A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH *SOME AND ANY* AND THEIR HUNGARIAN EQUIVALENTS

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0. Introduction

This study is a contrastive analysis of *some* and *any* in English and their Hungarian equivalents. The ultimate goal is to identify similarities and differences of these, and to draw implications of learning of *some* and *any* by Hungarian learners of English (henceforth HLE). First, the functions, forms and meanings of *some* and *any* are described. A short summary of the use of corresponding Hungarian determiners and pronouns is also included. The analysis of the English structure precedes that of the Hungarian structures, except where the material requires presentation in reverse order. Finally, some predictions on significant difficulty and interference types are presented.

1. Theoretical scope and framework

Both *some* and *any* are grammatical devices used in a wide scope. They may occur as articles and quantifiers in determinative function, in other cases as independent pronouns replacing whole noun phrases (the use of *some* as adjective and adverb is also touched upon in this paper). There is no agreement among linguists about their exact use. General rules can be set up, but counterexamples can be given as well. However, as a starting point we can state that both *some* and *any* express indefiniteness in all their functions.

Traditional grammar classified *some* and *any* as indefinite pronouns and did not pay special attention to their determinative usage. Other, mainly American linguists, working in the frame of transformational-generative grammar, either set up transformational rules concerning their syntactical usage (Klima 1964), or approach the problem from the point of view of sym-

bolic logic (Vendler 1967), or from a semantic notion of presupposition (R. Lakoff 1969). But all of them touch upon only a small section of the use of *some* and *any*. The most complete description available is that of H. E. Palmer (revised by R. Kingdon 1969) and of R. Quirk et al. (1972) dealing with formal, syntactical and semantic problems.

The literature concerning the Hungarian equivalents is quite limited and mostly traditionally oriented.

2. Characteristics of some and any

Both Palmer and Quirk consider *some* and *any* as partitive particles.

2.1. Some — often called an affirmative particle — has three forms in pronunciation: /'sʌm/ /səm/ and /sm)/.

Functionally *some* may occur as a closed-system determiner belonging, like the articles, to central determiners (see Quirk et al. (1972); Stephanides (1974)):

(1) *Some* children were ill.

At the same time as a partitive particle it may occur in *of* structures as a part of an open-class determiner:

(2) *Some* of the children were ill.

Finally, it may have pronominal function in its strong form in most of its functions:

(3) *Some* were ill.

2.1.1. Article-like some /səm/, /sm/

Recently several linguists (Gleason (1955 : 224)); A. Hill (1958 : 188); H. E. Palmer (1969 : 54); et al.,) have analysed the unstressed variant of *some*, as an article used with uncountable nouns (U) and with plural countable nouns (C. pl.), (for further details see Stephanides 1974):

(4) There is *some* water in the glass. (U)

(5) There are *some* books on the shelf. (C. pl.)

It is article-like because it closely corresponds functionally to the indefinite article *a/an* i.e., its distributional options and its categorical affiliations are the same. Before plural countables the weak form of *some* serves as a plural of the indefinite article very frequently with existential *there are*. The indefinite article *a/an* with singular countables cannot be omitted, but *some* may be dropped to give a plural NP a more formal, impersonal, objective character. (*Any* does not always occur as its counterpart in this function):

(6) *There is — book on the shelf.

(7) There are (*some*) books on the shelf.

2.1.2. Some functioning as quantifier

Some expresses unspecified quantity denoting an unknown or unspecified amount or a number of persons and things (Jespersen 1949). So *some* in unstressed form /səm/ expresses unspecified quantity. It can be used with uncountable nouns as well as with plural countables in the function of a quantifier. It is quantitative in meaning since it is almost synonymous with *a little*, and numerical in meaning since it is almost synonymous with *a few*:

(8) I thought we were going to make *some* tea. ('a little')

(9) *Some* telegrams you have to deliver,... *some* telegrams you can't phone... ('a few')

The stressed form of *some* also occurs in pronominal function expressing quantification, generally with an antecedent in the text:

(10) How about some tea? Yes, I'd like *some*. (primary, rhythmic stress)

2.1.3. Some functioning as particularizer

Some in its strong form /sʌm/ i.e., with primary stress, but sometimes with contrastive stress, used as a determiner may occur with singular countable nouns and it has an interpretation having nothing to do with quantification. It indicates that the following noun refers to an unknown or unspecified person or thing. It expresses 'a certain', 'some sort of ', 'some kind of':

(11) *Some* fool has locked the door.

In this case the meaning is very near to that of the indefinite article in its particularizing function, where however the stress is weaker:

(12) *A* fool has locked the door.

The difference between the use of *some* and that of the indefinite article is that *some* expresses stronger indefiniteness:

(13) I went to the pictures last week and *some* old man was smoking in the front...

Bolinger (1977 : 25) states that *some* /sʌm/ with a singular countable is the emphatic equivalent of the indefinite article. This variety of *some* is never used pronominally.

2.1.4. Some functioning as adjective

Some /sʌm/ has another usage with singular countables as adjective indicating something excellent or of a very high degree. It was used first in American English but now it is common in British English as well:

(14) She is '*some* girl!

(15) He's '*some* runner!

2.1.5. *Some with cardinal numbers*

Some /sʌm/ with primary stress before cardinal numbers means 'approximately':

(16) The boat was *some* seven feet long, and almost circular in shape.

This function of *some* is adverbial.

2.2. *Any* — sometimes called a negative particle — has /'eni/ as its normal form; /əni/ as an occasional weak form, and /ni/ as an occasional weak form after *t* and *d*.

Any may function as a determiner modifying an NP (ex. 17), or in certain cases modifying an adjective (ex. 18), and it also occurs independently as a pronoun in some of its functions (ex. 19):

(17) Is there *any* wine left?
(18) Can *any* good come from it?
(19) Are there *any* left?

While differences in the phonetic realization of *some* are correlated with differences in meaning and function; such differences in *any* depend mainly on phonetic context and have no implications for meaning except in the case of contrastive stress.

2.3.1. Several grammars consider *any* as the counterpart of *some* /'sʌm/, /səm/ under certain different syntactic conditions. The problem of *any* and *some* "... in one view (adopted by Lees 1960a) belongs to syntax and should be dealt with transformationally. In the other view it belongs to lexicon and its relationship to such matters of syntax as negation and interrogation is incidental. " (Bolinger 1977 : 24).

As H. E. Palmer (1969 : 76) states, in interrogative, negative, conditional, hypothetical and dubitative sentences *some* is generally replaced by unemphatic *any* with both uncountable nouns and plural countables.

However, it must be pointed out that while *some* generally particularizes, but does not specify, *any* itself does not particularize.

Klima (1964) proposed a transformational rule (called 'indefinite incorporation') which turns the form of *some* obligatorily in certain syntactical environments (mainly in negatives and interrogatives) to *any*. In environments of the following types — according to Klima — *any* replaces *some* as follows:

negatives: (20) Bill does *not* have *any* Hungarian books.
questions: (21) Has he read *any* French books?
conditionals: (22) *If* he has *any* free time you'll be lucky.
comparatives: (23) He has *as* little time *as any* doctor I know.
(24) He has *less* time *than any* doctor I know.

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too: (25) He is *too* busy to give *any* help.
only: (26) It's *only* he who can give us *any* help.

This statement or rule would indicate that the meaning of sentences containing *some* is identical with that of sentences containing *any*. However, Bolinger (1977 : 34) points out that:

"*any* is extremely USEFUL to negation and hence highly frequent IN negatives, but it is not in one-to-one mechanical relationship with negation...".

The same idea is expounded by Quirk (1977 : 223) who asserts that:

"it is the 'deep' basic meaning of the sentence which ultimately conditions the choice of the *some* and *any* series."

Bolinger (1977 : 26) summarizes the situation as follows:

"... *some* and *any* do not have affirmation and negation built into their meaning but what correlation there is between the two systems is a matter of semantic comparability. A kind of polarizing force attaches itself more or less permanently to certain expressions, pairing them off with others in a negative — affirmative contrast (or, more probably, in a negative — unmarked contrast, as we now prefer to view such 'polarity items'). Usually, though not always, one can read 'negation' as including 'questions' and 'conditions'."

2.3.2. *The relation of some and any to assertion and non-assertion*

In the present paper from a semantic point of view *some* is considered assertive and *any* as non-assertive.

The negative particle *not* or *n't* attached to the verbal part — normally to an auxiliary — is frequently followed by a non-assertive item: *any*, its compounds, or *either* in purely negative sentences:

(27) I *don't* want *either*. (definite)
(28) I *don't* want *any*. (indefinite)

"The combination of *not* with a non-assertive form can be replaced, in most instances, by a negative word: e.g., *no*, its compounds, *neither*, *nor*, *none*. There are consequently two negative equivalents of each positive sentence." (Quirk et al. 1972 : 376):

(29) (a) We've had *some* lunch. (determiner)
     (b) We've *not* had *any* lunch.
     (c) We have had *no* lunch.
(30) (a) We've had *some*. (pronoun)
     (b) We *haven't* had *any*.
     (c) We have had *none*.

Not... any means the same thing as *no* though it may be more emphatic than *no* — says Jespersen. But Bolinger (1977) shows that *no* indicates simple negation, while presupposition or new information is implied by the use of *not... any.* (However, this is not the topic of the present paper.)

Quirk considers negation as a subtype of non-assertion. Jespersen, on the other hand, speaks about statements in which negation is implied, where *any* may occur. So beside pure negatives where *not, n't* or other negative elements like *never, no, neither* (ex. 31) occur on the surface, we may speak about *incomplete negatives* with elements like *hardly, nearly, almost, little, few, least, but only, seldom, scarcely, without,* etc., (ex. 32) or about *implied negatives* with elements like *just, before, reluctant, different* (ex. 33) and with such verbs as *fail, prevent, refuse, cease, hinder, doubt, miss,* etc., and also in comparison with *too* (ex. 34):

(31) You *never* put *any* ice in my drink.
(32) ... in all Marseilles there was *hardly any* sound of traffic...
(33) 'Anyway', said Mother *refusing* to be drawn into *any* medical arrangements, 'I think we ought to find it out,'
(34) He was *too* tired to do *any* work.

2.3.3. However, *some* is also used in 'conductive' negative sentences though not so frequently as *any.* Its meaning is the usual one "an unknown or unspecified number, amount, person, or thing."

(35) It is *not* easy to forget *some* things.
(36) I *don't* object to *some* of them, but I won't have them all.

Some may also be used in sentences with two negatives that cancel out each other. (Thesecond negation being implied in *without*):

(37) I hope the following statements will *not* be *without some* interest.

If negation is a denial or contradiction of the positive, *some* may occur. In such cases only the action is denied:

(38) He did NOT offer her *some* chocolates.

The same or similar phenomenon can be shown in connection with conditionals when a positive/assertive reaction is expected:

(39) Come along *if* you want *some* tea to drink or *some* cake to eat.

Also in comparatives and in interrogatives the use of *any* and *some* can sometimes indicate difference in meaning:

(40) (a) He is younger *than any* of his friends. (He is the youngest) (exclusive meaning)
     (b) He is younger *than some* of his friends. (He is neither the oldest, nor the youngest)
(41) (a) Why don't you study *any more?* (He has stopped studying)
     (b) Why don't you study *some more?* (He hasn't studied enough)

The same problem is analysed in R. Lakoff's (1969) article where the difference in the use of *some* and *any* is explained in terms of presuppositions. We will look at some of Lakoff's main points.

When *some* is used in questions, the sentence may express a pure, polite offer, an invitation to postive action, or the speaker's expectation of a *yes* answer, when he has a positive assumption; with *any,* on the other hand, either a negative answer is expected or no assumption is made:

Questions: (42) Will you have *some* beer? (U)
            (43) Will you have *some* pretzels? (C. pl.)
            (44) Will you have *any* beer? (U)
            (45) Will you have *any* pretzels? (C. pl.)
Dubitative sentences: (46) I wonder if I get *some* money.
                      (47) I wonder if I get *any* money.

In case of (ex. 46) the speaker has a positive feeling about the action i.e., he will get the money; while in (ex. 47) the speaker's attitude is neutral or negative. He either does not know whether he will get the money or not, or he is nearly sure that he will not get any.

With some conditionals having different underlying performative verbs only one or the other of the particles can occur:

(48) (a) *If you eat *some* candy, I'll whip you.
     (b) If you eat *any* candy, I'll whip you.
(49) (a) If you eat *some* spinach, I'll give you ten dollars.
     (b) *If you eat *any* spinach, I'll give you ten dollars.
                      (Examples are taken from R. Lakoff)

In the pair of (ex. 48) only (b) is normally exceptable. The underlying performative verb is: I *warn* you that..., and whipping is a punishment, therefore *any* must be used since the infraction of the rule is enough to provoke punishment and not some quantity of rule infraction. However, in the pair of (ex. 49) the opposite is true. Here the underlying performative verb is: I *promise* you that... and the reward only follows when the action of eating is done on a reasonable scale and therefore only *some* is acceptable. As we can see in these sentences we have the same overt syntactical environment, but contrasting meaning of the underlying performative verbs in the main clause demands different particles. Similar differences appear in co-occurrence with such lexical items as the verbs *agree* and *deny,* etc., where the presuppositions are overtly expressed with different quantifers in English.

To sum up the use of *some* and *any* in a particular set of environments we may quote Collinson (in Jespersen (1949 : 609)):

"In general the sphere of *some* is that of actuality and *any* that of possibility. *Some* particularizes without specifying, it restricts by imposing a condi-

tion explicit or implicit. Its psychological tone is thus one of fixation or concentration of recollection. On the other hand, *any* does the reverse of particularizing, it encourages random shots as every item is on the same level and none claims preference over another. Its psychological tone is that of freedom from restraint, of sweeping generalization of or sovereign indifference of choice."

2.4. The occurrence of *any* in assertive (affirmative) sentences

While it is shown above that *some* may occur in certain 'non-assertive' environments, the converse is also true for *any* in its stressed form (but not with contrastive stress). It can occur in special assertive sentences with the meaning 'no matter who, no matter what' (Quirk et al. 1972 : 224). In such sentences in the case of countable nouns *any* refers to one among a certain, probably definite, number of items. In the case of uncountable nouns it refers to any amount, no matter how small. Their main types are as follows: Comparisons: (50) *Any* bed is better than no bed. (determiner)

(51) This one is better than *any* I've ever seen. (pronoun)
Sentences in which a modifying clause restricts the 'whateverness' of *any*:

(52) Turn *any* evidence *you have* over to the police.
Subordinate clauses with tentative adverbs and with *if* and its synonyms like *in case, supposing*:

(53) If it makes *any* difference, we can try some other way.
Simple affirmation in which 'whateverness, a non-particularity' is implied:

(54) They'll be here *any* minute.
The above mentioned use of *any* in assertive contexts is not far from its use in general statements, where its meaning is related to that of *all, every,* and *each* or the indefinite article *a/an*. Certain authors emphasize their similarity (Vendler 1967); others the differences (Reichenbach 1947; Perlmutter 1970; and Stephanides 1982). In its general meaning, items, persons, things or abstract identities are considered in their totality or in the totality of a part. What we state of them is valid considering each or any of them. Ordinarily, language has many devices for expressing *general propositions*. In affirmative forms these devices, taking into consideration only determines and noun phrases, are the following:

(a) the indefinite article+singular countable noun;
(b) the definite article+singular countable noun;
(c) the zero /ø/ article+plural countable noun;
(d) the universal quantifiers: *each, every, all*; and
(e) the partitive quantifier: *any* with nouns.
(55) (a) *A* swallow builds nests. (generic)
    (b) *The* swallow builds nests.
    (c) ø Swallows build nests.

    (d) (i) *Each/every* swallow builds nests.
       (ii) *All* swallows build nests.
    (e) (i) *Any* swallow builds nests.
       (ii) *Any* swallows build nests.
As Quirk (1951) states:
"Quantification cuts across the vernacular use of 'all', 'every', 'any' and also 'some', 'a certain', etc., ... in such a fashion as to clear away the baffling tangle of ambiguities and obscurities..."
These devices are not freely interchangeable. Some changes would result in deviant or odd sentences, others in loss of generality. Vendler (1967:71) calls attention to certain problems:
"I have reasons to think that the method of lumping *each, every, all,* and *any* together treating them as stylistic variants of the same logical structure tends to obscure issues concerning the type of reference, existential import, and law-like form of general propositions."
Vendler attempts to exhibit the differences as well as the similarities in the role of particles.

Since this paper deals only with the main characteristics of *any* in general propositions, the use of *every, each* and *all* is outside its scope. However, we will touch upon their usage insofar as it is necessary in describing the meaning and use of *any*.

Any expresses "indetermination with generality, freedom of choice", with countables it refers to only one unit, which is its essential feature in contrast to the universal particles, including the distributive *every* and *each* (which apply to all, but only consider one at a time), and the collective *all* (when items are meant in their totality). *Any* is different to the size of its immediate scope since it cannot exhaust totality:

(56) Take *any*.
When *any* occurs in generic statements or conditionals the items referred to are not identified, they remain indefinite. The same holds for questions and negations when *each, every,* or *all* plus another determiner is used (ex. 57), then existence is taken for granted, while in the case of *any* existence is not presupposed (ex. 58). The same is true for *all* as sole determiner (ex. 59):
    (57) (a) Did you see *all the* pigs in the pen?
       (b) Did you see *every* pig in the pen?
       (c) Did you reply to *each* letter?
    (58) (a) Did you see *any* pigs in the pen?
       (b) Is/Are there *any* pig(s) in the pen?
    (59)[1](a) Try to do it by *all* means.
       (b) Try to do it by *any* means.

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[1] In the case of examples (59) (a and b) *all* and *any* may be considered as stylistic variants in American English, but not in British English.

An important fact must be mentioned: *any* cannot occur in simple declarative copulative sentences, however, *all* may occur:

(60) **Any* raven is black.
(61) *All* ravens are black.

In modified declarative copulative sentences *any* may occur:

(62) *Any* raven *you may select* will be black.

Our next task is to contrast and compare the use of *any* in generic propositions with that of the indefinite article *a/an* (see Permutter 1970; Stephanides 1982). E. Moravcsik (1967 : 71) points out:

"In languages that have no articles, (the equivalents of) *all*, *every* and *any* may co-occur with nouns that are meant to be generic, and verb aspect may also be a marker (in English, in some contexts, the progressive does not go with generic nouns). In languages with articles these or their absence may also mark generic or other nouns like in English and Hungarian."

While generally the indefinite article *a/an* is considered as a derivational form of the cardinal number *one* Perlmutter (1970: 119→21) points out that the indefinite article shares several (but not all) distributional features with *any* in generic statements. Generic statements with *a/an* like those with *any* (ex. 63) can be joined with *or*, but not with *and* (ex. 64). They cannot be passivized when they would occur in the *by*-phrase expressing the agent (ex. 65). They cannot occur with certain adverbials of time (ex. 66). Generic statements with other grammatical devices may occur with predicates indicating something of the entire group or class rather than of any individual in it, but the indefinite article or *any* cannot occur with them (ex. 67). The same is true of predicates denoting distribution, origin, etc., (ex. 68). However, they behave differently under negation (ex. 69). (Ihalainen 1974 : 78):

(63) (a) *A* swallow *or a* blackbird builds nests.
    (b) *Any* swallow *or any* blackbird builds nests.
(64) **A/Any* swallow *and a/any* blackbird builds nests. (ungrammatical)
(65) **Nests are built by a/any* swallow.
(66) **A/Any* swallow built nests *in the old days*.
(67) **A/Any* swallow is *found* in Asia.
(68) **A/Any* swallow almost *died out*.
(69) (i) *A* cow does *not* build nests. (i.e., no cow builds nests, referring to the class in its totality)/
    (ii) *Any* cow does *not* build nests.

2.5. The following Table sums up the major uses of *some* and *any*. It is clear that these particles contrast too often in identical environments for the difference between them to be attributed to style.

Table I. The functions and meanings of **some** and **any**

Function	Types	Some		Any	
		Count. Sg.	Unc.+Count. pl.	C. Sg.	U.+C. pl.
Determiner (Premodifier)	article-like	ø	+/som/ /sm/	ø	ø
	neg. particle	ø	ø	ø	+
	quantifier	ø /som/	+/som/	ø	+
	particularizing	+ /sʌm/	+	ø	ø
	superlative	+ /sʌm/	ø	ø	ø
	distributive	ø	ø	+	+
	generic	ø	ø	/stressed/ +	+
Pronoun	neg. part.	ø	ø	ø	+
	quantifier	ø	+	ø	+
	distributive	ø	ø	+	+
	generic	ø	ø	+	+

3. Hungarian equivalents

After the survey of the use of English *some* and *any* we will very briefly describe their Hungarian equivalents. These equivalents include different pronouns, numerals, adjectives and adverbs. In Hungarian linguistic literature the majority of these elements are considered as pronouns, and they are not categorized as determiners. Hungarian pronouns, however, can be substantival, adjectival and numerical. In this study we are interested in demonstrative, general and indefinite pronouns.

3.1. Demonstrative pronouns refer to persons, things, or abstract notions, whose characteristics or quantity are known by both the speaker and the hearer. Either they can be seen, or have already been mentioned during the speech event. They often refer to a state of affairs expressed by a whole subclause. It is characteristic of Hungarian demonstrative pronouns — as well as of several other grammatical devices in Hungarian — that they can contain high vowels when referring to items nearby, while those containing low vowels refer to items further away.

Demonstrative pronouns can be substantival, adjectival and numerical, and in each group they can simply refer to items, emphasize the reference or identify the reference.

Demonstratives can function attributively (as determiners) together with the word or words they refer to. In this case they generally occur with the definite article *a/az* (the)=*ez a/az a*, except in archaic set phrases (like: *e pillanatban*=in this moment):

(70) Add ide *azt a* könyvet.

 (lit., Give here that-Acc. the book-Acc.)

 Give me that book.

Adjectival demonstratives can, on the other hand, function nominally:

(71) *Efféfére* gondolt.

 (lit., such-on thought-he)

 He has thought of such things.

The numerical demonstrative sometimes in its form with a case-ending functions adverbially in a sentence, but generally it has the same function as a numeral. (See Table II. below);

Table II. Demonstratives [2]

Type	substantival	adjectival	numerical
Demonstrative	ez, az /ezek, azok/	+ilyen, +olyan efféle, afféle ilyenféle, olyanféle ilyesmi, olyasmi ekkora, akkora ez/ek/a, +az/ok/a	ennyi, annyi
Emphatic	emez, amaz (archaic)	emilyen, amolyan	emennyi, amennyi (rare)
Identifying	ugyanez, ugyanaz	ugyanilyen, ugyanolyan, ugyanekkora, ugyanakkora	ugyanennyi ugyanannyi

3.2. The *indefinite* and *general* pronouns are considered to be similar despite differences in their meaning, because both types are indefinite.

3.2.1. *General* pronouns are semantically comprehensive words referring to all persons, things and abstract ideas, as well as their characteristics. They are normally compounds having as their first elements *bár-, akár-, minden-, sem-/sen/* — with concessive, total, or negative meaning. The second element is historically an interrogative pronoun.

Substantival general pronouns with the second element *-mi* can co-occur with the word they refer to as determiners:

(72) *Semmi* dolgom nem volt ma.

 (lit., nothing duty-mine not was today)

 I have had nothing to do today.

Adjectival general pronouns may function nominally (which is a charac-

[2] Only the marked demonstratives have occurred in our corpus as the Hungarian equivalents of the English *some* and *any*.

teristic feature of any adjective in Hungarian):

(73) *Akármelyiket* választhatod.

 (lit., Anyone-Acc. choose-can-you)

 You can chose anyone.

The general pronoun *minden* co-occurring with a noun is described in Hungarian terminology as a numerical pronoun (English term: a determiner), or occurring independently as a substantival pronoun (English term: a pronoun). (See Table III. below):

Table III. General Pronouns [3]

Type	Substantival	Adjectival	Numerical [4]
Concessive	akárki, akármi bárki, bármi	akármi akármely/ik/ akármily/en/ akármiféle bármi bármely/ik/ bármily/en/ bármiféle bárminemü	akármennyi akárhány akárhányadik bármennyi
Distributive	ki-ki		
Total	mindenki mindegyik mind, minden mindnyájan	minden/ik/ mindenféle	mind minden valamennyi valahány
Negative	senki, semmi	semmilyen semekkora semmiféle semmi	semennyi sehány

3.2.2. In the case of *indefinite* pronouns the speaker cannot or does not want to give a definite reference to a person, thing, abstract idea, their characteristics or quantity.

Some of the indefinite pronouns are compound in form. Their first member is *vala-* or *né-*expressing indefiniteness. (These forms are no longer productive)

The compounds with the element *vala-* may sometimes have relative pronominal meaning as their secondary meaning:

(74) *Valahány* csepp esik rája, annyi áldás szálljon rája.

 (lit., As-many drop falls him-on, as-much blessing descend-should him-on)/

[3] Not all of the pronouns in Table III have occurred in our corpus as Hungarian equivalents of English *some* and *any*.

[4] Numerical general pronouns can occur in both pronominal and determinative functions.

As many (rain) drops **fall** on him, so much blessing should descend on him.

Substantival indefinite pronouns always take a case ending, but it may be the zero nominative case ending. Adjectival pronouns generally take endings, if they constitute an NP alone, and take no endings if used attributively. Numerical pronouns can occur without endings when they function as attributes (i.e., determiners). On the other hand, functioning as adverbials they frequently take the case ending:-*szor/ször*. (See Table IV. below):

Table IV. Indefinite pronouns [*]

Type	Substantival	Adjectival	Numerical [*]
Indefinite	valaki, valami valamelyik /egy/némelyik egyik, másik más, egy s más egyéb többi	valami valamely/ik/ valamilyen valamiféle valamekkora némely, némi néminemü másik, egyik-másik más holmi /egy/némelyik	valamennyi valahány /egy/néhány /egy/pár

3.3. In addition to the pronouns mentioned above both *definite* and *indefinite numerals* can also function as counterparts for *some* and *any* in Hungarian.

The indefinite numerals (called quantifiers in English terminology) mark quantity in general, not precisely. Often the speaker cannot or does not want to specify a definite quantity, e.g., *egypár* (some); *sok* (many/much); *kevés* (few little); *több-kevesebb* (more or less). Most of the indefinite numerals can be inflected for comparison.

Indefinite numerals and adjectives, as well as nouns used as adjectives referring to quantity, are difficult to distinguish because of the close relation in their meanings: *számos* (numerous); *tömérdek, számtalan* (innumerable); (*egy*) *csomó* (a bunch of). The same is true for numerical indefinite pronouns: *néhány* (some); *valamennyi* (all); *egypár* (a few/some of).

Definite numbers can also express indefinite quantity:

(a) by the repetition of the number: *egy-egy* (lit., one-one), ('a few')
(b) by different numbers in collocations: *egyszer-kétszer* (once or twice)
(c) by the numbers in plural: *ezrek* (thousands)
(See Table V. below):

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[*] Not all of the pronouns in Table IV have occurred in our corpus as Hungarian equivalents of English *some* and *any*.

[*] Numerical indefinite pronouns can occur in both pronominal and determinative functions.

Table V. Numerals

Type	Substantival	Adjectival	Adverbial
Definite	egy-egy egy-kettö	egy-egy egy-két egy	egyszer-kétszer
Indefinite /Quantifier/	sok kevés több-kevesebb — — — /egy/pár [?]	sok kevés több-kevesebb számos tömérdek számtalan /egy/pár [?]	sokan kevesen — számosan — /egy/páran [?]

3.4. In some special uses of *some* and *any* certain adjectives or adverbs may occur as their Hungarian equivalents: *bizonyos* (certain); *körülbelül* (about); etc.

4. Summary

The aim of this necessarily incomplete paper is to show the major functions of *some* and *any* and to give their most frequent and characteristic Hungarian equivalents (with the intention of identifying implications for Hungarian learners of English).

(1) *Some* in its unstressed variant can function as an article.
It has no overt counterpart in Hungarian, where it corresponds to the zero article:
    (75) (a) There is *some* wine in the glass.
         ø Bor van a pohárban.
    (b) We need *some* good men for the job.
         ø Ügyes férfiakra van szükségünk a munkához.
Sometimes in expressing quality the indefinite article *egy* in Hungarian may occur.

(2) *Any* in negative context occurs obligatorily where there is no other determiner present in the sentence. It also has no overt counterpart in Hungarian when it again corresponds to the zero article:
    (76) ... but there was *never any* response.
        ... de *sosem* kapott ø választ.

(3) Both *some* and *any* can express quantity both as determiners and as pronouns. Each has several Hungarian counterparts which are indefinite determiners, pronouns, numerals and adjectives:

[?] Some linguists consider it as an indefinite numeral, others as numerical indefinite pronoun.

(77) Need *some* petrol, sir.

Kell *egy kis* benzin, uram.

(78) With *any* luck he would be in well before midnight.

Kis/Némi szerencsével jóval éjfél elött beér.

(79) There'll be *some* transfers any day.

A napokban várható *néhány* áthelyezés.

(80) I don't see *any* use in being a second-rate.

Nem *sok* értelmét látom annak, hogy másodrangú legyek.

(81) All my friends know they have talents, but I'm aware *some* of them are mistaken.

Valamennyi barátom meg van gyözödve arról, hogy tehetséges, de kétségkivül akad köztük *olyan* is aki téved.

(82) May I read *some* of it?

Olvashatnék belöle *valamit*?

(4) *Some*, in its particularizing function, can occur with singular countables only as a determiner. In this occurrence it has as its Hungarian counterparts indefinite determiners and pronouns:

(83) I might have caught *some* foul disease.

Kaphattam volna *valami* rémes betegséget.

The definite article and the demonstratives, as well as adjectives, though infrequent, may also occur in Hungarian.

(5) *Any*, in its distributive function, can occur with both countable and uncountable nouns. It has as its Hungarian counterparts various indefinite and general determiners and pronouns according to the three degrees:

(84) Have you read *any* of the novel?

Olvasott már *valamit* a regényböl?

(85) If *any* of the officials had known him before...

Ha a hatósági közegek közül *akármelyik* ismerte volna...

(86) I could write anywhere under *any* circumstances.

A cikkeket megirhatom bárhol. *bármilyen* körülmények között.

In less restricted context the indefinite article *egy* can also function in Hungarian.

(6) *Any*, in its generic function, has inclusive and exclusive general determiners and pronouns as its Hungarian equivalents:

(87) The final decision in *any* domestic matter rested with my father.

Minden családi ügyben apámé volt a végsö döntés.

(88) But there is *never any* connection between the two armies.

De a két hadsereg között *soha nincs semmi* kapcsolat.

Frequently, the definite article — a characteristic marker of genericness in Hungarian — may occur.

(7) Superlative *some* expressing a very high degree has a stressed adverb as its Hungarian counterpart:

Table VI

ENGLISH		HUNGARIAN
(1) article-like	[sm] [səm]	ø/(egy)
(2) negative particle	any —	ø
(3) quantifier (det/pronoun)	[səm] [sʌm] any	olyan néhány [C] (egy) kis/kicsi [U] sok [C/U] (dem.) (indef. pron.) (adj.) (indef. num.)
(4) particularizer (det.)	[sʌm]	a/az vala--milyen bizonyos (def. art.) miféle (adj.) melyik
(5) distributive (det.)	any	(a) vala — (indef.) (b) akár — (general) (c) bár — (general, concessive)
(6) generic	any	a/az (a) general-inclusive minden-- (def. art.) (b) general-exclusive sem (-sen)
(7) superlative adj.	[sʌm]	aztán (adv.)
(8) adverb 'approximately'	[səm]	(adjs/advs)

(89) She's *some* girl.

    Ez *'aztán* a lány.

(8) *Some* with cardinal numbers meaning 'approximately' has different adverbs and sometimes in conversational style an adjective as its Hungarian equivalents:

(90) The boat was *some* seven feet long...

    A csónak *körülbelül/mintegy/vagy/ jó* két és fél méter hosszú volt...

    Table VI (p. 81) attempts to summarise the findings; however it cannot aim at completeness. Only those Hungarian elements are represented which occurred in the present paper. In its enlarged variant new elements are added. Syntactic environments in which *some* and *any* occur are not represented in the Table.

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