



Károli Gáspár University  
of the Reformed Church in Hungary



Hungarian Research Centre for Linguistics

# ***The semantics and pragmatics of in subordinate conditional clauses in Hungarian***

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**Clause combining at the discourse-grammar interface: Answers  
from coordination, subordination and in subordination**

Dér, Csilla Ilona

## Insubordinate clauses

- Insubordinate clauses: „the independent use of constructions exhibiting prima facie characteristics of subordinate clauses" (Evans – Watanabe 2016: 2, cf. Evans 2007)
- 3 basic functions:
  - modal: structures expressing speaker attitudes,
  - interactional, structures managing speaker/hearer interactions and
  - discursive, structures which organize the discourse (D'Hertefelt 2018)

Insubordinate clauses, as their name suggests, are syntactically independent but they look like a subordinate clause (a subordinate conjunction, specific verb-mode). They can carry different pragmatic functions, D'Hertefelt (2018) mentions 3 type of them: modal, interactional and discursive functions.

## Insubordinate clauses

1. **STAND-ALONE:** pragmatically and syntactically independent
    - Complement insubordination: introduced by 'that'
    - **Conditional insubordination:** introduced by conditional subordinators (*if, wenn, als, etc.*), Germanic languages, constructional semantic approach (D'Hertefelt 2018)
      - deontic (wishes, requests, suggestions, threats), evaluative, assertive, argumentative, reasoning construction
  2. **ELABORATIVE** (discourse-connective): only syntactically independent, discursive functions (clarification, comment, giving further information)
- (Sansiñena 2015, Evans – Watanabe 2016, D'Hertefelt 2018, Kaltenböck 2019)

We also know that there are 2 main types of insubordinate clauses: the stand-alone clauses are both pragmatically and syntactically independent, the elaborative clauses only syntactically.

This presentation focuses on the stand-alone conditional insubordinate clauses, which, in addition to complement insubordinate clauses, form the other main group of this stand-alone category. D'Hertefelt found five main construction types in the Germanic languages: deontic, evaluative, assertive, argumentative and reasoning constructions. These types were also the starting point of this study.

## Examples

(1) German *Da kommt Peter. **Wenn** ich den schon SEhe.*

'There comes Peter. **Ugh, just seeing him makes me sick.**'

(2)

A: *It's actually tender to touch then?*

B: ***Only if you push it, push on it** or ummm it's...*

(D'Hertefelt 2018: 68–69)

Let's see one example from German and one from English language: FELOLVASNI



## Are there any insubordinate conditional wishes in Hungarian?

Native Hungarian university students: accepted (5) as a translation of (3) and (4), but (6) not:

(3) *If we could get rid of him!*

(4) *Wenn wir ihn (doch) bloß loswerden könnten!*

(5) *Bárcsak* meg tudnánk szabadulni tőle! – (independent) clause with **optative particle** *bárcsak* 'if only'

(6) *\*HA* meg tudnánk szabadulni tőle! – insubordinate conditional clause with subordinator *ha* 'if'

(Brdarné Szabó 2006)

BUT: there are such clauses in database MNSz2, starting with interjections:

(7) *Ömlöttek a sorok, készült a vers, töprengés és javítgatás nélkül. Ó ha még egyszer így mehetne!* (MNSz2, doc#1376, szépirodalom) 'The lines flowed, the poem was made, without reflection or correction. Oh, IF ONLY it could be like that again!'

(8) *jaj ha* nekem lenne egy ilyen csöppségem..... (MNSz2, doc#2886, személyes-közösségi) 'If only I had a tiny tot like this'

In her 2006 study Brdarné Szabó asked native Hungarian university students to evaluate translations of (3) and (4), and the informants preferred sentence (5) with the optative particle *BÁRCSAK*, instead of the insubordinated version in example (6) starting with the subordinator *HA* 'if'. This is why the question arose: do insubordinate conditional clauses, especially wishes exist in Hungarian? After a short query/search in MNSz2 database (which represents today's Hungarian language) we do find insubordinate wishes starting with interjections. These are variants of insubordinate wishes without any interjections, DMs or address terms. So, my idea was that some variant of insubordinate wishes are present in Hungarian even if the speakers don't like or prefer them over sentences with optative particles.

## Material, method

Ó~ÓH~OH~AH, JAJ 'oh, ah, ouch, alas' +

HA, HOGYHA 'if, that if' /

csak, bárcsak, bár 'if only, only [I wish]'

### 1. Corpus analyses:

- BEA [Database of Spontaneous Speech]: 100 3-party conversations (41% male, 59% female main speaker, 20–85 ys, mean: 39,6 ys); with interjections
- MNSz2 corpus (1.5 billion words): targeted searches with and without interjections; manual annotation, expert annotator, special queries

**2. Questionnaire survey:** independent clauses with different optative particles and insubordinate clauses with and without interjections, attitudes of native Hungarian speakers: do these forms exist or not in written and spoken Hungarian?

I've conducted two types of analysis: 2 corpus analyses (one on BEA, one on MNSz2) and a questionnaire survey in order to detect the insubordinate conditional clauses in question and to gain more detailed information from native speakers about them. The examination of the versions with interjections was also justified by the fact that it is very difficult to extract insubordinate clauses from the databases: the number of conditional subordinate clauses is huge, it is extremely time-consuming to find the insubordinated forms among them.

The upper part of the slide contains the selected interjections (ó, ah, etc.) and conditional conjunctions/subordinators (*ha, hogyha*), as well as the optative particles (*csak, bárcsak, bár*) also included in the study.

## RESULTS: Insubordinate clauses with interjections in BEA and in MNSz2

BEA: no hit (!) in 100 conversations

MNSz2: 88 hits for direct co-occurrences (no punctuation marks, etc. between the interjection and the subordinator)

(9) **Óh ha** fizenőt éves korodban előre látnád azt a mosogatórongyot, amivé pár év alatt szétszaggatja a bűn a te hótiszta, nemes lelkedet! (MNSz2, #532215227, press)

'Oh, if you could foresee the washcloth that sin will tear your pure, noble soul into in a few years when you were fifteen years old!'

- dominant: **ó+ha**
- completely missing: **ah + hogyha, oh + hogyha** ' ah/oh (that) if'
- **jaj + hogyha**: problematic *jaj*: noun vs. Interjection?

(10) **Jaj hogyha** néz – mint bárki más is **jaj hogyha** szól – mint bárki más is **Jaj ha** nézem – mint bárki mást is **Jaj ha** hallom – mint bárki mást is (MNSz2, #266886326, literature)

'Alas, if she looks - like anyone else Alas, if she speaks - like anyone else Alas, if I look - like anyone else Alas, if I hear her - like anyone else'

Let's see the results: surprisingly, there were no hits in the BEA for any variant starting with an interjection. In MNSz2 the first search/query (when no any other element/character was between the interjection and the subordinator *ha* and *hogyha*) found 88 results (see example (9)). This search was necessary due to the frequent lack of punctuation marking in certain genres (e.g. personal subcorpora: social media texts). **Ó HA** was the most frequent variant but clauses starting with **AH/OH HOGYHA** were completely missing. The interjection **JAJ** 'ouch, alas' is problematic because of its multifunctional nature: it is not always clear whether it is a noun (with the meaning 'bad/griveous thing') or an interjection, see example (10).

No punctuation marks, etc. between the interjection and the subordinator	MNSz2 (hits)	Written spoken subcorpora („personal”: social media, forums) (hits)	Spoken (press) subcorpora (hits)
<b>Ó ha</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>14</b>	1
Ó hogyha	1	0	0
<b>Oh ha</b>	<b>14</b>	3	0
Oh hogyha	0	0	0
Óh ha	8	1	2
Óh hogyha	1	0	0
Ah ha	2	0	0
Ah hogyha	0	0	0
<b>Jaj ha</b>	<b>14</b>	1	0
Jaj hogyha	3	0	0
<b>Összesen</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>

88 hits indicate very, very rare usage in the case of such a large (1.5 million text words) corpus, but the situation is a little bit different if during the search we allow an extra element to enter between the interjection and the subordinator:

	MNSz2 (hits)	Written spoken subcorpora („personal”: social media, forums) (hits)	Spoken (press) subcorpora (hits)
<b>ó/Ó...ha</b>	<b>321</b>	27	3
ó/Ó...hogya	0	0	0
<b>oh/Oh...ha</b>	<b>44</b>	12	0
oh/Oh...hogya	3	0	0
óh/Óh...ha	7	0	2
óh/Óh...hogya	0	0	0
ah/Ah...ha	6	1	0
ah/Ah...hogya	0	0	0
<b>jaj/Jaj...ha</b>	<b>102</b>	14	1
jaj/Jaj...hogya	3	0	0
összesen	<b>486</b>	54	6

As you can see: if we allow e. g. a punctuation mark (typically comma) between the elements, we get bigger numbers. The same pairs emerge: Ó HA, OH HA AND JAJ HA. But even the almost half a thousand hits can be said to be small.

## Interjection + HA: wishes

(10) leila 11/18/99 14:01:29 Nézem a foteleket... **Oh, ha mesélni tudnának...** (MNSz2, doc#1022, personal)

'I look at the armchairs... **Oh, if you could tell tales...**'

(11) B.S. (...) Az embernek sokszor van olyan, hogy mesél egy történetét és vagy éppen megél egy történetet és arra gondol, **ó! ha nálam lett volna a fényképezőgépem.** (MNSz2, doc#2615, spoken press)

'People often tell a story or live a story and think, **oh! if I had my camera**'

(12) 2013-11-10 Békési József **Jaj, ha így néznének ki!** Ezek szépek... És jók is! (MNSz2, doc#2858, személyes-közösségi)

'Oh, if only they looked like this! These are beautiful... And good too!'

Wishes, especially irrealis and counterfactual wishes

But:

(13) **ó ha Assiszi szent Ferenc köztünk még egyszer megjelen sz bolyongva a piros tetők vékony cserepei fölött** (MNSz2, #275411964, literature) – V.Prst.IND.SG2

'**Oh, if** Saint Francis of Assisi you appear among us one more time, wandering over the thin tiles of the red roofs'

If we try to sort the results into semantic-pragmatic types, most of them are clearly wishes, let's see example 10, 11, 12. FELOLVASNI KETTŐT. These wishes are dominantly irrealis and counterfactual and bear the formal features of the most frequent optative sentence type: they contain conditional verb forms. But not necessarily, in example (13) the verb is in indicative but it is probably a wish (but who knows it's in a free verse...).

## Without interjection(s)

Corpus analysis, 3 searches:

- 1) based on D'Hertefelt's (2018: 83) examples, formal markings of deontic conditional insubordinate constructions
- 2) Special queries (with the help of Bálint Sass computational linguist) on MNSz2: *Ha/Hogyha* + 6 words + punctuation mark (.,?, !, ..., ;)
- 3) Starting with discourse markers (DMs)

Findings:

- There are other deontic constructions besides irrealis and counterfactual wishes: **requests, threats, offers, suggestions**
- Typical formal markings, patterns



I used two methods to extract the versions without interjections: firstly, I specifically searched for the equivalents of D'Hertefelt's formal markings found in Germanic languages, which I assume also exist in Hungarian. In addition, with the help of Bálint Sass computational linguist, we requested a complete list from MNSz2 for the 7-word (conjunction + 6 words) forms, the conjunctions HA, HOGYHA starting with capital letters and the clause ending with a punctuation mark. Thirdly, I also examined some variants starting with discourse markers.

Even the first results also showed that there are other deontic constructions in Hungarian besides wishes, mainly request, threats, and suggestions, and there are also other types, not only deontic.

## Without interjection(s)

### Wish:

**HA** 'if (only)' + **MÉG** 'even/still' + **V.COND**

**MÉG**: indicates that an action, event, state has not been completed, is ongoing, or it will last

(14) Ezzel azt hiszem a Linux eljutott arra a szintre, ahol már tényleg veszélyeztetni az MS monopóliumát. (...) **Ha még a játékok is futnának alatta!** (MNSz2, #255103097, personal)

'With this, I think Linux has reached the level where it really threatens MS's monopoly. (...) **If only games could run under it!**

(15) [about a funny poem] 12:58:10 Jaj qszí! **Ha még érteném!** Kétszer elolvastam, figyelmesen. Lehet, hogy bennem van a hiba?:o) (MNSz2, #227422202, pers) 'I **don't** understand it'

'Oh qszí! **If only I could understand it!** I read it twice, carefully. Maybe it's my fault?'

There are typical formal patterns in Hungarian for such conditional insubordinate clauses. Let's look at two examples of wishes that include the even particle: (14), (15). Még indicates that an action, event, state has not been completed, is ongoing, or it will last.



## Without interjection(s)

HA + MÉG EGYSZER 'if' + 'one more time'

- Request:

(16) MARSÍ PÉTER PÁL (MIÉP) Elnézést, közben a költségvetésért felelős főpolgármester-helyettestel beszélgettem. **HA MÉG egyszer megismételné a javaslatot!** (MNSz2, #134479973, political)

'Excuse me, I was talking to the deputy mayor responsible for the budget. **If you could repeat the suggestion one more time!**'

- Threat:

(17) MARA Te meg jobban teszed, ha meghúzod magad, és egy szót sem szólsz, érted?! **Ha még egyszer meglátlak Béni közelében! A férjem közelében! Ha még egyszer odatelefonálsz!** (MNSz2, #90948270, lit)

'MARA You'd do better if you shut up and don't say a word, understand?! **If I see you near Béni again! Near my husband! If you call there again!**'

Sentences containing *még egyszer* 'one more time' can function as requests, see example (16) or threats, example (17).

## Without interjection(s)

- **Evaluations: sarcastic, ironic** („they can be used to evaluate a particular SoA as remarkable, negative or absurd", D'Hertefelt 2018: 106)

HA + personal/demonstrative pronoun + personal/demonstrative pronoun (very productive)

(18) Csak az ötvenes évek elején volt gyakorlat, hogy a vádirat helyett véletlenül az ítéletet olvasták fel... **Ha neked ez az eljárásrend tetszik...?** (MNSz2, #254268244, personal)

'It was only in the early fifties that the verdict was accidentally read out instead of the indictment... **If you like this procedure...?**'

(19) Mint olvasónak és hallgatónak naponta kell fogyasztanom – eszi, nem eszi, nem kap más – ezt a makarónit. **Ha még csak makaróniról volna szó!** Hallom az utcákon: – "Te, haver, flamós vagyok, dzsajjunk be egy burgerre - vagy inkább fried chickent akarsz pomfrittal? Mit iszunk rá? Dzsúsz? Ice teát?" Ebben a rövid szövegben héber, német, cigány, angol és francia szavak keveredtek egymással. (MNSz2, #1046078368, scientific)

'As a reader and listener, I have to eat - he eats, he doesn't eat, he doesn't get anything else - this macaroni. **If only it were about macaroni!** I hear on the street corner: - "You, my friend, I'm famished, let's go for a burger - or would you rather have fried chicken with pommes frites? What do we drink with it? Juice? Ice tea?" In this short text, Hebrew, German, Gypsy, English and French words were mixed with each other'

D'Hertefelt defines evaluations that „can be used to evaluate a particular SoA as remarkable, negative or absurd”.

In the Hungarian versions, the evaluations typically appeared with demonstrative and personal pronouns after the conjunction HA, as well as with the particle MÉG seen in deontic constructions. See example (18) and (19).

## But: verbs of speaking

Omitted predicate, *már* modal particle

(20) *Bozseket meg túértékelték Alföldit leszámítva. **Ha már Alföldi.***

if PART Alföldi

*Őt sem értem, hogy mi a szarért kell állandóan kötekednie Danics Dórával.  
(MNSz2, #468323584, personal)*

'Bozsek was overrated, with the exception of Alföldi. **Speaking of Alföldi.** I don't understand why he has to constantly tease Dóra Danics.'

(21) ***Ha őszintén akarok válaszolni,** - Ő is nagyon sokat tett a házasságunkért.  
(amíg együtt éltünk). (MNSz2, #258593927, személyes)*

'**If I want to answer honestly,** - He also did a lot for our marriage. (while we lived together).'

At the same time, as can be observed in the case of Hungarian complement in subordinate clauses (starting with the conjunction *hogy* 'that'), there are also versions containing verbs of communication (or ellipting them). One typical representative of this is the HA MÁR X, literally if already x 'speaking of X' construction, which is the abbreviated form of the HA MÁR X-RŐL BESZÉLÜNK 'speaking of X' form.

## Without interjection(s)

**ARGUMENTATIVE constructions:** "serve to justify (the speaker's implied attitude to) something which was said in the preceding discourse" (D'Hertefelt 2018: 125)

- E.g. **if at least** + V.COND ~ **ha legalább** + V.COND

(22) *Úgy bíflázott, mint a kezdő, rossz színészek szoktak, elolvastott egy részt, letakarta, elmondta kívülről, hozzáolvasta a következő részt, letakarta az egészet, elmondta kívülről, megint letakarta... **Ha legalább végszavazna valaki.*** (MNSz2, #82919140, literature)

'He studied like a beginner, bad actors used to, he read a part, covered it, recited it by heart, read the next part, covered the whole thing, recited it by heart, covered it again... **If only someone would give (him/me) the cue.**'

**REASONING construction:** "the speaker introduces a potential scenario and invites the addressee to imagine or predict what its consequences would" (D'Hertefelt 2018: 136)

- és 'and' + ha, de 'but' + ha

(23) - *Ha leoltom a gázt, elmennek? - kérdezte hitetlenül. - Nem. Ők mindentől függetlenül vannak. Léteznek, csak még el is akarják hitetni magukat. Kikerülhetetlenek. Kiküszöbölhetetlenek. - **Es ha én eltűnnék, Szilveszter?...** - kérdezte szorongva Leon, mert félt a választól, s attól, hogy valóban el kell tűnnie valamelyik pillanatban. - Nem. Téged már végérvényesen elképzelvek.* (MNSz2, doc#31, literature)

'- If I turn off the gas, will they go away? - he asked incredulously. - No. They are there regardless. They exist, they just want to believe it. They are unavoidable. They are inescapable. - **And if I were to disappear, Sylvester?...** - Leon asked anxiously, because he was afraid of the answer and of the fact that he would really have to disappear at some point. - No. I have definitely imagined you.'

There are also argumentative and reasoning structures: argumentatives „serve to justify the speaker's attitude to sg which was said earlier”, see example (22).

In reasoning construction "the speaker introduces a potential scenario and invites the addressee to imagine or predict what its consequences would", like in example (23).

## Insubordinate conditional clauses with DMs

### Evaluative

(24) "A téli károk már ki vannak fizetve." bizonyíték ? **ja ha** te mondd...  
(MNSz2, personal)

"The winter damages have already been paid." proof? **well/yeah, if you say so...**

- set phrase: *ha te mondd*, disagreement, implies lying ('I don't believe you'/'I don't think so/I'm not sure of it'), irony

(25) - Ide figyelj, Sárika. Te már nagy lány vagy, ugye? - Nem is tudom, Sándor bácsi. - *Idestova felnőtt dáma.* - **Hát ha Sándor bácsi mondja.** (MNSz2, doc#325 literature)

'- Listen here, Sárika. You're a big girl now, aren't you? - I don't even know, Uncle Sándor. - A soon-to-be adult lady. - **Well, if Uncle Sándor says so.**'

Conditional insubordinate clauses especially like to appear combined with discourse markers in Hungarian, especially with those that reflect or emphasize the attitude appearing in them.

Both HÁT 'well, so' and JA 'yeah, gee' can be used as discourse markers in evaluations to express several (depreciating, admiring, uncertain) attitudes. Example (24) and (25)

## Special queries

HA/HOGYHA + 6 words + punctuation mark, whole MNSz2

- **HA:** 18.657 hits, random 200-hits: **12** (6,0%) valid – mostly wishes

(26) RÉKA Ó, nagytata! Az én betlehemes öröömöm bánattal van ma este kirakva! **Ha el tudnám én azt mondani magának!** (MNSz2, #84774225, literature)

'RÉKA Oh, grandfather! My nativity joy is laden with sorrow tonight! **If only I could tell you!**'

- **HOGYHA:** total 138 hits, **5** (3,62%) valid – mostly wishes (V.COND)

(27) Karcsi már ősszel odakint Erdőalján igen-igen nézegette a tarka-kék szárnyú szajkókat, amint hullámos repüléssel, olyasfajtan, mint a nagy tarka harkályok, vonulgattak a fák között. **Hogyha párt szerezhetne tavaszra az ő mátyásának!** (MNSz2, #54228191, literature)

'Already in autumn, outside in Erdőalja, Karcsi was watching the jays with colorful blue wings, as they marched among the trees with wavy flight, like the great colorful woodpeckers. **If only he could get a partner for his matthias!**'

Metalinguistic, permission request:

(28) KT.: - Tulajdonképpen, **hogyha vissza kell menni ahhoz, hogy miért volt ez az alkotmányos elképzelés és ehhez képest miért hiúsult meg. Hogyha erről mondhatnék pár szót.** (MNSz2, #1217238989, spoken)

'- Actually, we have to go back to why this constitutional idea was created and, in comparison, why it failed. **If only I could say a few words about it.**'

The clear advantage of queries made with the help of a computational linguist is that they result in more positive results than can be found in hit lists obtained through simple searches.

In the case of the conjunction HA 'if', the conjunction plus 6 words plus punctuation query yielded more than 18,000 hits. We looked at 7-word constructions because stand-alone in subordinate clauses are usually quite short.

In the random sample of 200 results created from this, I found 12 in subordinate conditional clauses, mostly wishes, see example (26).

Only 138 results were found in the case of the much rarer conjunction HOGYHA 'that if', 5 of these results proved to be valid, see example (27), also mostly wishes.

However, there is an exception: example (28) represent a request (for permission).

## Óhajtás a magyarban

Az alábbi rövid kérdőív az óhajtó mondatokkal kapcsolatos nyelvhasználói véleményekről. Ha kérdése, megjegyzése van, kérem, írjon nekem a csillader@gmail.com címre. Nagyon köszönöm, ha kitöltötte a kérdőívet!  
Dér Csilla Ilona (KRE, Magyar Nyelvtudományi Tanszék)

1. Ön szerint melyik NEM létező forma a mai magyar BESZÉLT nyelvben? (Többet is bejelölhet, illetve nem kötelező valamelyiket választani.)

☐ Bárcsak újból szerelmes lehetnék!

☐ Bár újból szerelmes lehetnék!

☐ Ha újból szerelmes lehetnék!

## Questionnaire

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScQ419oNI0C5xiHirNzYT\\_oLMn0Yo2Rx3xjNypArtLzEvd-ywg/viewform?vc=0&c=0&w=1&flr=0](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScQ419oNI0C5xiHirNzYT_oLMn0Yo2Rx3xjNypArtLzEvd-ywg/viewform?vc=0&c=0&w=1&flr=0)

I conducted the questionnaire survey online, using the snowball method.

I tried to find out the opinion of the informants about insubordinate conditional clauses in the simplest possible way: I asked about the variants of a single optative sentence (wish) starting with different interjections and conditional conjunctions, as well as with optative particles: to what extent do they consider these to exist in the Hungarian written and spoken language. The informants could mark as many answers as they wanted.

## Questionnaire

**Bárcsak**

**Bár**

**Hogyha**

**Ha**

**Csak**

Ó, **bárcsak**

Ó, **bár**

Ó, **hogyha** *újból szerelmes lehetnék!* 'Oh/Ah, I wish [if] I could fall in love again!'

Ó, **ha**

Ó, **csak**

Jaj, **bárcsak**

Jaj, **bár**

Jaj, **hogyha**

Jaj, **ha**

Jaj, **csak**

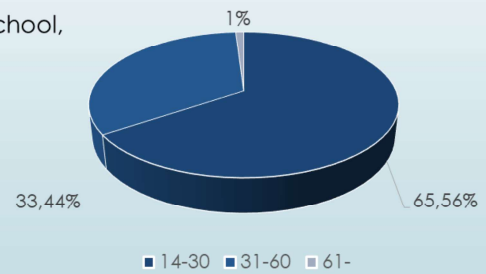
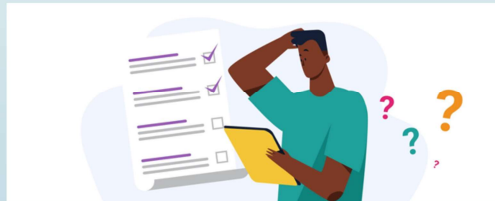
Here you can see the test sentence: *újból szerelmes lehetnék* means 'I could fall in love again'.

Elements highlighted in red are conjunctions (HA, HOGYHA), and those in bold are optative particles (BÁR, BÁRCSAK, CSAK), and the other two are the interjections (Ó, JAJ).

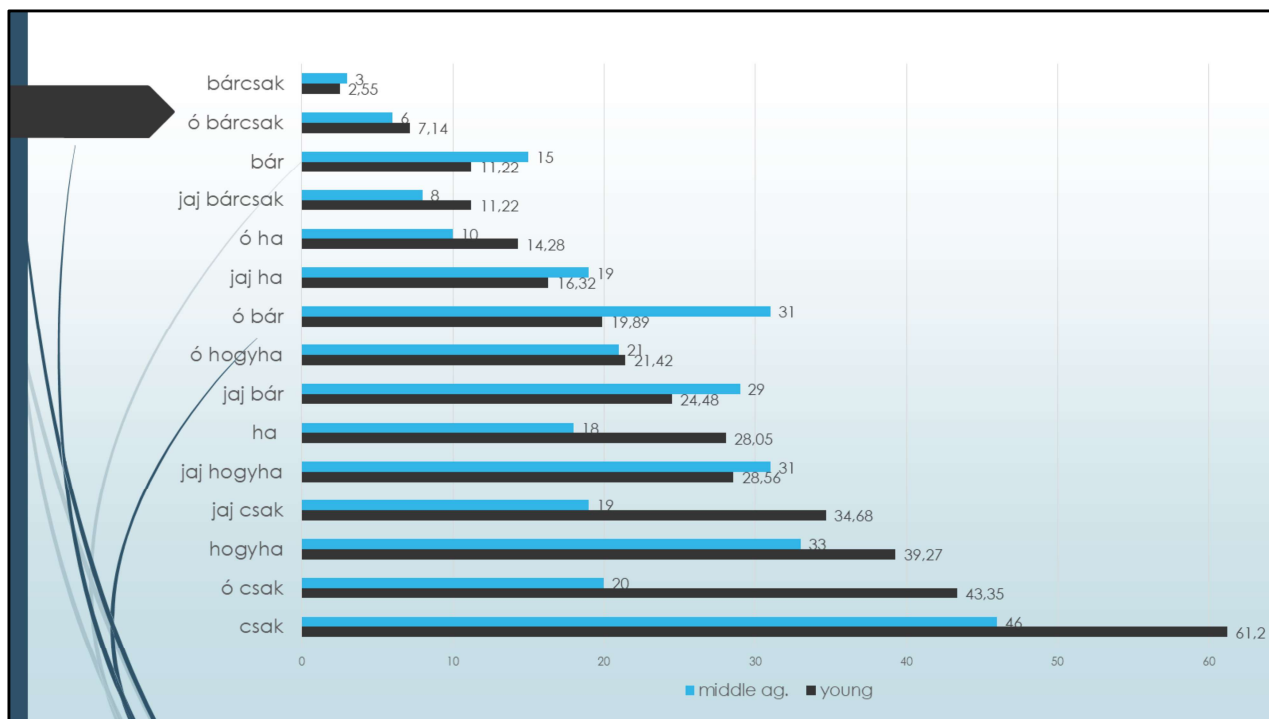


## Questionnaire survey: results

- 299 respondents (25.01.2023 – 21.02.2023)
- 2/3 female
- 14–30 ys: 196 people; 31–60 years old: 100 people, over 61 ys: 3 people
- 1/2 from Budapest (capital of Hungary)
- Qualification: approx. half graduated from high school, half university graduate



299 people filled out the questionnaire, two-thirds of them were women, 65% were under 30 years old, and one-third were middle-aged.



To interpret the figure: the longer the line, the less the speakers felt that the given variant was in use. Since the younger speakers were twice as many as middle-aged people, we proportioned the number of answers accordingly.

The attitude test revealed that the language users mostly considered the particles BÁR and BÁRCSAK 'if only' to be in use in Hungarian, essentially regardless of whether an interjection appeared before them. At the same time, the sentence with CSAK optative particle was marked by the majority of both age groups as the least used variant.

In the case of the two conjunctions (HA, HOGYHA) that are the focus of the study, we see that HOGYHA is typically a less preferred variant than HA, which is in line with the results of the corpus studies. The statistical test showed no correlation between any age group and the tested variants ( $\chi^2 = 18,86$ ,  $df = 14$ ,  $p > 0,1$ ).

Based on the results, it can be said that the speakers feel that the conditional insubordinate clauses are in use, especially those starting with HA, although in this case, the variants combined with interjections are more accepted. This is also true for HOGYHA, but it is a much less preferred version. It can also be seen that there is an optative particle (CSAK) for which the insubordinated sentence variants are more accepted.

## Conclusions, summary

- Conditional insubordinate clauses exist, but are rare, wishes stand out among them in quantity.
- Same semantic types as in the Germanic languages, except assertive constructions.
- Variants with interjections appear to be more preferred in the case of wishes
- DMs: in evaluations
- Metalinguistic forms containing verbs of speaking can be found among them, as well as among complement insubordinate clauses.

To sum up: it can be seen that conditional insubordinate clauses do exist in Hungarian, even if they are not common (but this is also true for complement insubordinate clauses). Wishes stand out among them in quantity.

Its semantic (sub)types are very similar to the types discovered in Germanic languages, but the assertive is missing.

Variants with interjections appear to be more preferred in the case of wishes. But this is also logical, in the case of evaluations, discourse markers capable of expressing attitudes appear next to them.

Speakers prefer variants with frequent optative particles (BÁRCSAK, BÁR), but there is an exception (CSAK), and in the case of insubordinate clauses there is a more accepted (HA) and a less accepted version (HOGYHA).

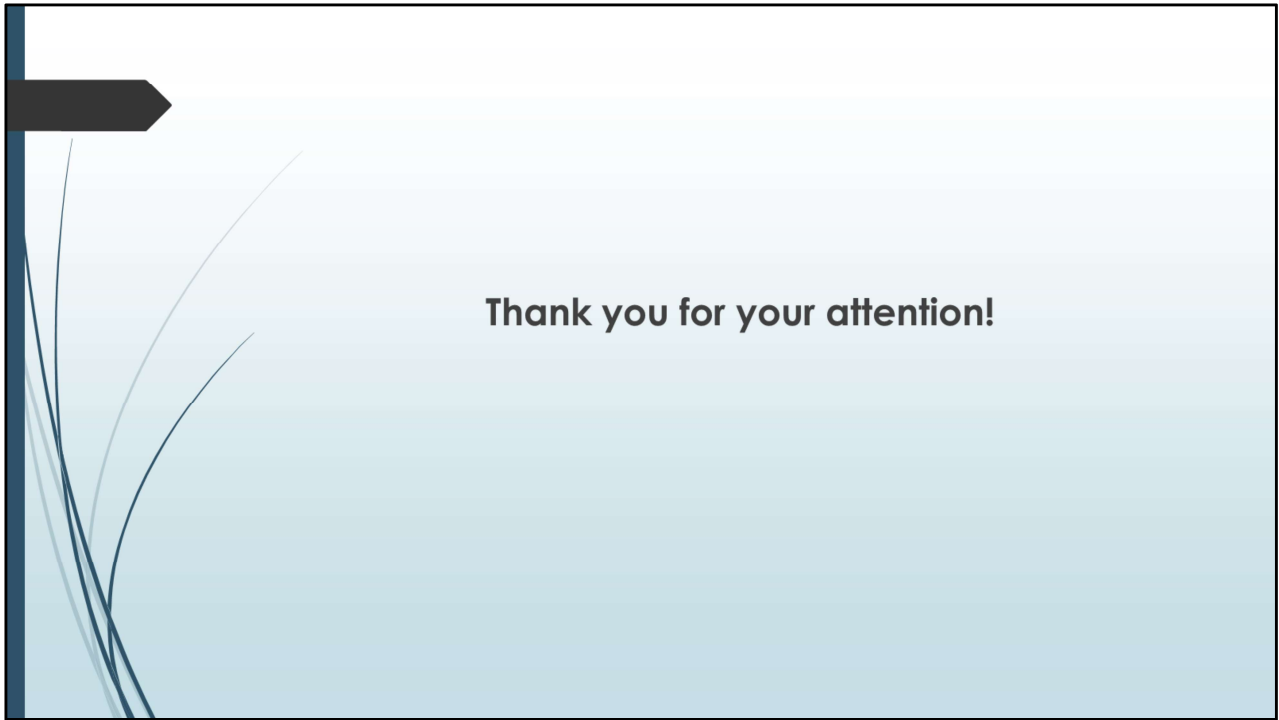
Interestingly meta-linguistic forms containing verbs can be found among them, as well as among complement insubordinate clauses.

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## References

