

The main results of the Hungarian verbal paradigms' analysis can be summarised as follows.

1. From the perspective of applied morphology, the Hungarian verb is always verbal-formed.
2. The verbal form in Hungarian consists of two parts:
 - (a) stem part: absolute stem, potentially absolute stem, relative stem;
 - (b) suffixal part: foundation of suffixes, or word-forming suffixes, grammatical characters, ending.
3. The above mentioned suffixes become attached to a stem – or to each other – either directly or using the "conjunctive vowels". I call this vowel - in terms of applied morphology and language pedagogy – a “pre-sound” with a conjunctive sound function.
4. On the basis of applied morphology knowledge and my personal experience with teaching of the Hungarian language as a foreign language, I came to a conclusion that the grammatical character of a present tense in Hungarian either does not have a real implementation, which stands for a null morpheme, or it has a real implementation in the form of non-generalized -sz.
5. I divided Hungarian verbs on the strength of their formal structure and behaviour within conjugational paradigms. Based on this, ten separate groups of non-ik verbs were identified. As far as -ik verbs are concerned, I distinguish three groups. In addition, I dedicated my thesis to a conjugation of seven specific verbs, taking into account increase of efficiency and facilitation of study of the Hungarian language.
6. I also pointed out the issue of inter-formed homonyms within conjugational paradigms.
7. Founded on the results of my research and my teaching experience, I concluded that language teachers should more address practical issues and build upon the target language. This is forwarded by the applied morphology, which also builds upon linguistics.