This third volume of the Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics covers a diversity of topics which range from general linguistic theory to child language. To provide coherency, we have, therefore, grouped the papers into a number of major sections as reflected in the Table of Contents. What follows is our attempt to capture the major point of each paper, organized according to those sections.

The first paper is Ken Miner's "On the notion 'Restricted Linguistic Theory'. Toward Error Free Data in Linguistics." Miner maintains that linguistic theories must be more firmly grounded on secure data bases. He contends that the attempt to construct theories based on limited data from a few languages leads to serious errors. Rather than seeking to construct general 'theories', Miner advocates that we should limit ourselves to "restricted theories" which may be confined to one language family.

The Phonetics-Phonology section contains four very different papers. Geoff Gathercole's research demonstrates that instrumental evidence can play a crucial role in phonological analysis. His instrumental research on strong and weak stops in Kansas Potawatomi clearly indicates that the underlying contrast between these series is preserved even in final positions, not neutralized as heretofore supposed. In addition, the paper provides evidence for the interaction between stress and the syntactic structure of Potawatomi.

Ahmet Yavas' paper on the implications of borrowing for Turkish phonology provides a modus operandi for the analysis of languages which have lexicons replete with loan words. In the case of Turkish, previous analyses, though recognizing the importance of loan words, have neglected to incorporate them into their descriptions. Drawing evidence from borrowing, Yavas proposes that current treatments of vowel and consonant harmony should be drastically revised: consonant harmony plays the pivotal role in determining the vowel choice, not conversely. By so analyzing Turkish, he is able to account for a wide range of data unaccounted for by treatments which assume the primacy of vowel harmony.

Robert Rankin's study of Ojibwa as a dying language supports the evidence from child language acquisition, aphasia, and comparative linguistics that there exists a universal hierarchy of sound-type complexity. As Ojibwa functioned less and less as a native language, principled changes occurred in its phonology: the types of series lost and the order in which they were lost were determined by their relative complexity, with the most marked being lost first.

Code-mixing is the topic of Maria Doboz's paper. Taking a letter written by a bilingual American-Hungarian as her data, Doboz describes the phonological rules that are operating in such a code-mixing, with special emphasis on vowel harmony. She demonstrates that vowel harmony is an important process in the system and plays a central role in the rendition of English words by such speakers.

The first paper in the Syntax-Semantics section is Gerald Denning's, "Meaning and Placement of Spanish Adjectives." Denning attempts to clarify the problems of the differences in the meaning and treatment
restrictive adjectives in some dialects of Spanish. He argues that a strict generative semantic approach will not handle the data and suggests an analysis within the framework of pragmatics.

Virginia Gathercole provides a cross-linguistic study of the use of the deictic verbs "come" and "go" in eleven languages extending Talmy's (1975) model for verbs of motion to include a presuppositional component. Gathercole divides the contexts in which "come" and "go" are used into (a) immediate deixis and (b) extended deixis. Her goal is to characterize the use of deictic verbs of motion in the eleven languages studied by a limited number of discipral and presuppositional components and thus suggest a possible universal framework for such verbs.

Whereas Dennings and Gathercole focus on language related issues, Juan Abajian takes a more general, philosophical approach in his discussion of speech acts. He claims that previous speech act analyses used the sentence as the basic unit. Abajian believes, however, that we must go beyond the sentence. "Social reality" dictates that we categorize sets of sentences into speech acts, which he calls "complex acts."

Kurt Groden's paper, "Problems in Machine Translation Between Thai and English Using Montague Grammar," brings us to a specific language-oriented concern: how to mechanically translate sentences, in particular those containing restrictive relative clauses, from one language to another. He enumerates the problems related to such a task and proposes a solution involving meaning postulates and context within a Montague framework.

Historical and Comparative Linguistics is represented by Karen Booker's "The Origin of Number Marking in Muskogean." Booker reconstructs two proto-Muskogean number markers, one dualizer and one pluralizer which were first used with intransitive verbs of location and then generalized to locative transitives. Later these markers spread to intransitive non-locatives. Booker maintains that the highly complex suppletive verb system of Muskogean arose when these markers lost their original meaning.

Three papers in Esther (Etli) Dromi's analysis of the acquisition of locative prepositions by Hebrew children, Gregory Simpson's study of children's categorization processes, and John Moore's review of relative clause research, constitute the Child Language Acquisition section of the working papers. Dromi's study, which is one of the few published works in the acquisition of Hebrew, compares the order of acquisition of Hebrew locatives with Brown's (1973) order for English and also with Siobhan's (1977) universals. Among her findings, Hebrew at "5yrs" is acquired later than English and also with Siobhan's (1977) universals. Her findings show an order of acquisition of prefixes that is different from that of full prepositions. Her conclusions point to the pivotal role that morphological complexity plays in the order of acquisition of locatives in Hebrew.

Gregory Simpson's major concern has to do with the process by which children form conceptual categories. He argues, on the basis of experimental data, that overextensions should not be taken as evidence
—for category formation. His data suggest a distinction between concept formation and object naming, a distinction not made in previous studies. “Function,” what objects can do or what can be done to them, determines how that object is conceptualized, but an object’s perceptual properties may determine the name given to it. Therefore, “the child may know that two objects don’t really belong together, but gives them the same name until he has more evidence.”

The acquisition of relative clauses has been a topic of great interest among psycholinguists. John Moore presents a valuable critical review of the recent literature with special emphasis on the debate between Dan Slobin (1971), Amy Sheldon (1974), Michael Smith (1975), Tavakolian (1977), and de Villiers et al. (1976). The Minimal Distance Principle, the Noun-Verb-Noun Strategy, the Parallel Function Hypothesis, and Slobin’s operating principles are compared, along with the formulations of de Villiers and Tavakolian.

Five major topic areas are represented in this third volume of the Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics. Each paper in its own way is a contribution to linguistic scholarship: some provide evidence in new areas of inquiry, others bring new evidence to bear on old questions, while still others suggest future courses of research.

Anthony Stalano and Feryal Yavaş
Editors
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Hungarians living in an American-Hungarian urban community exhibit unique code-mixing in their speech and have developed a code-mixture language which primarily follows the Hungarian phonological and morphological system. Such a language is recognized as an acceptable form of communication within the Hungarian-American community. Those participating in this code-mixing are usually bilinguals, but many of the members of such a community have learned English imperfectly, forgotten Hungarian, and are able to speak only this code-mixed language. The data available at this time for describing this code-mixture is a written text in the form of a letter written in casual style. It is 300 words long and contains 29% English lexical items interspersed. Only English nouns and verbs (and necessarily proper nouns) are used to supplement the Hungarian lexicon. These items are incorporated into the phonological and morphological structure of the Hungarian language. The primary goal of this paper is to describe the phonological rules of work in such a code-mixture, with special reference to Hungarian vowel harmony and its influence on the entire system.

There are several difficulties working with a written text. It is first necessary to determine the orthographic rules at work before any phonological description can begin. Both Hungarian (H) and English (E) orthographic rules have influenced the text. Only when this relationship has been analysed can one begin to describe the phonological system. All conclusions must in the end take into consideration the inability of any rational orthography to reproduce exact phonetic information.

A glossed version of the letter is included at the end of the paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Hungarian Phonemes And Their Orthographic Equivalents</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
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<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/b/</td>
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<tr>
<td>/c/</td>
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<tr>
<td>/cs/</td>
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<tr>
<td>/d/</td>
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<tr>
<td>/dz/</td>
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<tr>
<td>/d/</td>
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<tr>
<td>/e/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/e/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The contrast between the Hungarian long vowels: /\, y, í, ő, ú/ and their short counterparts is being lost in current spoken Hungarian, but the long vowels are still retained in writing. I have included them for the sake of completeness. In order to simplify the comparison between English and Hungarian vowels, E /e/ is treated as a surface phoneme.

Hungarian Orthography in the Text

It is necessary to first explain that Hungarian orthography includes phonetic and etymological notation. Laszlo Deme states that, "...morphophonemic changes are indicated (i.e. the alternatives are discarded) while morphophonetic ones (assimilation and fusion) are not." In this casual letter all the Hungarian words are correct, with the absence of diaritical marks. This causes no problem for a native speaker, however. There is one incomprehensible set of letters: akota. In addition, there are some obvious typographical errors. In two cases two words are written together: vorrizok, which should read vorrizok a, and dragort which should read: dragort is. Two words are misspelled: shandrít should be shandrít and it should be ift. When the word, bánym, occurs the second time, the 'y' is left out.

Hungarian spelling has been carried over to the E words relatively systematically. The vowel phonemes which correspond quite consistently are: /i, e, e, o, u, a/, /a, e, o, u, a, / and /e, o, a, a/. The use of H "sz, cs, dzs," in E words is regular. H /sz/ replaces E /s/ as in fact "fourth." Likewise the H /f/ replaces E /f/ in braderie 'brother.' The text indicates E diphthongs with offglides by using /j. Thus, licenz is spelled űjizensz and appoint- ment as appointment.

The influence of E orthography must not be forgotten during analysis. H spelling can indicate pronunciation even when interference from E or-

The spelling of E words in this text is affected more by H pronunciation (H phoneme substitution) and H spelling than by E spelling conventions. Therefore, it is relatively safe to assume the pronunciation of an E word in the H text.
Vowel harmony creates a tendency to combine identical or similar vowels in adjoining syllables or in all the syllables of a word. Front vowels are matched with front, back with back, and rounded with rounded vowels if possible. This tendency operates in the stems as well as across morphological boundaries. Thus, many H stems of more than one syllable have only front, only back, or only rounded vowels.

Front vowels: török, kicsi, meleg felleg, súrú
Back vowels: álma, hale, forog, sárkány, kuruc

The most striking effect of VH is found in the morphophonemic alternations. To each stem may be added a number of morphological suffixes and prefixes. The H system of suffixes allows for vowel harmony in that each morpheme has at least two forms, one with a back vowel to accommodate words containing the back vowels, A, ō, ō, õ, õ, ű, ű, and another with a front vowel which harmonizes with stems having the front vowels, A, ō, ō, ű, ű, ű. Some morphemes have three possible forms, each containing a front, back, and a rounded vowel. The stem vowels, A, ō, ŏ, ű, ű are neutral.2

The suffix morphemes may be considered to contrast within their own system of possible choices. There are three common sets of alternating vowels:

Front/back: /o-ö/ as in -ba/be
Front/back: /a-ő/ as in -töi/töl
Back rounded, front rounded, and front or unrounded: /o, ō, ŏ/ as in -höz, -höz, -hez

In words of one syllable and of two syllables with identical vowels, the suffix vowel is clear. In 2-3 syllable words or in words with several suffixes, the last non-neutral stem vowel influences the succeeding suffix vowel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gloss</th>
<th>stem</th>
<th>'into'</th>
<th>'from'</th>
<th>'off of'</th>
<th>'to'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bucket</td>
<td>vöökr</td>
<td>vöökröö</td>
<td>vöökröö</td>
<td>vöökröö</td>
<td>vőökröö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heat</td>
<td>meleg</td>
<td>melegöö</td>
<td>melegöö</td>
<td>melegöö</td>
<td>melegöö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hat</td>
<td>kalap</td>
<td>kalapöö</td>
<td>kalapöö</td>
<td>kalapöö</td>
<td>kalapöö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shoe</td>
<td>cipő</td>
<td>cipőöö</td>
<td>cipőöö</td>
<td>cipőöö</td>
<td>cipőöö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gate</td>
<td>kapu</td>
<td>kapuöö</td>
<td>kapuöö</td>
<td>kapuöö</td>
<td>kapuöö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comb</td>
<td>rööj</td>
<td>rööjöö</td>
<td>rööjöö</td>
<td>rööjöö</td>
<td>rööjöö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>piro</td>
<td>piroöö</td>
<td>piroöö</td>
<td>piroöö</td>
<td>piroöö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debt</td>
<td>gőöbő</td>
<td>gőöbőöö</td>
<td>gőöbőöö</td>
<td>gőöbőöö</td>
<td>gőöbőöö</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thermometer</td>
<td>lőömőröö</td>
<td>lőömőröööö</td>
<td>lőömőrööö</td>
<td>lőömőrööö</td>
<td>lőömőrööö</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preceding suffix vowels may influence the succeeding ones: if the possessive plural infix is added, adóghoz = adóghoj, but lomérőghoz = lomérőghoj. The -höz suffix is retained because of the back vowels. The -höz is replaced by the unrounded -hox because of the A/ in the infix which is neutral for front-back contrast, but not for roundness.

For suffixes beginning with a consonant, auxiliary vowels are necessary when words end in a consonant. There are four such vowels, two back, a, o; and two front, e, ő. This yields a four-way possibility for the possessive suffix.

1 sg. possessive suffix: -m > -am, om, am, űm
2 pl. possessive suffix: -tok’tekt > -atok, őtok, etek, űtok

younger sister: hugam, hugatok
bed: ágyam, ágyatok
pocket: zsebem, zsebetek

Phonological rules which determine the vowels in the suffixes can also cause changes in the stem. Such regressive assimilation produces alternations in H nouns. The final stem vowel is sometimes changed by the suffix. Certain suffixes require a long vowel and others a short one: *- marks the morpheme boundary in the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long</th>
<th>Short</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'hand' kőz (nom.) kez-ek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kőz-en kez-em</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kőz-nek kez-ent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kőz-ról kez-el</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vowel endings seem to cause haplology in the stem. Often too many identical syllables would follow each other if they were not suppressed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'room'</th>
<th>terem + om</th>
<th>*termem</th>
<th>termem, tennék</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'foot'</td>
<td>kórom + om</td>
<td>kormom, kornék</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'battery'</td>
<td>elem + ők</td>
<td>elemék</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Turk'</td>
<td>török + ők</td>
<td>törökők</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Substitution of H Vowel Phonemes in E Words

The base forms shall be discussed first.

/aj/ /ec/ C-C in unstressed syllables preceding a nasal:

present: przent
president: prezident
unemployment: employment
7a/ > /el/ V-C in unstressed syllables preceding a liquid:
  biconsonantal > bļaļentsiļuļ

7a/ > /el/ C-C in unstressed syllables preceding a nasal:
  cousin > kļaļon
  ambassador > ambļon
  vacation > veļaļon
  television > teļaļon

E spelling does not interfere with the first two examples, but may have
an influence in the last two cases.

7a/ > /el/ C-C stressed position preceding /r/:
  girlfriend > gļaļrīn
  Shirley > Sīrī

7a/ > /el/ C-C unstressed final position preceding /r/:
  toaster > tļaļtār
  dryer > dļaļtār
  washer > vļaļtār
  mixer > mļaļtār
  picture > pļaļtār

7a/ > /al/ stressed, preceding /h/
  worry > vļaļri

May be caused by E spelling but it is also unstressed before /l/:
  bridal > braļdol

Exceptions: /el/ followed by /l/ in next syllable:

7a/ > /el/ in unstressed final position:
  corner > kļaļner
  brother > broļaļje

7a/ > /el/ in unstressed medial position:
  lottery > lɔlɔr
  bakery > baļar

The final two examples may be influenced by the following vowel:
/ə/ > /u/ There is only 1 example:

surprise > suprajz

This may have been influenced by E spelling.

/ə/ > /æ/ C-C stressed:

bloodtest > biotest
lucky > luki
honeymoon > monomun
cousin > monzon
brother > broder

Also found in initial, unstressed position:

unemployment > umunojment

/æ/ > /a/ or /æ/ unstressed, interconsonantal:

Halloween > holovin

Because of the lack of diacritical marks, it is not clear whether the

/a/ was pronounced /a/ or /æ/.

/æ/ > /e/ C-C stressed:

marriage > meridʒ
blankets > blenketket
can > ken

Also in unstressed syllable:

Thanksgiving > thensgiving

/ə/ > /ʌ/ C-C in unstressed syllables:

marriage > meridʒ
mortgage > moridʒ
garbage > garbidʒ
department > dipartment

Monophthongization: /au/ > /a/
shower > saerft

/æ/ > /e/ or /æ/
Sears > serz or serz
Metathesis: ironingboard: E /aɪˈrɔːnd-/ or ajroningbordot
This may be a spelling pronunciation.

In one instance an extra syllable is added.

Niagara Falls > E /nalɪˈɡərə/ > najgurō

There are words in which two pronunciations of a stem vowel are possible. This situation is caused by the lack of diacritical marks in the text. In most cases E pronunciation is a guide in determining the most likely pronunciation. One must remember, however, that E pronunciation serves as a basis for replacement of phonemes only so far as the phonemes do not conflict with vowel harmony. The following sets of vowels cannot always be distinguished in the text:

/a/ e/ēe/, a/ã/, u/ü = /æ-ə/, /e-ɛ/, /o-ɔ/, /u-ʊ/

In the following examples the first of each set is the more likely pronunciation. The word shower may be pronounced /ʃɔ:ət/ or /ʃɔ:ɔr/. The inflected forms help to determine the quality of the vowel in question since they limit the number of variants possible. Thus, we read

ʃɔ:ət instead of ʃɔ:ɔr
hædʒɔ:ɑt instead of hædʒɔ:ɔr

because the latter would violate vowel harmony. For the sake of VH, the suffix chosen would have been -al if /or/ were in the stem. In pikt/ˈpɪkt/“picture” it is possible the author chose the -al suffix to make the word pikt/ˈpɪkt/ or pikt/ˈpɪkt/ but since the /i/ is a front vowel, the tendency would probably be to keep the others front as well. In other examples, such as /ˈdʒækt/“jacket”, /ˈdʒækt/“drayer” or /ˈdʒækt/ “dryer”, it is difficult to decide because /æ/- /ɵ/ coincides with E pronunciation but not with VH. They must both have the same vowel as the rest of the words in this single series in lines 11 and 12. I assume /æ/- /ɵ/ is meant because the other examples with suffixes have this vowel.

/a-ʊ/ /mɛɡcoxɔltə/ ‘he signed’ or /mɛɡcoxɔltə/ The first is closer to E pronunciation. Najgurō/ ‘Niagara Falls’ or /najgurō/. The first is closer to E pronunciation, but the temptation to have identical vowels in a word might override the E. In this case I have no preference.

/e-ɛ/ /vɛltɛr/ ‘welfare people’ or /vɛltɛr/ is possible. The first is closer to the pronunciation in some E dialects, the second to VH. An alternation may be possible between the inflected and the uninflected forms; /ˈɛrplɛnə/ /ˈɛrplɛnə/ seems to be the most plausible of several
Possibilities for the author's version of airplane. Both E pronunciation and VH coincide in this choice.

The pronunciation of one H word is not clear because of a facultative change: /level/ and /levul/.

A pronunciation peculiarity: the initial /ə/ has been dropped from Electric/ /'edktrik/. This indicates that the author does not use H stress (which is always on the first syllable) exclusively when using the code-mixture. The initial /ə/ may have been left off because he has learned the stress of some E words and carries this over incompletely so that the syllable he speaks becomes the initial syllable of the word.

Description of the Suffix Vowels in the Text

Intra-stem VH causes a tendency to equalize the vowels in a word, as in

bicentennial > bajsenteniel

Neither E spelling nor pronunciation can cause this. The /ə/ in lottery and bakery appears to be conditioned by the following /i/, thus:

lottery > iiteri
bakery > bikeri or bikeri

Vacation /'vekeʃon/ has probably been influenced by E spelling, or it would have become /vekənt/. Most E words fit easily into the VH patterns when a suffix is added. Suffixes occur in the same order and have the same phonetic influence on each other when attached to H and E words.

budget > bjudgment
girlfriend > girlfrindemel
truck > truk

E /ə/, accented and unaccented, is replaced freely by almost any H vowel needed to fit the VH. Therefore, regressive assimilation is at work. The endings determine the stem vowel, where there is room for choice. E /ə/ is the vowel which is least similar to any H vowel. E /ə/ is also treated this way.

present > present
basement > basamthe
unemployment > unemploymen
tandem > tandyem
ham > hem
The possibility of making all vowels identical must be a great temptation. Suffix vowels suggest the pronunciation of H /œ/ for E /œ/.

picture becomes pikljerfi and slikljerfi and hedgecutter ~ hint3jotterc/ with /æ/.

Because of the 2 possible endings: -al/-æl. Based upon those examples it is safe to assume that mixer, toaster, etc. in lines 11 and 12 are all pronounced with a final /∂/. Alternate forms may well appear. There is not enough evidence in this text to be certain. In some words it may be likely:

kornör = korntrj
brødör = brødrje

In both cases the ending probably causes the vocalic alternation. Also, kelför= kelferscck may be possible, but another possible pronunciation is kelferscck/which would not contradict VH.
and can be substituted, E pronunciation appears to take precedence over
spelling pronunciation. Secondly, the extra E phonemes are generalized
to fit into the H system. Sometimes the next closest H vowel is chosen,
but more often the choice is determined by the other vowels in the word.
If the non-corresponding E vowels are considered to be neutral, then
the H speaker's perception of these vowels (E /ɛ̞, e/) is probably colored
by the front-back distinctions governing VH and can be replaced by the
nearest front or back vowel appropriate to the endings used. VH in H
proper places constraints on the choice of suffix vowels for each noun
and verb. VH is therefore progressive. When carried over to E words
used with the H morphological units, the suffixes place constraints on
the stem vowels, which are flexible, and cause variations in pronunci-
ation which deviate not only from E pronunciation, but also from E
orthography. Since H has neutral vowels, the possibilities for using both
front and back suffix vowels increases, the number of combinations is
enlarged and a rather wide range of variation is allowed. The many
possible substitutions for E /æ/ indicate that the entire system in
American-Hungarian is in flux.

Footnotes
1 László Domess. 1972 Standard Hungarian. The Hungarian Language,
2 Robert Vágo. 1973 Abstract vowel harmony systems in Uralic and
Altaic languages. Language 49, p. 59.
Appendix: The Glossed Text

Key

English stems: ........
Hungarian pre-fixes and suffixes: ........
Hungarian infixes making foreign words and non-verbs into verbs: ........

1. Nagy hirt mondok: a gorillarendszerekkel. Shortlive with my girlfriend with Shirley

2. hajolva visszak a marrizes: a lajoshovat. marriage license (poss, 1 pl)

3. Mar csináltunk is egy apónteret a blazoncseb. appointment for a bloodtest (acc)

4. Ingyeneskor vikendor megnyunk a bannymarr. at Thanksgiving on the weekend for the honeymoon

5. a Higura Falls to Niagara Falls

6. Ezután igyekszünk megmagyarázni az olyan szavakat amiket éstelg

7. nem ért.

8. Tegnap szpváig brjoldal showert csináltak Shortinek a surprise bridal shower (acc) for Shirley

9. kozolel. cousins (poss, pl)

10. (szpváig azt jelenti hogy nem tudta.) surprise

11. Kapott sok prezencet: milksort, tööstöt, alpörgócscot. presents mixer toaster ironingboard (acc, sg) (acc) (acc)

12. blok teteket, meg egy yasort és gralort is. blankets washer dryer (acc, pl) (acc) (acc)
13. Hidrom nannem kell a londriska járni to the laundry
14. Ma mustabuk be oket a beszegembe move into the basement
   (1 pl, past)
15. A shore a šorli bràderie a bakrribal hozott egy for the shower Shirley's brother from the bakery
   (nom, poss)
16. Keket meg rengeteg kiküt. cake (acc) cookies (acc, sg)
17. Masok meg potatoanglet, potato salad (acc) ham (acc) candy (acc)
18. Šorli a bijili shahban sokat overalmožik a work overtime
   Shirley at the beauty shop (3 sg, present)
19. Szers Robakval. at Sears Robuck
20. (Szers Robak as egy department store a nem tudna) Sears Robuck (nom) department store (nom)
21. A haripwina is alig kapott vakáción. Szeret sągyoval, for the honeymoon vacation (acc) to save (infin)
22. A karjilet is kosszat fizette ki. car (poss, acc) with cash
23. En meg anemplomenten vagyok. on unemployment
24. A aktoa o szergjent megprólyalta o szereplapot a president sign oktata (nom) (3 sg, past)
25. azota nem vöröllek a morzson miatt. worry mortgage
   (1 sg, pres.) (poss, 1 sg)
26. Itt meg a wil poemok is kapti drazgaljak. welfare people car drive
   (pl, nom) (acc) (3 pl, pres)
29. Ha megszokom a hordoztató magyar ironie is telik a.
watch = budget = for the lottery
(l sg, pres) (l sg, poss, acc)

30. Mihelyt laki leszek elmegyek az oleantrina erdőben.
lucky to the old country by airplane

31. Is adok egy rajdat.
ride (acc)

32. Mihelyt laki leszek indulok.
lucky

33. Akkor viszak maganak amit kér.

34. It kuldok egy piktorri a hazamrol.
picture (acc)

35. Amint latja itt a járdát korul nincs fenc.
yard (nom) fence (nom)

36. A dűrge mellett iwo szabokat az elektrikai hajdúkkel.
shrub (nom) electric hedgecutter (with)
(acc, pl)

37. Szoktam tripolni.
trim (Infin)

38. (Electric) azt jelenti hogy villanysort vezet rola a hazba.

39. A kornerben a hangtriba is be van vezetve a villany.
corner shed (in)

40. Nem szoktam becsukni a hangtrit például sok minden van benne.
shed (acc)

41. A piktorion latszik egy kékirod színj.
on the picture sign (nom)

42. Az egy hajszentenial emblém.
bicentennial emblem
43. It is lakkossag van a bicentennial maniaban.
44. Sn meg nem estem bele teljesen.
45. Az emberek milliókat költenek ra az egész országban.
46. A jovo fort of doublajkor lesz olyan varos ahol az emberek meg fourth of July (at)
47. sem tudnak majd mozdulni.
48. Most latom a telepizsgoban hogy mar a let let shownak is on television late-late show
49. vege van.
50. Jobb ha befinisheim a leveletem.
    finish (1'sg, pres)
51. Meg a garbajörgéseket is ki kel a rakom mert egy par ora garbage cans (acc, pl)
52. mulva mar billéktalnak a trékkak.
    collect—trucks (3 pl, pres) (pl, nom)
References


