AN EASY GUIDE TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN DUTCH LANGUAGE.

By A. FRANCKEN.
For Travellers, Settlers, Officials, Business Men and Clerks!

An Easy Guide
To The
South African Dutch Language.

By A. Franoken.

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PREFACE.

The present volume has been prepared for the benefit of those Englishmen whose profession or business brings them in close contact with the Dutch-speaking section of the South African population. Many of them would naturally wish to acquire so much of South African Dutch as would suffice for carrying on the ordinary transactions of daily life in this language.

Care has been taken to avoid long grammatical explanations, but to make up for these by giving copious examples and a full set of exercises. The Dutch-English vocabulary at the end of the book contains close on fifteen hundred words, and may prove handy for conversational or business purposes.

The work makes no absurd pretence at teaching "Dutch without a Master." The more help the reader can get from a competent teacher the better it will be, especially with regard to pronunciation.

The Method of Spelling adopted by the author is not strictly phonetical, as perhaps it ought to be, but made to conform as much as possible to the spelling of "High Dutch" or Netherlands Dutch. In this way the reader will be enabled to use a Dictionary in the latter language, for as yet there is no work of this kind in South African Dutch. High Dutch, moreover, is used in the Dutch churches of South Africa, in private and business corre-
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</tbody>
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<thead>
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<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Dutch-English Vocabulary</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I.

PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING.

§ 1. The spelling of South African Dutch is upon the whole rational and consistent, consequently the rules of spelling we shall give in this chapter will be found of great assistance in the pronunciation of the language. But from the outset we wish it to be understood that in a small work like the present one only general rules can be given, with as few of their exceptions as possible. There are many smaller points of grammar which the reader will find out for himself, and if he is really in earnest his own note-book will teach him more than any set of wearisome and over-explained grammatical rules. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to those points which are really necessary for an insight into the life of the language we are studying.

We may begin by stating that practically there are no vowels in English which are pronounced exactly the same as in South African Dutch. But some few are almost alike, and these will be given first while of the others we shall give an approximation as close as possible. As to vowels—the reader will be aware that there are long and short vowels and diphthongs. The a in can is short, in can’t it is long, whereas the combination of vowels found in the word stout is a diphthong. Then there is a vowel, not mentioned in the alphabet, which, however, is the most important of all. It is the sound heard at the end of the words Africa, America, or in the final syllables of lover, kettle, token. This vowel plays a prominent part in all Teutonic languages, but especially in South African Dutch, where, for instance, it is used for the formation of the plural of nouns and for adding to adjectives the only inflection they have. This vowel is mostly represented by an e, but sometimes by i, ij or u, and always occurs in unaccented syllables. We shall therefore call it the
unaccented vowel and represent it by the English sounds 
\( \text{uh}, \text{u} \) or \( \text{e} \) as occasion may require. Before giving
examples, we must make some arrangement as to how we
shall imitate the pronunciation of Dutch words by English
sounds. Such imitative words we shall call English
Phonetics (abbreviated to Eng. Phon.), and these have to
be pronounced as if they were English words. These
phonetics will be divided into syllables according to the
Dutch method, which takes account of the pronunciation
only and not of the formation or etymology of the word.
The accented syllables will be printed in Italics.

Attention must be called to the fact that in Dutch every
vowel or consonant placed at the end of a word must be
pronounced.\(^1\) Hence such words as late, nette, huize, etc.,
are words of two syllables.

**Examples of the Unaccented Vowel.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>Eng. Phon.</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'n</td>
<td>un</td>
<td>a (indef. article)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'n kennis</td>
<td>un ken-nuss</td>
<td>acquaintance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tevrede</td>
<td>tuh-fray-duh</td>
<td>content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edele</td>
<td>ay-dul-luh</td>
<td>noble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scheppe</td>
<td>skar-puh</td>
<td>sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leelijk</td>
<td>lay-luck</td>
<td>ugly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^2\) In English a final consonant is often doubled, as in
well, all, stil, address, princess, etc. This is never done in
South African Dutch, which has the corresponding forms:
wel, al, stil, adres, prinses, etc.

**A. Short and Long Vowels.**

\(^3\) If a word or syllable ends in one or more consonants
preceded by a single \( \text{a}, \text{e}, \text{i}, \text{o} \) or \( \text{u} \), these vowels are invari-
ably short, as in mes (knife), elk (each), kos (food), drink

\(^1\) The only exceptions are \( \text{h} \) and \( \text{ch} \) in words like\( \text{ah}, \text{bah}, \text{bosch} \), etc.,
as we shall see. \(^6\) (c).
LONG AND SHORT VOWELS.

(to drink), ding (thing). Short e, i and o sound very like the corresponding letters in English, and the foregoing examples can be pronounced as if they were English words.

Short a sounds very different from the a in Eng. man, more like o in Scotch mon. Short u sounds sounds somewhat like the u in fun. For short o in such Dutch words as bok, op, stum, etc., not even an approximate sound is to be found in English. Short a, u and o (as in bok) can only be learnt by ear. We shall give some examples of each, putting all Eng. phonetics that are only rough approximations, between brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>(mon)</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dak</td>
<td>(dock)</td>
<td>roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lang</td>
<td>(long)</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dek</td>
<td>deck</td>
<td>deck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speld</td>
<td>spelt</td>
<td>pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mensche</td>
<td>men-suh</td>
<td>people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dik</td>
<td>dick</td>
<td>thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrinde</td>
<td>frin-duh</td>
<td>friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>billijk</td>
<td>bil-luck</td>
<td>reasonable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lot</td>
<td>lot</td>
<td>lot, fate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dokter</td>
<td>doc-turr</td>
<td>doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verspot</td>
<td>fur-apot</td>
<td>foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punt</td>
<td>(punt)</td>
<td>point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>druk</td>
<td>(druck)</td>
<td>busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krummels</td>
<td>(orum-mulce)</td>
<td>crumbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jong</td>
<td>(yong)</td>
<td>young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rond</td>
<td>(ront)</td>
<td>round</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some English words like tunnel, copper, kitten, butter, flattery, etc., the middle consonant is doubled so as to show that the preceding vowel is a short one. This practice is rigidly adhered to in South African Dutch. Any a, e, i, o or u, therefore, which is followed by a double consonant, is a short vowel.

The Reader will have no difficulty in pronouncing the following examples, if he will notice that they are so

§ 4. The above rule might also have been stated otherwise, viz. that in South African Dutch no short vowel stands at the end of a syllable. Hence the first syllable of a word like *watter* is *wat*, the second is *ter*. If the word is spelt with one *t*, the first syllable is *wa*, the second is *ter*. Now in the word *water* the *a* is long in virtue of its position at the end of a syllable. Only *long vowels*, *diphthongs*, and the *unaccented vowel* occur at the end of a syllable.

We shall now add some examples of *long vowels*, placed at the end of syllables and give the nearest approximate pronunciation in English sounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>Eng. Phon.</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>wah-turr</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katel</td>
<td>car-tul</td>
<td>camp-bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schape</td>
<td>scar-puh</td>
<td>sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plase</td>
<td>plar-suh</td>
<td>farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ketel</td>
<td>kay-tul</td>
<td>kettle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beter</td>
<td>bay-turr</td>
<td>better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bereken</td>
<td>buh-ray-kun</td>
<td>to compute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dierie</td>
<td>doe-ruh</td>
<td>animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieter</td>
<td>Pee-turr</td>
<td>Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dienaar</td>
<td>dee-narr</td>
<td>servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koper</td>
<td>coa-purr</td>
<td>copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slotse</td>
<td>sloa-tuh</td>
<td>ditches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Words marked with an asterisk have the same meaning in *both* languages.
It will be seen from the above examples that long ĕ is written ie, and the oo-sound is represented by oe, the same as in English shoe.

Besides the five long vowels already given (a, e, ie, o and oe) there are two more, viz. u and ê.

U is a difficult sound to an Englishman; Scotchmen pronounce it in the word Muir. Examples: murs (Muir), walls; ure (u-ruh), hours.

The sound ê is found before the letter r, and is pronounced somewhat like ai in fair. Examples: vër (fai-r) — far; têr (tai-ruh) — to tease; wereld (wai-rul) — world, etc. It also occurs in the verbs hé (to have), lê (to lie, lay), el (to say).
If long *a*, *e*, *o* and *u* do not stand at the end of a syllable, they are doubled, thus: *aa*, *ee*, *oo*, *uu*.

**Examples.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>Eng. Phon.</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baas</td>
<td>barce</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aand</td>
<td>arnt</td>
<td>evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opzaal</td>
<td><em>op</em>-sarl</td>
<td>to saddle up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>droom</td>
<td>drome</td>
<td>dream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stroop</td>
<td>strope</td>
<td>syrup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weer</td>
<td>ware</td>
<td>again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steel</td>
<td>stale</td>
<td>to steal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muur</td>
<td>muir</td>
<td>wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uur</td>
<td>uir</td>
<td>hour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Long *i* and *oe* are always spelt the same: dier—diere; koel (cool), koeler.

The sound *r* is very distinctly rolled in South African Dutch; consequently it does not influence the preceding vowel to any such extent as in English. The reader should take special care not to pronounce *stierk*, *Bertha*, *kierk* like *turk*, *Burtha* or *kurk*, but somewhat like *stairk*, *Bairtha*, *kairk*. In words like *arm*, *warm*, *wurm*, *wurm*, *dorp* the *r* must be distinctly heard, and the vowels must be sounded like the ordinary short vowels in *man*, *pot* and *luck*. The short vowels are also sounded before *lm*, as in *kalm*, *schelm*, *Stockholm*.

**B. Diphthongs.**

§ 5. These all differ from any diphthongs found in English.

Aai sounds very much like Eng. *I* (pronoun); *ooi* = Eng. *oa*-ee; *oei* = Eng. *oo*-ee; *eii* = Eng. *ayw*.

The diphthongs *ij* and *ei* are pronounced the same. Du. *stijl* (style) and *stiel* (steep) sound a little less broad than *stirle* or *style*, but not quite like Eng. *stake*. 
The diphthongs eu and ui have no approximate equivalent in English, and have to be learnt by ear. Eu sounds somewhat like the i in sir, and ui somewhat like the ai in gain.

The diphthongs ou and au have exactly the same sound, somewhat like Eng. ow in now.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diphth.</th>
<th>Dutch.</th>
<th>Phonetic English</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aai</td>
<td>kraai</td>
<td>kraa'ee</td>
<td>crow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ooi</td>
<td>mooi</td>
<td>moa'ee</td>
<td>pretty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oei</td>
<td>koei</td>
<td>koe'ee</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eeu</td>
<td>leeuw</td>
<td>layw</td>
<td>lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ij</td>
<td>hrij</td>
<td>(hie)</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>trein</td>
<td>(trine)</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>seur</td>
<td>(sir)</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>seur</td>
<td></td>
<td>nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ui</td>
<td>tuin</td>
<td>(tain)</td>
<td>garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ou</td>
<td>nou</td>
<td>(now)</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td>nauw</td>
<td>(now)</td>
<td>tight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Consonants.

§ 6. These will present fewer difficulties than the vowels, if the following warnings are kept in mind.

(a) Soft v and z do not exist in South African Dutch. Wherever these are found written they have to be pronounced f and s. For instance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>Phonetic English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>huis</td>
<td>hui-se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zoo</td>
<td>so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rover</td>
<td>rofer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>van</td>
<td>fan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Dutch has no th as found in English. Wherever it occurs it must be pronounced as a single t; so in thuis, thans, Bertha, etc.
\( (o) \) Sch is either pronounced like \( s \) or like \( sk \); when doubled the curious spelling of \( ssch \) is adopted.

**Examples.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>Phonetic English</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bosch</td>
<td>(bos)</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frisch</td>
<td>fris</td>
<td>fresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school</td>
<td>skole</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schoon</td>
<td>skone</td>
<td>clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schuld</td>
<td>(skult)</td>
<td>debt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bossche</td>
<td>bos’suh</td>
<td>woods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( (d) \) In South African Dutch there is but one aspirated guttural, namely ch as pronounced in the Scotch word loch. It is represented by two signs, viz. ch and g. Neither ch nor g are ever sibilants as in church, change, German. Nor is g pronounced like Eng. g in gall, or ch like k, as heard in character, chasm. Both g and ch represent the same sharp gurgling sound, and experience proves that English people only master it after a long and determined practice.

Examples: och! (ah); log (unwieldy); rock (right); slech (bad); gaan (go); gesien (seen); gochelaar (juggler).

\( (e) \) Wherever the combination ng occurs, it is to be pronounced as ng in the English word ring, not as in range. Examples: bang, xing, range (rang’-uh), klipspringer, gesange.

If, however, a and g belong to different words g is the aspirated guttural. For instance: on-gaarna (unwillingly), wan-gedrag (bad conduct), on-gehoorzaam (disobedient).

\( (f) \) b and d are always pronounced p and t at the end of a word, or if they are followed by a sharp consonant.

---

1 Some family names of Huguenot origin have retained their original French pronunciation: Joubert, Marchand, etc.
Examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>Eng. Phon.</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dood</td>
<td>dote</td>
<td>dead, death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geweld</td>
<td>ge-welt</td>
<td>violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gevuld</td>
<td>ge-full</td>
<td>filled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard</td>
<td>härrt</td>
<td>hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obstructie</td>
<td>op-struk-see</td>
<td>obstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raadsman</td>
<td>rahts-mân</td>
<td>adviser</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(g) Dutch r is rolled with considerable energy. It should, therefore, be distinctly heard in pronunciation.

(h) J is pronounced like English y in year. So jij (you) is pronounced like yigh, jas (coat) like yass, ja (yes) like yah.

(i) K is pronounced before n, .: knie is pronounced knœs, etc.

(j) W is pronounced somewhat between English v and English w. It has to be learnt by ear.

(k) All the other consonants including c, q and x are pronounced as in English.

D. Accentuation.

The syllabic accent is usually placed upon the root of the word and seldom upon inflections, prefixes or suffixes. This same method is applied to English words of Teutonic origin. Compare for instance:

Dutch. workman.  Eng. workman.
" schoenmaker.   " shoemaker.
" waterval.      " waterfall.
" wijnglas.      " wineglass.
" honderd.       " hundred.
" Londenaar.     " Londoner.

But there are many exceptions, and the Reader will often be at a loss how to accentuate a Dutch word correctly. In most words, therefore, that will be given in this grammar, we shall italicise the syllables upon which stress is to be laid; for instance: kamerraad (comrade), compagnie (pr. com-pan-yé, Eng. company), maatschappij (society).
Dutch (with English meanings).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch (with English meanings)</th>
<th>Phonetic English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Waar gaan jij [na]² too?</em></td>
<td><em>Wahrr chahn(yigh) nah too?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where go <em>you</em> to?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Ek loop <em>we</em> na <em>mij</em></td>
<td><em>Ek lope ay-wuh nah my</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I walk just to <em>vrind Jan.</em></td>
<td><em>frint (Yon).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Woon hij <em>ver</em> hier</em></td>
<td><em>Wone (heye) (fairr) here</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwells he far here</td>
<td><em>(fon)-dahn ?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>van daan?</em></td>
<td><em>Un (kwar)-teerr; (ass) yigh-</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>from?</em></td>
<td><em>un bee-t-yee (on-stop).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>'n kwartier; as jij</em></td>
<td><em>Kom, ek chahn sahm met</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a quarter of an hour if</td>
<td><em>(yow) (ass) ek mach.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>'n beetje anstop.</em></td>
<td><em>Say-cur-luck (yigh) (sahl),</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little walk quickly.</td>
<td><em>wel-kom wace.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Kom, ek gaan <em>saam met</em></td>
<td><em>Wee seye hase iss hoerr-dee</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come together with <em>jou, as ek mag.</em></td>
<td><em>met dee ho'-uh stoop?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>you may.</em></td>
<td><em>Diss (ons) dok-turr seye'-</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Zekerlijk, jij zal welkom wees.</em></td>
<td><em>nuh; diss un frah'-yuh</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certainly will <em>welcome be.</em></td>
<td><em>wo-nung (nay)?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Wie zij huis is hierdie</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose house this one</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>met die hoo'e stoep?</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with the high steps?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dis ons dokter <em>zijns</em>;</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is our doctor <em>his</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>die 'n fraaie</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it is a <em>fine</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>woning, ne ?</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwelling is it not?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The Student should read this Lesson aloud to someone who understands South African Dutch and who is competent to correct his pronunciation where necessary.

² Words between square brackets need not be translated.
### Reading Lesson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch (with English meanings)</th>
<th>Phonetic English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ja, en die tuin is</strong></td>
<td><strong>Yah, enn dee (tane) iss</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes and the garden</td>
<td>(folly) <em>mo'-yuh blom-muh.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vol mooie bloemne.</td>
<td>Iss dahrr'-dee (man) (wot)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full of pretty flowers.</td>
<td>op dee stoop stahn dee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hij is die man, wat</strong></td>
<td><strong>dok'-ter?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hij is die man, wat</em></td>
<td>Nay, diss (seye) (sirn).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>op die stoep staan die</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>on steps stands</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dokter?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Nee, dit zijn zoon.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>No, it is his son.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Jij stap baing</em></td>
<td><em>(Yigh) stàp bah'-ying</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>You walk very</em></td>
<td><em>fin'-nàch, ek iss om-per</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>vinnig, ek is amper</em></td>
<td><em>(flou).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fast am almost</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>flauw.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>done up.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ek is haastig, anders is</em></td>
<td><strong>Ek iss hårred-tach ân-ders iss</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>in a hurry else</em></td>
<td><em>mij frint ál-te-mits'</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>mij vriind altumits</em></td>
<td><em>wëch; hey chahn fan-</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>perhaps</em></td>
<td><em>narnt met dee (trine)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>weg; hij gaan van-</em></td>
<td><em>nah (Nou)-port.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>gone goes to-</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>aant met die trein</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>night train</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>na Nauuwpoort.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>to</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Wat gaan hij daar maak?</em></td>
<td><strong>Wât chahn hye dahrrem mark?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>there do</em></td>
<td><em>(Heye) moot (sigh) (kline)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hij moet zij klein</em></td>
<td><em>broor nah dee skole</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>must little</em></td>
<td><em>bren.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>broer na die school</em></td>
<td><em>bren.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>brother to school</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER II.

Some important Points of Grammar.

a. The Article.

§ 7. The definite article is always die (pr. dee): die man*, die vrouw (pr. frou), die kind (pr. knyt), die boom, die huis, die oog.

The indefinite article is always 'n (pr. un): 'n straat, 'n stad, 'n dorp.

b. The Plural of Nouns.

§ 8. The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding e or s to the singular.

In the matter of plurals of nouns, however, South African Dutch is not so simple as in all other respects. The subject will afterwards be treated in a separated chapter. We give the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jaar</td>
<td>jare</td>
<td>years</td>
<td>§ 2, f. g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net*</td>
<td>nette</td>
<td>nets</td>
<td>§ 2, e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land*</td>
<td>lande</td>
<td>lands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ring</td>
<td>ringe</td>
<td>rings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pot*</td>
<td>potte</td>
<td>pots</td>
<td>§ 2, c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huis</td>
<td>huise</td>
<td>houses</td>
<td>§ 4, C. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stoel</td>
<td>stoele</td>
<td>chairs</td>
<td>§ 4, C. g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arm</td>
<td>arme</td>
<td>arms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tafel</td>
<td>tafels</td>
<td>tables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eier</td>
<td>eiers</td>
<td>eggs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bezem</td>
<td>bezems</td>
<td>brooms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keizer</td>
<td>keizers</td>
<td>emperors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ijster</td>
<td>ijsters</td>
<td>irons</td>
<td>§ 4, C. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>láfhárt</td>
<td>láfhárt</td>
<td>cowards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Gender.

§ 9. The rules of gender correspond to those of the English language.

Inanimate things are neuter and are designated by the pronoun dit, English it.

"Jan, breng mij hoed. Baas ek kan dit nerrens krij nie." = "John, bring my hat. Baas, I cannot find it anywhere."

d. Personal Pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>All other cases</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Pers. Sing.</td>
<td>ek</td>
<td>mij</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>jij</td>
<td>jou</td>
<td>you (sing.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>hij</td>
<td>hom</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>zij</td>
<td>haar</td>
<td>she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>dit</td>
<td>dit</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Pers. Plur.</td>
<td>ons</td>
<td>ons</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>julle</td>
<td>julle</td>
<td>you (plur.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>hulle</td>
<td>hulle</td>
<td>they (all genders)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 10. It will be seen from the above that jij always addresses one person, jullé two or more.

Besides these two forms there is a third, viz: u, used for either the singular or the plural. It is used in polite conversation between strangers and as a token of respect in addressing one's elders or superiors.

e. The Verb.

§ 11. The verb will be fully treated in the next two chapters. It will suffice here to remark that in South African Dutch all the verbs have lost their personal endings, so that, for instance, the Present Tense is formed by the root of the verb preceded by the personal
pronouns (nom. case) as given above. So the Present Tense of *breuk* = to break, stands thus:

- Ek breuk = I break.
- Jij breuk = Thou breakest (you break).
- Hij, zij, dit breuk = He, she, it breaks.
- Die stok breuk = The stick breaks.
- ONS breuk = we break.
- Julle breuk = ye break.
- Hulle breuk = they break.

The reader should now try to say the present tenses of:
- *zing* (pr. sing) = to sing; *haal* = to fetch; *stuur* = to send;
- *verloor* (pr. fer-lore) = to lose.

**Vocabulary I.**

[This and all the other vocabularies are to be learnt by heart before attempting the corresponding exercises. Italicised syllables are to be accented in pronunciation.]

- Ander = other
- Anders = else
- as = (1) if; (2) as
- Been = leg
- Bek = mouth
- 'n Beetjie = a little
- Buikgort = girth
- Dalkies = perhaps
- Dan = then
- Duskantse = on this side
- Eerst = first
- Geleer = taught
- Gesp = buckle
- Gooi = to throw
- Grijp = to grip, clutch
- Hand* = hand
- Hoe = how
- Hoe kom? = Why?
- Hou = to hold
- Kant = side
- Klim = to climb, mount
- Kort = short

- Leer = learn, teach
- Leisels = reins (for driving)
- Linker = left
- Mane = manes
- Maskies = (exclamation) = goodness!
- 'n Mensch = one (indef. pron.)
- Ook = also
- Oo'r = over
- Op = (1) on; (2) up
- Oppas = to take care
- Pêrd = horse
- Rechter = right
- Rug = back
- Schop = to kick
- Spring = to jump
- Staan = to stand
- Steek = to stick, put
- Stiebeul (pr. steeble) = stirrup
- Teu'els = reins (for riding)
SOME IMPORTANT POINTS OF GRAMMAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vospelrd = bay horse</th>
<th>Van = of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voet = foot</td>
<td>Waarom = why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vas = fast, firm</td>
<td>Weg = away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vat = to take</td>
<td>Zaal = saddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toom = bridle</td>
<td>Zet = put</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise I.

[Read aloud and translate into English].

Waar is die pèrde?—Die pèrde is in die stal.—Breng die vosperd hier, ook die zaal en die toom.

Leer mij 'n pèrde op te zaal.—Wel, eerst zet jij hom die toom in die bek. Dan zet jij die zaal op die rug van die pèrd. Dan vat jij die buikgort en gesp dit vas an die kant van die zaal, waar j j staan.—

En hoe klim j j op die pèrd?—

Wel, ek vat die teu'els in mij linkerhand en grijp die mane. Dan zet ek mijn linkervoet in die dunkantse stiebeul, spring op, gooï mijn rechter been oo'r die rug van die pèrd en steek mijn rechter voet in die ander stiebeul'.—

Waarom klim jij an die linker kant van die pèrd op?

Maskies, anders schop hij dalkies.—Waarom?—Wel, hij is geleer, dat 'n mensch hom an die linkerkant opklim.—

Jij moet ook op'as, dat jij die toom 'n bietjie kort hou, as jij opklim.—Hoe kom?—Anders loop die pèrd dalkies weg as jij opspring.

Exercise II.

[Translate in South African Dutch].

1. The horse is in the stable. The horses are in the stables. 2. My left hand grips (clutches) the reins (for driving). 3. The horse stands on my (mij) foot with (met) his (zij) left leg. 4. The mane of the bay horse is short. 5. Buckle the girth fast. 6. Put the feet in the stirrups. 7. Throw the other saddles away. 8. Why do you kick [translate: w: y kick you] the horse? 9. The bridle is in the mouth of the horse. 10. One must (moet) take care. The horse kicks.

1 Use plural.
CHAPTER III.

The Verb.

§ 12. We shall now give the conjugation with English of the verbs (1) wees = to be; (2) het = to have; further the conjugation of (3) some regular verb; (4) an impersonal verb; (5) a reflexive verb.

a. The verb wees = to be.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek is = I am</td>
<td>Ek was = I was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jij is = You (sing.) are</td>
<td>Jij was = You (sing.) were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hij, zij, dit is = He, she, it is</td>
<td>Hij, zij, dit was = He, she, it was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ons is = We are</td>
<td>Ons was = We were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julle is = You (plur.) are</td>
<td>Julle was = You (plur.) were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulle is = They are</td>
<td>Hulle was = They were</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Pluperfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek is gewees = I have been</td>
<td>Ek was gewees = I had been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jij is gewees = You (sing.) have been</td>
<td>Jij was gewees = You (sing.) had been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hij, zij, dit is gewees = He, she, it has been</td>
<td>Hij, zij, dit was gewees = He, she, it had been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ons is gewees = We have been</td>
<td>Ons was gewees = We had been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julle is gewees = You (plur.) have been</td>
<td>Julle was gewees = You (plur.) had been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulle is gewees = They have been</td>
<td>Hulle was gewees = They had been</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future Present.

| Ek zal wees = I shall be.    | Ek zal gewees het = I shall have been, etc.—but this tense is seldom if ever used. |
| Jij zal wees = You (sing.) will be. |                                             |
| Hij, zij, dit zal wees = He, she, it will be |                                             |
THE VERB.

a. The verb *wees* = to be—continued.

**Future Present.**
- Ons zal wees = We shall be.
- Julle zal wees = You (plur.) will be.
- Hulle zal wees = They will be.

**Conditional Present.**
- Ek zou wees = I should be.
- Jij zou wees = You (sing.) would be.
- Hij, zij, dit zou wees = He, she, it would be.

**Conditional Past.**
- Ek zou gewees het = I should have been.
- Jij zou gewees het = You (sing.) would have been.
- Hij, zij, dit zou gewees het = He, she, it would have been.

**S.A. Dutch has no Subjunctive Mood. The imperative = the infinitive.**

b. The verb *he* = to have.

**Present.**
- Ek het = I have.
- Jij het = You (sing.) have.
- Hij, zij, dit het = He, she, it has.
- Ons het = We have.
- Julle het = You have.
- Hulle het = They have.

**Imperfect.**
- Ek had = I had.
- Jij had = You (sing.) had.
- Hij, zij, dit had = He, she, it had.
- Ons had = We had.
- Julle had = You (plur.) had.
- Hulle had = They had.

**Perfect.**
- Ek het gehad = I have had.
- Jij het gehad = You (sing.) have had.
- Hij, zij, dit het gehad = He, she, it has had.

C. 7521.
b. The verb *he* = to have—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perfect</th>
<th>Pluperfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ons het gehad = We have had</td>
<td>Ons had gehad = We had had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julle het gehad = You (plur.) have had</td>
<td>Julle had gehad = You (plur.) had had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulle het gehad = They have had</td>
<td>Hulle had gehad = They had had</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Future Present.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek zal he = I shall have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jij zal he = You (sing.) will have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hij, zij, dit zal he = He, she, it will have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ons zal he = We shall have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julle zal he = You (plur.) will have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulle zal he = They will have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Future Past.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek zal gehad het = I shall have had</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—but this tense is seldom if ever used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conditional Present.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek zou he = I should have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jij zou he = You (sing.) would have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hij, zij, dit zou he = He, she, it would have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ons zou he = We should have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julle zou he = You would have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulle zou he = They would have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conditional Past.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek zou gehad he = I should have had</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jij zou gehad he = You (sing.) would have had</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hij, zij, dit zou gehad he = He, she, he would have had</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ons zou gehad he = We should have had</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julle zou gehad he = You (plur.) would have had</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulle zou gehad he = They would have had</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. The regular verb *loop* = to walk.

**Past Participle ge-loop.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ek loop = I walk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jij loop = You (sing.) loop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. The regular verb loop = to walk—continued.

Present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hij, zij, dit</td>
<td>loop = He, she, it walks</td>
<td>He, she, it walks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ons</td>
<td>loop = We walk</td>
<td>We walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julle</td>
<td>loop = You (plur.) walk</td>
<td>You (plur.) walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulle</td>
<td>loop = They walk</td>
<td>They walk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imperfect.

(Regular verbs have no Imperfect.)

Future Present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek</td>
<td>het geloop = I have walked</td>
<td>I have walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jij</td>
<td>het geloop = You (sing.) have walked</td>
<td>You (sing.) have walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hij, zij, dit</td>
<td>het geloop = He, she, it has walked</td>
<td>He, she, it has walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ons</td>
<td>het geloop = We have walked</td>
<td>We have walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julle</td>
<td>het geloop = You (plur.) have walked</td>
<td>You (plur.) have walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulle</td>
<td>het geloop = They have walked</td>
<td>They have walked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future Past.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek</td>
<td>zal geloop het, etc. = I shall have walked, etc.</td>
<td>I shall have walked, etc.; but this tense is seldom if ever used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conditional Present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek</td>
<td>zou loop = I should walk</td>
<td>I should walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jij</td>
<td>zou loop = You (sing.) would walk</td>
<td>You (sing.) would walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hij, zij, dit</td>
<td>zou loop = He, she, it would walk</td>
<td>He, she, it would walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ons</td>
<td>zou loop = We would walk</td>
<td>We would walk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conditional Past.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek</td>
<td>zou geloop het = I should have walked</td>
<td>I should have walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jij</td>
<td>zou geloop het = You (sing.) would have walked</td>
<td>You (sing.) would have walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hij, zij, dit</td>
<td>zou geloop het = He, she, it would have walked</td>
<td>He, she, it would have walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ons</td>
<td>zou geloop het = We should have walked</td>
<td>We should have walked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
o. The regular verb *loop* = to walk—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditional Present</th>
<th>Conditional Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Julle zou loop = You (plur.) would walk</td>
<td>Julle zou geloop het = You (plur.) would have walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulle zou loop = They would walk</td>
<td>Hulle zou geloop het = They would have walked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. The Impersonal Verb *reen* = to rain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Imperfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dit reen = It rains</td>
<td>(Wanting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dit het gereen = It has rained</td>
<td>Dit had gereen = It had rained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future Present.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Future Past.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dit zal reen = It will rain</td>
<td>Dit zal gereen het = It will have rained (seldom used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditional Present.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conditional Past.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dit zou reen = It would rain</td>
<td>Dit zou gereen het = It would have rained</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. The reflexive verb *wasch* = to wash.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek wasch mij = I wash myself</td>
<td>Ek het mij gewasch, etc. I have washed myself, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jij wasch jou = You wash yourself</td>
<td>Future Present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hij wasch hom = He washes himself</td>
<td>Ek zal mij wasch, etc. I shall wash myself, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zij wasch haar = She washes herself</td>
<td>Future Past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ons wasch ons = We wash ourselves</td>
<td>Ek zal mij gewasch het, etc. I shall have washed myself, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julle wasch julle = You wasch yourselves</td>
<td>The remaining part of the verb will easily be conjugated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulle wasch hulle = They wash themselves</td>
<td>from the above indications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks about the Verbs.

§ 13. In the interrogative and negative form the English verb is in most cases preceded by the verb to do; for instance: "Do you believe the news?" South African Dutch uses no auxiliary in this case, but simply changes the order of words: "Glo jij die nuus?" Other examples: "Schop die perd?" "Loop jij nou na die dokter?" "Die perd schop nie."

Neither does South African Dutch use the verb to do for the sake of emphasis, as in: "Believe me, he did run;" but would add some adverb: "Glo mij, hij het vinnig geloop," or some detailed description: "Glo mij, hij het geloop nes (just like) 'n haas (hare)."

§ 14. English uses forms like: "I am writing; they are playing" to indicate that the writing and playing are still going on. Dutch has no verbal form to express this, but uses certain phrases such as: "Ek is nog bezig (busy) met schrijven, ek is nog an't schrijven; hulle speul nog," etc. But in most cases the simple verb is used: Ek schrijf, hulle speul."

§ 15. Participles.—The present participle is formed by adding -ende or -end to the root, or de (d) if the latter ends in n. Examples: gaan—gaande, loop—loopende, zit—zittende, spring—springende, &c. Wees has retained the High Dutch form: zijnde. The present participle is now rarely used except as a pure adjective: die rijzende politie, 'n paardendende kinders (children), 'n vliegendende voo'l (a flying bird).

Forms like: Wat is daar gaande?" (what is going on there?); "In Kaapstad zijnde" (being at Capetown); "Ons was wachtende (waiting) op (for) die trein" (train) are rare.

§ 16. The past participles of compound verbs sometimes offer difficulties. Such compound verbs are called separable if in the conjugation the verb can stand apart from the other component part, as for instance: the verb oppas (to take care) in the sentence: "Ek pas goed op, dat ek nie schuld maak nie." (I take care that I don't get into debt.)

Separable verbs form their present participles by placing ge between the component parts. So the p.p. of oppas is opgepast, of weggehaal (to fetch away) it is weggehaald; of opsaal (to saddle up) it is opgesaal, etc. All other verbs form their
past participles by prefixing ge, geleverd (lost) gekniehalter (kneehalt red), gebezoek (visited), geherstelt (repaired); but if the verb itself begins with ge the ge is omitted in the past participle. For instance: gewaar (to perceive)—p.p. gewaar; gesels (to chat)—p.p. gesels; geluk (to succeed in)—p.p. geluk. In the ensuing text all separable compound verbs will be indicated by (s).

Exercise III.

Write out the full conjugation (with English) of: haal (to fetch); lach (to laugh)—in the interrogative form; ek vergeet mij (I am mistaken—reflexive); kapok (to snow—impersonal).

Write the present and past participles of: zien, schop, breek, grijp, gaan, staan, verloor, geniet (enjoy). wegvat (s) (to take away); noodzaak (to force); omgee (s) (to mind); hardloop (to run); ontken (deny); neul (to bother); uitvee (s) (to sweep); baklei (to fight).

Vocabulary II.

arm = poor
baing = (1) much (2) very
bott•x = butter
daarvoor = for it
daar = there
dertig (pr. der-tag) = 30
ding = thing
dis = it is
dorp = town, village
dozijn = dozen
dubbeljtie = penny
duur = dear, expensive
denie (pr. ee-nag) = any
eiers = eggs
fop (= kul) = to deceive, impose upon
goieie morre = good morning
gesond = healthy

ghee = give
die goed = the stuff
groot = great, big
haastig (pr. haas-tag) = in a hurry
handel = to exchange, barter
heeltemaal=quito
hoe gaan dit? = how are you?
hoogste = highest
ja = yes
kan = can
kla = to complain
koffie = coffee
lieve tijd = goodness
( exclamation)
mandje = basket
mark(t) = market
meneer = (1) sir (2) gentleman
REMARKS ABOUT THE VERBS.

Exercise IV.

[Read aloud and translate into English.]

IN DIE WINKEL.

Morre, meneer Smith, hoe gaan dit nog?
Goenie morre, meneer van Niekerk, dit gaan nog goed, dankie, en hoe gaan dit met meneer van Niekerk?
[Nee], goed, kan nie kla nie, arm maar gezond, soos die mensche zê.

En hoe gaan dit op die plaas?
[Nee], ook nog goed, net die sprinkhaane pla 'n bietjie baing.

Dis jammer, want meneer van Niekerk zij mielie-lande staan baing mooi, dit zal 'n groot schade wees.

Nou ja, mister Smith, ek is van morre 'n bietjie haastig. Hier is 'n vaatjie botter, wat mij vrou wil handel voor koffie en suiker. Weeg die botter maar [af] en zê mij die hoogste mark-prijs in die dorp. Dis goeie varschê botter; mister Smith weet, ek zal jou nie fop nie met eenige ding, wat ek jou verkoop.
Nee ek weet, meneer van Niekerk—kijk, daar is net dertig pond botter. Ek zal jou twintig pond koffie en twintig pond suiker daarvoor gee.
Hoe duur is die suiker en die koffie teenswoordig?
Die suiker is nege dubbeltjes die pond en die koffie 'n shilling en zes dubbeltjes.
Lieve tijd, die goed is duur.
Ja,—maar nou met die oorlog kan 'n mensch dit nie anders verwach nie.
En hoe duur gaan die botter op die mark? 'n Shilling en zes oulap die pond. Ja, dan kom ons rekening uit. En hier die mandje eiers, zal meneer Smith hulle misschien graag wil hé. Hoe duur het hulle op die mark gegaan?
Twee shillings die dozijn. Is dit varsch-eiers?
Heeltemaal nuut varsch.
Nou ja, ek zal dit neem voor die prijs. Hoeveel dozijn is daar?
Daar is zes dozijn. Meneer Smith kan mij maar 'n rol-sis daarvoor gee. Mij vrouw zê, zij het dit banja noodig.

The Negative Sentence.

§ 17. The negative not is rendered by the double negative nie...nie, placed somewhere before and immediately after the word it qualifies.

Examples.

Not very old = nie baing oud nie.
I can't hear = ek kan nie hoor nie.
He has not come = hij het nie gekom nie.
We did not know it = ons het dit nie geweet nie.

When the verb is used by itself without any auxiliary or other addition nie is only used once.

Examples.

My friend does not stay = Mij vriind blij nie.
Why don’t you come? = Waarom kom jij nie?

The negatives nooit (never), niemand (nobody), nergens (nowhere), geen (no) are also followed by nie.
Hij het geen geld nie = He has no money.
Ek sien hom nergens (nerns) nie = I see him nowhere.
Exercise V.

Translate into South African Dutch.

1. Do you believe the news? Yes, I believe the news, but my brother (broer) does not believe the news.
2. While (terwijl) I am writing, you can play in the garden. (Tr. can you in the garden play).
3. The mounted police ¹ have been on the farm.
4. What is going on there? Go and look, John, tell them they must (moet) stop (ophou met) the noise (geraas).
5. Is the horse kneelalterted? No. How do you see it? By its (zij) manner (manier) of walking. (Use infinitive).
6. Good morning, Mr. Joubert, how are you?
7. Do you understand me, Mr. Jones? No, sir, I do not understand you.
8. It is going to rain, don’t you think?[so]?
9. If you don’t mind.
10. The stuff is very expensive.
11. The locusts are doing (doen) much damage on the farm.
12. Tell me, are there horses on the farm?
13. What is the market price of coffee, sugar and butter?
14. Do you know where Mr. Smith lives (woon)?
15. Sell me thirty pounds [of] sugar and nine dozen eggs.
16. Well, I must go, good bye.

Arrangement of Words in a Sentence.

§ 18. On this subject we can only give a few hints. In difficult sentences to be translated into Dutch we shall indicate the order of words by figures, thus: I hope that he will⁴ come⁢⁴ to-morrow⁠¹.

In easy sentences the following rules should be adhered to:—

Rule I.

If in simple principal sentences the subject is put first, the verb must follow and after it the remainder of

¹ Rijdende politie.
the sentence. For instance: "Die stal staan achter die huis. Mijn broer Jan kom uit die school."

**Rule II.**

If however some adverb, phrase or clause (but no conjunction!) is put first, subject and verb change places (inversion of subject and verb). For instance: Gister was mij broer nie op school nie. Met 'n stok in die hand kom die eienaar (owner) na mij toe. As ek na die dorp gaan, sal ek jou 'n persent (present) koop (buy). The same arrangement of words is observed in interrogative sentences.

**Rule III.**

Past participles and infinitives, if combined with auxiliaries or any other verb, are put at the end of a sentence (followed by nie of the sentence is negative). For instance: "Het jij mij pen iewers gesien? = Have you seen my pen anywhere? — Het jij nie mij pen iewers gesien nie? = Haven't you seen my pen somewhere? — Zal jou broer van dag kom? Nee, mij broer sal nie vandag kom nie.”

**Rule IV.**

Dependent clauses have a separate construction which for convenience' sake we shall call the oblique order of words. In this case the verbs are all put at the end, except when nie is used, which is put last of all. For instance: Ek denk nie, dat hij daardeur weer op die reesiesbaan zal laat loop nie = I do not think, that he will let that horse run on the racecourse again.

Dependent clauses begin with some connecting word or other; either a conjunction or a relative pronoun. So we have the following arrangement:

(a) conjunction or relative pronoun,
(b) the subject and its enlargements,
(c) the remainder of the sentence, except
(d) the verbs, which bring up the rear (but if the sentence is negative nie comes last of all).
### Principal Sentence | Connecting Word | Subject | Predicate minus verbs | Verbs | Neg.
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Maak die deur toe, (Close the door) | as | jij | soo goed so kind | wil wees. will be.) |  |
Wach hier soo lank, (Wait here so long) | if | you |  |  |  |
Hier is die Kafir, (Here is the Kafir) | till | ek | van die kantoor from the office | kom. return.) |  |
Zij is kwaad, (She is angry) | because | zij | nie op die bruilof not to the wedding | genooi is invited is.) |  |

Other Examples.
Remarks.

(i) It will be seen in the third example that in case the connecting word is a relative pronoun, the latter may at the same time be the subject of the clause.

(ii) The principal sentence need not precede the dependent clause. The last example, for instance, might have been put this way: Omdat zij nie op die bruiloft genooi is nie, is zij kwaad.

(iii) If the conjunction that is omitted, the words in the dependent clause are arranged as in a principal sentence: Hij het mij laat weet, hij zal nie morre hier wees nie — He has let me know, he will not be here to-morrow.

(iv) Connecting words, as will be seen from the examples, are preceded by a comma.

Vocabulary III.

ON THE FARM.

Bakkiespomp = Bakkiespump
Beeste = Horned cattle
Bére = To store, stow away
Blomtuin = Flower garden
Boom = Tree
Bok = Goat
Boer (vb.) = To farm
Boer (noun) = Farmer
Boort = Orchard
Dam = Reservoir
Damwal = Embankment of reservoir
Dispers = Pantry
Draadheining = Wire fence
Eenmaal = Once
Eerste klas = First class
Enz. = En zoo voorts = etc. ’n Fontein = a Spring
Gars = Barley
Gesaaide = Crop
Granztolder = Grain loft
Groentetuin = Kitchen garden
Groente = Vegetables

Groot = To greet, take leave
Hek = Gate
Haver = Oats
Hoenders = Fowls
Kafferkoring = Millet
Kalkoen = Turkey
Kamer = Room
Kombuis = Kitchen
Koppie = Hill
Koring = Corn
Kraal = Walled enclosure for cattle
Kuijer = To stay, visit
Mee (adverb) = with
Mielies = Maize, Indian corn
Nat lei (s) = To water, irrigate
Ook zoo = The same to you
Pelserig = (1) Pleasant (2) good bye!
Plaas = Farm
Provisiekamer = Store room
Put = Well
Schape = Sheep
Stal = Stable
Struis (corruption of stroo­
huis) = Kafir hut or
"straw house"
Volk = Native servants
Voolstruis = Ostrich

Priëkamer = Guest room
Watervore = Water furrows
Tot weerziens = Au revoir!
Voonhuis = Dwelling house
Zoowat = About, almost
Zaailande = Tilled fields

Exercise VI.

[Read aloud and translate into English.]

Waar was jij gewees—ek het jou in lange tijd nie gezi­
nie. Ek het zes weke gekuier op die plaas van mijn Oom
Jannie. Dis 'n mooie plaas; die woonhuis is net eerste
klas. Wat boer jou Oom Jannie mee? Hij boer zoowat
met alles: pèerde, beeste, schape, bokke, hoenders, ganse,
kalkoene, voolstruise. Dan het hij ook baing zaailande,
wat hij koring, gars, haver, mielies en kafferkoring op
zaai. Nabij die huis is een blomtuin en 'n bietje la'er af
die groentetuin en die boort.

Hoe lijk die huis?
Die huis is baing groot. Daar is zes kamers, 'n groot
kombuis, 'n dispens, 'n provisiekamer. Nabij die huis is
die stalle, 'n waanhuis en daarbo is die graanzolder, waar
Oom Jannie zij koring, mielies, enz., bere. Dan is daar
struise, wat die volk in woon en kräle voor die beeste en
schape.

Is daar baing water op die plaas?
Daar is twee groot damme en een fontein, dan is daar
ook nog een put in die groentetuin met 'n bakkiespomp.
Hulle pomp die water in die watervore en lei alles mooi
nat. Eénmaal in die week rij Oom Jannie met groente na
die mark toe en hij krij altijd die hoogste prijze. Hij
maak baing geld met zij groente en met eiers en boter en
hoenders en kalkoene, wat hij verkoop.

Ek denk jou Oom Jannie is 'n fluksche boer. Maar ek
wil jou nou groet—pelsierig. Ja, ook zoo,—tot weerziens.
Exercise VIII.

[Translate into South African Dutch paying special attention to the order of words.]

1. The locusts have done (doen) a lot of (ruuch) damage.
2. The locusts have not done much damage.
3. Have I told you where the farm is? No, you have not told me.
4. Can you tell me where Mr. Joubert lives?
5. I think I shall ride to the village.
6. He has sold his mealies to the shopkeeper.
7. We shall expect you in a couple (paar) [of] days (da'e).
8. He had put his feet in the stirrups.
9. Scarcely (schaars) has he mounted his horse, when (of) he falls (val).
10. Have you taken the bay horse to (na) the stable?
11. I shall take care that I don’t sell my millet too cheaply (te goedkoop).
12. Believe me, he won’t come back (terug).
13. If you force me, I must of-course (natuurlijk) obey (gehoorzaam) you.
14. Have you visited your friend the shopkeeper?
15. I am afraid (bang) it will snow to-day (vandag).
16. We must now proceed (oorgaan) to (tot) the next (vollende) chapter (hoofstuk).

CHAPTER IV.

The Verb—[Continued].

§ 19. On the use of Tenses. As the Imperfect occurring in High Dutch has been dropped in South African Dutch, other tenses have to be used instead. I spoke, I saw, I found, etc., are translated either: Ek het gesprek, ek het gezien, ek het gevind (the Perfect Tense) or else simply by the Present Tense: ek sproek, sien, vinde. The latter is frequently done in stories.
Example.

Een dag kom daar bij mijn oom op die plaats een ou Kaffer. Hij gaan zit bij die v.lk en vra of hij nie die baas kan zien nie. Hij se hij moet hom iets vertel, enz.

One day there came to my uncle's farm an old Kafr. He sat down among the native servants and asked whether he could not see the master. He said he had to tell him something, etc.

A similar use of the Present instead of the Past Tense is met with in almost all languages, only in South African Dutch it has become the rule. The Past is then expressed by some adverb or adverbial phrase; in the above example by the words: een dag.

To express that an event really belongs to the past the Perfect Tense is used. "He arrived yesterday" must be translated: "Hij het gister aangekom";—or "Hij is gister aangekom";—"They sold their house last week" = "Hulle het hulle huis laaste week verkop."

§ 20. Some few verbs have a Past Tense and must therefore be styled "irregular verbs." They are:

Het (to have) [ek het—ek had—ek het gehad]
Wes (to be) [ek is—ek was—ek is gewees]
Kan (can) [ek kan—ek kon—no p.p.]
Mag (may) [ek mag—ek moch—no p.p.]
Zal (shall) [ek zal—ek zou—no p.p.]
Moet (must) [ek moet—ek moes(t)—no p.p.]
Wil (will, desire) [ek wil—ek wou—gewil]

Sometimes brach(t), noch(t), dach(t) or doch(t), wis(t) are still used as the Imperfects of brong, zoek, denk and weet, generally, however, without the final t, occurring in the High Dutch forms. (Compare Ch. 5—§ 23).

Vocabulary IV.

Achter = Behiud, at the back of
Afsluit (s) = unload
Bek = (see Voc. I.)
Begrijp = To understand
Bezig (pr. bay-sag) = Busy

Bewege = To move
B-teeken = To mean
Blij = To remain
Brandhout = Firewood
Bijkom (s) = to come to one's senses
Vocabulary IV—continued.

Daarna = Thereupon
Dadelijk = Immediately
Deur (door) = Through
Dier = Animal
Dis = It is
Ewe = Just, for a moment
Eetkamer = Dining room
Eindelijk = At last
Gebeur = To happen
Gang = Passage
Hout = Wood
Hier die = This
Iemand = Somebody
Knip = To blink
Kooi = Cage
Kombuis = (see Voc. III)
Kos = Food, meal
Kort daarop = Shortly after
Lewe = Life
Lijk = Corpse
Loer = To peer
Lijf = Body
Maal = Time, times
Maar = But
Meid = Maid-servant
Middag = Midday, noon
Meteens = Suddenly
Morre = Morning
(Van) morre = This morning
Mos = Not so?
Neem = To take
Neerval = To fall down
Net = Just
Nes (Net zo as) = Just like
Noodig hè = To want
Oplich = Lift up
Oo’e = Eyes
Opmaak = To open

Ou (oue) = Old
Pappegaai = Parrot
Pote = Paws, legs
Praat = Talk
Ransel = To thrash
Roep = Call
Schree (pr. skray) = To shout
Spektakel = To-do, rumpus
Stok = Stick
Streek = Trick
Stuk = Piece
Tafel = Table
Terwijl = Whilst
Tijd = Time
Toe (toen) = (1) When
(2) Then
Treurig = Sad.
Vammelowe (Van mij lewe) = In the days of yore,
= In the olden days
Verbaas = Astonished
Vleesch = Meat
Voorbij (pr. furbeye) = Past
Vreeselijk = Frightful,
Fearful
Vrach = Load
Vra = To ask
Ver (pr. furr) = Prep. here
used to denote acc. case
Ver dood (pr. furr dote) = As
good as dead
Weer = Again
Wel nee = Indeed no!
Wonderlijk = Wonderful
Zelf = Self
Zet = To put
Zoo maar; a curious idiom,
often intranslatable; here,
without further adc
Zoo’n bietjie = A little
Wegvat (s) = To take away
Exercise VIII.

[To be read aloud and translated into English.]

Vammelewe zij da'e was daar 'n winkelier, wat 'n wonderlijke pappegai het gehad. As zij baas nie in die winkel was nie en daar k'm iemand, dan roep die pappegai: "Baas, daar is mensche." Een morre was die winkelier achter in zijn huis om breakfast te neem. Toe rij daar een boer met een vrach brandhout voorbij die ope winkel en roep: "Het julle hout noodig?"

Dadelijk kom daar een stem uit die huis en vra: "Wat is die prijs van jou hout?" (Dis al die tijd die pappegai wat praat). "Twee pond die vrach" ze die Boer. "Nou ja," schree oom pappegai, "dis goed, laai maar af."

Toe die boer klaar is met aflaai, kom die winkelier en zien die hoop hout. "Wat beteekent hier die hout," vra hij [ver] die boer. Die boer kijk 'n bietjie verbaas en zê:—"Maar jij het mos zelf gezê, ek moet dit aflaai!" "Wel nee," zê die winkelier, "ek zien jou nou voor die eerste maal van morre; ek kom achter uit die huis. Ik het gebreakfast."

Toe begrip die winkelier, dit was weer een van die pappegai zij streke gewees en hij gaat ook zoo maar na die kooi en ransel die arme dier, dat hij voor dood blij le. Daarna zet hij die kooi in die gang.

 Dit was middag, toe die pappegai weer zoo'n bietjie bijkom. Die meid is net bezig om die kos op tafel te zit; maar terwyl zij ewe na die kombuis loop, kom die kat en vat 'n groot stuk vleesch van die tafel weg.

Meteens was daar 'n vreeselijke spektakel, en Polly hoor dit, maar hij kon nie zien nie, wat daar gebeur nie. Die baas kom met 'n stok deur die gang en loop na die eetkamer en kort daarop val die kat nes 'n lijk in die gang neer. Polly lich zij kop op en loer en knip met zij oo'e, maar nee,—die kat beweeg nie. Eindelijk kom daar ook weer zoo'n bietje lewe in hom, hij rek zijn pote uit, maak zijn bek oop en begin zijn heele lijf te lek.

Toe kom daar 'n treurige stem uit die kooi en vra: "Ou vrind, het jij ook hout gekoop?"
Exercise IX.

[Translate into South African Dutch.]
1. I told you that he would not return [terugkom—(s)].
2. When I came (Present) in the garden I found (krij) him under (onder) a tree (boom) fast asleep (vas in die slaap).
3. The parrot called to the farmer: "Come in (binne) and take what you want."
4. This morning the farmer unloaded a large load of firewood.
5. Your uncle is a first-class farmer, is he not? [moe]?
6. If you do this again you will be punished (straf).
7. Will you just wait a moment (oo'nblick), I must go [and] see who is there.

The Infinitive.

§ 20. The infinitive is used (a) by itself; (b) with the preposition te; (c) with the prepositions om te.

(a) It is used without preposition after an auxiliary, or after verbs like to hear, see, etc. For instance: Ek zal kom, jij moet blij, ek gaan vertrek, ons zien hom loop, hulle hoor ons sing, etc.

(b) It is used with om te to express (1) a purpose, (2) an effect or result, (3) after most adjectives and substantives. Examples:

(1) Ek het dit maar gesê om jou te tére = I only said it to tease you. Ons kom jou zien om te hoor, wat jij van die zaak weet = We come to see you, in order to hear, etc.

(2) Hij is te lui om hom behoorlik te wasch = He is too lazy to wash himself properly. Jij het genoeg gedoen om nou 'n bi tje te rus = You have done enough to take some rest now.

(3) Die lus om kwaad te doen = The desire to do wrong. Dis mij aangenaam om dit voor u te doen = I am pleased to do it for you.

1 To be placed after the first is.
In all other cases *te* only is used, especially after prepositions. In plaas van *te werk* = Instead of working. *Zonder te vra* = without asking.

**Peculiarities.**

Note such sentences as the following:

- Wil jij 'n bietjie kom kijk = Will you just come and look.
- Ek zal jou laat weet = I shall let you know. Ons het 'n endjie gaan loop = We went for a little walk.
- Zij het gepêrbeer brood bak = She has tried to bake bread. Híj het mij 'n uur laat wach = He has let me wait an hour.

**The Passive Voice.**

§ 21. The translation of an English sentence in which the passive voice is used, into South African Dutch is not an easy matter. The best way to avoid mistakes is to compare the English and Dutch of the following example and to keep it in mind for future reference.

*Ans tel (s) = To appoint.***

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek word (*)</td>
<td>angestel</td>
<td>I am appointed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jij word</td>
<td>= You (sing.) are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Híj word</td>
<td>= He is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ons word</td>
<td>= We are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julle word</td>
<td>= You (plur.) are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulle word</td>
<td>= They are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect.**

[Wanting.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek is</td>
<td>angestel</td>
<td>I have been appointed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jij is</td>
<td>= You (sing) have been</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Híj is</td>
<td>= He has been</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ons is</td>
<td>= We have been</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julle is</td>
<td>= You (plur.) have been</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulle is</td>
<td>= They have been</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Instead of word (pr. wor) some people say wor, others especially in the Future Pres. and Cond. Pres.
Pluperfect.

Ek was angestel = I had been appointed
Jij was ,, = You (sing.) had been appointed
Hij was ,, = He had been
Ons was ,, = We had been
Julle was ,, = You (plur.) had been
Hulle was ,, = They had been

Future Present.

Ek zal angestel word(e) = I shall be appointed
Jij zal ,, word(e) = You (sing.) will be appointed
Hij zal ,, word(e) = He will be
Ons zal ,, word(e) = We shall be
Julle zal ,, word(e) = You (plur.) will be
Hulle zal ,, word(e) = They will be

Future Past.

Ek zal angestel geweeshet = I shall have been appointed, etc.

Conditional Present.

Ek zou angestel word(e) = I should be appointed
Jij zou ,, word(e) = You (sing.) would be appointed
Hij zou ,, word(e) = He would be
Ons zou ,, word(e) = We should be
Julle zou ,, word(e) = You (plur.) would be
Hulle zou ,, word(e) = They would be

Conditional Past.

Ek zou angestel geweeshet = I should have been appointed, etc.

Vocabulary V.

Accident = Ongeluk
Across = Onder
All sorts of = Alle soorte van, allerlei
Already = Al, reeds, alreeds
(to) Answer = Antwoord
Arrive = Aankom (s)
Bootmaker = Schoenmaker
Bootblacking = Schoenzwartzel
(Kafir) Boy = Jong

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accident</td>
<td>Ongeluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Across</td>
<td>Onder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All sorts of</td>
<td>Alle soorte van,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Already</td>
<td>Al, reeds, alreeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) Answer</td>
<td>Antwoord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrive</td>
<td>Aankom (s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootmaker</td>
<td>Schoenmaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootblacking</td>
<td>Schoenzwartzel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Kafir) Boy</td>
<td>Jong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>Brug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) Build</td>
<td>Bou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner</td>
<td>Hoek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark</td>
<td>Donker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Deur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>Einde, end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execute</td>
<td>Uitvoer (s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit-trees</td>
<td>Vruchteboome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important</td>
<td>Belangrijk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Afrikaans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knock = Klopf</td>
<td>Present = Teenwoordig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave = Verlaten</td>
<td>at Present = Teenswoordig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lights = Lichte</td>
<td>Putout (lights) = Dood maak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line = Lijn</td>
<td>Repairs = Reparasies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live (dwell) = Woon, blij</td>
<td>(to) Repair = Hervel, heel maak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look = Kijk</td>
<td>Really = Rechtig (pr. recht-tag)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My dear = Mijn hartjie</td>
<td>River = Rivier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at Present = Teenswoordig</td>
<td>Should (ought to) = Moest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at Present = Teenswoordig</td>
<td>Smear = Besmeer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knock = Klopf</td>
<td>Smoke = Rook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave = Verlaten</td>
<td>Street = Straat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lights = Lichte</td>
<td>Spot = Plek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line = Lijn</td>
<td>Taken place = Plaas gehad, gebeur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) Live (dwell) = Woon, blij</td>
<td>(to) Understand = Verstaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) Look = Kijk</td>
<td>Workshop = Werkplaas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My dear = Mijn hartjie</td>
<td>Workman = Werkman, plu. werklui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) Marry = Trouwen</td>
<td>(to) Polish (boots) = Blilnk maak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month = Maand</td>
<td>Exercise X.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neatly = Netjes (netjes)</td>
<td>[Translate into South African Dutch.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News = Nuus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next = Volgende (vollende)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobody = Niemand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) Open = Open, oop maak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe = Pijp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) Plant = Plant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) Polish (floor) = Opvrijf(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) Polish (floor) = Opvrijf(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. When I arrived (present) at (bij) the hotel the lights had already been put out (see § 21). I knocked (Present) at (op) the door, but nobody answered (Present). In the village too all was dark.

2. When we came (Present) to live in our present house, we planted lots (many) [of] fruit-trees in the garden.

3. Important News—B. Jordaan, bootmaker, has arrived in the town and has opened a workshop at the corner of St. John and Charles Streets. All sorts of repairs neatly executed.

4. Come and look what the boy has done again. I told him to polish the floor of the dining-room and now he has smeared it with boot-blacking. My dear, you should have told him in Dutch, he would have understood you better.
5. Is it really true that Mr. du Toit and Miss van den Heever are going to be married? (tr. are going to marry).

6. I have come to tell you that you must leave the house at (op) the end of (the) next month.

7. A bridge is being built across the river.

8. The workmen went to the spot where the accident had taken place, to repair the line.

9. Instead of working they sat smoking their pipes.

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CHAPTER V.

On the Plural of Nouns.

§ 22. In order to be able to form the Plural of Nouns the Reader must know something about the Sound Changes by which High Dutch was gradually turned into South African Dutch. The subject as a whole has not yet been made a subject of scientific research, and we can do no more than glance at it.

§ 23. High Dutch is characterised by rather an abundance of consonants and long words, and the tendency of South African Dutch is to avoid both. Hence High Dutch *zeggen* has been cut down to *zé*, *geloooven* to *glo*, *net zóó als* to *nee*, *immers* to *mos*, etc. By this process, no doubt, South African Dutch has gained both in euphony and terseness of diction.

Some of the Laws of Change.

(i) Final *t* or *d* is dropped in all words, except if preceded by a *vowel* or one of the letters *m, l, n, r*. The missing letter will often be found in the English equivalent as well.
ON THE PLURAL OF NOUNS.

Examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nacht</td>
<td>Nach</td>
<td>Night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rust</td>
<td>Rus</td>
<td>Rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hij roept</td>
<td>Hij roep</td>
<td>He calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inkt</td>
<td>Ink</td>
<td>Ink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But words like volk, grond, poort, amt (ambt) geduld, mood, vrijheid, etc., retain the final consonant, except when they are past principles. High Dutch gehoord becomes gehoor, geschop—geschop, etc.

(ii) V, z and g are always pronounced as f, s and ch (see § 6, a).

(iii) The ending en is either dropped altogether or only the n falls out. Wij koopen has become ons koop; huizen has become huise, etc.

(iv) G is mostly dropped between vowels, and after l and r. The preceding vowel is sometimes lengthened.

Examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuigen (pl.)</td>
<td>Tui’e¹</td>
<td>Harness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeggen</td>
<td>Zé</td>
<td>Say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leugen</td>
<td>Leu’n</td>
<td>Lie (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen²</td>
<td>Bère</td>
<td>To stow away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tergen</td>
<td>Tère</td>
<td>To tease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgen</td>
<td>Morre</td>
<td>Morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mogelijk</td>
<td>Mo’lijk</td>
<td>Possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zorgen</td>
<td>Zorre</td>
<td>To take care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oogen</td>
<td>Oo’e</td>
<td>Eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragen</td>
<td>Dra</td>
<td>To carry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ A letter fallen out will be indicated by an apostrophe thus ¹.
² The plural of berg (mountain) is berge.
In both Dutch languages $d$ between vowels often becomes $i$, (j) or $w$. (In South African Dutch this $j$ or $w$ is mostly indicated by ' after $ie$ and $ee$).

Examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H. Dutch</th>
<th>S.A. Dutch</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oude (ouwe)</td>
<td>Ou'e (Ou)</td>
<td>Old (adj.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goede (goeie)</td>
<td>Goeie</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koude (kouwe)</td>
<td>Kou'e</td>
<td>Cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paden (paaien)</td>
<td>Paaie</td>
<td>Paths, roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raeden (raaien)</td>
<td>Raai</td>
<td>To guess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleden (leijen)</td>
<td>Slee'e (Slei'e)</td>
<td>Sledges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leden (leijen)</td>
<td>Lee'e (Leje)</td>
<td>Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouden (gouwe)</td>
<td>Gou'e</td>
<td>Golden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The $d$ falls out in peve (for peerde) = horses, and in hier ie for hier die.

$V$ between vowels becomes $W$. High Dutch slaven becomes slave; schrijven—schrijve; love—love.

§ 24. Most nouns form their plural by adding $e$ to the singular, others add $s$ and a few have irregular plurals.

(a) Plurals in E.

(1) With very few exceptions all monosyllabic nouns form their plurals by adding $e$: boek—boekte; huis—huise; muur—muure, etc. Exceptions are: ooms, neefs and sometimes arnes, schelme (rogue), derms (gut), vorms, vou'ls (High Dutch vogels—birds), wurm (worm)—wurms, and a few others.

(2) Nouns ending in a single consonant which is immediately preceded by a short vowel double that consonant in the plural (compare § 2, c). For instance klip—klippe; mat—mate; bosch—bossche; jas—jasse; les—lesse; das—dasse. Instead of the four last plurals one often hears: boschte, jaste, lest, stance, a form due, perhaps, to analogy with such plurals as kas—kaste [see § 23 (i) and § 24 (3)]. Nevertheless South African Dutch often puts in a $t$ after an $e$, as
in: ijzer (iron)—High Dutch ijzer; danser (dancer)—High Dutch: danser; Duitscher (German)—High Dutch: Duitscher; wijzer (hand of a clock)—High Dutch: wijzer.

(3) If a t has been dropped in the singular it is retained in the plural.

Examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H. Dutch.</th>
<th>S. A. Dutch.</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
<td>Plur.</td>
<td>Sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nacht</td>
<td>Nachten</td>
<td>Nach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bericht</td>
<td>Berichten</td>
<td>Berich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kast</td>
<td>Kasten</td>
<td>Kas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gevecht</td>
<td>Gevechten</td>
<td>Gevech</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) If a noun ends in a g this latter nearly always falls out in the plural. Slag—sla’e (battles); boog—boo’e (bows); dag—da’e (days); tuig—tui’e; oog—oo’e, etc.

(5) Although b and d are pronounced sharp at the end of a word, this is not the case when these letters occur in the plural, as in: bedde, wondes (wounds), lande. But rad (wheel in machinery) has plur. ratte and lid (member of the body, limb) has litte, for instance: “Ek het vandag pijn in al mijn litte.”

(6) Nouns ending in f sometimes change this f into w, as in slave (slaves), drieve (grapes), troefve (trumps), ervo (plots of ground in a town), kolf (butt ends)—singular, slaaif, troef, erf, kolf.

(7) Nouns ending in a long vowel add ’e: knie—knie’e; see—see’e; drie—drie’e.

(8) Words ending in heid form their plurals by changing this suffix into hede, as in waarheid (truth)—waarhede; aardighheid (joke)—aardighede.

(9) Nouns that end in unaccented e remain unchanged in the plural, as gots’e (witness)—plur. gotus’e; bediende (servant)—plur. bediende. Sometimes, however, s is added.
b. Plurals in S.

The following nouns form their plural by adding _s_ to the singular:

(1) Nouns ending in _el, er, em, en, aar_ and _ier_.

Examples:

- _Katel_ (bed without tester)—_katels_
- _Winkel_ (shop)—_winkels_
- _Rondabel_ (kafir hut)—_rondabels_
- _Noordkaper_ (whale)—_noordkapers_
- _Kaffer_ (kafir)—_kaffers_
- _Besem_ (broom)—_besems_
- _Laken_ (sheet)—_lakens_
- _Ei'enaar_ (owner)—_ei'enaars_
- _Handelaar_ (trader)—_handelaars_
- _Winkeliers_ (storekeeper)—_winkeliers_

(2) Diminutives ending in _ie, tjie, pie,*_ and other words ending in _ie_ if the last syllable is not emphasized in pronunciation. Examples:

- _Boetie_ (eldest brother)—_boeties_
- _Hasie_ (little hare)—_hasies_
- _Baatjie_ (jacket)—_baatjies_
- _Tammeletjie_ (kind of sweets)—_tammeletjies_
- _Kierie_ (stick, club)—_kieries_
- _Stasie_ (station)—_stasies_
- _Illustrasie_ (illustration)—_illustrasies_

(3) Nouns adapted from foreign languages, Christian names ending in a vowel—and most family names.

Examples:

- _Show_ (agricultural show)—_shows_
- _Rail_ (Dutch: dwarslappers)—_rails_
- _Commando_—_commando’s_†
- _Basoeto_ (Basuto’s)—_Basoeto’s_
- _Maria_—_Maria’s_

And also: _die Jouberts, die du Toits, die Boschofs, die Steyns, die Rautenbachs, etc._

---

* Nouns ending in _m_ form their diminutives by adding _pie, e.g., riem—riempie, boom—boompie_. South African Dutch uses some very strange diminutives, such as _die wittetjie_ (the little white one), _die emetjie_, from _een_ (one), that one.

† If these nouns end in a long vowel (except _ie_) they take’s.
§ 25. Some nouns form their plurals in s as well as in e with different meanings in both cases. Examples:

Mans = males, husbands, e.g. In partij (some) kerke (churches) zit die mans apart van die vrouwen.

Manne = men, soldiers, e.g. Die veldkornet en zijn manne.

Maat (measure); pl. mate; maat (comrade), pl. maters.

We have already noticed the different plurals of blad and kled.

---

* Also used of large native settlements: Khama zij stad, Ding-an zij stad.
§ 26. In expressions like: twintig pond botter, twaalf mut koring, drie morge grond, etc., nouns expressing a definite weight, size, length, measure, mostly stand in the singular, if they are preceded by a definite numeral.

If either the noun or numeral, or both, express something indefinite the rule does not hold good; therefore:
Twee glaze wijn = Two glasses of wine; drie koppies thee = Three cups of tea.

Note also that in the above examples the English preposition of is not rendered in Dutch.

Exercise XI.

[Write out the plurals of the following nouns.]

Tak (branch), bode (messenger), dak (roof), slaaf, zee (sea), oog, dag, tuig, ploeg (plough), bosch, kas, os (High Dutch os — Eng. ox), kis (High Dutch kist = box, chest), matroos (sailor), tijn (time), daad (deed), tandrad (cog-wheel), karuuktjje (cutlet), koejawel (guava), domheid (stupidity), wa, kandelaar (candlestick), baster (halfbreed), ou sanna (matchlock), assegai (lance of natives), perskie (peach), aja (native nurse), basaar, bredie (stew), kraal, papa, pa, pierinkie (sucker), wondeling (walk), pondok (hut), sambriel (umbrella), tronk (prison), sereet (cigar), plantasie (plantation), schoot (shot), padwijzer (guide), Duitster, Hollander, uur (hour), maat (measure), maat (comrade), neef, vrou, vader, geleerde (learned man), stof (stuff, matter), straat, meester, volk (people, nation), schover, baas (master) slag, gevech, kop, oom, vat, pad, muur, tuin, erf, visch, kind, storie, steen (stone), nach, kloof (gap between mountains), poort, getal (number), lich (High Dutch licht = light), zuch (High Dutch zucht = sigh), schelm, jas (coat), pas (pass), neus (nose), peerd, koei (cow), kalf, man, masnetje, gedicht (High Dutch gedicht = poem), stok (stick), proef (trial, experiment), sofa*, schoorsteen (chimney), kleed (carpet), kleed (clothes).

Vocabulary VI.

ON THE MARKET.

Aarbei = strawberry  |  Appel = Apple
Aardappel = potato   |  Appelkoos = apricot
Amandel = almond     |  Appeltjes der liefde = Cape gooseberries
Anvoer (s) = to send up
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bœevleesch (often pr. bees-vleisch)</td>
<td>beef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedenk</td>
<td>think of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biet</td>
<td>beetroot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bondel</td>
<td>bundle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boontjes</td>
<td>beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Druwe</td>
<td>grapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubbeltjies (see Voc. II)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eend</td>
<td>duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gars (High Dutch gars)</td>
<td>barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goeltwortsels</td>
<td>carrots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerf</td>
<td>sheaf, bundle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granaatappel</td>
<td>pomegranate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grenadilla's</td>
<td>same in Eng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goedkoop</td>
<td>cheap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groente (see Voc. III)</td>
<td>(the) stuff, those things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goeters</td>
<td>familiar term for: things, goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawer (see Voc. III)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoender (see Voc. III)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jok</td>
<td>joke, tell a fib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaf</td>
<td>chaff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalkoen (corruption of the word Calicut, town in India)</td>
<td>a turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerwel</td>
<td>chervil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koejawel (see Exercise XI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kool</td>
<td>cabbage (Blomkool = cauliflower; Kopkool = ordinary cabbages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korhaan</td>
<td>bustard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kweeper</td>
<td>quince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamoen</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokwart</td>
<td>loquat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango (same in Eng.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maak (High Dutch: markt, hence plural: markte)</td>
<td>mark-t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meestentijds</td>
<td>mostly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mielies (see Voc. III)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naartjies</td>
<td>small oranges, Tangerines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okkerneut</td>
<td>walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opnoem (s)</td>
<td>enumerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pampoen</td>
<td>pumpkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrijs</td>
<td>the S.A. partridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer</td>
<td>pear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perskie</td>
<td>pach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pieterselie</td>
<td>parsley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pijnappel</td>
<td>pineapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pisang</td>
<td>banana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pruim</td>
<td>plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radijs</td>
<td>radish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhabarber</td>
<td>rhubarb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roep (see Voc. IV)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaapvleesch (or vleisch)</td>
<td>mutton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schorsnere</td>
<td>scorzonera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesoen</td>
<td>season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sellerij</td>
<td>celery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skwossie</td>
<td>squash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaai or Kropslaai</td>
<td>lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanspek:kkies</td>
<td>melons (also spanspek)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabak (twak)</td>
<td>tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teenswoordig (see Voc. II)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trein</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uit</td>
<td>onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varkvleesch</td>
<td>pork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verschillend</td>
<td>different (dat is verschillend = that depends)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijg (g falls out in plur.)</td>
<td>fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vleesch (pr. flees or fijis)</td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volop</td>
<td>plentiful, abundant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waanvrach</td>
<td>waggonload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watermeloen</td>
<td>watermelon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watter</td>
<td>What, what kind of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witwortels</td>
<td>parsnips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zuur lamoen = (sour)</td>
<td>lemons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise XII (See Voc. VI).

Was jij van morre op die mark gewees?*

Ja, ek was daar gewees, dit was 'n groot mark.

Watter groente was daar?

Daar was baing groente: aardappels (pr. d as t), witwortels, geelwortels, uie, biete, kropslaai, kool, schorsnere, boontjies, ertjies, skwossies, pampoene, radijs, pieterselie, kerwel, sellerij, rhabarber, alles wat jij kan bedenk was daar. Jij jok, dis nou nie die sesoen nie van sommige groentes, wat jij opnoem. Het die goed duur gegaan?

Nee, net goedkoop, dis nou voloptijd.

Is daar gewoonlijk baing vruchte op die mark?

Ja die heele jaar deur, meeste wor’ angevoer met die trein. Ons krij hier: Appelkose, perskies, pruime, vij’e, appels, pere, appeltjies der liefde, spanspekkië, watermeloen, aarbeie, lamoene, zuur lamoene, naartjies, druixe, koojawels, lokwarte, granaatappels, grenadilla’s, mango’s, custard-appels, pijnappels, pisangs, kweepers en ook okkerneute en amandels.

Kom daar ook vleesch op die mark?

O ja, heesvleesch, schaapvleesch en varkvleesch net zoo veul as jij wil he, ook hoenders, kalkoene, eende, korhane, patrijse en ander wild, soos bokke en hase.

En hoe is dit mét voer voor die peerde?

Dit is ook meestentijds volop: daar kom waanvrachte kaf, mielies, gars, hawer, hawergerwe, somtijds is daar groenvoer.

Hoe duur is tees’woordig ’n bondel voer? Dis verschillend. As jij dit bij die honderd pond koop, kom dit op drie of vier dubbeltjies die bondel, maar as jij ’n waanvrach te gelijk koop, kom dit baing goedkooper.

Wat kau ’n mensch nog meer op die mark krij?

Tabak (twak), wat hul roop “boertwak” en nog baing ander goeters. Soms kan jij daar pèrde of beeste koop.

---

* The pluperfect of the verb wees is often used instead of the imperfect and perfect.
Vocabulary VII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All = al</td>
<td>Hear = hoor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All right = goed</td>
<td>Hurry up = maak gauw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At once = dadelijk</td>
<td>If you please = asseblief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootmaker (see Voc. V)</td>
<td>(to which toch is often added)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots = stewels</td>
<td>Pane = ruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket = emmer</td>
<td>Plant [same as in English, but see § 24 (a) (1)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to) Brush = afborstel (s)</td>
<td>Polish (see Voc. V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come (expr. impatience) = toe!</td>
<td>(to) Send = stuur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean (adj.) = schoon</td>
<td>Then = (1) dan (referring to future) ; (2) toen (ref. to past)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean (vb.) = schoonmaak (s)</td>
<td>To-morrow = morre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth (rag) = lap</td>
<td>Where = waar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirty = vuil</td>
<td>Week = week [pr. “wake” and see § 24 (a) (1)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dress (vb.) = antrek (s) [reflexive]</td>
<td>Window = venster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust (vb.) = afstof (s)</td>
<td>Won’t you = wil jij nie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finished (used up) = gedaan</td>
<td>(wil baas nie)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower = blom</td>
<td>While = terwijl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor = vloer [see § 24 (a) (1)]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get done = maak klaar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise XIII.

A CONVERSATION WITH A NATIVE SERVANT.

[Translate into South African Dutch.]

Jan, where are you?
Yes sir, I am coming, sir. ¹
Come, hurry up, what have you been doing all the time?
Polished your² boots, sir, brushed your clothes and watered the plants and flowers in the garden.

Did you go to Mr. (Baas) Jansen yesterday?

¹ For “Sir” native servants use Baas or mij Baas; elderly white people are sometimes addressed as Seur. (See Appendix III).
² In addressing a white person or speaking about one in the presence of a white person natives do not use pronouns, but repeat some such noun as: Baas, Nooi, Seur Misis, to which the possessive pronouns zijn, se or zijne are added if required, so: “your boots” = “baas zijn schoenen.” (See Appendix III).
Yes sir, he (die baas) says you will have the harness (plur.) to-morrow. He (die baas) has had much work this (die) week, sir.

Well (nou ja), while I am dressing, you must take the horses to the water and give them forage. Then you must go to Mr. Strauss (pr. Struis), the bootmaker. Ask him (ver hom) if (of) he will send my new boots at once.

When you come back you must dust my rooms and clean and polish the floors. The windows too are very dirty, you must take a bucket of water and cloth and clean the panes. Have you heard?

Yes sir, if you please sir, won’t you give me some tobacco; my tobacco is quite (tr. clean) finished, sir, and I have not smoked [for] two days, sir.

All right, get your work done (ready) then I will give you some (‘n bietjie).

Exercise XIV.

[Translate into South African Dutch.]*

1. Take care that you do not fall (val).
2. You will fall if (as) you do not take care.
3. The carpets were taken out (uit) [of] the rooms.
4. You will not be able (kan) to do it (§ 20, a).
5. Have you ever seen the Hex River Mountains? (§ 23, iv).
6. I only perceived (§ 16) him when he stood (staan) right (vlak) before (voor) me.
7. We have chatted (§ 16) pleasantly (lekker).
8. We cannot complain, for we still (Voc. II) earn (verdien) our bread (ons brood).
9. Next Saturday (Zaterdag) there will be a large sale (vandiesa) on the farm of Mr. Naudé, of “trek” oxen, a fine (Voc. II) lot (klomp) [of] horses, sheep, goats and pigs.
10. Grapes are cheap now, a penny per (die) pound.

Well, go and fetch me six pounds of grapes (§ 26).

*See Vocabularies I—VI and Exercise XI.
11. The merchants of our town close (sluit) the shops at five (vijf) o'clock (uur). (§ 18, I).
12. The children were playing in the garden. (§ 19).
13. They found (krij) three barrels of gunpowder (kruit) on the waggon. (§ 26 and § 24, c).
15. The ships in the harbour (hawe) were ready to start.
16. Most (meeste) of the workmen were Englishmen and Germans.

CHAPTER VI.

Adjectives.

§ 27. The only remnant of the declension of adjectives is an unaccented e, which, like the e used for forming the plural of nouns, is added to the undeclined form. For instance: 'n vlijtige boer (a hardworking farmer), diezelfde ding (the same thing), die laaste geld (the last money) 'n goeis kind (a good child), gebakte visch (fried fish), 'n ellendiige hut (a miserable hut), &c.

If the adjective stands apart from the noun, this e is never added [except that some adjectives may possess it in the undeclined form, such as tevrede (content), eige (ei'e) — own, verlede (past), &c.] But we say: die ploeg is stuk-kend (the plough is broken), die boer is vlijtig, die kind is goed.

When the adjective immediately precedes the noun, no definite rule can be given, the e being added by some speakers, omitted by others. Some say: 'n sterk muur (a strong wall); others: 'n sterke muur; some use either, just as the fancy takes them.

It would seem, however, that adjectives ending in ig, st, lijk, or participles used as adjectives, generally add e if they are placed immediately before a noun: 'n prachtige (fine) morre, die hoogste berg, mijn hartelijke dank, die vollende week, 'n vermoorde (murdered) reiziger (traveller), gekookte aardappels.

C. 7521.
§ 28. As might be expected, this adjectival e gives rise to the same consonantal changes as the e used for forming the plural of nouns (Op. §§ 23 and 24). Examples:

**High Dutch.**
- goede
- oude
- hoge
- lage
- kwade
- roode
- doode

**S. A. Dutch.**
- goeie
- ou‘e (ouwe)
- hoo‘e (high)
- la‘e (low)
- kwaai (evil, bad)
- rooie (red)
- dooie (dead)

The undeclined form of kwaai is either kwaad (angry) or kwaai (bad tempered, strict); the undeclined form of rooie is rooi. Hij word zoo maar rooi in zij gezicht (he gets red in the face).

\( \text{d or t is dropped in the undeclined form in} \)

- slech, decl. form slechte;
- lich, " " lichte;
- zach (saf), " " zachte.

When participles are used as adjectives e is added to the old or High Dutch form of them. For instance, the past participle of betaal is gebetaal or betaal, but in H.D. it is betaald, hence its adjectival form is betaalde, as in ’n betaalde rekening (an account that has been paid, settled). Likewise: ’n ongehoorde leu’n (an unheard of lie), ’n gebreide beesvel (a tanned ox-hide). By way of analogy S.A. Dutch makes adjectives like gebakie (baked), gemelkte (milked), though in this case H.D. uses a different form of participle.

In conformance with § 2, c, the declined form of dik is dikke, where the k is doubled. Likewise: vet—vette (fat); nat—natte (wet); stil—stille (still, quiet); zwak—zwakke (weak), &c.

Irregular forms are: nuyt—nuwe (new); lank—lange (long, tall); jonk—jonge (young); oop—ope (open).

§ 29. The comparative of adjectives is formed by adding er to the undeclined form, the superlative by adding st or ste. The usual English practice of adding more (Du. meer) and most (Du. meest) to longer adjectives is rarely followed. Examples:
ADJECTIVES. 51

Lastig (troublesome)—lastiger—lastigste.

Wonderlijk (wonderful)—wonderlijker—wonderlijkste.

To the comparative veel or banja is added for the sake of emphasis, to the superlative the word aller for the same reason. For instance: Mij pèrd is goed, maar joue is veel beter en Piet zijne is die allerbeste. Banja may also be added to the adjective itself: banja goed, but veel can only be used with the comparative.

§ 30. In forming the comparative attention has to be paid to the laws of sound change stated in § 23. So the comparative of droog (dry) is droò'r, of kwaad (angry) kwaasier, of slech (bad) slechter, of lank—langer, of nuut—nuwer, germ—geruster, of breed (broad)—bree'er, of natter—aller, of stil—stillier, of vas—vaaster, of vroeg—vroe'r, &c.

Adjectives whose undeclined form ends in r add der, as ver (far)—verder; duur (dear)—duurder; zwaar (heavy)—zwaarder.

§ 31. If the undeclined form of an adjective ends in a d or t, this letter is often dropped in the superlative (op. Eng. late—superl. last.)

Examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laat,</th>
<th>superlative laaste.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breed,</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kort (short),</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard*</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild*</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gesond (healthy),</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

observe also:

Kwaad

§ 32. Some adjectives have no degrees of comparison. Examples like: dagelijksch (daily), watermat (wet through), kliiphard (as hard as a stone), goedelnaakt (stark naked), &c., speak for themselves.

Just as in English, some words commonly used as adverbs or prepositions have degrees of comparison, and can be used as adjectives. For instance, bo (above) has a superl. boo'nste (topmost)—die boo'nste plank = the topmost plank or board. Op has a comparative opper as in opperhoofd (headman, chief). Uit has a superl. uiterste (extreme)—die uiterste prijs = the highest prize. So:

1 The comparative of warm is warmder, and of arm (poor)—armeder.
onderste (downmost), binnenste (inmost), buitenste (outmost), &c. Toe is used as an adjective in: toe oo’e (closed eyes), ’n toe deur (a closed door), die luch is toe (the sky is quite overcast).

Bo is used as an adjective in: die Boiland (the country round about Cape Town, the Western Province). The “Up-country” districts, strangely enough, are called: “die onderveld” by people residing in “die Boiland.”

§ 33. Finally, we give some adjectives that have irregular degrees of comparison:

| Good (good)       | —  | —  | beste. |
| Kwaad (bad)       | —  | —  | ergste. |
| Veel of baing (too much) | —  | —  | meeste. |
| Weinig (few, little) | —  | —  | minste. |
| Nuut (new)        | —  | —  | nuutste. |
| Na (near)         | —  | —  | naaste. |

The adverb _alte_ (too) is often added to an adjective to express a high (but not _too_ high) degree of the quality expressed by the adjective, e.g. dis ‘n _alte_ goeie përd, does not mean that the horse is too good, but simply that it is an excellent horse. _Al-te-denig_ is used in the same way.

Exercise XV.

Write down the declined form, the comparative and superlative (if any) of the following adjectives: jonk, oud, droog, nat, Zach, hard, lank, kort, kwaad, kwaai, goed, slech, schelm (roguish), duur, goedkoop (cheap), zwaar, lich, dun (thin), thick, steadig (slow), vinnig (fast), gou, schoon (clean), vuil (dirty), sterk (strong), zwak (weak), lich, donker (dark), prachtig (beautiful), hartelijk (hearty), vollende (next, following), vermoord, laat (late), vroeg (early), ellendig (miserable), hoog, laag, rood (rooi), dood, stil, dik, vet, gerus, gepas (H. D gepast = fit, befitting), wonderlijk, gehoorzaam (obedient), eetbaar (eatable), kinderachtig (childish), zoet (sweet), zout (salt), bitter, zuur (sour), verteerbaar (digestible), wit (white), groen (green), zwart (black), geel (yellow), bruin (brown), blauw (blue), oranje (orange), luid (loud), mooi, leelijk (ugly), knap (clever), dom (stupid), rijk (rich), arm (poor), nederig (humble), godsdienstig (religious), dapper (brave),
laf (cowardly), oprech (truthful), leu'naachtig (lying, untruthful), rechvaardig (just), bekwaam (able), moeg (tired), snaaaksch (funny), permantig (insolent), wijs (wise, but also: insolent), oorlam or oorlamsech (cunning, shrewd), naar (unwell), na (near), mal (mad), oudervetsch (old-fashioned), plat (flat), opdraant (slanting upwards), vals (false), onschuldig (innocent), bederwe (spoilt), vereng (angry), vrot (rotten), frotsig (good for nothing, worthless), rats (nimble), slim (clever, learned, cunning), klein (small), groot (large), gezond (wholesome, healthy), ziek (ill).

**Vocabulary VIII.**

| Af'draai (s) | to turn off |
| Af'ferkaner | any white man born in S. Africa (Afri-cander). |
| A'te danig | particularly |
| Boch | nonsense |
| Brand | to burn |
| Bult | gentle rise |
| Die dag | some day |
| Drif | a crossing, ford |
| Fijn hou (s) | be particular |
| 'n Gek | a fool |
| Groot pad | high road |
| Gister aand | last night |
| Ja | to ride very fast |
| Kruis | to cross |
| Lekker | nice(ly) — (as a “slang” term it means: drunk) |
| Links | to the left |
| Makaar | each other |
| Mankeer | to ail (Wat mankeer jou = what are you up to?) |
| Neefies (see Appendix II.) | |
| Net nou | in a minute |
| Omgee (s) | to mind |
| Oom (see Appendix II.) | |
| Ou-baas (see Appendix II.) | |
| Paar | couple |
| Picnie | picnic |
| Plas | pool, puddle |
| Rechts | to the right |
| Rechuit | (1) straight on; (2) straightforward |
| Rechkrij | to succeed (in) |
| Reent (noun) | rain (the verb = reen) |
| Ruiter | horseman, rider |
| 'n Rukkie | a little while |
| Schep | to fill (a kettle or bucket) |
| Spruit | a dry watercourse which may become a torrent when it rains |
| Steil | steep |
| Stof | dust |
| Sukkel | to be long over a thing, to worry |
| Toch | indeed, really |
| Uitdui (s) | indicate, point out |
| Uitspan (s) | unharness |
| Uitlander | a white man not born in S. Africa, foreigner. |
| Ver (voor) | for |
| Verdwaal | to lose one's way |
Vocabulary VIII—continued.

Vreet = eat (said of animals only)  
Wal = (river) bank (here = at once)

Vóór = before  
Zuip = to drink (said of animals only)

Vuur = fire  
Zuiwer = pure, clean

Waarlijk = truly, really

Exercise XVI.

[Translate into English.]

Ons is glad verdwaal; hier is twee paaie wat makaar kruis en die zaak is nou, moet ons links of rechts afdraai of rechuit gaan? Ek weet waarlijk nie.

Ek het jou gesê ons moes die groot pad gehou het, hier staan ons nou nee 'n paar gekke midde in die veld.

Ons kan die pèrde uitspan en kniehalter en 'n rukkie laat vreet. Die gras is hier goed en hulle kan loop zuip in daardie plas water. Dis van gister aand zij reent.

Goed, zorre jij ver die pèrde, ek zal vuur maak en koffie ver ons klaar maak.

En waar zal jij water krij?

Daar uit die plas, ek zal eers gaan schep, vóór die pèrde daar kom.

Maar ons kan toch nie die water drink nie, wat mankeer jou?

Wat, boch, die water is zoo zuiver as kan wees. In die veld moet 'n mensch hom nie zoo fijn hou nie. Kijk, daar kom 'n perderuiter an!

Waar? Zien jij nie daar die stof nie?—Dis 'n perderuiter, wat [net] hard * jà. Hij zal net nou hier wees; dan kan ons hom die pad vra. Maar hoor, jy vuurtjie brand net lekker, hoe krij jij dit zoo gauw rech?

Ja, daar is 'n paar dinge, wat ons Afferkaners verstaan en julle uitlanders nie. Een van die dinge is om gauw vuur te maak in die veld. Julle sukkel, sukkel en as dit die dag nat weer is krij julle dit nooit rech nie. Maar daar is die ou-baas op zijn pérd, wach ek zal met hom praat.

Morre oom!

Morre neê, hoe lijk dit dan of julle hier picnic hou?

Nee oom, ons is verdwaal en ons het ei'entlik op oom gewach om ons uit te dui hoe om die rechte pad te krij na Osfenttein.
Wie is julle?
Ek is Van Niekerk en mij maat daar is Van der Stad, 'n Hollander.
Ek het zoo maar gedenk hij is 'n Hollander en van watter Van Niekerks is jy?
Oom Dirk zij zeun, van Waterval en wie is oom?
Ek is Van der Merwe, en julle wil na Osfontein?
Ja, as oom ons 'n bietjie wil uitdui.
Wel, julle moet weer terug na die groot pad, rij dan zuid, totdat julle bij Wilgeboom spruit kom. Net as jy deur die spruit is, draai jy links af en vat die pad, wat langs die spruit loop. As jy dan o'er die groot bult uitkom, zien jy Osfontein voor jou.
Dankie oom, wil oom 'n koppie koffie?
Ja, ek gee nie onnie;—dankie.
En hoe is die drif, oom?
Wel, die drif is nie al-te-danig moei nie. Dit is vol los klippers en die walle is 'n bietjie steil.
Is daar water in die spruit?
Vandag zal daar 'n bietjie water in loop, maar dit zal nie meer as 'n voet wees nie. Nou ja—ek is haastig, ek moet rij. Morre.
Morre oom, pelsierig.

Exercise XVII.
[Translate the following sentences into S.A. Dutch.]
1. The new (*) steamer (stoomboot) is faster than the one (een) we sailed (zeil) in.
2. This (van) morning you have got up [opstaan (s)] much earlier than usual (gewoonlijk).
3. This clever man sometimes says the most childish things.
4. Little mice (muise) have big ears (oor).
5. The leaves of the trees are already becoming [word (e)] yellow.
6. Red, white and blue are the colours (kleure) of many flags (vlagge).
7. I tender (breng) you my heartiest thanks (dank) for your invaluable (onschatbare) advice (raad) and support (hulp).

(*) For adjectives to be used see Ex. XIV.
8. After (na) my illness (ziekte) I was very glad (blij) to see the green trees and pretty flowers of our garden once more (weer).
9. A dead horse lay right (rech) in front of the building (gebouw).
10. When I was young I spent (spandeer) a great deal (deel) of my spare (vrije) time in (met) collecting (bij makaar maak) stamps (possee’ls).
11. Jan, the windows are dirty, you must clean them.
12. I remain (blijf, H. D) your (uw) obedient servant (Dienaar) Hans Greyling.
13. My brother says that guavas are more indigestible and less wholesome than oranges.
14. How long is it ago (gelede) since (dat) you bought the farm?
15. (The) next week his beautiful house and furniture (meubels) will be public[ly] (publiek) sold.
16. Now that the worst is over (verbij) we feel (voel) more at ease (gerus).
17. The ugliest dogs are sometimes the most faithful (getrouw).
18. I am tired of the lying advertisements (advertenties) that he puts1 (zit) in1 the2 newspapers3 (kranten) about his worthless pills (pille) and ointment (zalwe).
19. My black mare (merrie) is the most roguish horse I have ever seen.
20. I thought (vind) it very funny of him.
21. He became very red in his face (gezicht).
22. I humbly2 beg1 (vra) [your] pardon (ekskuus).
23. The kafir boy (jong) is getting (becoming) too (te) insolent, I won’t have him in my service (diens) [any] longer.
CHAPTER VIII.

Pronouns.

§ 34. About Personal Pronouns something has been said in § 10. They are also used with reflexive verbs (§ 12, e). In the latter case zelf is not added to these pronouns, therefore: ek wasch mij, and not: ek wasch mijzelf, &c.

On the other hand: I have done it myself. She herself wrote this letter; must be translated: Ek het dit zelf (pr. self) gedoen; zij het dit zelf geschrijwe, or: ek zelf het dit gedoen; zij zelf het dit geschrijwe. In the same way: you yourselves = julle zelf; they themselves = hulle zelf; the people themselves = die mensche zelf, &c.*

One another and each other are both translated by makaar: Helpmakaar = help one another; hulle vertrou makaar nie = they do not trust one another.

Note.—The pronouns it and them if referring to things require a peculiar translation when they are preceded by prepositions. In this case adverbs are used preceded by er, daar or hier. For instance, talking of a knife, we say: Wat wil jij daarmee maak? not: Wat wil jij met dit maak. The parts of these adverbs can be separated in the sentence. For instance: Wat het jij met die stuk leer (leather) gemaak? Ek het daar riempies van gesnij (not: ek het riempies van dit gesnij).

It is often rendered by: die ding or die goed.

§ 35. Possessive Pronouns are either (a) followed by some noun or (b) they may stand by themselves, e.g.: Dit is mijn boek. Hierie boek is mijne. The possessive pronouns are not declined, but for those of the 1st and 3rd persons, several forms are in use. Those under (a) will be found in the following table:—

* Zich is still used as a reflexive pronoun of the 3rd ps. sing. or plural, but it is rarely met with.
### Remarks.

(i) For your the pronoun uw (often pronounced u) is used for the sake of politeness or to express respect.

(ii) Zijn, zijn (sen, se), hulle used after a noun express the possessive case: Die man zij tuin = the man’s garden. Mij oom se huis = my uncle’s house. Die pèrde hulle koppe = the horses’ heads. It is so used even after feminine nouns: Mij moeder se scheer = my mother’s scissors. Mij ouma se blomme = my grandmother’s flowers.

(iii) There is no difference of meaning between zijn and sen, zijn and se, mijn, ons and onze.

(iv) To emphasize these pronouns eige or e’ë is added (= Eng. own).

Of the possessive pronouns under (b) we give the following examples:—

- Daarie Boek is mijne
- Is hierie pen jou’ë (jou’ne)
- Hierie hoed is zijne
- Die tabbert is hare
- Daarieplaasis mij oupa zijne
- Die naaimasien is mij zuster

- Daarie wa met voer is ons zijne (sen)
- Ek glo, hierie boeke is julle
- Hulle denk, die heele wêrleld

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mij, mijn</td>
<td>my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jou</td>
<td>your (sing.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zijn, zij (sen, se)</td>
<td>his, its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haar</td>
<td>her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ons, onze</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>julle</td>
<td>your (plu.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hulle</td>
<td>their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That book is mine
Is this pen yours
This hat is his
The dress is hers
That farm is my grandfather’s
The sewing-machine is my sister’s
That waggon with forage is ours
I believe these books are yours
They think the whole world is theirs.
Note.

All the above examples might have been expressed by the preposition van followed by the appropriate personal pronoun. For instance: Daarie boek is van mij (is mine, belongs to me, is my property). Die plaas is van hom. Julle denk, die heele wêreld is van julle.

§ 36. The Interrogative Pronouns are:

1. Wie = who.
2. Wat = what.
3. Watter = what, what kind, which.
4. Watter een = which one.

*Wie se? = who says so? *Wat gesels die ou-baas? = what did the old gentleman chat about? *Watter pêrd wil die baas rij? = which horse will you ride, sir? *Hier is twee hoede. *Watter (een) is jou'e? = Here are two hats. Which is yours?

We may as well add here the following interrogative adverbs: *Hoe (how), waar (where), waar na toe (whither), waar vandaan (whence), waarom of hoe kom (why).

*Hoe kom is jij vandag zoo aardig? = Why are you so strange (funny) to-day?

**Note.** — *Wat is also combined with prepositions, as in English. Wat het gij van gepraat? = What have you talked of? Wat handel hij in? = What does he trade in, what does he sell? It this case wat is often replaced by waar: Waarvan het hij gepraat? Waarin handel hij?

§ 37. The Demonstrative Pronouns are:

1. *Hier-die or hierie = this, these.
2. *Daar-die or daarie = that, those.

For instance, *hierie spruit, daarie randjie (stony ridge), daarie plakoppe (table-mountains).

3. *Duskantse (on this side) and
4. *Anderkantse (on the other side) are also used as demonstrative adjectives: Die *anderkantse borg is hoo'r as *duskantse. In some cases *die (= that, in H.D.) is still used for this: e.g., *die week = this week, *die jaar = this year.

**Note.** — When in English dem. pronouns are combined with a preposition; Dutch uses adverbs commencing with *hier and *daar. Daar weet ek niks van = I don't know anything about that (it).

§ 38. The Relative Pronoun is *wat, its possessive case (Eng. whose = *wie zij(n) or *wie se(n). Die man, *wat
praat.—Die kind, wat daar huil (cries).—Die boer, wie se koeie die eerste priis op die Show (Agricultural Show) gehad het.

*Wat* may be connected with any preposition, for instance:

Die graaf (spade), *wat* ek mee spit (dig); Die zaak, *wat* ek u oo‘r wil zien.

Again (as in § 36 Note), *wat* may be re-placed by *waar*:

Die zaak, *waaro‘r* ek u wil zien, etc.

The remaining pronouns may be sufficiently studied from the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch Pronoun</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Die zelfde flater (fout)</td>
<td>The same mistake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoo‘n man</td>
<td>Such a man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zulke kamers</td>
<td>Such rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dergelijke dinge</td>
<td>Similar things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hij het alles geeveroor</td>
<td>He has lost all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al zijn vriinde</td>
<td>All his enemies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overal (oo‘rals)</td>
<td>Everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wat geld</td>
<td>Some money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sommige vrouwens</td>
<td>Some women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elke (iedere) burger</td>
<td>Each (every) citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'n Zokere Prinsloo</td>
<td>A certain Prinsloo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iets moois, wat moois</td>
<td>Something pretty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niks (niets) om te eet</td>
<td>Nothing to eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iemand het ver mij gesê</td>
<td>Somebody has told me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niemand weet dit</td>
<td>Nobody knows it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glad geen (gen) nuws nie</td>
<td>No news whatever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elkeen (iedereen) was tevrede</td>
<td>Everybody was satisfied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ek het 'n ou‘e horlosie, maar die 'n goeie en</td>
<td>I have an old watch, but it is a good one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Die anderkantse en</td>
<td>That one, the one on the other side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watter boek wil jij hé? Gee mij daarie een</td>
<td>What book will you have? Give me that one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elenige</td>
<td>Any one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elenige kind zal jou kan sê</td>
<td>Any child will be able to tell you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Indefinite Pronoun *One*.

As one sows so one will reap

1. *Soos 'n mensch zaai, zal hij ook maai*
2. *Soos jij zaai, zal jij ook maai*
Vocabulary IX (to Exercise XVIII).

Add up = optel (s)
Afraid = bang
Allow (grant) toestaan (s)
Allow (admit) = toelaat (s)
Article = artikel
At once = dadelijk
(to) Attend = bijwoon (s)
Balance = balans
Bale = baal
(to be) Burnt down = afbrand (s)
Become bankrupt = bankrot
gaan
Building = gebouw
Clock = klok
Close = sluit
Clerk = klerk
Considerable = ordentelijk, fluksch
Counter = toonbank
Customer = klant
(to) Deal with = behandel
Discount = korting, discont
Earnings = verdienste
Expense = uitgawe
Faithfully = getrou
Field glasses = verkijker
(used in the sing.)
Find = vind, krij
Favour (in his) = in zijn voordeel
Firm (noun) = firma
Floor (storey) = verdieping
Gentleman = heer
Goods = goederen
Hold up = opsteek
Hurt = zeer maak (s)
Insured = verzeker
Jewellery = juwelier's-ware
Kind = goed, vriendelijk

Known = bekend
Law agent = weetsagent
Love = lief hé (s)
Manner = manier
Meeting = vergadering
Miser = vrek
Money = geld
Month = maand
Not yet = nog nie
Office = kantoor
Part = 'n deel (gedeelte)
Premises = eigendom (eigen-
dom)
Profit = wins (t), proft
Proposal = voorstel
Reply = antwoord
Represent = vertee'nuordig
(by) Return of Post = met
die vollende pos
Sale = vendiezie
Scales = weegscaal (weeg-
skaal); used in the
singular
(to) Sell off = Uitverkoop
hou
Severely = straf, streng
Stationmaster = station chef
(the English word is often
used instead)
Spectacles (a pair of) = 'n
bril
(to) Suffer = lij
Stock = voorraad
Truly = oprecht
Underhand = onderduurmsch
Usurer = woekeraar
Watches = horizon
Weigh = wee' (weeg)
Wool = wol
Exercise XVIII.

Translate into South African Dutch.

1. Everybody was afraid of him.
2. If one’s expenses are greater than (dan) one’s earnings one may expect to become bankrupt after (na) some time.
3. Will you (polite form) be so kind as to (om) reply by return of post?
4. How much discount will you allow me if (as) I pay you at once? One percent.
5. Where did you buy those scales? I got them at a sale, but they are (zo) good as new.
6. Whose house is that [one] next to (naast) the bookshop?—It is the stationmaster’s. On the second floor a law-agent has his office.
7. People say that he has made his money in an underhand manner. He is (staan) known as a usurer and a miser.
8. The firm whose premises [were] burnt down yesterday has suffered a great loss. Only part of the buildings was insured.
9. They are selling off their splendid stock [of] watches, clocks, jewellery, spectacles and field-glasses.
10. No customers are allowed behind the counter.
11. Every article in our shop is first class, that is the reason (dis die) why (wat) we cannot sell things so cheaply as others (plur. in e).
12. People that do such things ought to (moes) be severely dealt with.
13. A certain storekeeper (we will not mention his name) ought (behoor) to close his shop at (op) the same hour as we [do].
14. The goods I am speaking of ought to (moes) have arrived yesterday.
15. The gentlemen who are in favour of (vóór) the proposal must please hold up their hands.
17. Will you be able to attend the meeting? No, I cannot come myself, but I shall ask my clerk to (with: om) represent me.

1 Express poss. case by zijn, zij (sen, se).
18. They have loved one another truly and faithfully.
19. Did you hurt yourself?
20. Adding up (tr. when he added up) his profit and loss for the month he found a considerable balance in his favour.

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CHAPTER VIII.

Numerals.

§ 39.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 Null.</td>
<td>1ste Eerste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Een (pr. ayn)</td>
<td>2de Tweede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Twee (pr. tvay)</td>
<td>3de Derde (pr. dayr-duh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Drie (pr. dree)</td>
<td>4de Vierde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Vier (pr. feer)</td>
<td>5de Vijfde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Vijf (pr. fife)</td>
<td>6de Zeede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Zes (pr. cess)</td>
<td>7de Zeuwende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Zeufe (zewe)</td>
<td>8ste Achste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Ach</td>
<td>9de Negende (nee'nde)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Noge</td>
<td>10de Tiende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Tien</td>
<td>11de Elfde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Elf</td>
<td>12de Twaalde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Twaalf</td>
<td>13de Dertiende (pr. dayr-teen-duh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Dertien (don't pr. dir'teen)</td>
<td>14de Veertiende (pr. fair-teen-duh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Veertiën (pr. fair-teen)</td>
<td>15de Vijftiende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Vijftiën</td>
<td>16de Zestiende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Zestiën</td>
<td>17de Zeuventiende (zewentiende)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Zewentien (zewentien)</td>
<td>18de Achtentiende (note the 2 t's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Achtient</td>
<td>19de Nee'ntiende (negen- tiende)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 19 Nee'ntien (negen- tiien) | 20ste Twintigste (pr. Twin-
tach-stuh) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Eén en twintig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Zes en dertig (pr. dayrtach)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Vijf en veertig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Twee en vijftig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Drie en zestig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Vier en zeventig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Zeuwen en tachtig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Acht en neeventig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Honderd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Honderd en één</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Twee honderd zes en dertig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5882</td>
<td>Vijf duizend acht honderd twee en tachtig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Drie miljoen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Ordinal Numerals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Eén en twintigste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Zes en dertigste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Vijf en veertigste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Twee en vijftigste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Drie en zestigste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Vier en zeventigste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Zeuwen en tachtigste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Acht en neeventigste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Honderdeste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Honderd en eerste</td>
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<td>236</td>
<td>Twee honderd zes en dertigste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>Drie miljoenste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks.

§ 40. (1) Note the first tachtig. *Dertien* has the stress on its first syllable, and not on the second, as in English.
(2) All ordinal numbers above nineteen are formed by adding *ste* to the cardinal numbers. Below nineteen *de* is added, *eerste* and *achtste* being the only exceptions.
(3) 5 × 8 = 40 is read: *vijfmaal acht is veertig*, the word *times* being translated by *maal* (or *keer*). When *maal* (or *keer*) is preceded by an indefinite numeral like *vael*, *banja*, *sommige*, *verschei'è* (several) it is put in the plural: “Hij het mij verschei'è male gesè.”

4. In fractions the numerator is a cardinal number, the denominator an ordinal number; for instance 2 $\frac{5}{7}$ is read: twee en vijf drie en twintigste.

$\frac{1}{2} = 'n$ half; one half of the number = die helfte van die getal; $\frac{1}{4} = 'n$ kwart; $3\frac{1}{2} =$ drie en een kwart.

A quarter to six = kwart voor zes.

Five minutes past eight = vijf minute oo'r acht.

Seven o'clock = zevende uur.

Half past nine = half tien.

(5) The names of the Months are: Januari, Februari, Maart, April, Mei, Juni, Juli, Augustus, September, October, November, December (often pronounced: Day-tem-ber).

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1 Ten eerste, ten tweede, &c. = first(ly), secondly, &c.
The 23rd of July = die drie en twintigste Juli (of is not translated).

The names of the Seasons are: Lente (Spring), Zomer (Summer), Herfst (Autumn), and Winter.* Those of the chief Christian festivals: Paschen (Easter), Pinkster (Whitsuntide), Kermiss (Christmas).

The names of the days of the week are: Zondag, Maandag, Dinsdag, Woensdag, Donderdag, Vrijdag, en Zaterdag.

(6) The following peculiarities will be found important:
Die hoeveelste het onsvandag? = What day of the month is it to-day?

Hulle het een voor een in- = They came in one after the other.
Hulle het twee en twee ge- = They marched two by two.

Ons was met ons viere = We were four.
Verlede (laaste) week = Last week.
Verlede jaar = Last year.
Ek het min (weinig) tijd = I have little time.
Genoeg geld = Enough money.

Exercise XIX.

Write in full (in S. A. Dutch): 50, 61, 48, 101, 264, 334, 711, 412, 3568, 12504, 8615,004, 55, 64, 94, 264, 847, 817. Translate into S. A. Dutch: the 2nd of February; the 13th of May; the 10th of April; twice nine are eighteen; seven times ten are seventy; eleven o'clock; a quarter to five, a quarter past five; half past twelve.

We are seven, they are eight. It happened last year on Tuesday the eighteenth of September. Christmas comes but once (enmaal) a year. He fired five times but he did not hit the buck (bok). On (op) Friday the 22nd of March. Forty-eight pounds of sugar. Five times 64 equals 344. Peaches were twopence a piece (per stuk). I have called on you several times but you were never at home (thuis). On the 18th of April my grandfather (oupa) celebrated his 84th birthday (verjaarsdag). He lent me fifty pounds.

† The words pond, voet, duim, dozijn, mud, and several others remain singular if preceded by a definite numeral, after indefinite numerals this rule does not hold. (See § 26.)

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percent* per month. That bill (wissel) will become due (verval) on the 1st of August, 1901. That cart (kar) must have cost (kost) him a good many (heel wat) pounds. Mealies were sold at fourteen shillings and three pence per (die) bag (zak). Give me twelve dozen eggs. The water stood several feet above (bo) the bridge (brug). The church (kerk) has room (plek) for 3,500 (tr. 35 hundred) people. He was condemned (veroordeel) to 6 months (plur.) imprisonment (tronkstraf) with hard labour (harde arbeid). You can speak one after the other, but not all (almaal) at-the-same-time (te gelijk). Last week there was a great fire (brand) in the warehouse (pakhuis) of de Bruin Bros. (Gebroeders de Bruin). We were ten against twenty of the enemy (vijand). The Company (Maatschappij) declared (verklaar) a dividend* of 7s.6d. per share (aandeel).

**Vocabulary X.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alles ten beste¹ = good luck to you</th>
<th>Oppassing = care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altesaam = together</td>
<td>Perbeer = try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagasie = luggage</td>
<td>Rekening = bill, account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gegroet = good bye, lit. (be)</td>
<td>Sigare (also: seroeste) = cigars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greeted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karhuur = cart hire</td>
<td>Stalling = stabling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laat vat (vertrek) = to depart</td>
<td>Tege (or tee’n) = at, against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net = just</td>
<td>Uitschrijwe = (1) to make out, (2) copy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercise XX.**

[Translate into English].

Ek wil van morre om acht uur laat vat; breng mij die hotel*-rekening.

Hier is dit, meneer.

Ek zie dis in Engelsch, dit verstaan ek nie. Wees zoo goed om dit voor mij te lees en te vertaal. Ek verstaan net Hollansch.

¹ _Ten beste_ is an archaism (op. ten eerste, ten tweede) — _ten_ is a contraction of the preposition _te_ and the dative case of the definite article _de_ in H. Dutch.
Goed, ek zal perbeer. Zes da’e logies tege (at) tien shillings en zes dubbeltjes per dag maak net drie pond drie shillings.
Ja, dis rech.
Extra’s*—karhuur tweemaal na Driefontein vijftien shillings; wijn en sigare één pond en een half kroon; voer, stalling en oppassing van twee pèrde gekoop te Driefontein, twee da’e, te’en vijf shillings per dag, maak tien shillings—altesaam vijf pond tien shillings en zes dubbeltjes.
Nou ja, dis alles rech, ek zal jou ’n cheque* uitschrijwe. Sê ver die jong hij moet die pèrde veer gee en water toe neem. Om half acht moet hij hulle stasie toe breng, ek zal daar wees om te zien, dat hulle op die trein gezet (getruk) worde.
Hier is jou cheque.
Dankie, meneer, is daar nog iets, wat ek voor u kan doen?
Nie, dat ek weet nie. Zorg net, dat mij bagasie op tîjd bij die trein kom. Ek het nog ’n bietjie bezigheid in die dorp. Is daar mark van morre?
Nee, van morre is daar nie mark nie.
Nou ja, gegroet, alles ten beste.
Alles ten beste meneer, pelsierige reis.

CHAPTER IX.

Prepositions.

§ 41. By constant wear and tear the most important prepositions have become monosyllabic. They are:

| As = to       | Na = towards, to | Ts = at       |
| Bij = near    | in the direction of | Tht = till    |
| Bo = above    | Na = after(ref. to time) | Ut = out of   |
| Dour = through| Om = round       | Van = of, from |
| In = in       | Oo’r = over, about| For (for) = for |
| Met = with (†)| Op = on, upon    | Voor = before |

(†) Often pronounced moet.
Other important prepositions are:

- Achter = behind
- Anderkant = on the other side of
- Behalwe = except
- Bene= below
- Binne = inside, within
- Buite = outside
- Duskant = on this side
- Langs = along
- Naast = next, next door to
- Nietee'nstaande = notwithstanding.

Remarks.

1. The above prepositions may, of course, have other meanings besides those that are given.
2. The H. D. preposition voor occurs in S. A. Dutch in an unaccented form ver (ftr) and accented form voor. The latter denotes either time (voor die 10de Januari) or place and position. (Die tafel staat voor die kas) or else approval, preference (Ek is voor die voorstel).
   The unaccented form ver (ftr) is put to still greater variety of uses. In sentences like: Ek sê ver jou. Glò ver mij. Hij het ver ons gezien,—it seems simply to indicate that the noun or pronoun following is not the subject.
   This redundancy, however, ought to be avoided.
3. The preposition na = to, towards, is sometimes strengthened by the addition of toe, e.g. ek gaan na die stasie toe? (op. also : Waar gaan jij na toe? gaan jij daar na toe? kom hier na toe). Na is often left out: ek gaan stasie toe; ons gaat huis toe; die konstawels (police) het hom tronk (prison) toe geneem.
   In the same way saam is added to met. Hij gaan met ons saam = he is going together with us. Sometimes adverb and preposition are the same: Hij moet uit zij huis uit = He must go out of his house. De slang is in die gat in = The snake is in the hole again.
4. Two prepositions may combine and form a compound preposition. We have already come across om te before
PREPOSITIONS.

verbs. Other examples are: Die vuurtoren staat bo op die berg = the lighthouse stands right above the mountain. Hulle was achter in die tuin. Leer tot aan paragraaf 10. Livingstone het midde deur Afrika gereis (through the middle of).

(5) Most prepositions are also used as adverbs: Hij breng zij vrije tijd deur met lees = he spends his leisure time in reading. Hij gaan die brug oo' r = he crosses the bridge. Ons is deurnat (wet through).

(6) Words like thereupon, wherein, hereafter, etc., are now seldom used in English. In S. African Dutch, however, they are the rule; therefore use daarop, waarin, hierna, etc., instead of: op dit, in wat, na dit.

Note also the following idioms:—
Die boeke, wat hij van praat = the books he is talking of.
Hij weet no-nens (nergens) van nie = hij weet van niks = He knows [of] nothing.
Hij moet errens (ergens) kwaad oo' r wees = he must be angry about something.
In the same way errens and errens may be combined with other prepositions.

Vocabulary XI.

Altemits =, perhaps
Bewoon = inhabit
Brood = bread
Burgemeester = mayor
Dagelijksch = daily
Donker = dark
Droogte = drought
Gerus = without fear, safely
Hond = dog
Kaart = map
Kasteel = castle
Keider = cellar
Kop = head, a more dignified word is hoof, plural hoofde; hence: hoofpijn = headache, hoofstad = capital
Krach = strength, plural krachte

Kuier = visit, stay
Lastig = troublesome
Moeite = difficulty
Oes = harvest
Ouderdom = age
Ouma = grandmother
Potlood = lead-pencil
Praaties = cackle
Predikant = Dutch clergyman
Sloot (pr. slote) = ditch, moat
Stamp = to knock, bump
Tafel = table
Teeken = to draw
Verband = mortgage
Verlofbrief = permit
Verdien = to earn
Vijand = enemy
Vocabulary XI—continued.

Vloer = floor
Vrek (verb) = to die (said only of animals)
Zuster = sister

Exercise XXI.

(Translate into English).


1 The use of achter in: achter breakfast, achter dinner is to be avoided.
anderkant die spruit. Die huis, wat jy van praat word tee’nwoordig deur die burgemeester bewoon. Hij is nerrens mee tevrede nie, hij is ’n lastige ou man. As jy hom errens oo’r kom zien, sê hij altijd, dat hij zoo baingte doen het. Het jy altemits van die fijn penne om kaarte mee te teken?

**Vocabulary XII.**

Accompany = saam stap met  
Again = weer  
Arch-rogue = verflakste (ver-brandste) eabhond  
Basket = mandjie  
Bookcase = boekkas (t)  
Build = bou  
Cheat = flous, fop  
Church = kerk  
Curse = vloek  
Deem = acht (H.D. acht)  
Dignity = waardigheid  
Divide = deel  
Free ticket = vrij biljet  
Geogr. Journal = geografisch Tijdschrift  
General = generaal  
Have a hand, etc. = een handjie hé  
Hospital = Hospitaal

*Inquire = vra  
Lake = meer  
Monkey tricks = kattekwaad  
Mulberries = meerbeie  
Notice = notisie  
Personal = persoonliike  
Perpetrate = uitgaal (s)  
Pocket = zak  
Rest = rus  
Rinderpest = runderpes  
Shelf = plank  
Subscribe = in teeken (s)  
Supervision = toezicht (H.D. toezicht)  
Tin = blik  
Travel = reis  
Unhappy = ongelukkige  
Vote = stem  
Warning = waarschuwing

**Exercise XXII.**

(Translate into South African Dutch.)

I am thinking of (an) my poor sister. The castle stands near the lake. The pot hangs above the fire. The house stands right on the top of a mountain. How shall I get (kom) through all my work? If you divide eighteen into (in) ninety you get five. Five votes were for me and four against me. They have taken the poor man to the hospital (add: toe). After this warning he never cheated us again. They walked round the mountain. He paid my expenses out of his own pocket. The old man accompanied me to the gate. A curse seems to rest on
this unhappy district.* I told you it would rain. She came out of the garden with a basket of mulberries in her hand.* His house, his lands, his cattle—everything was taken away from him. After to-day (vandag) the school* will begin* at (om) nine o’clock in the morning (’s morgens, or: in die ochend). We live on this side of the church. My little brother is an arch-rogue, if there are any monkey-tricks perpetrated in the village you may be sure (tr. can believe me) [that] he has a hand in them. Opposite (tee’nover) our house is a bookshop. I deem it beneath my dignity to take (neem) notice of his cackle. We expect to reap (oes) about two hundred and fifty bags (plur.) [of] mealies. Without you (polite form) I could not have finished the work. The bridge was built under the personal supervision of the general. Most of their cattle have died from (an) rinderpest. My leadpencil has fallen behind the bookcase. There were two pairs of scales on the counter. I have a free ticket to travel to any place between here and Capetown. The tins you have inquired about (na) are on the second shelf in the pantry. I have subscribed to the Geographical Journal. He has inquired (vra.) after (na) you.

CHAPTER X.

Prepositions—[Continued].

§ 42. Although there is a great resemblance between Dutch and English prepositions, yet they are very differently applied. For the sake of comparison in this respect we shall give some idiomatic sentences and phrases and their translation in English, advising the reader to commit them to memory and to add to the collection from his own observation and reading.

Ek schrijf an mij oom. I am writing to my uncle.
Aliwal Noord le an Groot Aliwal North is on the Orange River.
Die schilderij hang an die The picture hangs against the wall.
Hij het bijtijds (betijds) gekom. He has come in time.
Hij blij bij zijn oom op die plaas. He stays with his uncle on the farm.
Zij het 'n maand bij ons gekuijer. She has stayed with us a month.
Hierie boeken kan jie bij du Toit koop. These books you can buy at du Toit's.
Ek het nie geld bij my nie. I have no money about me.
Hij is deur zij exame(n). He has passed his examination.
Die boek is deur 'n Franschman geschrijwe. The book is written by a Frenchman.
Dit is bo mij vuurmaakplek. It is beyond me (I can't understand it).
Ek weet ek is hier onder vriende. I know I am here among friends.
Die zendeling het onder die wildestammen gewerk. The missionary has worked among the savage tribes.
Onder ons. Among you and me.
Onder kerktijd het hij uitgestap. During the service he walked out.
Hij het 'n groot werk onderhande. He is busy with a great work.
'n Onderkoning = a Viceroy
'n Onder-officier = a non-commissioned officer
'n Ondermeester = an assistant master
Hij het die geld onder zijn bediende verdeel. He divided the money among his servants.
Ek zal jou om acht uur verwach. I shall expect you at eight o'clock.
Ek lach om jou grootwoorde. I am laughing at your big words.
Ek wed jou om tien pond. I bet you ten pounds.
(Dit is 'n ompad). (This is a round about way).
(Mij tijd is om). (My time is up).
Om die rede. For this reason.
Metterritijd zal alles rech kom. In course of time everything will get right.
Hij laat mij nou met rus. He now leaves me alone (in peace).
'n Briefie met potlood geschrijwe. A note written in lead pencil.
Meteens
Met Paschen, met Kersmis
Hulle gaan na bo; kom, ons
gaan na buite.
Ek zoek na mij hond.
Waar kijk jij na?
Hij is baing gek na zij
dochtertjie.
Ek verlang na mij dinner.
Hij het nou 'n betrekking
na zij zin
Hij is zijn heele familie tot
last.
Tot mijn spijt kan ek nie
saamgaan nie.
Wach tot Vrijdag.
Tot mijn verbazing.
Die water het tot an ons
stoep gestaan.
Die laaste mensch was bij die
brand, tot Kaffers en Hot-
nots toe (inkluis).
Ek is tot uw diens(t).
Hij is tot pos(t)meester be-
noem.
Al jou moeite is ver niet.
Hij hou jou ver die gek.
Jij moet ver hom oppas.
Ek het dit maar ver die
grap gesè (uit gekheid).
Hulle het hom ver dood op-
getil.
Hij het dit uit liefde ver zij
land gedoen.
Ek weet dit uit ei’e onder-
vinding.
Van morre, van middag.
Van aand, van nacht.
Van jaar (van die jaar), van
die week.

At once, suddenly.
At Easter, at Christmas.
They are going upstairs;
come, let us go outside.
I am looking for my dog.
What are you looking at?
He is very fond of his little-
girl.
I am longing for my dinner.
He has now a position he
likes (after his heart).
He is a burden to his whole
family.
To my regret I cannot ac-
company you.
Wait till Friday.
To my astonishment.
The water stood right up to
our “stoep.”
Everybody came to see the
fire, even Kafirs and Hot-
tentots.
I am at your service.
He was appointed post-
master.
All your care (trouble) is in
vain.
He is making a fool of you.
You must be on your guard
against him.
I only said it in jest.
(also: Ek het maar gespeel).
They lifted him up as good
as dead.
He did it out of love to his
country.
I know it by my own ex-
perience.
This morning, this after-
noon.
This evening, to-night.
This year, this week.
Ek zal jou van harte steun.
Baas, die hark het vanzelf gebreek.
Bruin van kleur.
Hij bewe van die koors.
Bleek van schrik.
Hij het gedans van pelsier.
Van mij part kan jy maar die ding laat staan.

Twee pond koffie.
Een glas bier.
Die secretaris-voo’l lewe van slange, padda’s, muise en anderongediere (gocha’s).
Op zoo’n manier zal hij nooit verder kom nie.
Hij is nog op school.
Hij is op-toch (H. D. tocht) na Kimberley.
Op zijn ou’ dag moet hij van die genade van ander mensche lewe.
Op hoo’e leeftijd.
Let op mij woorde.
Al zij zeuns op een na.
Op die plaas.
Die trein is net op tijd.
Die twee jonges is weer aan makaar.
Die ou man kan nie buite zij pijp nie.
Hij het zee plaas, buite die wat hij self op woon.
Hij is altijd tée’n die spoorweg gewees.
(Ek is daar op tege).
In die laaste tij’e het die rijkwiele oo’rals in die mode gekom.
Hij lijk op zij vader.
Die geld wat jy mij stuur, kom mij mooi te pas.

I shall heartily support you.
Baas, the rake broke of itself.
Of a brown colour.
He is shaking with fever.
Pale with fright.
He danced with joy.
As far as I am concerned you had better leave the thing alone.
Two pounds of coffee.
A glass of beer.
The secretary-bird lives on snakes, frogs, mice and other vermin.
In that manner he will never get on.
He is still at school.
He is on a transport journey to Kimberley.
In his old age he has to depend upon others for the means of subsistence.
At an advanced age.
Pay attention to my words.
All his sons except one.
At (on) the farm.
The train is just in time.
The two boys are fighting again.
The old man can’t do without his pipe.
He has six farms besides the one he himself lives on.
He has always been against the railway.
(I am against it).
Lately bicycles have become the fashion everywhere.
He looks like (resembles) his father.
The money you send me, comes in very handy.
Zulk een antwoord kom nie | Such an answer is out of
  te pas nie.            | place (unbecoming).
Die huis is an die brand.| The house is on fire.
Zij naam is bo die deur. | His name is over the door.

§ 34. Some verbs or adjectives are always followed by certain characteristic prepositions, as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch Verb/Adjective</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bemoei met (refl.)</td>
<td>Meddle with (mind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trotsch wees op</td>
<td>To be proud of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boos (kwaad) wees oo' r</td>
<td>To be angry about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boos (kwaad) wees op</td>
<td>To be angry with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verlief word op</td>
<td>To fall in love with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verontwaardig wees oo' r</td>
<td>To be indignant about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praat van (oo' r)</td>
<td>To talk about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gezels van (oo' r)</td>
<td>To chat about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beschuldig van</td>
<td>To charge with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertrouw op</td>
<td>To trust in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bestaan uit</td>
<td>To consist of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afhang van</td>
<td>To depend upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afhankelijk van</td>
<td>Dependent upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schiet op</td>
<td>To fire at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spot met</td>
<td>To jest at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoek na</td>
<td>To look for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goedkeur</td>
<td>To approve of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afkeur</td>
<td>To disapprove of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Met iemand raas oo' r iets</td>
<td>To rave at some one about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bang wees voor (van)</td>
<td>something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verlang na</td>
<td>To be afraid of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iemand uitlach oo' r iets</td>
<td>Long for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deur die vingers zien</td>
<td>To laugh at a person about something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schrik van</td>
<td>To connive at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iemand zien (spreek) oo' r iets</td>
<td>to be frightened by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wach op</td>
<td>To see a person about something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getroud met</td>
<td>Wait for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuldig an</td>
<td>Married to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuur om</td>
<td>Guilty of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To send for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary XIII.

Again and again = herhaaldelijk
Beefsteak = biefstuk
Building = gebou
Discuss = bespreek, bepraat
Excellency = excelsies
Fellow = (1) kerel (2) vent
(in a disdainful sense)
Forgery = valsche handtekening, valsheid in geschrifte
Fraud = bedrog, bedrieger
Furniture = huisraad
Ghost = spook (pr. spoke)
Governor = Gouverneur
Groceries = smeerware
Holidays = vacansie
Importance = belang
Inspector of Mines = Mijninspecteur
To like = graag hé
Lip = lip* plur. lippe
Matches = vuurhoutjies
Matter = zaak. This word also means lawsuit
Place = plek
Privately } = privaat
Private } = sjaars
Sarcely = schaars
Scribble = knoei, slordig schrijve
Scum (of the population) = Krethi en Pletsi, sohriemorrie, Jan Rap en zij maat
Seem = schijn
Shadow = schaduwwe (H. D. schaduw)
Splendid = prachtig, heerlijk
Start operations = 'n begin maak met die werk
Study (room) = Studeerkamer
Supply = toevoer, anvoer
Theft = diefstal, steel
Treat = behandel. To stand a treat = trakteer
Town Hall = Stadshuis
Translate = vertaal.

Exercise XXIII.

[Translate into South African Dutch.]

(1) This afternoon at 4 o'clock I shall wait for you in front of the Town Hall.
(2) Don't (Moenie) be angry with me; I only said it in jest.
(3) But I maintain that your remarks are out of place.
(4) I want (wil) to see you privately upon a matter of great importance.
(5) The furniture in the room consisted of a bed*, a table, two chairs, a wardrobe and a bookcase without books.
(6) We are dependent upon the farmers round about the village for our supply of meat and vegetables.
(7) The water came up to our lips.
(8) To my great regret he did not pass his examination.
(9) What are you looking at? I am looking at that building [over there]; it seems to be on fire.
(10) What are you doing (maak) in my garden? I am looking for my dog.
(11) At Easter you must come and stay with us for a couple (paar) [of] weeks.
(12) I received a note written in red ink and scribbled in such a manner that I could scarcely read it.
(13) He is very fond of beefsteak and baked potatoes. (See § 27).
(14) He was indignant about the manner in which (waarop) he had been treated.
(15) We are proud of our little village.
(16) Are you laughing at me? No, I am laughing about something I am reading.
(17) Are you afraid of ghosts?
(18) My father told my brother again and again that he must be on his guard against that fellow, but it was all (puur) in vain.
(19) He seeks his friends among the lowest scum of the place.
(20) He was appointed private secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
(21) The groceries you must get at Swanepoel's, but the tobacco and matches you can buy at van der Merwe's.
(22) He was frightened at his own shadow.
(23) The youngest brother is still at school, the eldest is with his father on the farm.
(24) Besides those two sons Mr. Uys has three daughters. One of them is married to the Inspector of Mines at P.
(25) If you approve of my plan* we shall start operations this morning.
(26) He was charged with theft, fraud and forgery.
(27) I wish you would mind your own business (meddle with your own affairs).
(28) I long for the holidays.
(29) A splendid painting by (van) Rembrandt was hanging against the south wall.
(30) They discussed the matter over a glass of hermitage*.
(31) He has sold all his farms except one.
(32) If you don't mind, I should like you¹ to come upstairs to my study and help me to translate a couple of letters.
(33) I am at your service, sir.

¹ Translate: that you come, &c.
CHAPTER XI.

Adverbs.

§43. How easily South African Dutch turns other parts of speech or combinations of them into adverbs may be gathered from the following examples:—

Zij huis is _totaal_ verniel = His house has been totally destroyed.

Jij praat _banja_ groot = You talk very big (brag).

Hij het _ruit-ruit_ gewin = He won easily.

Hij het _platsak_ thuisgekom = He came home without any money in his pocket (penniless).

Kom, ons gaan _zoo'toe_ (zoo heen toe) = Come let us go there (thither).

Dit het naar _broekscheur_ met hulle gegaan = They had a bad time of it (*).

Hulle het _één-één_ geloop = They walked in single file.

Jij moet _gou-gou_ hier kom = You must come here very quickly (at once).

Dis geen _stuk_ waar nie = it is not at all true, there is not an atom of truth in it.

There are, however, special endings or suffixes used for the formation of adverbs. The most important are:—

(1) e. Hij is _rechte_ ziek = He is seriously ill.

(2) s. As in : _zelfs_ (even), _desnoods_ (if required), _dikwijls_ (often), _binnenslands_ (in the interior, in the country itself), _betijds_ (in time).

(3) ijes. (tjies, pjies). As in: _Zoetjies_ (softly, gently, slowly), _stilletjies_ (softly, silently), _netjies_ (neatly).

(4) _lijk_ (pr. luck). As in: _Zekerlijk_ (certainly), _eindelijk_ (at last). It corresponds to _ly_ in English adverbs but is more rarely used.

(5) _waarts_. As in: _noordwaarts_, _voorwaarts_, etc.

§44. Many adverbs have degrees of comparison, just like adjectives. To the superlative _die_ is often added:

Hij werk _die_ minste = he works least.

Hij hardloop _die_ vinnigste = he runs fastest.

Of _dikwijls_ ( _banja_ ) = _often_, the comparative is _meer_ or _meermaal_, the superlative is _meest_ or _die_ _meeste_. Of _selde_ (*)

(*) _ruit_ = to whistle; _broeck_ = breeches; _scheur_ = to tear.
(seldom) the comparative is minder, the superlative minst or die minste.

Sometimes ste is added to the comparative as in: lieverste (rather) and anderste (otherwise).

§ 45. We shall now proceed to give a list of the principal adverbs or adverbial phrases, using them in easy sentences by way of illustration. After reading them through carefully the reader must try to put the English back into South African Dutch.

a. Adverbs and Adverbial phrases denoting Time.

Ek blij vandag (hede) bij die huis.
Jij het van morre (van ochend) laat opgestaan.
Morre kom die zaak voor die hof.
Wat gaan jij van middag doen?
N’aand,—ek kom van aand ’n bietjie met julle gezels.
Ek het gister verjaar.
Zoo ? en ek het eergister verjaar.
Oo’rmorre zal jou nuwe pak klaar wees.
Kan ek dit nie morre-aand krij nie?
Ek het nou al mij schulde afbetaal.
Die nuwe spoorweg word anstaande (die follende) week ver die verkeer geopen.
Verlede (laaste) jaar het ons maar min vruchte gehad.
Ons werk nie ’s nachs nie, dan slaap ons.

I remain at home to-day.
You have risen late this morning.
To-morrow the case will come before the Court.
What are you going to do this afternoon?
Good evening—I have come to have a little chat with you to-night.
Yesterday was my birthday.
Indeed! and my birthday was the day before yesterday.
The day after to-morrow your new suit will be ready.
Cannot I get it to-morrow night?
I have now paid off all my debts.
Next week the new railway will be opened for traffic.
Last year we had but little fruit.
We don’t work in the night, then we sleep.
Sommige mensche slaap oo'rdag ook.
's Morrens vroeg is die oubaas altijd 'n bietjie nukkerig.
Ek rook nooit nie.
Vammelewe sij da'e het ek transport gerij, maar ek het dit nou opgegee.

Was jij ooit in Frankrijk gewees?
Ja, maar dit is lang gelede.
Wanneer gaan jij weer?
Hoe lank was jij ziek gewees?
Omtrent drie maande.
Dit is banja lank.
Eeerst het hij 'n rukkie geboer, toe (toen) het hij 'n winkel gebeg in.
Hoe dikwijls het ek jou gewaarschuw?
Die trein is net op tijd.

Dis nie die eerste maal nie, dat jij mij flous (betrek).
Eindelijk het jij dan toch gekom.
Ons het 'n vol uur ver hom gezoek; uiteindelijk krij ons hom onder 'n klomp matroze.
Om tien uur is hij gewoonlik (deurgaans) op zij kantoor.
Om acht uur 'saans is hij meestal thuis.

Jij het net betijds gekom; as jij 'n minuut later was gewees, was ek verdrink gewees.

Some people sleep in the daytime as well.
Early in the morning the old gentleman is always a bit irritable.
I never smoke.
At one time (once upon a time) I used to do transport-riding, but I have now given it up.
Have you ever been in France?
Yes, but it is long ago.
When are you going again?
How long have you been ill?
About three months.
That is very long.
First he farmed for a little while, then he started a shop.
How often have I warned you?
The train is exactly up to time.
It is not the first time that you impose upon me.
So you have come at last.

We looked for him for fully an hour; at last we found him among a lot of sailors.
At ten o'clock he is usually in his office.
At eight o'clock of an evening he is at home as a rule.
You came just in time; if you had come a minute later; I should have been drowned.
Eers het hij 'n prachtige bezigheid gedoen; later (naderhand) het hij ongelukkig gespeculeer en al zij geld en goed verloor.

Nou en dan kom daar 'n kleine bui reent.

Die Gouwerm ent staan honom jaarlijks (ieder jaar) 'n kleine subsidie toe.

Morre ochend (pr. och-end) voor zon-op zal ons rij.

Van zon-op tot zon-onder zal ons in die zaal (zadel) wees.

At first he carried on a splendid business; later on (afterwards) he lost all his money and goods through disastrous speculations.

Now and then we have a small shower of rain.

The Government allows him yearly (every year) a small subsidy.

We shall ride away tomorrow morning before sunrise.

We shall be in the saddle from sunrise till sunset.

Your watch is behind.

The time is up.

The rain is over.

I am going to the telegraph office; in the meantime you can make a parcel of those things.

b. Adverbs of Place, Position, Direction to a Place, &c.

Waar zien jij 'n kar?
Daar, nabij die randjie.

Where do you see a cart?
Yonder (there), close to the "randje."

Where are they going?

Where do you come from?

How far is it to Kraaipan?

Have you seen my dog anywhere?

No, I have not seen him anywhere.

There is a farm on this side of the mountain, let us go there.

Take the dog outside, he yells rather too much.
Is jou baas binnekant, mij jong?
Nee, baas, mij baas is uit;
hij zal nie voor zononder
trug (terug) wees nie.
Kom hier-sô (hier na toe).
Na die trein 'n uur stil ge-
staan het, gaan hij ein-
delik weer voorwaars
(voorwaarts).
Trek die blinde (blindings)
neer (af).
Jou das zit scheef.
Die wind het ons vlagpaal
omgewaai, maar ons het
hom van mórre weer
oo'rend. (pr. oo'r-ênd)
gezit.
Ek het jou oo'rals (overal)
gezocht.
(Jij bemoei jou oo'rals mee).
Die pad zelf is nie al te goed
nie en daar is diepe slote
an weerskante (an al
twee kante).
In watter richting le
Bloemfontein?
Anderkant daariespitskoppie.
Die branders het daarie
schuit onderste bou ge-
slaan.
Die pêrde en schape is deur-
makaar in die kraal.
(cp. 'n Deurmakaar spul).
Die bobbejane het van die
berg na onder gekom.
Daarie berg is ordentelijk
hoog; dit zal jou 'n vol
uur neem om bo (bo òp)
te kom.

Is your master inside, my
boy?
No, sir, my master is out;
he won't be back before
sunset.
Come here (hither).
After the train had stood
still for an hour, it went
forward again at last.
Pull the blinds down.

Your tie is crooked.
The wind has blown down
our flagstaff, but we have
put it up again.
I have looked for you every-
where.
(You meddle with every-
thing).
The road itself is not par-
ticularly good, and there
are deep ditches on both
sides.
In what direction lies
Bloemfontein?
On the other side of yonder
pointed koppie.
The breakers have turned
that boat upside down.
The horses and sheep have
got mixed in the kraal.
(a mixed lot).
The baboons have come
down from the mountain.
That mountain is pretty
high; it will take you
quite an hour to climb to
the top.
The balloon is going up again.
You must keep the main road till Kalbaskraal; then you must turn to the left (right).
On the 21st of March the sun rises due east, and sets due west.
A great swarm of locusts has gone south (in a southerly direction).

**c. Other Adverbs.**

_Waarom (hoe kom) lach jij?_  
Why do you laugh?

_Wat kom jij hier raas voor mij deur?_  
Why do you come and make a noise before my door?

_Waarvoor gebruik hulle 'n domkrach?_  
What is a jack used for?

_Ek het nog maar twee shillings oo’r._  
I have only two shillings left.

_Ek het maar gespeul._  
I only said it in jest.

_Hij kan jou maklik optil._  
He can easily lift you.

_Ach, wat, hij’s te slech._  
Ah, no, he’s not in it.

_Die perdjie stap netvinnig._  
That little horse walks uncommonly fast.

_Hij was net betijds._  
He was just in time.

_Wach net ’n oo’n blik._  
Just wait a moment.

_Hulle betjemij amper geraak._  
They almost hit me.

_Is dit rechtig waar?_  
Is it really true?

_Kan jij alternits (misschien) ’n pond klein malk?_  
Can you perhaps give me change for a sovereign?

_Mij oom lijk banja vererg op ons. Dalkies denk hij dis ons, wat zij draad stukkend gesnij het._  
My uncle looks quite angry with us. Perhaps he thinks that we have cut his wire (fence).

_Die dokter het hom ten strengste belet om in die aandluch uit te gaan. Tooh het hij dit gedoen._  
The doctor has very strictly prohibited him from going out into the night air; and yet he has done it.
Kom toch!
Wees toch stil!
Nou dat jij toch na die dorp gaan, kan jij maar meteen een boodschap voor mij doen.

Ek was schaars (nauwelijs) weg, of dit begin te storten.
Ons het drie soorte wilde bokke op ons plaas, namelijk springbokke reebokke en blesbokke.
Die wewenaar woon heeltemaal alleen.
Jij het mij die zaak verkeerd uitgelê.
Hulle het saam gereis tot Beaufort West.
Mijn vader is glad nie tevrede nie met zijn nuwe knech.
U moet die twee rekenings afzonderlik uitmaak.
Jan hou hom kastag (kamma) groot meneer.

Gert was konsuis (kastag, kamma) ziek. Hij het mar die pappelle koors gehad.
Toe ek hom vra: hoe gaan dit nog Gert?—
'sê hij: zoo-zoo...ek is rechte ziekerig.

Do come!
Do be quiet!
Now that you have prevailed upon yourself to go to the village you might just as well take a message for me.
No sooner had I left when the rain came pouring down.
We have three kinds of buck on our farm, viz., springbuck, reebuck and blesbuck.
That widower lives quite alone.
You have given me a wrong explanation of that affair.
They travelled together till Beaufort West.
My father is not at all satisfied with his new servant.
You must make out the two accounts separately.
John puts on airs as if he were a man of importance.
Gert pretended to be ill, but all the time he was shamming.

When I asked him: how are you getting on Gert, he said: middling...middling...I am rather poorly.

d. The adverbs mos, daarom, ewe and zoo maar.

These adverbs (like net and toch) are used in a great variety of meanings and often defy translation.
(1) 

Moe is used where in English a question would be repeated with such words as: don't you, is not he, were they not, &c. Therefore:

Jij is moe 'n slim kerel? = You are a clever fellow, are you not?

(2) 

Daarom = therefore, consequently, indeed, &c.
Hij kan die perd nie rij nie, He cannot ride the horse, daarom wil hij hom that is the reason why he wants to sell it.
Hij is daarom 'n snaaksche kerel.

(3) 

Ewe = (1) just, just as, (2) quite, &c.
Hij is ewe (zoo, net zoo) oud as zijn broer. & Hulle is tweelinge.

(4) 

Zoo maar = at once, without apparent reason, just, without taking any notice, summarily, &c., &c.

Hij het mij zoo maar geslaan.
Ek zien zoo maar jij's 'n zeun van Oom Gert. Zoo?

Ah nee ah, ou vriend, jij kan nie zoo maar uitstap nie, jij moet mij eers betaal.

e. Adverbs as Links.

Some adverbs or adverbial phrases connect sentences, such as: ook (also), daarom, derhalve (therefore), om die reds (therefore), an die ander kant (on the other hand), bowedien (moreover), bijgevolg (consequently), and many others.

These adverbs differ from conjunctions in the following respects:
(1) They only join one principal sentence to another, therefore they do not affect the arrangement of words except as regards § 18, Rule II.

(2) They need not stand first in the sentence in which they occur, but may stand in the middle or sometimes last of all. For instance the sentence: Hij is algemeen bemind en geacht; bowedien is hij 'n schatrijk man (He is universally loved and esteemed, moreover he is a very wealthy man) may also be arranged as follows: Hij is algemeen bemind en geacht; hij is bowedien 'n schatrijk man,—or:—hij is 'n schatrijk man bowedien.

Vocabulary XIII.

Awkward = lastig, (leelijk)  On the average = deur di
Baby = kind (baba, babatjie)  bank, gemiddeld
Beg = soebat  Ox-waggon = ossewa
Bet = weddenschap  Passage = gang
Boers = Boere  Politician = politikus
Calmly = rustig  Position = toestand, posisie
Chameleon = verkleurman-
metjie, trapzoetjes (*)  Refuse = weëer (H.D. wei-
ger)
Changeable = veranderlijk  Second (noun) = seconde
(to) Close = too maak (a)  (to) Seize = pak
(to) Coax = mooipraat, paai  Service = diens (H.D. dienst)
Cousin = neef  Strange to say = vreemd
deny = strij  genoeg
Deny = strij  Thank you = dankie (H.D.
Difference = onderscheid  dank u)
Disappear = verdwijn  (to) Trap = betrap
Eagle = arend  Used = was gewoon om—,
Else = anders  het die gewoonte gehad
Franc = frank  om
Leisurlty = op mijn gemak  (to) Wake (a person) = wak-
Master = baas  ker maak
Molest = j'orlast andoen,  (to) Want (wish to) = wensch
kwaad doen
Mysterious = geheimzinnig

* These terms are fine examples of S. African word-making. H.D. has only the word chameleon.—"Verkleurmanmetjie" means literally: little man who changes colour, and "trapzoetjes" = one who "treads softly." Other examples of purely S.A. words are vuurhoutjes (matches), rundje, platkop, pramkop, and many others.
Exercise XXIV.

(Translate into S. African Dutch).

1. It is a long time ago since (dat) I have travelled in (met) an ox-waggon.
2. He begged his master to take him into his service again, but it was all in vain.
3. Once upon a time "Tink-tinkie" made a bet that it could fly up higher than the eagle. Strange to say Tink-tinkie easily won the bet.
4. There is a sale at Van Tonder’s the day after tomorrow, and we want you to go thither with us. No, thank you, I had (zal) rather (§ 44) stay at home.
5. One pound sterling* is about twenty-five francs.
7. The Transvaal Boers talk differently (anderste) to (as) the people of the Western Province (die Bo-land), but the difference is very small.
8. On the average I make about 30 pounds a (die) month with my vegetables.
9. Can you perhaps tell me at what time (hoe laat) the train from Port Elizabeth is expected [to arrive]?
10. Come in, Mr. De Wet, perhaps my father has come home, and the old gentleman is always very glad to see you.
11. He pretends (assumes) he is a great politician, but he is as changeable as a chameleon.
12. My cigars disappeared in the most mysterious manner; but at last I made a discovery (het ek die ding achter gekom). Mister Januari, my Kafir boy, used to have (hou) "Smoking Concerts" (not translatable) at the back of my garden.
13. One afternoon I trapped him, and did not he (use "toch") look innocent?
14. My dear, boy, if now you don’t take good care and finish your work before sunset, we shall see each other again.
15. Yes, my boss, I shall never do it again, my boss!
16. In what direction lies Tromp’s farm? [On the] other side [of] yonder hill. And whose farm is the one just in front of the hill? It is Mr. Visser’s. Which
Mr. Visser's? Mr. Jan Visser's; the name of the farm is Vierfontein.

17. I was riding on leisurely when my horse fell down without any apparent cause, and refused to get up again. I coaxed him, I hit him, but it was all in vain. This was an awkward position.

18. Wolf said: “Cousin Jackal, you have eaten all the butter.” Jackal denies, and says: “Really, Uncle Wolf, I have not done it.”

19. Walk softly in the passage, else you will wake the baby. Close the door when (as) you go out.

20. The policeman seized me without reason. I did not molest anybody. I stood talking quite calmly to one of my friends.

CHAPTER XII.

Conjunctions.

§ 46. The conjunctions by which words and phrases are connected are: as or soos (as, like), nes (just as, just like), en (and), of (or), of...of (either...or), noch (nor), noch...noch (neither...nor) and maar (but).

Examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch Expression</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hemel en aarde</td>
<td>Heaven and earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alles of' nik</td>
<td>Everything or nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of wit of' zwart</td>
<td>Either black or white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoo doof as' n kwartel</td>
<td>As deaf as a post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hij werk soos' n ezel (mule)</td>
<td>He works like a slave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hij zwem nes' n otter</td>
<td>He swims like an otter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulle het kind noch kraai</td>
<td>They have neither kith nor kin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noch vleesch noch-visch</td>
<td>Neither flesh nor fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klein maar dapper</td>
<td>Little, but brave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks.

(1) Soos is a contraction of zoo as, and nes, curiously enough is a contraction of net zoo as.
(2) The Reader must be reminded that English of = Dutch van and Dutch of = Eng. or.
(3) Most of the above conjunctions are also used to connect sentences.

§ 47. The principal conjunctions by which sentences are connected will be given in two tables. Those in the first table are co-ordinating, those in the second table are sub-ordinating. The latter therefore are followed by a dependent clause, which, as we pointed out before, requires the oblique arrangement of words (see § 18, Rule IV.).

Table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch.</th>
<th>English.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al</td>
<td>Though</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maar (mar)</td>
<td>But</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En</td>
<td>And</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want</td>
<td>For</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples.

Al is hij nie sterk nie, hij werk daarom baing.

Although he is not strong, he does much work all the same.

Ek het op die bepaalde tijd gekom, maar jij was nie bij die huis nie.

I called at the appointed time, but you were not in.

Jan, gaan na die waar huis en trek die kar uit.

John, go to the coach house and pull the cart out.

Loof die Heere, want hij is goed.

Praise ye the Lord, for He is good.
Table II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>The clause following conjunction indicates:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toen</td>
<td>When }</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As, wanneer</td>
<td>When }</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terwijl</td>
<td>While</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na (nadat)</td>
<td>After</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tot</td>
<td>Till</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soos, nes</td>
<td>As soon as</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voor (voordat)</td>
<td>Before</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waar</td>
<td>Where</td>
<td>Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As</td>
<td>If</td>
<td>Condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingeval</td>
<td>In case</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenzij</td>
<td>Unless</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As, nes, soos</td>
<td>As, like, just as, &amp;c.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omdat (oo'r)</td>
<td>As, because, since</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ofschoon</td>
<td>Though, although</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voor zooover (as)</td>
<td>As far as</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoodat</td>
<td>So that</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoe...hoe</td>
<td>The...the</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat (lat)</td>
<td>That</td>
<td>Proportion has many meanings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of</td>
<td>Whether, if</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoe</td>
<td>How</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remarks.

(i) In order to avoid blunders with regard to as, the Reader should keep the following points in view:—

(a) Dutch as never has a causal meaning as in English. "As it is very late" has to be translated: "Omdat (daar) dit baing laat is."

(b) English as never means when or if, as it sometimes does in Dutch. Therefore "As ek vandag nie kom nie," must be translated "When or if I cannot come to-day."
(c) English as may mean while, as in: This point we shall keep in view as we are proceeding, the Dutch equivalent would be terwijl.

(d) Dutch as is used after a comparative: hij is ouwer as ek (than I).

(ii) Most of the conj. in table II introduce adverbial clauses, but dat, waar and of also nounal and adjectival clauses, e.g., Ek weet nie, of hij thuis is nie. Ek hoop, dat ek jou nie in jou werk steur (disturb) nie.

(iii) Dat (often pr. lat.) can be left out, as in English, but then the ordinary order of words is observed: “Ek hoop, ek steur jou nie in jou werk nie.” The same rule holds good in any sentence which dispenses with connecting words; for instance: Jan mag dom wees, hij is daarom nie lui nie — Though Jan is stupid (Jan may be stupid), he certainly is not lazy.

(iv) Toen refers to a time that is past, as and wanneer to the present or future.

Dependent clauses are always placed between comma's if they occur in the middle of a sentence. For instance: Pa is bizonder tevrede is met die ploeg, wat jij hom gelewer het = My father is well satisfied with the plough you have sent him.

The following sentences are intended to illustrate the way in which the principal subordinating conjunctions are used:—

Exercise XXV.

(To be translated into English).

1. Toen ek hom die nuus vertel, dans hij zoomar van blijdschap (joy).
2. Toen hij nog rijk was, was niks na zij zin nie; nou is hij met alles (als) tevrede.
3. As (Wanneer) meneer Swanepoel van middag kom, en ek is nie hier nie, moet hij maar zoo lank in die studeerkamer (study) op mij wach.
4. Terwijl jij die brief schrijwe, zal ek zoo lank na (after) die winkel kijk.
5. *Na* hij die geweer ongeluk (accident) gehad het, het hij nooit meer gaan jach nie.
6. *Soos* (nes) ek die kamer inkom, merk ek daar is iets verkeerd.
7. Hij het gesterwe, voor die oorlog gebegin het.
8. *Kan* jy mij altemits *sê waar* meneer Trichard woon?
9. *As* meneer bij die eerste dwarsstraat links afdraai, is dit die derde huis an meneer zij rechterhand.
10. *Ingeval* u misschien geld te kort kom, kan u maar an mij telegraaf om meer.
11. Ons gee nie korting nie, *tenwys* an ons klandisie, wat altijd bij ons koop.
12. *Soos* (net soos, nes) jy zaai (sow), zal jy ook maai (reap).
13. Ek lijk daarie groawe nie, *omdat* hulle te zwaar is.
14. Platjie moet tronk toe, oo'r hij 'n bottel brandewijn gesteel het.
15. *Ofschoon* Hans nog maar jonk is en glad nie knap nie, het zijn vader net zoo lang angehou en gekonkel, tot hulle zij zeun burgemeester gemaak het.
16. *Voor noover* (as) ek weet, is daar nie 'n man van die naam van Koekemoer in die hele (whole) dorp nie.
17. Ek het nou twee dage vrij, *soodat* ons nou 'n paar dae na Randfontein kan gaan om te jach.
20. *Of dit ree'n of haa'1 of storm, iedere middag om vijf uur persies gaan hij die deur uit om een uur te wandel (walk).

**Vocabulary XV.**

(to) Admire = bewonder
Admittance = *(die)* toegang
Battle = slag,-plu. sla'e
Belonging to = behoorende an
Chain = kettting *(pr. kettang)*
(to) Climb = klouter

(to) Cheer = toejuich *(s)*
Company = gezelisap
Cork = kurk
Decent = temelijke, ordentelijker
Disappointed = teleurgestel
Dutch = Hollansch *(the Dutch) = die Boere*
Enter = inkom (s) 
(to) Float = drijwe 
Fun = spouletjies 
Gold (adj.) = gouwe 
Guilty = schuldig 
Hall = zaal 
Harbour = hawe 
Heartily = hartelijk 
Hold = vashou (s) 
Hurt = bezeer 
Innocent = onschuldig 
Light = lich (H. D. licht) 
Meet = makaar ontmoet 
Memory = geheu'ë 
Merry = vrolijk 
Monkey = aap (baboon = bobbejaan) 
Nimble = rats 
Not at all = glad nie 
Obtain = krij 
(to) Pass (an exam.) = maak 
Ratel = kind of Cape badger 
Really = rechrig 
Rebellion = oproer, rebellie 
Refuse = belet, wei'er 
Rise = opstaan (s) 
Rob = berowe 
Rock = klip 
Ruffian = schurk, vâ-bond 
Safe = velig 
Show = wijs 
Situation (1) betrekking 
(2) toestand (3) posisie 
Sound = here: afgedank- 
ste 
South African = Zuid 
Aferkaansch 
Stamp = poszee'l 
(to) Stamp = tjap 
Students = studente 
Study = studeer 
Take place = plaas vinde 
Threashing = pak, pak slaag, losing 
Throat = strot 
Tough = taai 
Trust = vertrou 
(to) Turn out = blijk 
Use = gebruik 
Untruth = Leu'n 
Woe = wee 

Exercise XXVI.

[Translate into South African Dutch.]

(1) You must either work or you must go; you cannot remain here and do nothing.
(2) That Kafir is as tough as a ratel*, he fell from a rock twenty feet high and was not hurt at all.
(3) He is very nimble. He climbs up (in) a tree like a cat or a monkey.
(4) Neither Table Bay nor Algoa Bay are such good and safe harbours as Delagoa Bay.
(5) I cannot use that stamp for my album*, for there is no postmark over it (tr. it is not stamped).
(6) Woe [to] thee (u), O land, when thy (uw) king is a child.
(7) After I had passed my examination I had to wait six months before I obtained a decent situation.

(8) When I was a child I spoke like a child.

(9) I cannot tell you how disappointed I am.

(10) Where the two rivers meet is a pretty farm belonging to (an) old Mr. Bezuidenhout.

(11) While the one ruffian held me by the throat, the other robbed me of my gold watch and chain.

(12) Are you only making fun, or do you really mean what you say?

(13) In case the old man should refuse you admittance, you can show him this letter.

(14) If I should be late, you need not wait for me.

(15) The moment the Professor entered the hall the students rose and cheered him heartily.

(16) His father gave him a sound thrashing, because he had told an untruth.

(17) Cork floats on water, because it is lighter.

(18) As far as my memory can be trusted, that battle took place on the 10th of March, 1900.

(19) At last my work is done, so that I can rest a little and join your merry company.

(20) The more I study South African Dutch the more I admire it.

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Appendix I.

Interjections.

Every language has its own interjections, which to a foreigner are almost inimitable—not because they are difficult to pronounce, but because every person who is not a born actor, has to conquer a certain shyness in using exclamations not belonging to his own language. For the sake of completeness, however, we shall append a few of the most common S. A. Dutch interjections:—

_Eina_ (pr. eyn-ar) expresses pain, _sies_ (pr. cease) disgust, _haai_ or _arrie_ surprise, _mijn machtig_ anger or impatience, _soe_ expresses an unpleasant sensation, for instance: Soe, dis warm hier, dis koud hier, &c.
Ach or och correspond to English oh or ah, but ach née =
you don't mean to say so. Ah née ah = indeed no; ah ja
ah = yes indeed. Ah nou = stop it! Foet = fie. Op die
aard, or mijn lieve tijd = goodness! good gracious!

Booms imitates the report of a cannon, woerts a sudden
jump or movement, and so on. “Uh-uh,” signifying
refusal, is the most characteristic interjection, and like
arrie and a couple of others seems to be of native origin.

Appendix II.

On the words Oom, Tanta, née, &c. (\*)

In the country districts, among the real Boer farmers
and old-fashioned Africans, the word meneer is only used
when addressing the Dutch clergyman (leeraar, predikant)
or foreigners of some rank. A young African addresses
older African gentlemen as oom (uncle), ladies as tanta
(aunt), the younger folk are addressed as née (cousin), or
nichie (lady-cousin). Of course these words are also used
in their original meaning to indicate degrees of blood re-
relationship. The eldest son of a family is called boeta
(boetie, boet) by his brothers and sisters.

The above terms must not be used by foreigners in ad-
dressing African people—this would certainly be looked
upon as a lack of politeness, or undue familiarity. They
should use the words meneer for the men, juffrouw, or Mrs.
for the married ladies, Miss for the young ladies, adding
the family name in each case. These names are also
generally used in letters and in any written addresses.
In the same way foreigners are expected to use the personal
pronoun u and the poss. pronoun uw when addressing
Africans, who will use the same pronouns when speak-
ing to them. But among themselves the latter use jij and
jou, except when speaking to their superiors. In the latter
case they do sometimes use u and uw, but usually prefer to
use some noun instead. For instance in conversing with a
doctor they would do so as follows: Morre Dokter; ek het
dokter laat roep, oo'r mij vrouw zoo ziek is. Ek was al
vanmorre vroeg bij dokter zij huis; mar dokter het nog
geslaap en toe het ek mar weer laat vat, &c.

(*) The diminutives oompie, tannie, or nefie are sometimes used.
Appendix III.

The Dutch spoken by Native Servants.

Native servants use the word *Baas* where in English the words *Sir* and *Mr.* are used. Their master they also call *baas*, or *ou-baas*, as the case may require; the sons are called *klein-baas* or *baasie*. The mistress is called *noi* (pr. *noy*) or *ou-noi* or *missis* (sometimes pronounced "mees"), the daughters *klein-noi*, *nonnie*, or *miss* (pr. *mees*). Natives dispense with the pronouns *you* and *your*, and often with *he*, *she*, *his* and *her* as well, when these refer to white persons. They use appropriate nouns instead, as for instance: "Ou-baas, Baas Jan sé, ou-baas moet ver baas Jan nog 'n paar volk stuur om te help an die dam." A male servant is called a *jong*, (*) seldom *boy*—the plural is *jonges* or *volk*. The latter also includes female servants. An old male servant is called *ou-jong*, *oula*, or *ou Jan*, *ou Piet*, &c.; a young one = *klejong* (for: *klein-jong*) or *klejongie*.

*Meid* is the name for a native female servant; if elderly she is called *aja*, which is also the name for a native nurse; if young she is called *klemeid*, *meidjie*, or *klemeidjie*.

(Natives call their own parents *Pa* and *Ma* just like the whites).

In addition to the above nomenclature the Dutch spoken by natives has other peculiarities, which space does not allow us to mention here, but which must have given rise to the name of "kitchen" Dutch (kombuis Hollandsch), a term so often applied to South African Dutch itself by ignorant and prejudiced persons. It goes without saying that a servant’s Dutch stands in about the same ratio to that of his master as the language of a London cabman stands to that of an educated Englishman.

Appendix IV.

The History of South African Dutch.

The history of S. A. Dutch is involved in much obscurity. The race of sturdy settlers, who remoulded the language of Jan van Riebeek and his followers into its present form,

(*) White lads are called *jonge*, pl. *jonges* (H.D. *jongens*).
was buried well nigh two centuries ago, and neither they nor their descendants have left any written records in the new language.

They wrote *High Dutch* as well as they could. Now and then, however, a chance word or phrase of the spoken tongue would slip in, and it is solely from these passing glimpses that historical research is asked to make its deductions.

For a long time the would-be historians of S. A. Dutch contented themselves with haphazard guesses, and many of these have gained great currency in certain circles. So, for instance, the breaking up of 17th century Dutch has been attributed to French influence, whereas recent investigations have shown conclusively that the influence of this language has been very small indeed. In fact, S. A. Dutch must have assumed much of its present form before the Huguenot settlers arrived in South Africa.

It is only recently that the subject has been taken up in good earnest, and two able historical studies have been given to the world; one by Dr. W. J. Viljoen of Stellenbosch, and the other by D. C. Hesseling of Leiden, Holland.

The latter, though recognising a certain amount of French, English, and even German and native influences, comes to the conclusion that no language has been of greater importance in modifying and reshaping the Dutch language of South Africa than *Malay-Portuguese*. This was a kind of harbour-lingo freely used by sailors and traders of all nations and colours in East Indian ports in the seventeenth century,—a *lingua franca* serving the same purpose as "Pidgin" English does nowadays along the Chinese coast.

The facts adduced by Mr. Hesseling go far to prove that his theory must in the main be the right one.

For further details we refer to his essay, and will only add that in spite of so many influences the great bulk of the "Taal" remains Dutch to the back bone. Any one knowing High Dutch easily understands its South African descendant though he will find it more difficult to learn to speak it.

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1 *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Cap-Hollandischen Sprache*; Strasburg 1896.
Some S. African Proverbs.

Appendix V.

[To these proverbs there is not always a corresponding English one, in that case we add a translation.]

1. Anhou win. (H. D. De aanhouder wint). Perseverance conquers.
2. Oost west, thuis best. There is no place like home.
3. Zon in die weste, luiaard op zij beste. When the sun sets the lazy man begins to work hard.
4. Dis nie om die hondjie nie, dis om die halsbandjie. Someone has ulterior motives.
5. Daar is geen pot zoo scheef, of daar pas 'n deksel op. No man is so ugly, but that he may find some lady willing to marry him.
6. Die hemp (H. D. hemd) is nader as die rok. Charity begins at home.
7. Kom ek oo'r die hond, dan kom ek oo'r die stért. Having succeeded thus far, the remainder will be got through successfully.
8. Wat die hart van vol is, loop die mond van oo'r. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.
9. As die muis vol is, is die meel bitter. When we have had enough of anything we begin to find fault with it.
10. Kleine muize het groot oore. Little pitchers have large ears, i.e., one should be careful what to say in the presence of children.
11. Ver van jou goed, nabij jou schade. If you are far away from your goods or property, you may be near to your loss.
12. Uit die oo'e, uit die hart. Out of sight, out of mind.
13. As die kat uit is, is die muis baas. When the cat's away, the mice will play.
14. Daar is 'n slang in die gras. There is a snake in the grass (there is something brewing).
15. Die appel val nie ver van die boom nie. Somebody is "a chip of the old block" (children resemble their parents).

H 2
16. Die wijn in die man, die wijsheid in die kan. As soon as the wine is inside a man, his senses (wisdom) are in the jug.

17. Hoe grooter gees(t), hoe groter bees(t). Great minds (geniuses) often lead shameful lives.

18. Alles zal rechkom. Everything will come right in the end.

19. Beter 'n halwe eier as 'n le'e dop. Better half a loaf than no bread. (Better half an egg than an empty shell.)

20. Jakhals sé die druwe is zuur. The grapes are sour says the fox.


GENERAL DUTCH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

Caution.—Dutch words commencing with IJ will be found under J. (s) with compound verbs stands for separable.

Aand (pl. aande), evening
Aangenaam, pleasant
Aap (pl. ape), monkey
Aarbei, strawberry
Aartappel, potato
Aardig, funny, strange
Ach (interj.), ah, oh.
Ach (vb.), (1) to respect (2) to deem, consider
Achter, behind
Achting, respect
Advertentie, advertisement
Afborstel (s), to brush
Afbrand (s), (1) to burn down (2) to be burnt down
Afdraining (s), to turn off
Afrikaner (Afferkaner), Africaner
Afhang van (s), to depend upon
Afhankelijkheid, dependence
Afkeur, to disapprove of
Aflaai (s), to unload
Afstof (s), to dust
Al, all
Al (adv.), already
Algemeen, general, universal
Almaal, all
Al te danig, particularly, exceedingly
Alreeds, already
Alles (als), everything, all
Allerlei, all sorts of
Altemite, perhaps
Altesaan, in all
Amandels (amallanga), almonds
Amper, almost, nearly
An, to
Ander, other
Anders, else, otherwise
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anhau (s), to persevere, continue (see also: volhou)</td>
<td>Bedorwe (adj.), spoilit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankom (s), to arrive</td>
<td>Bedorwe (vb.) to spoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anstel (s), to appoint – also: to behave</td>
<td>Bedienende, servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anstellig, affected</td>
<td>Bedrie'srij, fraud deception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antrek (s), (1) to dress, (2) to take to heart</td>
<td>Bedrog, fraud, deception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antwoord (vb.), to reply, answer</td>
<td>Been, leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antwoord (noun), reply, answer</td>
<td>Bees, beast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antstap (s), to quicken one's pace</td>
<td>Beesvleesch, beef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appel, apple</td>
<td>Beeste (sing. bees), cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeltjes der liefde, Cape gooseberries</td>
<td>Behalve, except</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbeid (noun and verb), work, labour</td>
<td>Behandel, to treat, deal with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arend, eagle</td>
<td>Behoor (1) ought, (2) belong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm (pl. arme), arm (limb)</td>
<td>Behoorlijk, proper, properly, decently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrie, interj. indic., surprise</td>
<td>Begrijp, to understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artikel, article</td>
<td>Belang, importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As, (1) if, (2) as, like</td>
<td>Beloef (H.D. beleefd), polite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asselie, please, if you please</td>
<td>Bes, mouth (of an animal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baal (noun), bale</td>
<td>Bekend, known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baas, master, sir</td>
<td>Bekwaam, able, capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baatjie, jacket</td>
<td>Belangrijk, important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagasie, luggage</td>
<td>Bellet, (1) prevent, (2) refuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baing, banja, baaiie, (1) much, (2) very, (3) often</td>
<td>Bemoei, to meddle with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bak (vb.), to bake, fry</td>
<td>Beneden, below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baklei (beklei'), to fight</td>
<td>Bepaald, definite, appointed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bals, balance</td>
<td>Bepraat, to discuss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballon, balloon</td>
<td>Bere, to stow away, hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bang, afraid</td>
<td>Beter, to rob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankrot, bankrupt</td>
<td>Beschuldig, to accuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baster, halfbreed</td>
<td>Bepreke, discuss, bespeak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedenkt, to think of, invent</td>
<td>Belaal, to pay, to pay for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedorve (noun and vb.), visit</td>
<td>Beteken, to mean, signify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beteekenis, meaning</td>
<td>Beweg, to move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betijds, in time</td>
<td>Bewonder, to admire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betrap, to entrap</td>
<td>Bewoon, inhabit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bewe, to tremble</td>
<td>Bezeer, to hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bieweg (bewee'e), to move</td>
<td>Bezig, busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bewonder, to admire</td>
<td>Bezem (pl. bezems), besom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bewoon, inhabit</td>
<td>Bezoeck (noun and vb.), visit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Biestuk, steak (the English word is mostly used)
Biet, beetroot
Bietje, little, bit
Bij (prep.), near
Bijkom, (1) to reach, obtain, (2) to come to one's senses
Bijwoon (s), to attend
Binne (superl. binneste), inside
Binnekant, inside
Binzonder, particularly
Blaas, to blow
Blad (pl. blare), leaf (of a tree)
Blad (pl. blaaie), leaf (of a book)
Blatjang, chutney
Blauw (blou), blue
Bleeck, pale
Bles (1) white spot on the forehead of horses (2) horse with a forehead thus marked
Blesbok, buck with a white spot on the forehead
Blije (adj.), glad
Blij (vb.), to remain, dwell, live
Blijk, to turn out, to become evident
Blijk (noun), token, an earnest, (pl. blyjke)
Blik, tin; 'n blik huis, a house of corrugated iron
Blinde (blinnings), blinds
Blink maak, to polish
Blom, flower (pl. blomme)
Blomkool, cauliflower
Bo, above, at the top
Bobbiejaan, baboon
Boch, (1) worthless fellow, (2) trash, nonsense

Boch goed, trashy goods, stuff
Boek, book
Boekekas, book case
Boems, an interjection
Boer (pl. boere), farmer
Boer (vb.), to farm
Bok (pl. bokke), buck, goat
Bok-ooi, she-goat
Bok-ram, he-goat
Boom, tree
Boonaste, topmost, uppermost
Boontjes, beans
Boor'd, orchard
Boos, angry
Bonstel, brush, to brush
Botter, butter
Bosch (pl. bossche), wood, forest, bush
Bou, to build
Brand (noun), fire (of some building or large object) an brand = on fire
Brand, to burn
Branders, breakers
Brandewijn, brandy
Breed (bree'e), broad
Breek, to break
Breit, to tan
Breng, (1) to bring (2) to take (3) to tender
Brief (pl. briefe), letter
Bril, pair of spectacles
Broek (pl. broeke), breeches, trowsers
Broer (pl. broers), brother
Brood, bread, pl. broode = loaves
Brug (plur. brugge), bridge
Bruilof, wedding
Bruin, brown
Bui (1) shower, (2) humour, mood
Buikgort, girth
Buite, outside, superl. 
buitenste = utmost
Buitekant, outside
Bult, gentle rise—undulation of the ground
Burgemeester, mayor, burgmaster

Daad, deed
Daar (adv.), there
Daar (conj.), because, as, since
Daardie (daarie), that those
Daarna, thereupon
Daaron, therefore
Dadelijk, immediately
Day (pl. da’e), day. Van dag, to-day
Da’elijks, daily
Dalkies, perhaps
Dak (pl. dakke), roof
Dam (pl. damme), reservoir
Dammeljie, small reservoir
Damval, embankment round part of the “dam.”
Dan (adv.), then
Dan (conj.), than. As, however, is mostly used after a comparative
Dankie (for “dank u”), thank you
Dans, dance, to dance
Dapper, brave
Deel (noun), part
Deel (verb), to divide
Desnoods, if required
Deur (prep.) (1) through, (2) by
Deur (noun), door
Deur die bank, on the average
Deurgaans, usually
Deurmakaar, mixed, delirious

’n Deurmakaar spul, a mixed lot
Die, the
Diefstal, theft
Dienaar, servant. Uw gehoorzame Dienaar, your obedient servant
Dienst (pl. dienste) service
Diep, deep
Dier, animal
Dik, thick, stout
Dikwijls, often
Ding, thing
Dis, it is
Diskont, discount
Dispens (or: spens), pantry
Dokter, physician
Dom, stupid
Domheid, stupidity
Domkracht, a jack (kind of screw-lever)
Donker (comp. donkerder), dark
Dood (noun), death
Dood (dooie), adj. dead
Doodblaas, to blow out (a candle or light)
Doodmaak, to kill
Dop (pl. doppe), shell
Dorp (pl. dorpe), village
Dozijn, dozen
Draad (1) wire, (2) yarn
Draadheining, wire fence
Drif (pl. drifte), ford, crossing
Drijve (1) to float, (2) to drive, (3) to carry on (business, trade, etc.).
Droog (droo’ie), dry
Droogte, drought
Druif (pl. druife), grapes
Dubbeltje, penny
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duister</strong> (comp. duisterder), dark, obscure</td>
<td><strong>Duister</strong> (noun), German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dus</strong> (dunes), thin</td>
<td><strong>Duskant</strong> (adv. or prep.), on this side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duskante</strong> (adj.), on this side</td>
<td><strong>Duur</strong> (dure), expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duars</strong>, across</td>
<td><strong>Dwarsstraat</strong>, street crossing or opening on the main street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Een-een</strong>, one at the time, in Indian file</td>
<td><strong>Eenig</strong>, any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eend</strong> (pl. eenede), duck</td>
<td><strong>Eend</strong> (pl. eende), duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eenigeneen</strong>, any one</td>
<td><strong>Eers</strong> (eerste), first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eet</strong>, to eat</td>
<td><strong>Eetbaar</strong>, eatable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eetbaar</strong>, eatable</td>
<td><strong>Eetkamer</strong>, dining room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ei’er</strong> (eige), own</td>
<td><strong>Elendijk</strong>, at last, finally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elendelijk</strong>, property, premises</td>
<td><strong>Elkeen</strong>, everybody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eier</strong> (pl. eiers), egg</td>
<td><strong>Enden</strong>, distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eenig</strong> (eine), any one</td>
<td><strong>Enders</strong>, somewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eeniggeen</strong>, any one</td>
<td><strong>Eerst</strong>, first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eet</strong>, to eat</td>
<td><strong>Eetbaar</strong>, eatable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eend</strong>, distance</td>
<td><strong>Endje</strong> (1) short distance, (2) piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>El</strong> (elke), each, every</td>
<td><strong>Engelschman</strong> (pl. Engelsche), Englishman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emmer</strong>, bucket</td>
<td><strong>Enz.</strong> (en-zoo-voorts), etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>End</strong> end, distance</td>
<td><strong>Erf</strong>, plot of ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enddie</strong> (1) short distance, (2) piece</td>
<td><strong>Errens</strong> (erns), somewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ek</strong>, just (see § 44, d)</td>
<td><strong>Exame</strong> (pr. ek-ssar-me), examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fijn hou</strong>, to be particular, fastidious</td>
<td><strong>Firma</strong> (pl. firma’s), firm (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flater</strong> (noun), mistake</td>
<td><strong>Flauw</strong> (flou), very tired, exhausted. <strong>Flauw van die honger</strong>, famished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flows</strong>, to cheat, deceive</td>
<td><strong>Fluitsch</strong>, smart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fluit-fluit</strong> (adv.), easily</td>
<td><strong>Fontein</strong> (pl. fonteine), a natural spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fop</strong>, to deceive, impose upon</td>
<td><strong>Fout</strong> (pl. foute), mistake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fraai</strong>, fine</td>
<td><strong>Frankrijk</strong>, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Franschman</strong>, Frenchman</td>
<td><strong>Frotsig</strong>, worthless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gaam</strong>, to go</td>
<td><strong>Gaan</strong>, to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gang</strong>, passage</td>
<td><strong>Gars</strong> (garst), barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gat</strong> (pl. gate), hole</td>
<td><strong>Gaww</strong> (gou) maak, to be quick, hurry up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gebeur</strong>, to happen</td>
<td><strong>Gebed</strong> (pl. gebe’e), prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gebouw</strong>, building</td>
<td><strong>Gebroeders van Zijl = van Zijl Bros.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gebruik</strong> (noun), use, custom</td>
<td><strong>Gebruik</strong> (vb.), (1) to use, (2) to take (food, refreshments, etc.). “Ek gebruik nie twak nie,” I don’t smoke or chew tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gedaan</strong>, finished, exhausted</td>
<td><strong>Gedaan</strong>, finished, exhausted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gedeelde</strong>, part</td>
<td><strong>Gedaan</strong>, finished, exhausted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gedoen, done, performed</td>
<td>Gezelschap, society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geel, yellow</td>
<td>Gezicht (pl. gezichten), (1) face, (2) view, sight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geelwortel, carrots</td>
<td>Gezaaid, crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gee, to give</td>
<td>Gezond, healthy, wholesome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gees (pl. geeste), mind, spirit</td>
<td>Gester, yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gehem, memory</td>
<td>Glad (adj.), smooth, even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geheim (noun and adj.), secret</td>
<td>Glad (adv.), entirely, totally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geheimzinnig, mysterious</td>
<td>Glo, to believe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gehoorzaam, obedient</td>
<td>Gocha's, any nondescript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gek (pl. gekke), (1) fool, (2) foolish</td>
<td>vermin, insects, creeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gek na, fond of</td>
<td>things of small size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geld, money</td>
<td>Godsdienst, religious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelijk (noun), right. Jij</td>
<td>Godsdienstig, religious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>het gelijk = you are right, you are doing the right</td>
<td>Good (adj.), (1) good, kind,</td>
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<tr>
<td>thing</td>
<td>(2) well (dit gaat goed),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geluk (noun), happiness, luck</td>
<td>(3) right (jou antwoord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geluk (vb.), to be successful</td>
<td>is goed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelukskig, happy, lucky, fortunate</td>
<td>Good (adv.), well, right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemak, ease</td>
<td>Good (noun), goods, stuff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemiddeld, on the average</td>
<td>Goedere, goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genade, clemency, grace</td>
<td>Goedkeur, to approve of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geniet, enjoy</td>
<td>Goedkoop, cheap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genoeg, enough</td>
<td>Goeters, goods, things (slang)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geraas, noise</td>
<td>Gooi, to throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerf (pl. gerwe), sheaf, bundle</td>
<td>Gou-gou maak, to hurry up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geraas (geruste), adj. (1) without fear, tranquil;</td>
<td>Goud (noun), gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) safely</td>
<td>Gouwe (adj.), gold, golden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geep, buckle</td>
<td>Government, government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getrouw, faithful</td>
<td>Gouverneur, governor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gewaar, to perceive</td>
<td>Graaf (pl. graawe), spade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geweer (pl. geweers or gewere), gun</td>
<td>Graansolder, grain loft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gewoonlijk, usually</td>
<td>Graf (pl. graawe of graffe), grave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gezel, to chat</td>
<td>Granaatappel, pomegranate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemeelserij (noun), chat</td>
<td>Grap (pl. grappe), joke</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grass, grass</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Grenadië, samo in English</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Griep, to clutch</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Groen, green</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Groente, vegetables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Groot, to greet, take leave
Groot, great, big
Grootpad, high road
Grootpraat, to boast, bluster

Haai! interj. expr. surprise
Haal, to fetch
Haas (pl. hase), hare
Haastig, in haste, hurriedly
Hand (pl. hande), hand
Handel (hannel), noun and verb,—trade, commerce, barter
Hart (pl. harte), heart. Mijn hartje = my dear
Hartelijk, heartily, heartily
Hawe (pl. havens), harbour
Haver, oats
He, to have
Heda, to-day
Heel (adj.), whole
Heel (adv.), very
Heelmaak, to repair
Heeltemaal, quite, totally
Heer, gentleman
(die) Heere, the Lord
Heldelijk, splendid
Hek (pl. hekke), gate
Help, to help, support
Hemp (H.D. hemd), shirt
Herhaaldelijk, repeatedly
Hersetel (1), to repair, (2) to be convalescent
Hier, here
Hierdie (hierie), this, these
Hierso (hiersa), here
Hoe? how?
Hoed, hat
Hoof (pl. hoewe), hoof
Hoef (vb.), to need. Behoeftes = need (noun)
Hoe kom? why?
Hoender (hoener), fowl

Hollander, a Dutchman from Holland
Hollansch, Dutch
Hond (pl. honde), dog
Hoof (pl. hoofde), head
Hoofstuk, chapter
Hoog (hoo'e), high
Hoop (noun and verb) (1), hope, (2) heap
Hoor, hear
Horing, horn
Hou (1), to keep, (2) to hold, (3) to last, endure
Hout, wood, timber. Brandhout = firewood
Hou (van), to like
Huis, house
Huisraad, furniture
Hulp, help, support
Huur (vb.) to hire
Huur (noun), hire, rent

Leder (eider), each (one), every (one)
Iedereen (eiderereen), every one
Iemand, somebody
Iets, something, anything
Ievers, somewhere, anywhere
Ingeval, in case
Inclusief, inclusive of
Inkom (s.), to enter
Inpak (s.), to pack, pack up
Inteeken, to subscribe
IJ's, ice
IJzer, iron

Ja, to ride fast, chase; weg jà, to drive or chase away
Jaar (pl. jare), year
Jaarlijks, yearly
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jach (noun and verb)</td>
<td>hunt, go out shooting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan Rap en zij maat, the lowest rabble</td>
<td>Jack, John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jas (pl. jasse), coat</td>
<td>Jas (pl. jasses), coat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jok (vb.) to tell a fib, joke</td>
<td>Jok (vb.) to tell a fib, joke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jong (pl. jonges or volk), native boy, native servant</td>
<td>Jonge (pl. jongens), white boy, youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonk (jonge), young (adj.)</td>
<td>Jonk (jonge), young (adj.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juli, July</td>
<td>Juli, July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juni, June</td>
<td>Juni, June</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juwelier, jeweller</td>
<td>Juweliersware, jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaart, map</td>
<td>Kaart, map</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaf, chaff</td>
<td>Kaf, chaff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kafferkoring, millet</td>
<td>Kafferkoring, millet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalf (pl. kalwers), calf</td>
<td>Kalf (pl. kalwers), calf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalkoen, turkey</td>
<td>Kalkoen, turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamer, room</td>
<td>Kamer, room</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamma (kammelievis), pretending to be, quasi, pseudo.</td>
<td>Kamma (kammelievis), pretending to be, quasi, pseudo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kan (vb.), can</td>
<td>Kan (vb.), can</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kan (noun), jug, tankard</td>
<td>Kan (noun), jug, tankard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandelaar, candlestick</td>
<td>Kandelaar, candlestick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kant, side</td>
<td>Kant, side</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kantoor (pl. kantore), office</td>
<td>Kantoor (pl. kantore), office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kapok, snow</td>
<td>Kapok, snow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kar (pl. karre), cart</td>
<td>Kar (pl. karre), cart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karmanatie, cutlet</td>
<td>Karmanatie, cutlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kas (pl. kaste), chest, cupboard. Kleerkas = chest of drawers</td>
<td>Kas (pl. kaste), chest, cupboard. Kleerkas = chest of drawers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kas (pl. kasse), cash box, money chest</td>
<td>Kas (pl. kasse), cash box, money chest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kastag, see kamma</td>
<td>Kastag, see kamma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kasteel, castle</td>
<td>Kasteel, castle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kat (pl. katten), cat</td>
<td>Kat (pl. katten), cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kattekrant, monkey tricks</td>
<td>Kattekrant, monkey tricks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keizer, emperor</td>
<td>Keizer, emperor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelder, cellar</td>
<td>Kelder, cellar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ken, to know</td>
<td>Ken, to know</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kerk, church</td>
<td>Kerk, church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerse (pl. kerses), candles</td>
<td>Kerse (pl. kerses), candles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerst, Christmas</td>
<td>Kerst, Christmas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerwel, chervil</td>
<td>Kerwel, chervil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketting (pl. kettings), chain</td>
<td>Ketting (pl. kettings), chain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kind (pl. kinders), child, baby</td>
<td>Kind (pl. kinders), child, baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinderachtig, childish</td>
<td>Kinderachtig, childish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kijk, to look</td>
<td>Kijk, to look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kijk, top hat</td>
<td>Kijk, top hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kist (pl. kiste), chest, case</td>
<td>Kist (pl. kiste), chest, case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klà, to complain</td>
<td>Klà, to complain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klaar (1), ready, (2) finished, done for</td>
<td>Klaar (1), ready, (2) finished, done for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klacht (pl. klachten), complaint</td>
<td>Klacht (pl. klachten), complaint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klant, customer</td>
<td>Klant, customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klant (pl. klante), customer</td>
<td>Klant (pl. klante), customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kleer, to dress</td>
<td>Kleer, to dress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kleed (pl. kleere), clothes</td>
<td>Kleed (pl. kleere), clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kleed (pl. klee'r), carpet</td>
<td>Kleed (pl. klee'r), carpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kleinmaak (e.g. 'n pond) to give or get change for</td>
<td>Kleinmaak (e.g. 'n pond) to give or get change for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kleerwaar, clothing</td>
<td>Kleerwaar, clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klerk (pl. klerke), clerk</td>
<td>Klerk (pl. klerke), clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kleur (pl. kleure), colour</td>
<td>Kleur (pl. kleure), colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klim, to climb</td>
<td>Klim, to climb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klip (pl. klippe or klippers), stone, rock</td>
<td>Klip (pl. klippe or klippers), stone, rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klok (pl. klokke), clock (one o'clock = een uur)</td>
<td>Klok (pl. klokke), clock (one o'clock = een uur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klomp (pl. klompe), lot, herd, collection, assortment, troop, etc.</td>
<td>Klomp (pl. klompe), lot, herd, collection, assortment, troop, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kloof (pl. kloofe), gap, between mountains, ravine</td>
<td>Kloof (pl. kloofe), gap, between mountains, ravine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klop, to knock</td>
<td>Klop, to knock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klouter, to climb</td>
<td>Klouter, to climb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Knap**, (1) clever, (2) good looking, (3) just in time, just
**Knie** (pl. knie‘e), knee
**Kniehautter**, to kneehalter
**Knip** (vb.), to blink
**Koei**, cow
**Koëjavel**, guava
**Koffie**, coffee
**Kol** (pl. kolle), spot
**Kombuis**, kitchen
**Koning** (pl. konings), king
**Konkel**, to intrigue
**Konstavel**, policeman
**Konsuis**, see kamma
**Kooi**, (1) bed, (2) cage
**Kool** (pl. kola), cabbage
  *Steenkole* = coals
**Koopman** (pl. kooplui), merchant
**Koors**, fever
**Kop** (pl. koppe), (1) head, (2) hill
**Koppie**, (1) cup, (2) hill, hillock
**Korhaan**, bustard
**Kort**, short
**Korting**, discount
**Kos**, food
**Kraal** (pl. kraale), enclosure for cattle
**Krach** (pl. krachte), strength, force
**Krethi en Plethi**, the lowest classes, especially the off-coloured section of the population
**Krij**, (1) to get, obtain (2) to find
**Kroon** (pl. krone), crown
**Kropslaai**, lettuce
**Kruis** (noun), cross
**Kruis** (vb.), to cross

**Kruit**, gunpowder
**Kuijer**, to stay, visit
**Kul**, to deceive, cheat
**Kurk**, (1) cork, (2) crutch
**Kwaad (kwaai)**, angry
**Kwaai**, severe, strict
**Kwart**, quarter
**Kwartier**, (1) quarter of an hour, (2) part of a town, (3) residence

**Laag** (la‘e), low
**Laat** (adj.) late
**Laat** (vb.), to let, allow, permit
**Laat staan**, to leave alone
**Laat vat**, to depart, start
**Laf**, cowardly
**Lafhart**, coward
**Lamoen**, orange
**Land** (pl. lande), land
**Langs**, along
**Lank (lange)**, long, tall
**Lap** (pl. lappe), rag
**Last**, burden, load
**Lastig**, troublesome
**İé**, to lie, lay
**Leeftijd**, age
**Leetijk**, ugly
**Leer** (vb.), (1) to learn (2) to teach
**Leer** (noun), leather
**Lei**, to lead
**Leisels**, long reins
**Lek**, (1) to lick, (2) to leak
**Lekker**, nice to the taste. *Ek voel niks lekker nie* = I don’t feel very well.
**Lekkerlijk** = drunk (elang)
**Leu’n**, lie
**Leu’nachtig**, lying, untruthful
**Leve**, to live
**Leve** (noun), life
Lever, to deliver, send, furnish with

Lich (adj.), (1) easy, (2) of light weight, (3) shining, full of light

Lich (pl. lichte), light

Lief (liewe), dear, kind, 'n lief kind, a sweet child

Liefde, love (noun)

Lief he, to love

Lijf, to suffer

Lijs (pl. lijwe), body

Lijsk (pl. lijske), corpse

Lijsk (vb.), (1) to look like, (2) to seem

Lijsk op, resemble (dit) Lijsk na reen,—it looks as if it were going to rain

Liijn (pl. lijne), line

Linker (adj.), left

Linksch, left-handed

Links (adv.), left, to the left

Liip (pl. lippe), lip

Loer, to peer

Loeving, thrashing

Losies (losies), lodging.

Losies-huis, boarding-house

Lokwarter (pl. lokwarte), loquat

Loop, to walk

Lui (adj.), lazy

Lui (noun), people

Luid (lui'e), loud

Luid (adv.), loud, aloud

Lus (H. D. lust), desire

Maal, (1) time (s), (2) meal

Maak, (1) to make, (2) to do

Maand, month

Maar, (1) but, (2) only

Maar' (adj.), lean, thin

Maart, March

Maat (pl. mate), measure

Maat (pl. maters), comrade

Maatschappij, company, society

Mag, may

Makaar, one another, each other

Mak, mad, foolish

Man (pl. manne or mans), man

Mans, mane (s).

Mandjie, basket

Manier, manner

Mankeer, to ail

Mark (pl. markte), market

Maskies, goodness!

Matroos (pl. matrose), sailor

Me (adv.) with

Meer (pl. mere), lake

Meestentijds, mostly

Mei, May (the month of)

Meid, native woman, servant

Melk, milk, to milk

Meneer, gentleman, sir

Mensch, a man, human being

'n Mensch— one (indef. pron.) 'n Mensch kan nie vooruit weet nie— one can not know on beforehand

Mensche, people

Met, with

Meteen, at the same time

Meteens, suddenly

Mattertijd, in course of time

Mebels, furniture

Middag, midday, noon

Mielies, maize, Indian corn

Min, few, little, seldom

Minuut (pl. minute), minute

Mode, fashion

Moe, tired

Moenie, trouble

MoeNie, don't!

Moerbei, mulberry
Most (past tense moos or moest), must
Mooi (mooie), pretty
Mooipraat, coax
Mond, mouth
Morge, a sq. measure, about two acres
Morre, (1) morning, (2) good morning!
Morre (adv.), to-morrow (van morre = this morning)
Mos, see § 45, d
Muis, mouse
Muur (pl. mure), wall

't N, a cr an, the indef. art.
Na (adj.), near, close at hand
Na (prep.), (1) to, towards, (2) after (denoting time)
Naam (pl. name), name
Naar (nare) (adj.), unpleasant, miserable, seedy
Naartjie, Tangereen
Naast, next, next door to
Nader, comp. of na
Naderhand, later on
Naaie, to sew
Naaimasien, sewing machine
Nach (pl. nachte), night
Nachmaal, Holy Communion
's Nachs, in the night, by night
Namelijk, namely
Nat (natte), wet
Natlei (s), to irrigate, water
Na toe, to, towards
Natuurlijk, naturally, of course
Né? is it not, has it not? etc. (French, n'est-ce pas?)
Nederig, humble

Nee, no
Neef (pl. newe), cousin, nephew
Neem, to take
Neer, down
Neerval, to fall down
Nefie, see neef, Appendix II. note
Nerrens (nerns), nowhere
Nes, just as, just like.
Net (pl. nette), net
Net (adj.) neat
Net (adv.), (1) just (2) rather (3) but
Netjes (adv.), neatly
Net nou, in a minute, a minute ago
Nichtie, see Appendix II., note.
Niemand, nobody
Nietteesnstaande, notwithstanding
Niks (niets), nothing
Noch (conj.), neither, nor
Nog (adv.), yet, still
Nog nie, not yet
Nou, see Appendix III
Noodig, necessary
Noord, noorde, north
Noties, notice
Nou, now
Nou ja, well
Nu, see nou
Nukkerig, irritable, cross
Nuus (nuwe), news
Nuut (nuwe), new

Ochend, morning
Oes (H. D. oogst), pl. oeste, harvest
Oes (vb.), to harvest, reap
Ofschoon, though, although
Okkerneut, walnut
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Om, round, round about</td>
<td>Ophou (s), to cease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omdat, because, since, as</td>
<td>Oplich (s), to lift up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Om pad, a round about road</td>
<td>Opnoom (s), to enumerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Om te ... in order to</td>
<td>Oppas(s), to take care, guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omtrent, about</td>
<td>Oppassing, care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onder, (1) under, (2) among</td>
<td>Oprech, truthful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onderduimsch, underhand</td>
<td>Oproer, rebellion, rising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onderscheid, difference</td>
<td>Opstaan, to rise, get up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onderste, downmost, lowest</td>
<td>Opstand, rising, rebellion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onderste bo, upside down</td>
<td>Opsteek, (s) (1) to put up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ondervinding, experience</td>
<td>(hands), (2) to incite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongedierte, vermin</td>
<td>Optel (s), (1) to pick up, (2) add up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongeluk, accident, misfortune</td>
<td>Opzaal, to saddle (up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongelukig, unfortunate</td>
<td>Oranje, orange (colour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onschuldig (onschullig), innocent</td>
<td>Orde, order (regularity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontmoet, to meet</td>
<td>Ordentelijk, considerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oog (pl. oo'e), eye</td>
<td>Order, command, order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ook (oek), also, too, as well</td>
<td>Os (pl. osse), ox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oom' uncle. See Appendix II.</td>
<td>Ossewa, ox waggon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oo'nblik, moment</td>
<td>Overal, see oo'rals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oop (ope), open</td>
<td>Ou (adj.), old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oopmaak, to open</td>
<td>Ou (noun), old man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oor (pl. oore), ear.</td>
<td>Oud (ou'e), adj., see ou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'er (prep.), over</td>
<td>Oubaas, old gentleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oo'r (conj.), because</td>
<td>Ouderdom, age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oo'rals, everywhere. Hij weet oorals wat van = he knows something about everything</td>
<td>Ouderwetsch, old fashioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oo'rdag, in the daytime</td>
<td>Oulap, penny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oo'rend, up, on end</td>
<td>Ouma, grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oo'rlandsch, shrewd, cunning</td>
<td>Oupa, grandfather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oo'rlast, molestation</td>
<td>Paai, to coax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oorlog (pl. oorloge), war</td>
<td>Paar, couple, pair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oo'rmorre, the day after tomorrow</td>
<td>Pad (pl. paaie), road, path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oost, ooste, east</td>
<td>Pad gee, to give way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Op, (1) on, (2) up, (3) finished</td>
<td>Padda (pl. padda's), frog, toad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opendraant, going upwards, up hill</td>
<td>Pak (pl. pakke), suit of clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opperhoof/d, headman, chief</td>
<td>Pak (vb.), (1) to pack, (2) to seize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opperhuiss, warehouse, store-house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pak sla‘e, thrashing, drubbing
Pampoen, pumpkin
Pappegar, parrot
Pappelle koors, pretended illness
Part (pl. parte), part
Partij (noun), party
Partij (adj.), some
Paschen, Easter
Patrijs, partridge
Peer (pl. pere), pear
Pelsier, pleasure
Pelsierig (1) pleasant, (2) good bye
Perbeer, to try
Perd (pl. perde or pere) horse
Permantig, impudent, insolent
Persies (adj.), precise, particular
Persies (adv.), precisely
Persoonlijk, personal
Pierinkie, saucer
Pieterselie, parsley
Pijnappel, pine apple
Pijp, (pl. pijpe), pipe
Pil (pl. pille), pill
Pinkster, Whitsuntide
Pisang, banana
Plaas (1) farm, (2) room, space
Plaas he or plaas vinde, to take place
Plank, shelf, board
Plas (pl. plasse), puddle, pool
Plat, flat
Platzak, penniless
Plek, spot, locality
Ploeg (pl. ploe‘e), plough
Ploe, to plough
Polisie, police

Pond, (1) pound (weight), (2) value, coin
Pondok (pl. pondokke), hut
Poot (pl. pote), leg (of an animal)
Posseel (H.D. postzegel), stamp
Posisie, position
Pot (pl. potte), pot
Potlood, lead pencil
Praat, to talk
Praatjes, cackle
Prachtig, magnificent
Predikant, Dutch clergyman
Prije (pl. prije), price
Privaat, private, privately
Proe, to taste
Proef (pl. proewe), proof, experiment
Profijt (pl. profijte), profit
Provisiekamer, storeroom
Pruim (pl. pruime), plum
Put (pl. putte), well

Raad (pl. rade), Council
Raad (no pl.), advice
Raak, to hit, touch
Raas, to make a noise
Rad (pl. ratte), wheel (of machinery)
Radijs, radish
Randjie, stony ridge
Ransel, to thrash
Ratol, Cape badger
Rat (pl. ratte), rat
Rats (adj.) nimble, agile
Rech (1) right, (2) straight
Rechts, on the right hand
Rechter (adj.) on the right hand
Rechter (noun), judge
Rechte (adv.), very, seriously
Rechtig, really, truly
GENERAL DUTCH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

Rechuit, straightforward
Rechvaardig, just
Reebok, reebuck
Reeds, already
Reens, races
Reesiesbaan, race-course
Reen, to rain
Reent, rain
Reis (noun), journey
Reis (vb.), to travel
Reisiger, traveller
Rekening, bill, account
Rhabarber, rhubarb
Richting, direction
Riem (pl. rieme) strap
Riempi61, dim. of riem
Rij, to ride
Rijk, rich
Rijpriel, bicycle
Ring (pl. ringe), ring
Rivier (revier), river
Roep (1) to call, (2) to name
Roer (pl. roers), gun, rifle
Rok, dress, petticoat
Rol (pl. rolle), roll
Rol (vb.), to roll
Rondom, round
Root, red
Rook, smoke, to smoke
Ring (pl. rugge), back
Rust (pl. ruite), window pane
Ruiter, horseman
'n Rukkie, a little while
Runderpes, rinderpest
Rus (H.D. rust), rest, to rest
Rustig, calm, quiet

Schaduwee, shade, shadow
Schat, treasure
Schatrijk, very wealthy
Scheef, awry, askew, aslant
Scheer, pair of scissors
Scheer. (vb.), (1) to shave, (2) to shear
Schelm (adj.), roguish, sly
Schelm (noun), rogue
Schep, to fill with, ladle. But the word has really no equivalent in English
Schist, to shoot, fire
Schiijn, (1) to shine, (2) to seem
Schilderij, painting, picture
Schip (pl. schepe or schippe), ship
Schoenmaker, bootmaker
Schoenswaarzel, boot blacking
School (pl. schole), school
Schoon, clean
Schoonmaak (a), to clean
Schoorsteen, chimney
Schoot (pl. schote), shot
Schop, to kick
Schoerenere, scorzonera
Schotsman, Scotchman
Schouder, shoulder
Schree, to shout, cry, weep
Schrijve, to write
Schrik, to get frightened
Schipmaak, to frighten
Schuit (pl. schuite), boat
Schuldig, guilty. (Hoeveel is ek u schuldig = how much do I owe you."
Schuldmak, to get into debt
Schurk, blackguard, ruffian
Sekretaris-voet, secretary bird
Sellery, celery
Sekonde, second (1-60th of a minute).
Sorvet, cigar
Season, season
Show (pl. shows), agricultural show
Sies, interj. expr. disgust
Sigaar, cigar
Sis, cotton print
Skoosies, squash
Staaf (pl. slave), slave
Staai, salad
Slaap, to sleep. In slaap = asleep
Stag (pl. sta'e) blow, battle
Stang (pl. slange), snake
Slecht (slechte), bad, evil
Sleutel, key
Slin, clever
Stoot (pl. slote), ditch
Stordig, untidy, slovenly
Slot (pl. slotte), lock
Smeer, to smear
Smeerware, groceries
Snaaksch, funny, strange
Soe, interjection, see App. I
Soebat, to beg, beseech
Sommige, some
Soe, as, like
Spandeer, to spend
Snapspiek, (snapspiekke), melon
Speulder, to speculate
Speel (speul), to play
Spektakel, to-do, rumpus
Speuletjies, fun
Spijt, regret
Spitskoppie, pointed hill
Spit, to dig
Spook, ghost, apparition
Spoor, track, trail
Spoorweg, railroad
Spot, to jest
Sprek, to speak
Spring, to jump, bound
Springbok, springbuck
Sprinkhaan, locust
Spruit, dry watercourse, tributary
Staan, to stand
Stad (pl. stee'e), town, city
Stadig, slow
Stadhuis, Town Hall
Stal (pl. stalle), stable
Stalling,ставил
Stam (1) trunk, stem, (2) tribe, clan
Stamp, to knock
Step, to step, walk, pace
Stoek, to stick, put
Steil, steep (adj.)
Stem, voice, vote
Sterk, strong
Stert, tail
Sterve, to die
Stoorn, support, to support
Steur (1) to take notice of, (2) to interrupt
Stovel, boot
Stiebeul, stirrup
Still, still, quiet
Stilletjies, quietly, softly
Stoel, chair
Stoep, steps, "stoop"
Stof (pl. stoffe), material, stuff
Stof (no plural), dust
Stok (pl. stokke), stick
Stoomboot, steamer
Storteen, to pour
Straf (vb.), to punish
Straf (adj.), strong, severe
Streng, strict, severe
Streek (pl. streke), trick
Strij, argue, deny
Strot, throat
Struis (pl. struisse), straw hut
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Studeer, to study</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>Studeerkamer, study (room)</td>
<td>Study room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student (pl. studenten), student</td>
<td>Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuk (pl. stukken), piece.</td>
<td>Piece (informal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Dis gen stuk waar nie = It is not at all true)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stukkend, in pieces, broken</td>
<td>In pieces, broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuur, to send. Stuur om = to send for</td>
<td>Send, to send for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suiker, sugar</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukkel, to be long over a thing, to worry</td>
<td>Worry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taai, tough</td>
<td>Tough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taal, language</td>
<td>Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabak (taw), tobacco</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabbert, lady's dress</td>
<td>Lady's dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tafel, table</td>
<td>Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tameijk, middling</td>
<td>Middling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanta (pl. tanta's), aunt</td>
<td>Aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ts (prep.), at</td>
<td>At</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ts (adv.), too</td>
<td>Too</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teeken (noun), token, sign</td>
<td>Token</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teeken (vb.), to draw</td>
<td>Draw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teë'n, against, towards</td>
<td>Against, towards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teënwoordig, present</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teënwoordig, at present</td>
<td>Presently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tegelijk, at the same time</td>
<td>At the same time</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teleurstel, to disappoint</td>
<td>Disappoint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terwijl, unless</td>
<td>Unless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tere, to tease</td>
<td>Tease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terug, back</td>
<td>Back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terwijl, while</td>
<td>While</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teuwla, short reins, bridle</td>
<td>Short reins, bridle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tevreden, satisfied, content</td>
<td>Satisfied, content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyd (pl. tije) time</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tjank, to howl</td>
<td>Howl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tjap, to stamp</td>
<td>Stamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toch (1) yet, still, all the same, (2) indeed, really (3) it emphasizes a request or command.</td>
<td>Yet, still, all the same, indeed, really (3) it emphasizes a request or command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Uitstel (s), to delay, put off
Uitvaar, rave
Uitverkoop, to sell off
Uitvoer (noun), export
Uitvoer (verb.), (1) to export, (2) to execute, to do
Vaatjie, small barrel, keg
Vbond, rogue
Vacansie, holiday
Val, to fall
Valsch, false
Vammelewse de da'e, in the days of yore, once upon a time
Van, of
Vandag, to-day
Vandaag, to-night
Vandisie, sale
Park (pl. varkens), pig
Vasch, fresh
Vas (vaste), firm, fast
Vashou (s), to hold fast
Vanaak (s), to fasten
Val (pl. vate), barrel, cask
Val (vb.), to take
Veel, much, often
Venster, window
Vent, fellow
Ver (prep.), for
Ver, far (comp. verder)
Verander, to change
Veranderlijk, changeable
Verbaas, astonished
Verband, mortgage
Verbazing, astonishment
Verbij, past, over
Verdient, to earn
Verdienste, earnings
Verdieping (pl. verdiepings), storey
Verdrink (1) to drown, (2) to be drowned
Verdwaal, to lose one's way
Verdwaal, to lose one's way
Verdwijn, to vanish, disappear
Verder, angry
Vergadering, meeting
Verjaar (vb.), to have one's birthday
Verjaarsdag, birthday
Verkoerd (adj. and adv.), wrong
Verkijker, telescope, field-glass
Verklar, to declare
Verkleurmansjetie, chameleon
Verkoop, to sell
Verlaat, to leave
Verlang, to long for
Verleden (adj.), past
Verlief word op, to fall in love with
Verlofbrief (noun), permit
Verloot, to lose
Verontwaardig, indignant
Veroordeel, to condemn
Verschee, several
Verschillend, different, various
Verstaan, to understand
Vertee'nwoordig, to represent
Verteerbaar, digestible
Vertaal (tolk), translate
Vertel, to relate, tell
Vertrek (noun), apartment
Vertrek (verb), to depart
Vertrou, to trust
Verwacht, to expect
Verzeker, (1) to insure, (2) to assure
Vet (vette), fat
Vijand, enemy
Vijg (pl. vij'e), fig
Vind, vinden, to find, consider
Vinvig, fast, swift
Vlag (pl. vlagge), flag
Vlagpaal, flagstaff
Vleesch (vlijsch), meat
Vlie (vlieg), to fly
Vlieg (pl. vlie'e), fly
Vlijtig, hard-working, diligent
Vloek, to curse, swear
Vloer, floor; but: on the first floor = op die eerste verdieping
Voel, to feel
Voer, forage
Voet (pl. voete), foot
Volhou (anhou), to persevere, continue
Volg (volge), to follow
Volgens (vollens), according to
Volgende (vollende), next, following
Volk (pl. volke), people, nation
Volk (no plural), native servants
Volop, plentiful, abundant
Vool (pl. voo'ls), bird
Voolstruis, ostrich
Voor (pl. vore), furrow
Voor (prep.), before
Voordeel, advantage, profit.
In zijn voordeel, in his favour
Voor die gek hou, to play the fool with
Voorraad (noun), stock, store
Voorstel, proposal
Vooruit (adv.), in advance, ahead
Voorwaars (adv.), forward
Voor sooner as (conj.), as far as
Vosperd, bay horse
Vo, to ask, inquire

Frach (pl. vrachte), load
Frappelijk, frightful, fearful
Vreet, to eat (said only of animals)
Vrek (noun), miser
Vrek (verb), to die (said only of animals)
Vrij (vrije), adj. free
Vrij biljet, free ticket
Vrij kamer, guest room
Vriend, friend
Vroeg (vroe'e), early
Vrolijk, merry
Vrot (adj.), rotten, worthless, incapable
Vrou (pl. vrouens), woman, wife, lady
Fruch (pl. vruchte), fruit
Vuil, dirty
Vuur (pl. vure), fire
Vuurhoutje, match
Vuurmaakplek (dit is bo mij), this is beyond my understanding

Wa (pl. waa'ns), waggon
Waai, to blow, swing
Waai (noun), blow, box on the ears
Waar, true
Waar (adv. or conj.), where
Waar (pl. ware), ware, goods
Waar, worth
Waardigheid, dignity
Waarlijk, really, truly
Waarom, why
Waarschuwing, warning
Wack, to wait. Schaapwachter, shepherd
Wakker, awake
Wal (pl. walle), bank of a river
**DUTCH GRAMMAR.**

Wanneer (wanner), when
Want, for, because
Wasch, to wash
Watermeloen, water melon
Watervoor, water furrow
Watter, what, what kind of, which
Watter een, which, which one
Wed, to bet, wager
Weddenschap (noun), bet, wager
Wee (interj.), woe!
Wee (verb), to weigh
Week (pl. weke), week
Weeschaal, scales, balance
Weer (noun), weather
Weer (adv.), again
Weermens (tot ...) au revoir!
Wees, to be
Weet, to know
Weg (noun), way, road
Weg (adv.), away
Wegens, on account of
Weghaal (s), to fetch away
Wegvat (s), to take away
Weer, to refuse
Weening, few, little
Welkom, welcome
Wel nee, indeed no
Werd, worth. Hij is niks
word = he is good for nothing; he is incapable
Werk (noun and vb.), work
Werkman (pl. werklui), workman
Werkplaats, workshop
West, weste, west
Wet (pl. wette), law
Wetsagent, law agent
Wijzenaar, widower
Wijs (vb.), to show

Wijs (adj.), (1) wise, (2) insolent, conceited
Wil (vb.), (1) will, (2) to want, wish to. Dit wil ek
he = I quite agree with you
Win, to win, gain
Wins (pl. winste), profit, gain
Winkel, shop
Winkeliers, storekeepers
Wit (witte), white
Witwoortels, parsnips
Wockeraar, usurer
Woerte, interj.
Wol, wool
Wonderlijk, wonderful
Woning, dwelling
Woon, to dwell
Woonhuis, dwelling house
Woord (pl. woorde), word

Zaai, to sow
Zaailande, tilled fields
Zaak (pl. zake), (1) affair, matter, (2) lawsuit
Zaal (noun), (1) saddle, (2) hall
Zach (zaachte, sof), soft
Zak (pl. zakke), bag
Zelf, ointment
Zé, to say, tell
Zee, sea
Zeer, sore
Zeer maak, to hurt
Zeil (noun), sail
Zeil (vb.), to sail
Zeker, (1) certain, (2) sure
Zekerlijk, certainly
Zelde, seldom
Zelf, self
Zelfs, even
Zendeling, missionary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zet (zit)</td>
<td>to put, place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeun (pl. zeuns)</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoontje</td>
<td>a little boy, son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziek</td>
<td>ill, indisposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziekerig</td>
<td>seedy, poorly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziekte (pl. ziektes)</td>
<td>illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zien</td>
<td>to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zing</td>
<td>to sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zit, to sit (to put, place)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoek (na), to look for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoet</td>
<td>sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoetjes</td>
<td>softly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zomer</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zonder</td>
<td>without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zon</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zononder</td>
<td>sunset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zonop</td>
<td>sunrise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoo, (1) so, (2) indeed!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoo dat</td>
<td>so that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoo meer (sommar), see § 45, d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoo’n toe (= zoo-heen-toe), thither, that way</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoo wat</td>
<td>about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zorre</td>
<td>to take care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zout (noun)</td>
<td>salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zout (adj.)</td>
<td>salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zuid (zui’ë), south</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Zuur</td>
<td>sour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zuur lamoene</td>
<td>lemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zwak</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zwart</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zverm (pl. z erme), swarm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>