

Study Programme: Elementary Teacher
Course Unit Title: Morphosyntax of Hungarian Language
Course Unit Code: U-3-2-7-4
Name of Lecturer(s): Annamária Bene
Type and Level of Studies: Undergraduate Studies (BA)
Course Status (compulsory/elective): Elective
Semester (winter/summer): Winter
Language of instruction: Hungarian
Mode of course unit delivery (face-to-face/distance learning): Face-to-face learning
Number of ECTS Allocated: 2
Prerequisites: Passed exams in Morphology with Lexicology and Syntax and Syntagma
Course Aims: Students will learn about morphosyntax of Hungarian language.
Learning Outcomes: <p>Students gain specific knowledge in grammar of Hungarian language, which gives them a more detailed insight into grammatic structure of Hungarian language, and this way they will be able to do more detailed analysis of morphological and syntactic features of Hungarian.</p>
Syllabus: <i>Theory</i> <p>What is morphosyntax. Morphosyntactic features of Hungarian: genitive, object conjugation of verbs, subject conjugation of verbs. Cases in suffixes and the structure of sentence. Morphosyntax and non-causality. Features of non-causal languages. Differences between non-causal and ergative languages. How non-causality is visible in Hungarian. Tripartition of verbs, structure of verbs, participle, causality, types of objects, verbal prefixes, resultatives, etc.</p> <i>Practice</i> <p>Analysis of verbs, syntagmas and sentences based on morphosyntactic features.</p>
Required Reading: <i>Compulsory:</i> <p>Bene, A. (2011): Medialitás jelenségek a magyar nyelvben. Nyelvtudományi értekezések 160. Akadémiai Kiadó, Member of Wolters Kluwer Group, Budapest, 126 ctp.</p> <p>Bene, A. (2010): Three components of Hungarian direct resultatives. <i>Primenjena lingvistika/Linguistique appliquée</i> 10.: 187–198. ctp.</p> <p>Bene, A. (2010): Another Look at the Syntax of Hungarian Verbal Particles. <i>Jezikoslovlje</i> 11. (2): 131–153. ctp.;</p> <p>Bene, A. (2009): What is really the function of the verbal particle in Hungarian. <i>Suvremena lingvistika-Zagreb</i> 35 (68): 207–220. ctp.</p> <i>Optional:</i> <p>Goddard, Danièle (2006): Prédicat secondaire. In Danièle Goddard–Laurent Roussarie–Francis Corblin éd., 2006. <i>Sémanticloplédie: dictionnaire de sémantique</i>. GDR Sémantique & Modélisation, CNRS. http://www.semantique-gdr.net/dico/</p> <p>Levin, Beth–Malka Rappaport Hovav (1995): <i>Unaccusativity: At the syntax-lexical semantics interface</i>. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.</p>

Rothstein, Susan (2004): <i>Structuring events</i> . London: Blackwell.			
Weekly Contact Hours: 2(30)		Lectures: 1 (15)	Practical work: 1 (15)
Teaching Methods: Lecture, practice, presentation, discussion, presentation, individual work, consultation.			
Knowledge Assessment (maximum of 100 points):			
Pre-exam obligations	points	Final exam	points
Active class participation	15	written exam	55
Practical work	30	oral exam	
Fieldwork			
Seminar(s)			
The methods of knowledge assessment may differ; the table presents only some of the options: written exam, oral exam, project presentation, seminars, etc.			