of 14 before proceeding to the next exercise.

The following is a self-evaluative quiz to see how well you recognize the /t/ sound. In each pair of words which you will hear, one word contains /t/; the other word contains either /t/ or /t/. Your task is to pick out the /t/ word. For each pair, mark on your answer sheet the number of the word ("1" or "2") which contains the /t/ sound.

(Exercise 11)

	1.	2.		1.	2.
1.			9.		
2.			10.		
3.			11.		
4.			12.		
5.			13.		
6.			14.		
7.			15.		
8.					

Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Check your answers with the key below.

	1.	2.	· .	1.	2.
1.		_X_/	9.		
2.	X		10.	X	
3.	<u> </u>		11.		
4.		<u>X</u>	12.	\overline{X}	
5.		X	13.		<u> </u>
6.	<u></u>		14.		<u></u>
7.		X	15.	<u> </u>	
8.		<u>X</u> /			

If you missed more than one item, review the unit and take the self-evaluative quiz again before proceeding to the next unit.

HUNGARIAN / /

Listen to the following words containing examples of Hungarian /J.

(Exercise 12)

The /j / sound is produced in the same way as the /t/, except that the /j / sound is voiced. Some English speakers have the /j / sound in "would you", "could you", and in "dew". To make the /j / sound, place your tongue in position as if you were to say a regular /d/, except that the tongue is flattened against the roof of the mouth, just above the gum-ridge of the upper teeth.

Now, listen to the difference between /d/ and $/\frac{x}{3}$, and between /t/ and $/\frac{x}{3}$ / in the following pairs of words. (Exercise 13)

Listen to the following word pairs and decide if the two words in each pair are the same or different. Then, the speaker will tell you the correct answer.

(Exercise 14)

In the following exercise you will hear a group of words. Each group will have one word containing the consonant $/\frac{z}{3}$, and the other either /d/ or $/\frac{z}{4}$. Your task is to select the word containing $/\frac{z}{3}$ / sound, and to mark your answer sheet in the appropriate column below.

(Exercise 15)

	1.	2.		1.	2.
1.			9.		
2.			10.		
3.			11.		
4.			12.		
5.			13.		
6.			14.		
7.			15.		
8.					

Check your answers with the key on the next page.

Check your answers with the key below.

	1.	2.		1.	2.
1.		<u> </u>	9.		<u>_x</u>
2.		<u> </u>	10.		<u> </u>
3.	\overline{X}		11.		<u> </u>
4.	X		12.	X	
5.	\sqrt{X}		13.	X	
6.	\sqrt{X}		14.		<u></u>
7.		<u></u>	15.	X	
8.	<u> </u>				·

If you missed more than one item, review exercises 12. and 13., and take this quiz again before proceeding to the next exercise.

Now, try to produce the / / sound by repeating after the tape. Remember: to make the / / sound, place your tongue in position as if you were to say a regular /d/, except that the tongue is flattened against the roof of the mouth.

(Exercise 16)

In the following exercise you will hear short sentences. Listen carefully to the sentences and repeat them after the tape. You will hear each sentence only once.

(Exercise 17)

End of Unit 4

Hungarian
Phonology Exercise
Unit 5

Unit 5

OBJECTIVES

- 1. Upon completing this unit, the student will be able to:
- a. discriminate between the Hungarian sounds /c, p, r, 1/.
- b. produce the Hungarian consonants /c, p, r/ in appropriate word contexts.
- 2. The student will perform these learning objectives with a minimum of 95 o/o accuracy on the self-evaluative discrimination quizzes.
- 3. As the final step in the unit, the student's pronunciation will be evaluated by a native speaker instructor.

To be acceptable, the student's performance should earn a score of not less than 85~O/O.

HUNGARIAN /c/

This sound is similar to the English /ts/ in words such as "its", "cats", "Betsy", "Patsy". In English. /ts/ occurs only in the middle or at the end of a word. In Hungarian. however, the sound /c/ frequently occurs at the beginning of words.

English speakers encountering the Hungarian /c/ sound at the beginning of a word tend to hear and pronounce it as /s/. This is not acceptable in Hungarian. The following exercises will help you to discriminate between /c/ and /s/ correctly.

Now, turn on your tape recorder and listen to the following pairs of words. In each pair, one word begins with the sound /c/, the other word begins with /s/. See of you can identify which word, "1" or "2", begins with the /c/. After each pair the speaker will pause and say "1" or "2", to tell you whether the /c/ was in the first word or the second.

(Exercise 1)

Listen to another set of words. One word in each pair contains /c/, the other word /s/.

Your task is to decide whether the /c/ is in word "1" or "2". Check your answer for each pair with the correct answer which will be supplied by the speaker.

(Exercise 2)

Now take the following self-evaluative quiz to see how accurately you can identify the /c/ sound. In each pair of words, one word contains the /c/, the other word contains /s/. Place a check mark "'" on the answers sheet under the appropriate column to indicate which word, "1" or "2", contains the /c/ sound.

(Exercise 3)

	1.	2.		1.	2.
1.			9.		
2.			10.		
3.			11.		
4.			12.		
5.			13.		
6.			14.		
7.			15.		
8.					

	. 1.	2.		1.	2.
1.		X/	9.		_X_/
2.	<u></u>		10.	<u></u>	
3.		<u> </u>	11.	<u></u>	
4.		X	12.	X	
5.		X	13.	<u>/ x /</u>	
6.	\overline{X}		14.		<u> </u>
7.	\overline{X}		15.		<u> </u>
8.	<u></u>				·

If you missed more than one item, go back and review Exercise 1. and 2.

Now, try pronouncing some words containing the Hungarian /c/ sounds. As you imitate the speaker in the following exercise, remember that for the /c/ sound you begin with the tongue in the position for /t/. If this sound seems difficult to you, say "Betsy".

The speaker will say each word twice, pausing to let you repeat the word after him.

(Exercise 4)

In the following exercise the words in each pair begin with /c/ or /s/. Following the model on the tape, try to pronounce each word distinctly, so that the contrast can be heard clearly.

(Exercise 5)

To make sure that you can identify the /c/ and /s/ sounds accurately, take the following self-evaluative quiz. For each pair of words you will hear, decide which word ("1" or "2"), the first or the second contains the /c/, and mark the appropriate column.

(Exercise 6) 2. 1. 2. 1. 9. 1. 10. 2. 11. 3. 4. 12. 13. 5. 6. 14. 15. 7. 8.

	1.	2.		1.	2.
1.	<u> </u>		9.		<u></u>
2.	X		10.		<u></u>
3.		<u> </u>	11.		<u> </u>
4.	<u> </u>		12.		<u></u>
5.	X		13.	X	
6.	X		14.		<u></u>
7.		X	15.	<u> </u>	
8.	\overline{X}				

If you missed more than one item, go back and review Exercise 1., 2., and 4.

HUNGARIAN /n /

English speakers have this sound in the words "canyon" and "onion". However, since in English /n / does not occur as the first or last sound in a word, English speakers may have difficulty hearing or producing the Hungarian /n / in these positions.

Listen for the difference between the Hungarian /n and /n in the following words.

(Exercise 7)

In the following exercise you will hear some pairs of words containing the same /n / consonant sound, other pairs will consist of words contrasting because of that sound.

Decide whether the words in a given pair are the same or different. The speaker will pause after each pair to give you time to decide, then he will say either same or different, so that you may check your ability to discriminate.

(Exercise 8)

You will hear a group of words. Each group will have one word containing the consonant /p. Decide whether the /p / sound appears in the first, second or third word, and make a check mark " \checkmark " in the appropriate column below.

(Exercise 9)

	1.	2.	3.
1.			
2.			
3.			
. 4.			
5.			
. 6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			

- ·	1.	2.	3.
1.	\overline{X}		
2.	\overline{X}		
3.			<u>X</u>
4.		<u> </u>	
5.			X
6.	<u> </u>		
7.		<u> </u>	
8.			X
9.		<u> </u>	
10.	<u> </u>		
11.	<u> </u>		
12.		<u> </u>	
13.			<u></u>
14.			X
15.		<u> </u>	

If you missed more than one item, go back and review Exercises 7. and 8.

In the following exercise you will produce the Hungarian /n / sound. Following the model on the tape, try to pronounce each pair distinctly.

(Exercise 10)

Listen and repeat the following words containing the $/\mathfrak{p}$ / sound.

(Exercise 11)

HUNGARIAN /r/

The English /r/ sound is produced with the tip of the tongue curled back. In contrast, the Hungarian /r/ is produced with the tip of the tongue in a forward position and trilled. To make the Hungarian sound, place the tongue in position for saying /d/, then let the tip vibrate as the air moves over the tongue. It is essential, however, that the jaw and tongue muscles are relaxed.

The following exercises will help you to recognize and produce the Hungarian /r/.

Listen to the difference between /r/ and /1/ in the following pairs of words.

(Exercise 12)

In the following exercise decide whether the words in each pair are the same or different. The speaker will pause for you briefly, and then will give the correct answer.

(Exercise 13)

In this exercise you will hear word pairs. Each pair will have one word containing the Hungarian /r/. Decide whether this /r/ appears in the first or second word and make a check mark " \checkmark " in the appropriate column below.

(Exercise 14)

	1.	2.
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
. 9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

_:	1.	2.
1.	<u>/x</u> /	
2.		<u>/ x /</u>
3.		<u>/ X /</u>
4.	<u> </u>	
5.	<u> </u>	
6.	<u>/x</u> /	
7.	X	
8.		\sqrt{X}
9.		\sqrt{X}
10.	<u> </u>	
11.		\overline{X}
12.	<u> </u>	
13.		\sqrt{X}
14.		\sqrt{X}
15.	<u> </u>	

If you missed more than one item, go back and review Exercise 12. and 13.

Now, you will produce the Hungarian /r/ sound. Following the model on the tape, try to pronounce each word distinctly, so that the contrast between /r/ and /1/ can be heard clearly.

As you imitate the speaker, remember that to make the Hungarian /r/ sound, place the tongue in position for producing /d/, then let the tip of the tongue vibrate as the air moves it.

(Exercise 15)

In the following exercise you will pronounce some words containing /r/ sound in various positions. Repeat the following word after the model.

(Exercise 16)

In the following exercise you will practice the Hungarian /c/, /p/, and /r/ consonant sounds in short sentences.

Listen carefully to the sentences and repeat each sentence after you heard a sentence twice.

(Exercise 17)

End of Unit 5