

SZALAI NÓRI BEMUTATJA:

LEVEL 4 UNIT 2

Political Systems around the World
Politika a nagyvilágban

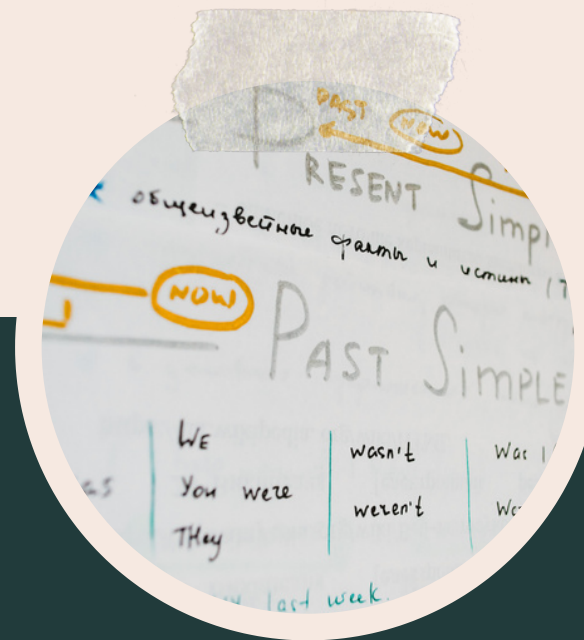


Ebből a leckéből a következőket fogjuk megtanulni:



SZÓKINCST

politics, elections and political systems



NYELVTAN

Past Tenses
múlt idők áttekintése



BESZÉD

talking about politics, elections, how different electoral systems work

Political systems around the world

The government is a political system by which a **territory** (a country, a state, a province or a region) is managed or controlled. The government is responsible for the **administration** and **regulations** of the **citizens** and **constituents** it represents. The government is **in charge of** creating and regulating **laws**, managing the **economy** and **enforcing** policies. The government is composed of three groups: **legislators**, administrators and **arbitrators**. Legislators are those who write the laws or create legislation. Administrators make sure that the laws are **implemented** and enforced. Arbitrators are tasked with ensuring that the laws are well understood.

What does the government do?

The government writes and votes on laws, enforces laws and mediates disputes when the law comes into conflict. The government is also in charge of creating infrastructure, or the system of **public works** that enable people to live their lives. The government decides on and collects **taxes** and also **prints** money. The government has a police force to make sure people follow the laws and also a **military force** to protect the country in case other countries **attack** or **invade** it.

Governments also have diplomats to communicate with other governments to solve problems or disagreements between two or more countries to avoid war, to make **commercial** agreements, and exchange cultural or social experiences and knowledge.



territory - terület
administration - igazgatás
regulation - szabályozás
citizen - polgár
constituent - választópolgár
to be in charge of - felelős valamiért
law - törvény
economy - gazdaság
to enforce - érvényesíteni, érvényre juttatni
legislation - törvényalkotás, törvényhozás
arbitrator - döntőbíró
to implement - végrehajtani
public works - állami beruházások, közművek
tax - adó
to print - nyomni, nyomtatni
military force - fegyveres erő
to attack - megtámadni
to invade - megszállni
commercial - kereskedelmi



Some of the more common types of government are:

Democracy/Republic: The word “democracy” literally means “rule by the people”, so in a democracy the **supreme power is retained** by the people. Citizens of the country can run for public office. Democratic **elections** could be city-wide for **municipal governance**, state-wide for state governance or nation-wide for central governance. When the population goes to **vote**, they vote for a candidate in their area. When the candidate wins, the political party he belongs to also wins and they govern the territory for a set period of time. The party with maximum votes forms the government. All democracies are really republics, where people elect representatives to make and enforce laws.

Monarchy: Monarchy is a type of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a **monarch** who **reigns** over a state or territory, usually **for life** and **by hereditary right**. The monarch may be either a sole absolute ruler or a **sovereign** - such as a king, queen or prince - with **constitutionally limited** authority. Sometimes a king is called an **emperor**, especially if it is a large empire, such as China before 1911. In earlier days, monarchs used to have absolute power and owned all the public land. Pharaohs for example, claimed to be representatives of the **gods** on earth. But nowadays, even democracies like Great Britain, Sweden, and Spain have kings who are **nominal** heads of state. Still it is their **signature** that turns a bill into a law.



supreme power - legfelsőbb/döntő hatalom
to be retained by sy - a kezében van
election - választás
municipal governance - önkormányzati irányítás
to vote - szavazni
monarch - uralkodó
to reign - uralkodni
for life - életre szólóan, amíg él
by hereditary right - öröklés útján
sovereign - uralkodó
constitutionally limited - alkotmányosan korlátozott
emperor - császár
god - isten
nominal - névleges
signature - aláírás
bill - törvényjavaslat



Dictatorship: Dictatorship is a form of government in which a ruler or a small clique **wields** absolute **power**, not **restricted** by a **constitution** or laws and everyone has to follow their policies. Very few dictators admit that they are dictators; they almost always claim to be leaders of democracies. The dictator may be one person, such as Castro in Cuba or Hitler in Germany, or a group of people, such as the Communist Party in China.

Totalitarian: Totalitarian government is a system that seeks to **subordinate** the individual to the state by controlling not only all political and economic matters, but also the attitudes, values and **beliefs** of its population. They control all aspects of a citizen's public and private life through art, science, and educational propaganda. The regime maintains complete control of the country by not allowing any other people to form a political party. People may also be prevented from leaving the country.

Theocracy: **Theocracy** is a form of government where the rulers claim to be ruling on behalf of a set of religious ideas or as direct agents of a **deity**. Several Islamic nations fall into this category.

Anarchy: Anarchy is a condition of **lawlessness** or political **disorder** brought about by the **absence** of governmental authority. A country that is usually **in the throes of a war** or civil unrest and has no functioning government is said to be in a state of anarchy.



to wield power - hatalmat gyakorolni
to restrict - korlátozni
constitution - alkotmány
totalitarian - parancsuralmi, totalitárius
to subordinate - alárendelni
belief - hit, meggyőződés
theocracy - vallási uralom, teokrácia
deity - istenség
lawlessness - törvénytelenység
disorder - zűrzavar
absence - hiány
in the throes of a war - háború sújtotta

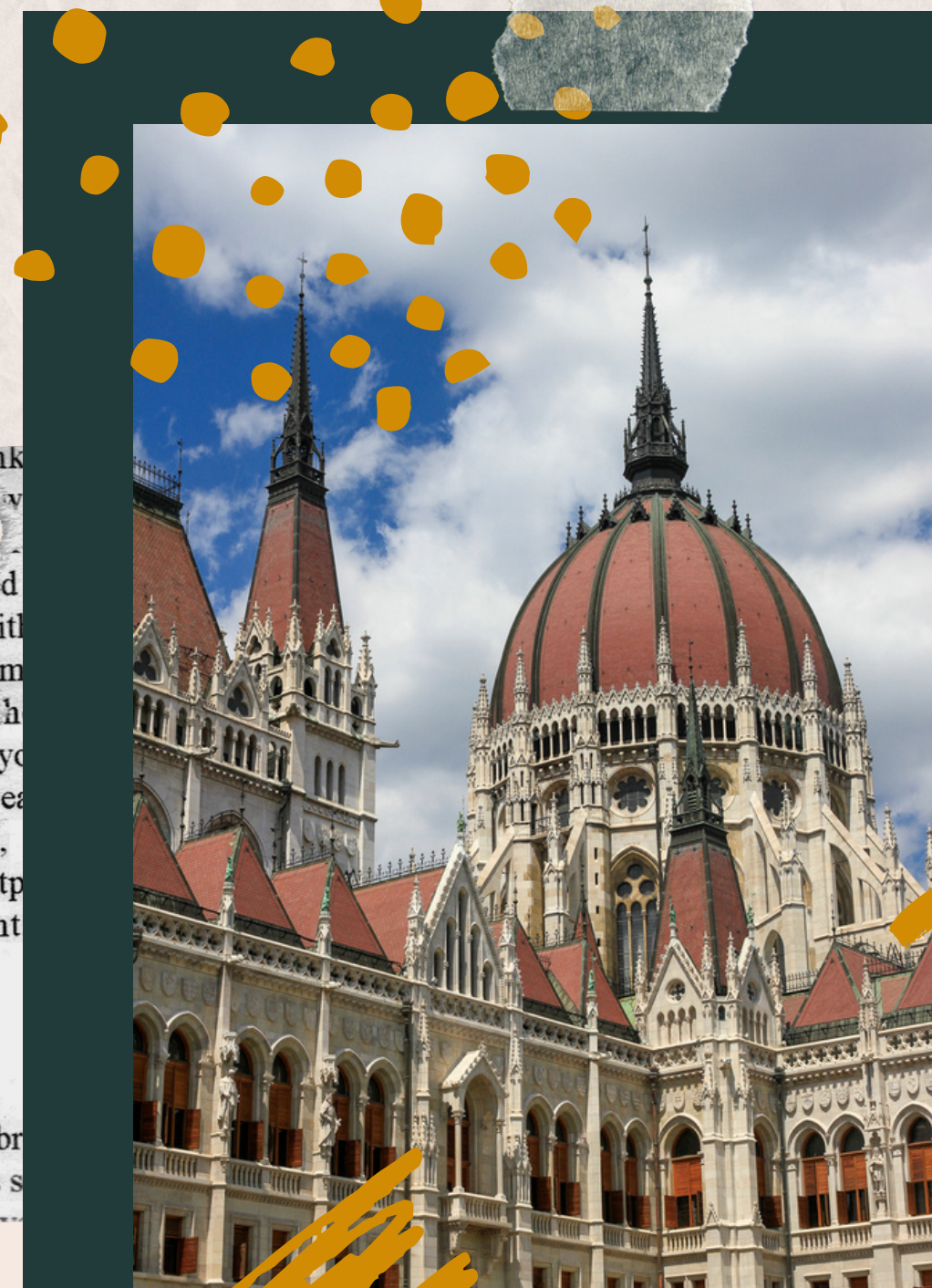


Elections in Hungary

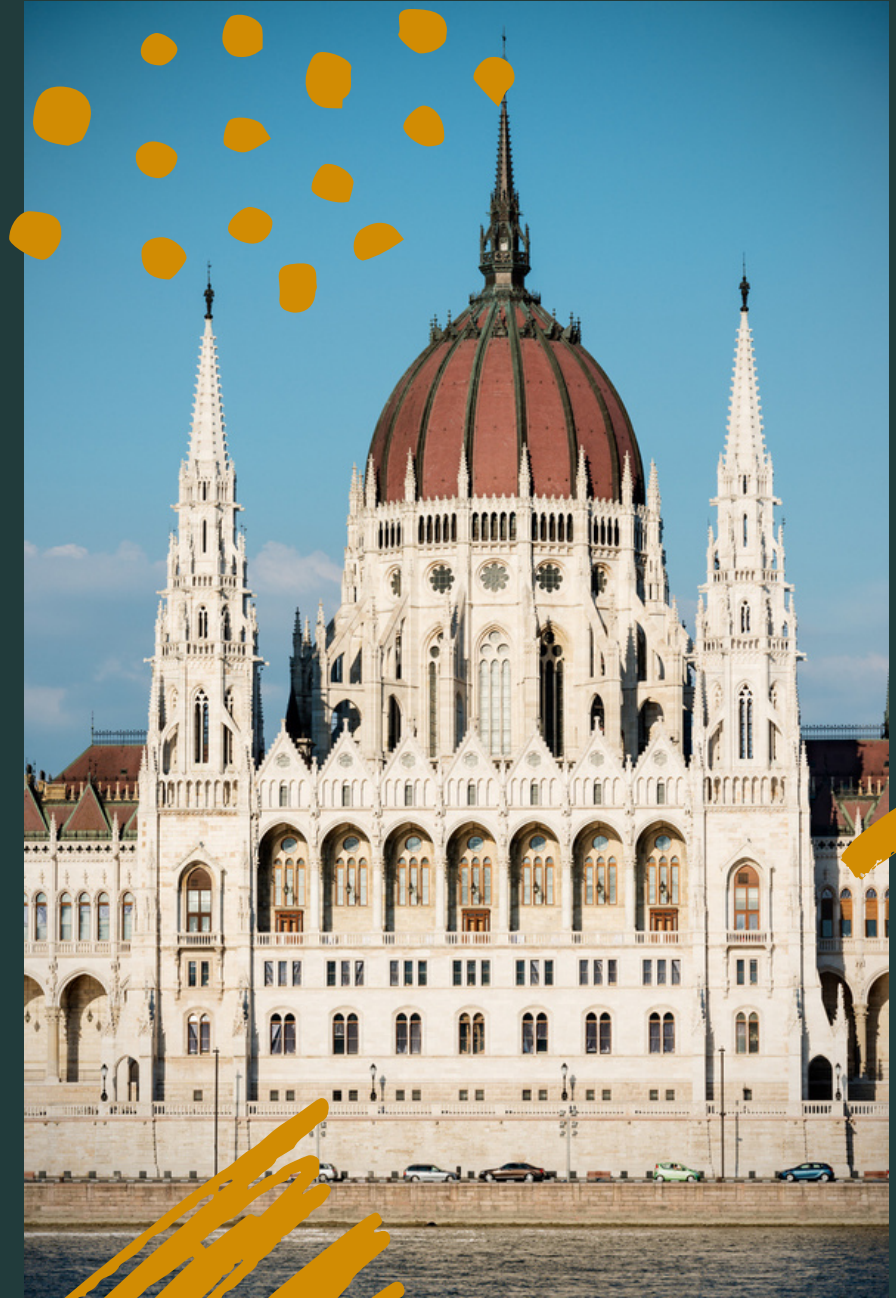
Every Hungarian citizen over the age of 18 can participate in the parliamentary **elections**, held every four years, according to the new **Constitution**, which **came into force** on the 1st of January 2012.

2014 was the first time that the election had a **single round**, in which citizens have one **vote for a party list** and one for a **constituency candidate**. Those Hungarians who are registered as **minority voters** have the possibility to vote either for a party list or for a minority list. Polish, German, Rusyn, Serb, Armenian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Slovak, Croat, Ukrainian, Romani, Greek and Slovene minorities have registered to have their lists. The votes are cast at **polling stations** close to the voters' **residence**.

The following significant changes were made to the **electoral system**: while the previous elections required the participation of at least **50 per cent** of the voters in the first round, now there is no minimum requirement for the results to be **valid**. The number of seats in the Parliament has been **reduced** by almost half, from 386 to 199. 106 of these are constituency seats, which means that they are held by **Members of Parliament** representing the voters in each constituency, and 93 seats are reserved for candidates based on the votes cast on party lists and minority lists.



election – választás
Constitution – alkotmány
to come into force – hatályba lép
single round – egyfordulós
vote – szavazat
party list – pártlista
constituency candidate – választókerületi jelölt
minority voter – kisebbségi szavazó
polling station – szavazóhelység
residence – lakhely
electoral system – választási rendszer
per cent – százalék
valid – érvényes
to reduce – csökkenteni
Member of Parliament – parlamenti képviselő



The constituency **borders** have also been changed, partly because the number of seats has been reduced. The number of people living in various constituencies was the other reason, as in the old system, the population of the smallest constituency (33,077) was only **one third** of the largest one (98,167).

Consequently, the vote of the people living in larger constituencies **was worth** two or even three times less than of those living in smaller ones. Budapest, for example, used to consist of 32 constituencies and now it has only 18.

Parties gain seats in the Parliament **in proportion to** the votes received out of all the party list and minority list votes. The 5 per cent **threshold** is still in force and becomes 10 per cent if two parties have a **joint list**.

The **suffrage**, for the first time, was extended to Hungarian citizens who do not have a permanent residence in Hungary: they are **entitled to** cast their **ballots** for the party list. Any Hungarian citizen over the age of 18 and resident in Hungary can stand as a candidate for constituency seats in the parliamentary election, provided that they have at least 1000 **signatures** from people **supporting** their **nomination**. Parties can appear on the party list if they have candidates in at least 27 constituencies across 9 **counties** and Budapest.



border – határ
third – harmad
consequently – következésképpen
to be worth – érni valamennyit, valamit
in proportion to – valaminek az arányában
threshold – küszöb
joint list – közös lista
suffrage – szavazati jog
to be entitled to – jogosult valamire
ballot – szavazócédula
signature – aláírás
to support – támogatni
nomination – jelölés
county – megye



Basic Election Vocabulary

ballot: a form used in voting - szavazócédula

ballot box: a box in which votes are placed - urna

campaign: a series of events (advertisements, public appearances, debates), rallies and speeches intended to persuade voters to vote for a particular candidate - kampány

candidate: a person who runs for political office -jelölt

citizen: a person born in a country or who chooses to become a member of that country by law - állampolgár

debate: an organised public discussion by the candidates running for office - vita

election: the act of choosing by voting - választás

exit poll: an informal poll taken a people leave the voting booth; they are used to predict the outcome of the election before polls are closed - a választások eredményeinek gyors előrejelzését szolgáló, nem hivatalos kutatási módszer

inauguration: the ceremony in which the President/Prime Minister/ Ministers take(s) an oath before taking office - felavatás, avatás

majority: more than half of the votes - többség

political party: a group of people who share similar view and who work together to elect a candidate - politikai párt

politician: a person who is running for office or has won an election and is already in office - politikus

poll: a survey of people to find out what they think - szavazat

polling place: a place where people cast their votes - szavazóhely

registration: the act of signing up to vote - regisztráció

to elect: to choose someone for an official position by voting - választani

to nominate: to suggest a candidate for political office - jelölni

to vote: to make a choice in an election - szavazni

voter: a person who votes - szavazó

voting/polling booth: a small enclosure in which a person votes - szavazófülke



Fill the blanks with the words given!

ballot, voting booth, nominating, citizen, campaign, exit poll

- 1) I already cast my yesterday.
- 2) My uncle is a United States but has lived most of his life in France.
- 3) Voting is a private matter so you must be alone when you go into the and mark a cross on the ballot paper.
- 4) What is the process of candidates for an election?
- 5) Election results were projected onto the Big Ben Clock Tower of the Palace of Westminster in London in 2010.
- 6) During an election, broadcasters play an important role in informing people about the issues, political parties and candidates involved.



Choose the correct answer!

1. to make a choice in an election

- a) debate
- b) vote
- c) poll

2. a form used in voting

- a) poll
- b) vote
- c) ballot

3. an organised public discussion by the candidates running for office

- a) registration
- b) debate
- c) inauguration

4. a person who runs for a political office

- a) candidate
- b) politician
- c) citizen

5. a person who votes

- a) citizen
- b) candidate
- c) voter



True or false?

1. A campaign is the act of choosing by voting.
2. A citizen is a person born in a country or who chooses to become a member of that country by law.
3. A poll is a survey of people to find out what they think.
4. The inauguration is the act of signing up to vote.
5. A debate is an organised public discussion by the candidates running for office.



Voting - Szavazás

Mark: I am going out now, I'll see you at the office later.

Emily: Why are you going so early today?

Mark: I want to go and vote at the polling station now as I'll be too busy later.

Emily: Why are you going to vote? What is the vote for?

Mark: What do you mean? It is a municipal election.

Emily: Oh. I'd no idea there was an election.

Mark: What do you mean? Haven't you seen all the leaflets from the candidates?

Emily: I just threw them away. I wasn't interested.

Mark: Aren't you going to vote today?

Emily: No. Voting isn't important.

Mark: Yes it is. It's very important that you vote when you have the chance.

Emily: Why?

Mark: Because the future of our town depends on the local government and on the major, so yes, you should take part and have your word and have your choice.

Emily: So do you vote in all the elections?

Mark: Yes, I always vote. I think it's very important to go and vote.

Emily: Should I go and vote today?

Mark: I think you should, but it's your choice in the end. Do what you want.



Elections in the US - Választás az Egyesült Államokban

Jane: Are you sad to miss the election in America?

Patrick: Not too much. Everyone gets very nasty with people who support the other party when there is an election.

Jane: Yes, I do not like it when people cannot debate about politics without becoming mean to each other.

Patrick: I think most people are ok, but the most vocal ones cannot cope with anyone disagreeing with them.

Jane: Will you try to vote in the election from overseas?

Patrick: No I won't bother. I live in a state that very strongly supports one of the parties, so the other one will never win.

Jane: Which one?

Patrick: My state always votes Republican and the Democrats will never win there.

Jane: Do you want the Democrats to win?

Patrick: I'm not sure. I don't support one party strongly, so I just look at the policies.

Jane: That is a good way. Consider both and then decide.

