

THE
Englishman's Guide

TO THE
SPEEDY AND EASY ACQUIREMENT

OF
Cape Dutch

(GRAMMAR, USEFUL INFORMATION, CONVERSATION)

For the Use of Travellers, Settlers, and Military Men,

BY

HUBERTUS ELFFERS,

AUTHOR OF THE "COMMERCIAL DUTCH GRAMMAR," THE "ELEMENTARY
DUTCH GRAMMAR," ETC., ETC.

Sworn Translator to the Supreme Court of the Cape Colony.

J. C. JUTA & CO.

CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, JOHANNESBURG, STELLENBOSCH,
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, GRAHAMSTOWN.

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GUIDE TO CAPE DUTCH.



CHAPTER I.

HISTORICAL SUGGESTIONS.

The history of the Cape-Dutch is intimately connected with that of South Africa.

When the Dutch settlers arrived at the Cape during the latter part of the seventeenth century, they found the country in possession of an inferior class of natives whose language, as well as their habits, proved unacceptable to civilized Europeans. The process, therefore, which set in almost immediately, was one of teaching the roaming Hottentots the language of their new neighbours who had come with the intention of becoming their masters. This process was completely successful from the first, the savage tongue easily giving place to the civilized speech of the Europeans. There are no instances on record of the Dutch acquiring the clicking speech of their swarthy neighbours for the sake of facilitating intercourse, whereas there are many of successful efforts on the side of the aborigines to learn the superior tongue of those who had come to invite trade, and stimulate the virgin soil about the Cape mountains to produce its wealth.

Now the language of the Hollanders about that time was elaborate and difficult, and proved too much for the simple native. When it was given him to handle, he simplified it, and in an altered form handed it back to the soldier-agriculturist on his farm, and the housewife in her kitchen. They, in their anxiety to adapt themselves to a new country and a new life, took it as amended. Nor was it long, before between master and servant a medium of con-

versation had sprung up, unlike indeed the rich mother tongue of the former, yet intelligible to both, and by common consent accepted as a sufficient means of intercourse. This coming down on the masters' part for the sake of convenience was not without effect. Both master and mistress were unwarily caught in the snares of this simplified vehicle of thought, and soon made common cause with their Hottentot servants in using a vernacular shorn of its inflexional beauty. And so there came into existence a language afterwards known as Cape Dutch, and of late years curiously designated as the "Taal."

This language has specific characteristics :

It is sufficiently like the Dutch of Holland to mark it out as an offshoot of the language of Vondel.

It has many traits to remind the learner of strong German influences which were exerted during the period of its formation by the influx of settlers from the North-East of Holland and the adjoining North-Western parts of Germany, and during the last hundred years renewed by the work of German missionaries. It contains a certain number of Malay words which were introduced from Java by hosts of slaves drawn from the Dutch Indies. The French Huguenots who emigrated to South Africa after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and whose influence on the race became so strong by fecundity on the one hand and habits of thrift and enterprise on the other, abandoned their own language by order of the Dutch East India Company, and embraced that of their adopted country, with such determination, that hardly a trace of French was communicated to it.

On the other hand the influence of Biblical language on a religious people was great and marked. The patois they had accepted as a medium for the exchange of ordinary thought to a large extent made room for better language whenever loftier themes were handled, or prayers made. Then the Scriptures were their guide, from which they borrowed every expression of reverence, and each word which in their limited every day vocabulary found no place. And as it happened that many of these people were ardent students of Holy Writ, the speech of South Africa

remained much purer than would otherwise have been the case.

There are now two distinct varieties of Cape Dutch used in South Africa. The one may be put down as a real patois, low and undeveloped, dependent on circumstances and locality, easily influenced, and becoming more and more Anglicised ;—the other a language, lacking the grammatical niceties of the Dutch of Holland, and the shades of meaning which necessarily adorn a tongue of which the learned make use, besides discarding much of the idiom of the North ; but no less expressive, and with a scope scarcely, if at all, diminished ; a language fit for the pulpit and platform, though failing somewhat in expressions for modern ideas, and wholly in technical terms.

This language is used in churches and in courts ; it is the language heard in the Cape Parliament, and is taught in schools. The other—the real patois—is a much needed accomplishment for travellers, settlers and every one else whose lot connects him with up-country life. *It may in fact be called indispensable to all South Africans.* The opportunities for using it are many and varied, and as the above-mentioned better class of Cape Dutch is possible to be developed out of it, by the acquirement of a larger vocabulary, the knowledge of it cannot hurt anyone. It consists of a limited number of Nouns and Adjectives, mostly all thoroughly Dutch, but with no declension except a plural ending, hardly any Pronouns, some Adverbs, a few Conjunctions and Prepositions, a fair number of Verbs, whose stem-parts only are used with a most limited conjugation, and lastly a crowd of Interjections drawn from various sources, all of which parts of speech may be supplemented by English ones whenever opportunity demands, or the degree of education of the hearer permits.

It is to this real Cape-patois that the present volume seeks to introduce the reader. The higher forms of Dutch are amply provided for by Elementary and Commercial Grammars to which students are referred, and which have been issued by the publishers of this "Guide."

CHAPTER II.

SHADES OF LANGUAGE AND WHERE TO EXPECT THEM.

The Cape Dutch has nothing of that perplexing redundancy of other languages which gives more than one name to an object. Its vocabulary is sweetly limited, circumscribed by the actual needs of expression. Besides, from Cape Point to the Rhodesian wilds it is absolutely the same language.

The shades of it, or types of it, depend, more than in any other language, upon the range of ideas of the user. One who is familiar with it, looks at the man opposite him before he decides what Cape Dutch to use in replying to his questions. The words employed are in every way identical in all cases—all depends on the choice. To understand this, the population of South Africa needs only to be studied, in which nearly every element avails itself of the common vernacular as a second language. Englishmen, Americans, Hollanders, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Poles, Armenians, Kafirs, Basutos, and Zulus have all alike acquired it. The percentage of Dutch Africanders proper is not a large one, and these even use it side by side with that other language which regularly edifies them when in church, at family worship, or studying the news of the day.

Perhaps the best representatives of Cape Dutch are to be found among the Malay population of the Cape peninsula, whose worship is conducted in an outlandish tongue, and the Bastards born and bred at German mission stations, where Cape Dutch forms the only medium of expression. Among either of these classes one may find a readiness of speech unalloyed with foreign elements, which provides easy vent for all sentiments and every feeling, though being confined to the narrow limits of a *patois*.

Efforts have at various times been made to lead the Cape Dutch up to the standard of the language of Holland. These

have failed, and are sure to fail. The endeavours of Holland teachers in that direction, which induces them to introduce Holland reading books into their elementary classes, spring from mistaken zeal. The Cape has no need of the polished speech of Holland. To introduce it, would be to add one more difficulty to the complex language question. The language of South Africa is confined between the geographical borders of the country, and must be strictly so. The vernacular is handy and good in its way, but its birth and growth are both local. No good purpose is served by the introduction of foreign polish, however natural its fit. The use of Cape Dutch is extensive enough, and the inherent power of the South African language is sufficiently developed to ensure for it a long life. It would seem to be meant to merge into and exert its influence over the language of the future which may become a useful mixture fit for the wide domain of a United South Africa. For a long time to come the public press and the public platform will keep up the similarity to Dutch which 200 years of use have not appreciably diminished.

And whereas the propriety may be maintained of requiring a study of Holland authors for the higher educational tests prescribed by the University, the language taught in schools should be the medium tongue between that of Holland and the low *fatols*, which every child should learn, and which may yet prove to be a most potent factor in the successful fusion of the races on South African soil.



CHAPTER III.

PRONUNCIATION.

Classifying all current sounds under three heads to determine their pronunciation, we have the following :—

(1) the Consonants have in the main the pronunciation which is given them in English.

To this the following are exceptions :

b and *d*, when final, are pronounced like *p* and *t*.

g is a guttural.

h is pronounced whenever it occurs ; its sound is like that of *h* in *hero*.

j sounds like *y* in *yes*.

w has the sound of *v*.

(2) the Vowels have a long and a short sound. Double vowels always have the long sound.

Single vowels are short in words of one syllable when followed by consonants.

Final *a*, *e*, *i*, and *o* are long.

In words of more than one syllable, single vowels are long, if the consonant after them is followed by another vowel ; short, if not so followed.

Long *a* sounds like *a* in *father* ; short *a* like *a* in English *bah* ! or German *Mann*.

Long *e* sounds like *ey* in *convey* ; short *e* like *e* in *cherry*.

Long *i* sounds like *ee* in *keen* ; short *i* like *i* in *lip*.

Long *o* sounds like *oe* in *woe* ; short *o* like *o* in *pot*

Long *u* sounds like *u* in French *mûr*, but has no equivalent sound in English; short *u* like *u* in *tub*.

Besides these long and short sounds the *e* has (1) another prolonged short sound, peculiar to abbreviated Dutch words ending in *e*; and (2) an imperfect sound corresponding to that of the *e* in the first syllable of *represent*. It occurs a.o. in the verbal prefixes *be* and *ge*, and in the inflections of Nouns and Adjectives. Where necessary, the long sound of vowels will be indicated by the acute accent (´); the short by the grave accent (`); the prolonged sound of *e* by the circumflex accent (ê), and its imperfect sound by a diaeresis (ë).

Examples : taal, *language*; lát, *stick*; fáder, *father*; kálbàs, *gourd*; pá, *father*.

meel, *flour*; vèl, *skin*; békër, *jug*; lèkkërs, *sweetmeats*; sê, *to say*; gëfínd, *found*; bëgríjp, *to understand*; gé, *to give*.

miir, *ant*; wil, *will*; ímand, *somebody*; kinders, *children*; ní, *not*.

boom, *tree*; ròt, *rat*; pótë, *legs*; skòttël, *dish*; gló, *to believe*.

muur, *wall*; fül, *foal*; búrë, *neighbours*; hullë, *they*.

(3) there are a few other sounds to be observed.

oe is the perfect English *oo* in *woof*.

y has a softer sound than Eng. *i*, and lies between the *y* of *prying* and the *ay* of *praying*. It seems to come nearest to Eng. *aye*!

ou is slightly softer than *ow* in Eng. *cow*.

aa and *oo* are pronounced *aay* and *ooy*, with full Dutch sound of *á* and *ó*.

ceu is a combination of full Dutch *é* and sound of Eng. *w*.

oei is pronounced like *ooy*.

eu and *ui* have no equivalents in English, and must be acquired by hearing them pronounced. They approach the German sounds *ö* and *ü*.

Examples : moeg, *tired* ; koei, *cow* ; lyf, *body* ; fry, *free* ; frou, *woman* ; draai, *to turn* ; mooi, *pretty* ; leeu, *lion* ; deur, *door* ; huis, *house*.

(4) *Reading Exercises.*—Leesoefeningë.

1.

Vàn mòrrë hèt èk àl vroeg òpgëstaan.
This morning have I already early got up.

Ek wàs àl buitë voor zònòp. Di skápë èn
I was already outside before sunrise. The sheep and
koeië èn pèrdë wàs nõg àlmàl in dí králë gëwees.
cows and horses were still all (of them) in the kraals (been).

Ek hèt soo'ntoe gëstàp òm tē siin hoe dí fòlk dí fé
I (have) thither walked for to see how the servants the cattle
tèl. Daar wàs drí Boesmàns by dí hèk, èn toe hùl
count. There were three Bushmen at the gate, and when they
dit oopmaak, bēgin dí skápë sómàr nit tē flí. Hoe hùl dit
it opened, began the sheep at once out to fly. How they it
klaar kry, weet èk ní, maar hùl staan èn tèl,
ready got know I nol, but they (just) stood and counted,
èn às dí laatstē skaap uitspring, weet hùl præciis tē
and when the last sheep out jumped, knew they exactly to
sē, hoefeul dí gètàl is.
tell how many the number was.

2.

Skippë vaar òp dí sé. Hùl rys tussē dí Kaap
Ships go on the sea. They travel between the Cape
èn àl dí àndërē partē fàn dí wêrëld. Eenmaal wàs èk
and all the other portions of the world. Once was I
mé mèt soo'n skip, wàt ná Nátal gëgaan hèt. Dí skip
with such a ship which to Natal gone is. The ship

wàs 'n stoomboot gëwees. Ons hèt àg dá'ë gëfaar.
was a steamer (been). We (have) eight days sailed.

Dit wàs 'n bitji làng gëwees, maar dí weer wàs dí meestë
It was a little long (been) but the weather was the most

fàn dí tijd slëg. Almál òp dí skip hèt dí eerstë dàg
of the time bad. All on the ship have the first day

àl siik gëwòrd. Dit wàs 'n naarhyd òm tē siin hoe
already ill become. It was a sad thing for to see how

dí mēnsē iròndlé. Maar òns hèt daaròm fylig
the people were lying about. But we have however safely

daar àngëkòm. Ek hèt dí lánd bānjë gëlyk, èn òp dí
there arrived. I have the country much liked, and on the

tërùgrys wàs èk by Blomfontyn, Colesbèrg, Beaufòrt,
return journey (was) I at Bloemfontein, Colesberg, Beaufort,

Wést èn Dí Pèrl àngëwees.
West and The Paarl touched.



CHAPTER IV.

GRAMMAR.

1. THE NOUN.

1. The Cases.

In Cape Dutch the Cases of Nouns are not indicated by inflection. The Possessive is expressed by means of the preposition *fan*, or the Possessive Pronoun *syn*, (pronounced *s'n*), Plural *hullë*; and the Dative by the Preposition *fër* (Eng. *for*) which likewise precedes the object of a Transitive Verb.

Examples :

Dit is myn fádër s'n huis. } *This is my father's house.*
 Dit is di huis fan myn fáder. }

Di boerë hullë frouë is by di huis. *The farmers' wives are at home.*

Hy het di àppël fër di kind gëgé. *He has given the apple to the child.*

Hy het dit fër hom gësê. *He has told him so.*

2. The Plural.

The Plural is formed by adding *s* or *e* to the Singular.

As a general rule Nouns of more than one syllable ending in *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *aar*, *ii*, *aard*, *ing*, form their plural in *s*, while all the rest, whether of one or more syllables, take *e* : *kèttëls*, *kettles*; *bésëms*, *brooms*; *dékëns*, *blankets*; *ákkërs*, *acorns*; *handëlaars*, *merchants*; *bànkiiers*, *bankers*; *luiiaards*, *lazy people*; *kèttings*, *chains*.

Exceptions: The following nouns take *s* instead of *e*:—*seuns, sons*; *arms, arms*; *neefs, cousins*; *ooms, uncles*; *maats, mates*; *koks, cooks*; *mans, men*; *knegs, man-servants*.

Observations: (a.) When the final consonant of a noun is preceded by a short vowel which remains short in the plural, that consonant is doubled before the plural ending *e*, as: *dàk, roof*, plur. *dàkkë*; *bòk, goat*, plur. *bòkkë*; *blik, tin*, plur. *blikkë*; *kàr, cart*, plur. *kàrrë*; *mès, knife*, plur. *mèssë*; *jàs, coat*, plur. *jàssë*.

(b.) The following nouns form their plural irregularly: *pad, road*, *paaië*; *blàd, leaf of a book*, *blaaië*; *blàd, leaf of a tree*, *blaré*; *vàrk, pig*, *vàrkës*; *kàlf, calf*, *kàlvërs*; *lâm, lamb*, *lâmmërs*; *kind, child*, *kindërs*; *tree, step*, *treejë*. Words ending in *d* or *f* change these letters into *j* or *w* respectively before final *e*; e.g. *pad, road*, *pajë*; *graf, grave*, *grawë*.

3. The Gender.

There are three genders in Cape Dutch, viz.:

The MASCULINE gender for the names of all male living beings;
The FEMININE gender for the names of all female living beings;
The NEUTER gender for the names of objects having no natural gender. Since the distinguishing adjectives *di, the*, and *'n, a (an)*, have no declension, very little attention need be paid to genders. There are three ways of expressing the names of the two sexes:

(a.) By using the suffixes *in, es, ster* in forming female appellations from male ones, as: *kóning, king*, *kóningin, queen*; *beer, bear*, *bérin, she-bear*; *digtër, poet*, *digtërs, poetess*; *bàkkër, baker*, *bàkstër*.

(b) By using different words for either sex, as:

man, man, husband; *frou, woman, wife*.
fadër, father; *moedër, mother*.
pá (pappa), father; *má (mamma) mother*.
mëneer, Mr., Sir; *juffrou, Mrs*.
seur, sir; *noi, madam*; *jongnoi, miss*.
broer, brother; *sustër, sister*.
seun, son; *dogtër, daughter*.

neef, *cousin, nephew* ; niggi, *cousin, niece*.
 oom, *uncle* ; tantë, *aunt*.
 peetoom, *godfather* ; peettantë, *godmother*.
 jòngëtji, *boy* ; mysí, *girl*.
 jòng, *servant boy* ; myd, *servant girl*.
 jonkman, *young man* ; jongë dogtër, *young woman*.
 hengs, *stallion* ; }
 ruín, *gelding* ; } merri, *mare*.
 bul, *bull* ; koei, *cow*.
 beer, *boar* ; sog, *sow*.
 ram (kapater), *ram* ; ooi, *ewe*.
 hond, *dog* ; teef, *bitch*.
 haan, *cock* ; lien, *hen*.

(c) By prefixing or affixing qualifying words :

mens, *man* ; mansmens, *froumens*.
 kind, *child* ; jòngëtjikind, *mysikind*.
 skaap, *sheep* ; skaapram, *skaapooi*.
 bok, *goat* ; bokram, *bokooi*.
 ful, *colt* ; hengsful, *merriful*.
 kalf, *calf* ; bulkalf, *fërskalf*.
 eend, *duck* ; mannetjieend, *wylieend*.

4. Diminutives.

Diminutives are a characteristic of Cape Dutch, being largely used as terms of endearment.

They are formed by adding to the Nouns the suffixes *i* (plur. *iis*), *tji* and *ëtji*.

Examples : *huisi*, little house ; *plaasi*, little farm ; *fraggti*, small load ; *dorpti*, small village.

boompti, small tree ; *armpti*, little arm ; *halmpți*, small stalk ; *riimpti*, small strap.

froultji, little woman (dear wife) ; *knüiltji*, little knee ; *boontji*, small bean ; *kamertji*, little room.

rollëtji, small reel ; *kommëlji*, small basin ; *kannëtji*, small jug ; *ringëtji*, small ring ; *karrëtji*, small cart.

Notice further :

klonki, little boy ; *pieinki*, saucer ; *boeti*, *sussi*, appellations of the eldest brother and sister in a family ; *tanni*, *nefi*, *niggi*, endearing terms for aunt, cousin (male and female).

II. The Article.

There are in Cape Dutch two Articles, viz.:

The Definite Article *di* = the, alike for all genders, singular and plural.

The Indefinite Article *een* = a or an, abbreviated to 'n. Both Articles are indeclinable.

III. The Adjective.

1. Adjectives of quality, occurring before Nouns, are inflected by taking an *e*, as : Dis 'n fraaië pèrd, *this is a pretty horse*. Hy het 'n goeië moedër, *he has a good mother*.

2. As in English, the Adjectives are also inflected to express degrees of comparison. The Comparative is formed by adding *er*, and the Superlative by adding *st* to the Positive form, as :

Groot,	<i>large,</i>	grootër,	grootst.
Zwak,	<i>weak,</i>	zwakkër,	zwakst.
Duur,	<i>expensive,</i>	duurdër,	duurst.
Blij,	<i>glad,</i>	blijër,	blijst.
Lief,	<i>dear,</i>	liewër,	liefst.
Kwaai,	<i>angry,</i>	kwaaiër,	kwaaiet.
Min,	<i>little,</i>	mindër,	minst.
Mager,	<i>thin,</i>	magerdër,	magerst.
Gehoorzaam,	<i>obedient,</i>	gehoorzamër,	gehoorzaamst.

3. The following have irregular forms of comparison :

Goed,	<i>good,</i>	bètër,	best.
Feul (banjè),	<i>much,</i>	meer,	meest.
Slèg,	<i>bad,</i>	èrgër,	ergst.
Graag,		liwërs,	liefst.

(a) This last word is an Adverb, and corresponds to the English verb "to like" used in conjunction with verbs, as :

Hy wil graag kom. *He likes to come.*
 Hy wil liwërs bly. *He would rather stay.*
 Hy wil di liefstë gaan. *He prefers going.*

4. In some cases *meer*, more, and *meest*, most, are used for comparing adjectives, as :

Hy is meer skelm as syn broer. *He is more sly than his brother.*
 Di ésël is meer moeg as di pèrd. *The mule is more tired than the horse.*
 Di fadër is in di dorp meer békènd, as di seun. *The father is better known in the town than the son.*

IV.—The Pronoun.

1. Personal Pronouns.

Singular.	Plural.
Ek, <i>I</i> ; my, <i>me</i> .	Ons, <i>we</i> ; ons, <i>us</i> .
Jy, <i>you</i> ; jou, <i>you</i> .	Jullë, <i>you</i> ; jullë, <i>you</i> .
Hy, <i>he</i> ; hom, <i>him</i> .	Hullë, <i>they</i> ; hullë, <i>them</i> .
Sy, <i>she</i> ; haar, <i>her</i> .	(Jul and Hul are used as abbreviations.)
Dit, <i>it</i> ; dit, <i>it</i> .	

2. Possessive Pronouns.

Singular.	Plural.
Myn, <i>my</i> .	Ons, <i>our</i> .
Jou, <i>your</i> .	Jullë, <i>your</i> .
Syn, <i>his</i> .	Hullë, <i>their</i> .
Haar, <i>her</i> .	(Jul and Hul are used as abbreviations.)
Syn, <i>its</i> .	

Note.—The Personal and Possessive Pronouns of the second persons are only used when speaking to equals or inferiors. It is a mark of reverence to omit them, substituting for them the name of the person addressed. Expressions like, "Oom, wat het Oom met Oom syn fé gemaak?" "Uncle, what did you do with your cattle?"—are most common.

3. Demonstrative Pronouns.

Dit, <i>this</i> .	Dat, <i>that</i> .
Hier-di, <i>this, these</i> .	Daar-di, <i>that, those</i> .
Deuskant-synë,	<i>this one here, the one on this side.</i>
Anderkant-synë,	<i>that one there, the one yonder.</i>

Examples.

Het jy dit al ooit gēsien ?	<i>Did you ever see this ?</i>
Kan jy dat fërstaan ?	<i>Can you understand that ?</i>
Wattër pèrd het siik gë- woud ?	<i>Which horse has been taken ill.</i>
Hier-di.	<i>This one.</i>
Ek wil daar-di perd fër- koop.	<i>I want to sell that horse.</i>
Wattër boom sal ek omkap, deuskant-synë ?	<i>Which tree shall I chop down, this one here ?</i>
Né, anderkant-synë sal bètër wees.	<i>No, that one yonder will be better.</i>

4. Interrogative Pronouns :

Wi, *who ?* Wat, *what ?* Watter, *which ?*

5. Relative Pronouns :

The only relative pronoun used for all genders singular and plural is "wat," *who, which or that.*

6. Indefinite Pronouns :

Imaud, *somebody*; nimaud, *nobody*; idëreen, *everybody*; iits, *something*; niks-li, *nothing*; 'n mens, *one*; sommige, *some people*; eenig een, *any one*; party, *some.*

V.—The Verb.

1. The conjugation of the Cape Dutch verb is very simple.

The stem-part of the Holland Dutch verb constitutes the Infinitive form of the Cape Dutch verb, and this remains unaltered throughout the entire conjugation; hence there are no person endings, there is no form for the imperfect or past tense, and the past participle is once more the stem with the prefix *ge*. As an illustration we give the full conjugation of the verb *kòm*, *to come*.

2. CONJUGATION OF THE VERB "kòm," *to come.*

Infinitive Present : *te kom, to come.*

Past participle : *gëkom, come.*

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë kom, *I come, etc.*

Perfect Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë het gekom, *I have come, etc.*

Future Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sal kom, *I shall come, etc.*

Future Perfect.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sal gekom hê, *I shall have come, etc.*

Conditional Present.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sou kom, *I should come, etc.*

Conditional Perfect.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sou gekom hê, *I should have come, etc.*

Imperative.

Kom, *come (thou or ye).*

3. The Perfect Tense, or sometimes the Pluperfect Tense, takes the place of the Past Tense in Cape Dutch verbs. There are, however, six verbs in which the form of the Imperfect Tense still survives, viz. : *te hê, to have* ; *te wees, to be* ; *sal, shall* ; *kan, can* ; *moet, must* ; *wil, will* ; which have—had, was, sou, kon, moes, wou—for their Past Tenses.

4. The verbs *hê* and *wees* being irregular in their conjugation, we give them in full.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERBS *hê, to have*, and *wees, to be*.

Infinitive Present: *te hê, to have* ; *te wees, to be*.

Past Participle: *gêhad, had* ; *gëwees, been*.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë het, *I have, etc.*

" " " " " " is, *I am, etc.*

Perfect Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë het gehad, *I have had, etc.*

" " " " " " is gewees, *I have been, etc.*

Past Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë had, *I had, etc.*

" " " " " " was, *I was, etc.*

Pluperfect Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë had gehad, *I had had, etc.*

" " " " " " was gewees, *I had been, etc.*

Future Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sal hê, *I shall have, etc.*

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sal wees, *I shall be, etc.*

Future Perfect.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sal gehad hê*, *I shall have had, etc.*

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, nullë sal gewees hê*, *I shall have been, etc.*

Conditional Present.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sou hê, *I should have, etc.*

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sou wees, *I should be, etc.*

Conditional Perfect.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sou gehad hê*, *I should have had, etc.*

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë sou gewees hê*, *I should have been, etc.*

Imperative.

Hê*, *have* (thou or ye):

Wees, *be* (thou or ye).

5. The following verbs are the only ones that retain the final *n* of the Infinitive Mood of Holland Dutch verbs: *doen*, to do; *siin*, to see; *gaan*, to go; *staan*, to stand; *slaan*, to strike.

This form is likewise retained throughout the conjugation.

Examples:

Present Tense.

Ek doen, ek siin, ek gaan, ek staan, ek slaan.

Jy doen, jy siin, jy gaan, jy staan, jy slaan.

Hy doen, hy siin, hy gaan, hy staan, hy slaan, etc.

NOTE.—In the places marked with an asterisk (*) the form "het" is by many preferred.

Perfect Tense.

Ek het gedoen, het gesiën, het gegaan, het gestaan, het geslaan.

Future Tense.

Ek sal doen, sal sien, sal gaan, sal staan, sal slaan, etc.

6. The Cape Dutch has a double negation, an unmistakable sign of the influence of the French language upon it during the period of its formation.

Examples :

Ek het ni fër hom gësiën ni, *I haven't seen him.*
 Ek weet niks ni fan di ding, *I know nothing about the matter.*
 Ek het dit nog nooit gëhoor ni, *I never heard that yet.*
 Ons het daar niemand geky ni, *We found no one there.*

7. List of some of the Principal Verbs.

(The English is arranged alphabetically.)

Antwoord,	<i>to answer.</i>	Schoonmaak,	<i>to clean.</i>
Fraag,	<i>to ask.</i>	Klim,	<i>to climb.</i>
Bak,	<i>to bake.</i>	Toe maak,	<i>to close.</i>
Doop,	<i>to baptise.</i>	Troos,	<i>to comfort.</i>
Bad,	<i>to bathe.</i>	Angaan,	<i>to continue.</i>
Bëgin,	<i>to begin.</i>	Kook,	<i>to cook.</i>
Gló,	<i>to believe.</i>	Kruip,	<i>to creep.</i>
Buig,	<i>to bend.</i>	Sny,	<i>to cut.</i>
Bind,	<i>to bind.</i>	Durf,	<i>to dare.</i>
Byt,	<i>to bite.</i>	Handel,	<i>to deal.</i>
Blaas,	<i>to blow.</i>	Bëdriig,	<i>to deceive.</i>
Wau,	<i>to blow (wind).</i>	Ferlos,	<i>to deliver.</i>
Breek,	<i>to break.</i>	Fërwoes,	<i>to destroy.</i>
Breng,	<i>to bring.</i>	Steif,	<i>to die.</i>
Bou,	<i>to build.</i>	Frek,	<i>to die (of animals).</i>
Bars,	<i>to burst.</i>	Graaf, } Dol, } }	<i>to dig (to trench).</i>
Koop,	<i>to buy.</i>	Fërdwyn,	<i>to disappear.</i>
Roep,	<i>to call.</i>	Hinder,	<i>to disturb.</i>
Skré,	<i>to call out.</i>	Fërdeei,	<i>to divide.</i>
Draag,	<i>to carry.</i>	Antrek,	<i>to dress.</i>
Fang,	<i>to catch.</i>	Drink,	<i>to drink.</i>
Kies,	<i>to choose.</i>	Dryt,	<i>to drive.</i>
Kap,	<i>to chop.</i>		

Droog,	<i>to dry.</i>	Fërhuur,	<i>to act.</i>
Eet,	<i>to eat.</i>	Ansteek,	<i>to light.</i>
Gemit,	<i>to enjoy.</i>	Anmaak,	<i>to light (a fire).</i>
Fërneem,	<i>to enquire.</i>	Lyk,	<i>to like.</i>
Omfal,	<i>to fall over.</i>	Leef,	<i>to live.</i>
Foel,	<i>to feel.</i>	Laai,	<i>to load.</i>
Feg,	<i>to fight.</i>	Kyk,	<i>to look.</i>
Find,	<i>to find.</i>	Lief hê,	<i>to love.</i>
Fiug,	<i>to flee.</i>	Loei,	<i>to low.</i>
Fli,	<i>to fly.</i>	Maak,	<i>to make.</i>
Fërgeet,	<i>to forget.</i>	Meet,	<i>to measure.</i>
Ky,	<i>to get.</i>	Ontmoet,	<i>to meet.</i>
Fërsuij,	<i>to get drowned.</i>	Mis,	<i>to miss.</i>
Bêderf,	<i>to get spoiled.</i>	Maaï,	<i>to move.</i>
Skrik,	<i>to get startled.</i>	Noem,	<i>to name.</i>
Gé,	<i>to give.</i>	Ferf,	<i>to fault.</i>
Gly,	<i>to glide.</i>	Omkom,	<i>to perish.</i>
Maal,	<i>to grind.</i>	Pluk,	<i>to pick.</i>
Groei,	<i>to grow.</i>	Optel,	<i>to pick up.</i>
Raai,	<i>to guess.</i>	Plant,	<i>to plant.</i>
Ha'el,	<i>to hail.</i>	Speul,	<i>to play.</i>
Hang,	<i>to hang.</i>	Giit,	<i>to pour.</i>
Gebeur,	<i>to happen.</i>	Skenk,	<i>to pour out.</i>
Genees,	<i>to heal.</i>	Prys,	<i>to praise.</i>
Help,	<i>to help.</i>	Bid,	<i>to pray.</i>
Wegsteek,	<i>to hide.</i>	Druk,	<i>to press.</i>
Huur,	<i>to hire.</i>	Bêlô,	<i>to promise.</i>
Raak,	<i>to hit.</i>	Straf,	<i>to punish.</i>
Hou,	<i>to hold.</i>	Berg,	<i>to put by.</i>
Hoop,	<i>to hope.</i>	Re'ent,	<i>to rain.</i>
Jag,	<i>to hunt.</i>	Lees,	<i>to read.</i>
Spring,	<i>to jump.</i>	Ontfang,	<i>to receive.</i>
Skop,	<i>to kick.</i>	Bly,	<i>to remain.</i>
Dood maak,	<i>to kill.</i>	Rus,	<i>to rest.</i>
Weet,	<i>to know.</i>	Roo-ster,	<i>to roast (corn).</i>
Klop,	<i>to knock.</i>	Braai,	<i>to roast (meat).</i>
Duur,	<i>to last.</i>	Faai,	<i>to sail.</i>
Lag,	<i>to laugh.</i>	Red,	<i>to save.</i>
Ly,	<i>to lead.</i>	Saag,	<i>to saw.</i>
Leer,	<i>to learn.</i>	Sê,	<i>to say.</i>
Fërlaat,	<i>to leave.</i>	Soek,	<i>to seek.</i>
Laat.	<i>let (allow).</i>	Fat,	<i>to seize.</i>

Fërkoop,	<i>to sell.</i>	Stryk,	<i>to stroke.</i>
Laat fat,	<i>to set out.</i>	Suig,	<i>to suck.</i>
Naai,	<i>to sew.</i>	Fé,	<i>to sweep.</i>
Skud,	<i>to shake.</i>	Swem,	<i>to swim.</i>
Skyn,	<i>to shine.</i>	Neem,	<i>to take.</i>
Skiit,	<i>to shoot.</i>	Anfal,	<i>to take hold of.</i>
Wys,	<i>to show.</i>	Praat,	<i>to talk.</i>
Sug,	<i>to sigh.</i>	Proet,	<i>to taste.</i>
Sing,	<i>to sing.</i>	Fertel,	<i>to tell.</i>
Sit,	<i>to sit.</i>	Liig,	<i>to tell a lie.</i>
Slaap,	<i>to sleep.</i>	Denk,	<i>to think.</i>
Ruik,	<i>to smell.</i>	Trap,	<i>to tread.</i>
Rook,	<i>to smoke.</i>	Bêhandël,	<i>to treat.</i>
Klink,	<i>to sound.</i>	Draai,	<i>to turn.</i>
Saai,	<i>to sow.</i>	Bëgryp,	<i>to understand.</i>
Spreek,	<i>to speak.</i>	Kuiër,	<i>to visit.</i>
Spuit,	<i>to spout.</i>	Loop,	<i>to walk.</i>
Opkom,	<i>to spring up.</i>	Was,	<i>to wash.</i>
Uitloop,	<i>to sprout.</i>	Wé,	<i>to weigh.</i>
Steel,	<i>to steal.</i>	Win,	<i>to win.</i>
Stap,	<i>to step.</i>	Wind,	<i>to wind.</i>
„	<i>to pace (of a horse).</i>	Werk,	<i>to work.</i>
Ophou,	<i>to stop.</i>	Wensch,	<i>to wish.</i>
		Skry,	<i>to write.</i>

Of the four remaining parts of speech—the Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection—those principally used are the following :

VI. The Adverb.

1. Adverbs of Time : Nou, *now* ; ooit, *ever* ; nooit, *never* ; altyd, *always* ; dikwils, *often* ; banjë maal, *often* ; fër effë, *a little while ago* ; nèt nou, *just now* ; heen en weertjes, *for a little while* ; faunaag, *to-day* ; morrë, *to-morrow* ; gistër, *yesterday* ; o'ërmorrë, *the day after to-morrow* ; andër week, *next week*, somtyds, *sometimes*, &c.

2. Adverbs of Place : Hiir, *here* ; daar, *there* ; o'ëral, *everywhere* ; iwërs, *somewhere* ; niwërs, *nowhere* ; nër'ëns ni, *nowhere* ; naby, *near* ; fër, *far* ; agtër, *behind* ; forën toe, *forward* ; ondër, *under, downstairs* ; bó, *above* ; bo'ën op, *on top* ; op soldër, *upstairs*, &c.

3. Adverbs of Manner : Goed, *well* ; slèg, *bad* ; fininig, *quickly* ; soetjës, *slowly* ; ræg, *right* ; fërkeerd, *wrong*, &c.

4. Adverbs of Degree : Heeltemaal, *altogether* ; skaars, *scarcely* ; al të, *too* ; banjè, *very* ; gënog, *enough* ; amper, *almost, nearly*, &c.

5. Adverbs of Mood : Ja, *yes* ; né, *no* ; ni, *not*, glad ni, *not at all* ; maski, *perhaps* ; straks, *possibly* ; sékër, *certainly*, daarom, *all the same*, &c.

VII. The Preposition.

The most common Prepositions are the following : Fan, *of, from*, ; an, *at* ; op, *upon* ; na, *towards* ; langs, *next to* ; fër, *for* ; nêffëns, *beside*, deur, *through* ; by, *by*, om, *round* ; in, *in* ; uit, *out* ; af, *down* ; buitëkant, *outside* ; binnëkant, *inside* ; sondër *without* ; omtrent, *about* ; tussë, *between* ; o'ër, *past*, &c

VIII. The Conjunction.

The following are the most every-day Conjunctions : En, *and* ; want, *for* ; omdat, *because* ; maar, *but* ; as, *if, when* ; of, *or, whether* ; waarom, *wherefore* ; waarfan, *whereof* ; wannër, *when* ; alhoewel, *although*, &c.

IX The Interjection.

Some of the Interjections, most used, are as follows : O, *oh!* ag, *ah!* siis, *bah!* foei tog, *fy!* foetsak! *begone!* m'n magtig, *dear me!* nê! *isn't it?*

There is a large number of other expressions in existence, which do service as Interjections.



CHAPTER V.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

I. The Numbers.

Cardinal.		Ordinal.
Een,	<i>one.</i>	Di eerstè.
Twee,	<i>two.</i>	„ twédè.
Dri,	<i>three.</i>	„ derdè.
Fiir,	<i>four.</i>	„ fiirdè.
Fyf,	<i>five.</i>	„ fyfdè.
Ses,	<i>six.</i>	„ sèsdè.
Séwè,	<i>seven.</i>	„ séwëndè.
Ag,	<i>eight.</i>	„ agstè.
Né'è,	<i>nine.</i>	„ né'èndè.
Tiin,	<i>ten.</i>	„ tiindè.
Ellèf,	<i>eleven.</i>	„ èllèfdè.
Twalèf,	<i>twelve.</i>	„ twalèfdè.
Dertiin,	<i>thirteen.</i>	„ dèrtiindè.
Feertiin,	<i>fourteen.</i>	„ feertiindè.
Fyftiin,	<i>fifteen.</i>	„ fyftiindè.
Sestiin,	<i>sixteen.</i>	„ sèstiindè.
Sewentiu,	<i>seventeen.</i>	„ séwentiindè.
Agtiin,	<i>eighteen.</i>	„ agtiindè.
Ne'entiin,	<i>nineteen.</i>	„ né'èntiindè.
Twintig,	<i>twenty.</i>	„ twintigstè.
Een en twintig,	<i>twenty-one.</i>	„ een en twintigste.
Twé en twintig,	<i>twenty-two.</i>	„ twé en twintigstè.
Dèrtig,	<i>thirty.</i>	„ dèrtigstè.
Feertig,	<i>forty.</i>	„ feertigste.
Fyftig,	<i>fifty.</i>	„ fyftigstè.
Sestig,	<i>sixty.</i>	„ sèstigstè.
Sewentig,	<i>seventy.</i>	„ séwenstigstè.
Taggentig,	<i>eighty.</i>	„ taggenstigstè.
Né'entig,	<i>ninety.</i>	„ né'entigstè.

Hondërd,	<i>one hundred.</i>	„ hondërdstë	
Hondërd en een,	<i>one hundred and one.</i>	„ hondërd en eer- stë.	
Hondërd en tiin,	<i>one hundred and ten.</i>	„ hondërd en tiin- dë.	
Twé hondërd en een,	<i>two hundred and one</i>	„ twé hondërd en eerstë.	
Duisënd,	<i>one thousand.</i>	„ duisëndstë.	
Duisënd en tyf,	<i>one thousand and five.</i>	„ duisënd en fyfdë.	
Fyf duisënd,	<i>five thousand.</i>	„ fyf duisëndstë.	
Twé duisënd dri hondërd en tiin,	<i>two thousand three hundred and ten.</i>	„ twé duisend dri hondërd en tiinde.	
Een millioen,	<i>one million.</i>	„ millioenste.	
Eenmaal,	<i>once.</i>	Sesmaal,	<i>six times.</i>
Twémaal,	<i>twice.</i>	Sëwëmaal,	<i>seven times.</i>
Drimaal,	<i>thrice.</i>	Agmaal,	<i>eight times.</i>
Fürmaal,	<i>four times.</i>	Në'ëmaal,	<i>nine times.</i>
Fyfmaal,	<i>five times.</i>	Tiinmaal,	<i>ten times.</i>

Twémaal twé is hër,	<i>twice two are four.</i>
Drimaal dri is né'ë,	<i>three times three are nine.</i>
Fürmaal hër is sestien,	<i>four times four are sixteen.</i>
Fyfmaal tyf is tyf en twintig,	<i>five times five are twenty-five.</i>

II. How Time is expressed.

Fyf uur,	<i>five o'clock.</i>
Twalëf uur,	<i>noon.</i>
Halt een,	<i>half past twelve.</i>
'n Half uur,	<i>half an hour.</i>
'n Kwartiir,	<i>a quarter of an hour.</i>
Dri kwartiir,	<i>three quarters of an hour.</i>
Twintig minutë,	<i>twenty minutes.</i>
Tiin minutë o'ër twalëf,	<i>ten minutes past twelve.</i>
Kwart o'ër twé,	<i>a quarter past two.</i>
Om half twé,	<i>at half past one.</i>
Agtiin minutë toor dri,	<i>eighteen minutes to three.</i>
Hoe laat is dit ?	<i>What's the time ?</i>

III. Terms relating to Time, etc.

'n Eeuw,	<i>a century.</i>
Di né'entiindē eeuw,	<i>the nineteenth century.</i>
'n Jaar,	<i>a year.</i>
Di jaar né'entiin honderd,	<i>the year nineteen hundred.</i>
Di jaargētyē,	<i>the seasons.</i>
Somēr, wintēr, foorjaar, en herfs,	<i>Summer, winter, spring, and autumn.</i>
'n Maand,	<i>a month.</i>
Daar's twalēf maandē in di jaar,	<i>There are twelve months in the year.</i>
'n Week, 'n dag,	<i>a week, a day.</i>
'n Maand het tiir wēkē, en dertig of een en dertig da'ē,	<i>a month has four weeks, and thirty and thirty one days.</i>
'n Skrikkēljaar,	<i>a leap-year.</i>
In 'n skrikkēljaar het Fēbērwarī maand né'ē en twintig da'ē.	<i>In a leap-year the month of February has twenty nine days.</i>
'n Uur, 'n minuut, 'n sēkondē,	<i>an hour, a minute, a second.</i>
Fandaag, morrē, o'ermorrē,	<i>to-day, to-morrow, the day after to-morrow.</i>
Gistēr, eergistēr,	<i>yesterday, the day before yesterday.</i>
Fandaag o'ēr ag da'ē,	<i>to-day week.</i>
Fandaag foor ag da'ē,	<i>a week ago to-day.</i>
Morrē o'ēr feertiin da'ē,	<i>to-morrow fortnight.</i>
Oggēnd, middag, a'ēnd,	<i>morning, afternoon, evening.</i>
Nag, middērnag,	<i>night, mid-night.</i>
Morrē oggēnd,	<i>to-morrow morning.</i>
Fan oggēnd, 's a'ēns,	<i>this morning, this evening.</i>
's Oggēns, 's a'ēns.	<i>in the morning, in the evening.</i>
Foormiddag, f.m.,	<i>forenoon, a.m.</i>
Agtērmiddag, n.m., (namiddag),	<i>afternoon p.m.</i>
Gistēr a'ēnd,	<i>last night.</i>

IV. Names of the Months.

Jannēwari maand,	<i>January.</i>
Fébērwari	<i>February.</i>
Maart	<i>March.</i>
April	<i>April.</i>
My	<i>May.</i>
Juny	<i>June.</i>
July	<i>July.</i>
Augustus	<i>August.</i>
September	<i>September.</i>
Oktober	<i>October.</i>
Nofember	<i>November.</i>
Déseember	<i>December.</i>

V. Names of the Days.

Sondag,	<i>Sunday.</i>
Maandag,	<i>Monday.</i>
Dingēsdag,	<i>Tuesday.</i>
Woensdag,	<i>Wednesday.</i>
Dondērdag,	<i>Thursday.</i>
Frydag,	<i>Friday.</i>
Satērdag,	<i>Saturday.</i>

VI. Points of the Compass.

Di Noord,	<i>The North.</i>
Di Suid,	<i>The South.</i>
Di Oos,	<i>The East.</i>
Di West,	<i>The West.</i>
Di wind is noord-west fan- daag, dar sal re'ēnt kom,	<i>The wind is north-west to-day, we shall have rain.</i>
Di wind waai suid-oos,	<i>The wind blows from the south- cast.</i>
Di oostēlikē deel van di Koloni,	<i>The eastern part of the Colony.</i>
Di noordēlikē deel van di Transaal,	<i>The northern part of the Trans- vaal.</i>
Pretoria lê noord-oos van Johannesburg,	<i>Pretoria lies to the north-east of Johannesburg.</i>
Di noordē grens van di distrik,	<i>The northern boundary of the district.</i>

VII. Cape Weights and Measures.

Measures not given under this head are like the English.

Weights—(Avoirdupois).

16 ounces (<i>ons</i>)	=	1 pound (<i>pond</i>).
100 lbs.	=	1 Cape cwt.
112 lbs.	=	1 English cwt.
2000 lbs.	=	1 Cape ton (<i>Kaapsche ton</i>).
2240 lbs.	=	1 English ton.

Dry Measure of Capacity.

3 bushel (<i>hoessel</i>) or 4 <i>skepels</i>	=	1 muid or sack (<i>mud</i> or <i>sak</i>).
8 gallons	=	1 bushel (<i>hoessel</i>).

Liquid Measure of Capacity.

2 Cape pints (<i>piint</i>)	=	1 Cape quart.
6 Cape quarts (<i>kwart</i>)	=	1 Cape gallon.
8 Cape bottles (<i>bottel</i>)	=	1 Cape gallon.
1 <i>Anker</i>	=	7½ gallons.
1 aum (<i>aam</i>)	=	31⅔ gallons.
1 leaguer (<i>legger</i>)	=	126½ gallons.

VIII. Money.

'n Stui'ër,	}	<i>a halfpenny.</i>
'n oulap,		<i>a penny.</i>
'n dubbeltji,	}	<i>penny ha'penny.</i>
'n oulap en 'n stui'ër,		
'n trêpens,		<i>a threepence.</i>
'n sixpens,		<i>a sixpence.</i>
'n silling,		<i>a shilling.</i>
'n daaldër,		<i>a shilling and sixpence.</i>
twé silling,		<i>a florin.</i>
'n half kroon,		<i>half-a-crown.</i>
'n kroon,		<i>a crown.</i>
'n pond,		<i>a pound.</i>

IX. Land Measure.

1,000 Cape Feet	=	1,033 British Imperial Feet.
(<i>Rijnlandse joel</i>)		
12 Cape Feet	=	1 Cape Rood (<i>Kaapse Roodē</i>).
420 Cape Roods	=	1 English Mile (<i>Myl</i>).
144 Cape Square ft.	=	1 Cape Square Rood (<i>Fuir-kante Roodē</i>).
600 Cape Square Rood	=	1 Cape Morgen (<i>Morgē</i>).
1 Cape Morgen	=	2·12 English Acres.
302·38 Cape Morgen	=	1 English Square Mile.

X. Ways of Addressing.

Among Africans proper an old man is addressed as *Oom*, uncle, and his wife as *Tantē*, aunt. Persons so addressed reply by calling a younger man *Nief*, cousin (nephew), and a younger woman *Niggē*, cousin (niece). Males of equal rank and about equal age address one another as *Broer* (brother), or, *Ou Broer* (old brother), the *ou* being a term of endearment pure and simple. Females under like circumstances will say *Suster* (sister), or, though seldom, *Ou Suster*.

Fathers are addressed as *Pa*, and mothers as *Ma*.

Grandfathers are addressed as *Ou Pa*, and grandmothers as *Ou Ma*.

Ou Kirēl is generally used for speaking about older male persons; by some, however, specially with reference to their fathers.

A minister of religion is called *Meneer* (Mister), a title which is sometimes shared by Magistrates.

A schoolmaster is addressed and spoken of as "*Meester*."

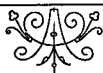
A male native is addressed as *jong*, or *ou jong*, and a female native as *ou myd*.

Natives commonly address their masters with *Seur*, or *Baas*, and their mistresses as *Ou Voi*.

Their master's eldest son is called *Klein Baas*, and the others *Baas Piil*, *Baas Andriis*, &c. The eldest daughter in the family is by the servants spoken of as *Klein Voi*.

XI. Common Christian Names.

	Male.		Female.
Willem,	<i>William.</i>	Racheltji,	<i>Rachel.</i>
Koos (Koot),	<i>James.</i>	Sari,	<i>Sarah.</i>
Frikki,	<i>Fred.</i>	Leni,	<i>Magdalene.</i>
Jan,	<i>John.</i>	Mitji (Màri),	<i>Mary.</i>
Gert,	<i>Gerald.</i>	Sanni (Susi),	<i>Susan.</i>
Hans (Johannes),	<i>John.</i>	Mimi,	<i>Maria.</i>
Hendrik (Henni),	<i>Henry.</i>	Wisi,	<i>Louisa.</i>
Frans,	<i>Francis.</i>	Anni,	<i>Anna.</i>
Piet,	<i>Peter.</i>	Betti,	<i>Elizabeth.</i>
Stoffel,	<i>Christopher.</i>	Matti,	<i>Margaret.</i>
Jakop,	<i>James.</i>	Hanni (Jani),	<i>Johanna.</i>
Andriis,	<i>Andrew.</i>	Tilli,	<i>Mathilda.</i>
Fani,	<i>Stephen.</i>	Stina,	<i>Christina.</i>



CHAPTER VI.

Spreekoefenings met di
Werkwoord "hê."

Speaking Exercises on the
Verb "to have."

Ek het 'n kop.
Ek het ook 'n lyf.
Dan het ek nog twé arms en
twé beenë.
An elkë arm het ek 'n hand.
An elkë been het ek 'n foet.
An idërë hand het ek tiin
fingers.
An idërë foet het ek tiin toonë.
'n Mens het 'n mond om tē
praat.
'n Mens het 'n tong om tē
proef.
'n Mens het oo'ë om te siin.
'n Mens het oorë om te hoor.
'n Mens het 'n neus om tē ruik.
'n Mens het hande om tē foel.

I have a head.
I have also a body.
Then again, I have two arms
and two legs.
On each arm I have a hand.
On each leg I have a foot.
On each hand I have ten
fingers.
On each foot I have ten toes.
People have mouths to speak.
People have tongues to taste.
People have eyes to look.
People have ears to hear.
People have noses to smell.
People have hands to feel.

Party mense het oo'ë en hul
siin daarom ni.
Sukkë mensë is blind.
Andërë het weer oorë en kan
daarom ni hoor ni.
Sukkë mensë noem 'n mens
doof.
Jan Lourens het 'n mond
maar hy kan ni praat ni.
Soo 'n mens het dit maar
swaar in syn léwë.

Some people have eyes and yet
they do not see.
Such people are blind.
Others again have ears and
still they do not hear.
Such people are called deaf.
Jan Lourens has a mouth, but
he cannot talk.
Such a person has a hard life.

Hy is stom, armé jong.
 Perdô het fir beene en koeië
 en skapë ook.
 Di foet van 'n koei het twé
 partë, en 'n perd syné
 maar een.
 Koeië en osse het horëns op
 hul koppë.
 Hul het dit om hul te fërdé-
 dig.

Het jullë al geeet, kindërs ?
 Né, noggë ni, Pa, ons gaan
 nog.
 Het jullë niks ni géhad fan
 fan morrë af ?
 Niks andërs ni as 'n paar
 përskiis in di boord.
 O, ek siin, dan het jullë
 gësteel.
 Né, Pa, ons het ni wil steel
 ni, maar ons het so lus
 gehad.

Het julle al dorp toe gegaan ?
 Ja, ons het al foor 'n uur
 tërüg gëkom.
 Hoe het di pèrdë gëtrek ?
 Né, daarom ordëntlik, Pa,
 maar di hotperd wil ni
 mooi ni.
 Jy het séker weer fet hom
 gëskaan.
 Nog nooit in, ek het 'n al te
 goei les gëleer.
 Het hy jou gëskop, Tom ?
 Hy het banjë gébaljaar di
 ander dag, en ampërtjiis
 fër my doodgeskop.

*He is dumb, poor boy.
 Horses have four legs, as also
 cows, and sheep.
 A cow's foot is in two parts,
 and a horse's in one.
 Cows and oxen have horns on
 their heads.
 These they have to defend
 themselves.*

*Have you taken you dinner,
 boys ?
 No, not yet, father, we are
 going.
 Have you had nothing since
 this morning ?
 Nothing but a couple of
 peaches in the orchard.
 Oh, I see, then you have been
 stealing.
 No father, we didn't mean to
 steal, but we felt so much
 inclined for them.*

*Have you been to the village ?
 Yes, we came back an hour
 ago.
 How did the horses pull ?
 Rather decently, father, but
 that off horse doesn't pull
 well.
 I am sure you beat it again.
 Never, I had to much of an
 experience
 Did it kick you, Tom ?
 It made a great ado the other
 day, and nearly kicked me
 to pieces.*

- Gistër had ons 'n regtë fraai dag.
 Yesterday we had really a nice day.
- Das alnëléwë so in di winter hiir.
 That's always so here in winter.
- As dit ni maski ré'ënt, is dit weer net mo'ni.
 It by chance it does not rain, the weather is very nice.
- Ons het nou al dri wékë gëni ré'ënt gëhad.
 We haven't had rain now for three weeks.
- Het jy al bërïg omtrent joo skapë gëhad?
 Have you heard about your sheep at all?
- Ja, ek het daarom 'n briit gëhad, maar ni feul nuus ni.
 Yes, I did have a letter, but not much news.
- Het hallë droogtë gëhad daar di kant?
 Have they had the drought that way?
- Ek sou so meen, net 'n tanau droogtë.
 I should say so, a fearful drought too.
- Di feld het amper ni kos gëhad fer di fé ni.
 The veldt has scarcely had food for the cattle.
- En di rifur, moe ni praat ni, di het di heel jaa nog ni water gëhad ni.
 And the river, don't talk of it, it has not had any water at all.
- Dan sal hul amper ni oes hë ni.
 Then they will have scarcely any harvest at all.
- Dat sal hul ook ni, ek is banjë jammër fër di distrik.
 No, they won't, I feel so sorry for the district.
- Denk jy, hy sou sofeul siektës hë as hy ni so agtëloosig was?
 Do you think he would be so often ill if he were not so careless?
- Hy sou sèkër geld gëhad het ashy net wilopgëpas het.
 He would undoubtedly have had money if he had been careful.
- Myn ma het gister koppyn gëhad, dis wat sy ni het kan kom ni.
 My mother had a headache yesterday, that is why she could not come.
- Straks sal sy morrë maar weer 'n kwaaltji hë
 Perhaps she will have something else the matter with her to-morrow.
- Dis mo'ëntlik, sy is maar so swakkërig
 Possibly, she is rather delicate.

Denk hy ons sal di pos so
laat gēhad hē as di spruit
ni water gēhad had ni.

Waarom wil jullē tog almē-
lēwē pampierē hē ?

Di man het al tē banjē
praatjiis gēhad, dis wat
ons ni fēr hom lyk ni.

Denk tog dat ons net soo 'n
groot plaas sou hē as
Oom Willem.

*Does he think we should have
had the post so late, if the
river had had no water.*

*Why do you always want
papers ?*

*That man talks too much, that's
why we don't like him.*

*Just think that we should have
as large a farm as uncle
Willem.*



CHAPTER VII.

Spreekoefenings met di
Werkwoord "wees."

Speaking Exercises on the
Verb "to be."

Frikki is myn broer.
Leni is Jan s'n suster.
Myn fader was eers boer
gêwees.
Maar nou is hy agënt.
Wattër dag is dit fandaag ?
Dis di agtiinde fan Jaune-
warimaand.
Dis warèmpël Ma zyn fër-
jaarsdag.
Dan sal daar sêkër banjë
gastë wees.
Waar meen jy sal hullë
wees ?
Ek meen op di plaas fan di
ou mensë.
Vërgangë jaar was daar 'n
heel duisternis gëwees.
Di karrë hët rondgëstaan so
as op 'n fandúsi.
Di prédikuit was ook daar
gëwees.
Di heelë buurt hët gëkom
om fër Ma gëluk tē
wëns.

Is daar weer 'n swarighyd,
ou Broer ?
Ja, ek is nou y'ëntlik rëg in
di pékël.
Hoe kom dan so ?
Wel, laat ek nou fër jou
fërtël.

Fred is my brother.
Helen is John's sister.
My father was a farmer first.
But now he is an agent.
What is the date to-day ?
This the eighteenth of January.
Why, that is Mother's birth-
day.
Then, I am sure, there will be
many guests.
Where, do you mean, will they
be ?
I mean on the old people's
farm.
Last year there were a whole
crowd of them.
The carts stood about there like
on a sale.
The minister was there, too.

All the neighbourhood came
to wish Mother many
happy returns.

Is there a difficulty again, old
chap ?
Yes, I'm in a real corner this
time.
How is that ?
Well, let me tell you.

Di baljuw was fan morrô hiin.	<i>The Sheriff was here this morning.</i>
Hy het my 'n aanskrifing gëbrëng.	<i>He has brought me a writ.</i>
Daar was gistêr 'n fonnis tê'en my uitgewys in di kantoer.	<i>Yesterday, judgment was taken out against me in the Court.</i>
Hy hêt gëkom om myn goed an te slaan.	<i>He came to attach my pro- perty.</i>
Andêr week wil hy têr my uitfërkoop.	<i>Next week he wants to sell me out.</i>
Di man was banjê êrgêrlik gëwees, sê êk fêr jou.	<i>The fellow was very offensive, I tell you</i>
Hy hêt ampêr fêr my bê leedig.	<i>He almost insulted me.</i>
Dit was glad fêr niit om te pêrbeer mêt hom tê praat.	<i>It was quite useless trying to talk to him.</i>
Hy was nêt so koppig as 'n êsel.	<i>He was as heady as a mule.</i>
Yndlik hêt hy tog moet hoor.	<i>At last, however, he had to hear.</i>
Myn ou buurman was hiir by my gëwees.	<i>My old neighbour was here with me.</i>
En di hêt fêr hom y'entlik fluks di waarhyd gësé.	<i>And he gave him a straight talking to.</i>
Maar di man hêt so fêr hom gë-kaam, dat hy ni gëweet hêt waat om tê kyk n.	<i>But the fellow got so ashamed that he did not know which way to look.</i>
Sal myn frind daar wees, sé jy, as êk kom ?	<i>Will my friend be there, you say, when I come ?</i>
Ek hêt so fêr hom têstaan.	<i>That's how I understood him.</i>
Dit was di afspraak, so fêr- têl hy fêr my.	<i>That was the arrangement so he told me.</i>
Waarom was hy dan ni gistêr a'end daar ge- wees ni ?	<i>Why wasn't he there last night, then ?</i>
Hy hêt gesê hy was al daar gëwees al di andêr dag.	<i>He said, he had been there the other day.</i>

- Di gewésö magistraat was
'n danig knap man
gêwees.
*The former magistrate was a
very clever man.*
- Ons kry sékër nooit meei
'n man soo's hy ni.
*We shan't ever get such a man
again like he was.*
- Dis daarom al tē jammer dat
hy nou het moes weg
gaan.
*It's such a pity he had to
leave*
- Wees jy in 'ar gëduldig, man,
dan kom nog als rëg.
*Just have patience, and all
will yet come right.*
- Maar êk was al so lang gë-
duldig gëwees, ek kan
nou amper ni langer hou
ni.
*But I have been patient for
such a long time, I can
hardly keep up any longer
now.*
- Om rëg te wees is di eesté
ding, om tersp edig tē
wees is di twéddé.
*To be right is the first thing,
to be prosperous is the
second.*
- Wat sou dit tog wees dat di
kop fan myn ni kan rëg
kom ni?
*Why can it be that my head
won't come right again?*
- Ag, dit moet sékër di studeer
wees, myn kind.
*Oh, that must surely be your
study, my child.*
- Jy kan gerus di studi nou 'n
bitji laat bly.
*You can safely stop your study
a little now.*
- Om eerlijk en oprëg te wees
is di bésté rëkoman-
dasi.
*To be honest and straight-
forward is the best recom-
mendation.*
- Dis goed om patriots te
wees, maar di gësondë
fëstand moet daarom
di eesté bly.
*It is good to have patriotic
feelings, but common sense
ought always to predomi-
nate.*
- Sal ons ni tan a'ënd by mē
kann kan wees, om di
sakë dé'êk tē bëpraat.
*Could we not meet together
to-night to discuss these
matters thoroughly.*
- Hy het al gistër daan moet
wees, dit yk of kom
hy glad ni.
*He should have been there
yesterday, but it seems as
if he won't come.*
- Hoe staan ont nou mèt julé,
sal dit tou of teu'c
wees: jullé moet nou
bëslis.
*What is your mind now, is it to
be yes or no? you must
decide now.*

Myn fadër het skaars kan
, daar wees, toen di r'ënt
afkom.

Denk jy dit kan waar gëwees
het, wat gistër in di
koerant gëstaam hêt fan
di oorlog?

Ek sal ni kan sêkër sê ni, of
dit waar kan gëwees
het, maar dit lyk heel
mo'ëntlik.

Dit sal 'n al tē goeië ding
wees, as onsë distrik
kan bêtër ferté'ënwoor-
dig wees in di parlë-
ment.

*My father can scarcely have
been there when the rain
came down.*

*Do you think it can have been
true what the paper said
yesterday about the war?*

*I could not say for certain if it
could have been true, but
it looks very probable.*

*It would be a capital thing if
our district could be better
represented in parliament.*



CHAPTER VIII.

Konfersasie en Utdrukkings.	Conversation & Expressions.
Jan loop na di deur.	<i>John goes to the door.</i>
Hy het inamid gëhoor klop.	<i>He has heard a knock.</i>
Hy steek zyn regtërhand uit.	<i>He puts out his right hand.</i>
Hy fat di knop an.	<i>He takes hold on the knob.</i>
Hy trek di deur oop.	<i>He pulls the door open.</i>
Hy sien syn oom daar.	<i>He sees his uncle there.</i>
Hy sê, dag oom, ek is bly om fêr oom te sien	<i>He says, good day, uncle, I am glad to see you.</i>
Hoe gaan dit nog, oom?	<i>How do you do, uncle?</i>
Né, dît gaan nog goed, neef, danki.	<i>I am fairly well, cousin, thank you.</i>
En hoe gaan dit nog met jou?	<i>And how do you do?</i>
Is pappa en mamma fris?	<i>Are father and mother well?</i>
Het Frans lui di hoës afgëkom?	<i>Has Francis got rid of his cough?</i>
Het dit sonar o'ërgëgaan, of het hy di doktër gëhad?	<i>Did it leave him of its own accord, or did he see the doctor?</i>
Ek het gehoor nig Sanni lê nêt slëg.	<i>I heard that cousin Sanni is very ill.</i>
Hoe lyk di wêrëld hier, neef?	<i>How are things about here, cousin?</i>
Het jullë al oidentlyk ré 'ënt gehad?	<i>Have you had a good deal of rain?</i>
In wattër kondisi is jul skapë?	<i>In what condition are your sheep?</i>
Di feld is droog, en di skapë is misërabel.	<i>The veldt is dry, and the sheep are miserable.</i>
Di groot fé lyk 'n weinig bëtër nou.	<i>The cattle look a little better, now.</i>

Party fan ons pèrdē is banjē má'ër.	<i>Some of our horses are very thin.</i>
Ons het maar min koréng gēwin di jaar.	<i>We had only a small crop of grain this year.</i>
Di ré'ènt het tē laat uitgēbly om tē ploë.	<i>The rain kept off too late to plough.</i>
Di sprinkhanē het ook banjē gēpla.	<i>The locusts have been very troublesome, too.</i>
Hullē het di milis skoon op- gēfreet	<i>They destroyed the meadows completely.</i>
Ons léwe nou maar op flys en pampoën.	<i>We are now simply living on meal and pumpkin.</i>
Di kos is min, maar hy's daarom goed.	<i>Food is scarce, but what we have is good.</i>
Ons moet maar téfúclē wees In party piëkkē is d't nog érgër as hin.	<i>We shall have to be content. In some places things are even worse than here.</i>
Ons het met di tryn Beaufort toe gēv.	<i>We went to Beaufort by train.</i>
Party fan ons was di eerste maal op di tryn.	<i>Some of us were in the train for the first time.</i>
Ons het banjē plēsür gehad. Een my i het siik gēword, maar ni erg ni	<i>We had a great deal of fun. One girl got sick, but not bad.</i>
Ons het fër haar stil op 'n bank neergēlē.	<i>We put her quietly down on a seat.</i>
Toen het sy somar weer rēg gēword.	<i>Then she got right again very soon.</i>
Di lekkèrstē was nog in di nag.	<i>The nicest part was the night.</i>
Ons het van Colesberg gēkom.	<i>We came from Colesberg.</i>
Di dag was dīt 'n bitji warm en stofflërig.	<i>During the day it was rather warm and dusty.</i>
Maar di nag was heerlik koel gewees en tog in koud ni.	<i>But the night was delightfully cool and yet not cold.</i>
Di Karoo lyk regtē traat. Dit moet kort kout daar ge ré'ënd het.	<i>The Karoo looks very nice. It must have rained there shortly.</i>

Ampër al di rifuë het wäter gëhad.	<i>Almost all the rivers were running.</i>
Nou wil ons feertun da'è op Beaufort bly	<i>Now we shall stay a fortnight at Beaufort.</i>
En dan gaan d'r Wellington toe.	<i>And then we go to Wellington.</i>
Twé van ons kinders gaan daar skool.	<i>Two of our party are at school there.</i>
Hallë het di hollidees by di huns deurgëbrieng.	<i>They spent their holidays at home.</i>
Een jonge man is op di Collits t'er sendelings	<i>One young man attends the Missionary College.</i>
Hy is 'n al te süm j'ngë man.	<i>He is a very bright young man.</i>
Hy het al syn matrikulasi gëdoen.	<i>He has passed his matricula- tion.</i>
Syn mensë wil toen hë hy moet ophou leer.	<i>His people at that time wanted him to stop learning.</i>
Maar hy wil nì daar lan hoor ni.	<i>But he won't hear of it.</i>
Hy is al te leergüing nès syn broer.	<i>He is very ambitious just like his brother.</i>
Syn broer het predikant gëword.	<i>His brother has become a minister.</i>
Hy is nou Europa toe om t'è kuië.	<i>He has now gone to Europe to travel.</i>
Hy het al van twe plekkë 'n beroep gëkry	<i>He has already received two calls.</i>
Ons was gister uit gëwees op 'n pikkërik.	<i>Yesterday we made a picnic.</i>
Daar's 'n mooi plek agtër in di kloot.	<i>There is a nice spot far in the gorge.</i>
Daar was ons gëwees, en dat was net forentoe	<i>There we went, and it was very delightful.</i>
Ons het 'n aunge, me dag deurgëbrieng.	<i>We spent a pleasant day.</i>
Dian was banjé jultrens by di gëselskap	<i>There were many ladies with the party.</i>
Ons het kosti gëmaak en kabei a tjiis gëbak	<i>We made coffee and tried chips.</i>
Feuë, het ons spulletjns gëdoen ondër di boe më.	<i>Then also we had games under the trees.</i>

- Maar di lekkërstë was nog di gësëls.
But the nicest part was the conversation.
- Ons was by mèkaar uit fërskillëndë plekkë van onsë land.
We were together from different parts of the country.
- Al gou het ons uitgëfuid dat banjë van ons mensë mèkaar ken.
Very soon we found out that many of our people knew each other.
- Party het sofër gekom, dat hul di a'ënd gësky het as na'ë famili.
Some came so far even as to separate that evening as near relations.
- Ek kan ni së ni, hoe aange-naam dit was.
I cannot tell how pleasant it was.
- Di tēngtog het ons by di maanlig gëmaak.
The journey back we made by moonlight.
- En di heele pad o'ër het ons hims gësing.
And all the way we sang hymns.
- Om half ellëf was ons weer by di huis gëwees.
We reached home at half past ten.
- Het jy van a'ënd nog iits nuuts fan di oorlog gëhoor?
Did you hear anything fresh about the war this evening?
- Ja, hullë het weer 'n slag gëhad.
Yes, there has been another battle.
- Wat, al weer 'n slag?
What, another one again?
- Ja, daar in di buurt van Ermelo, së hullë.
Yes, in the neighbourhood of Ermelo, it is said.
- En hoe het dit gegaan?
And how did things go?
- Ek denk ordentlik goed fër di troepë.
Pretty well for the troops, I think.
- Is daar banjë dood?
Were there many killed?
- Ek hoor daar was o'ër di twë honderd butë gëfeg gëstel.
I hear there have been over two hundred casualties.
- Jy meen fan di Boetë?
You mean among the Boers?
- Ïk meen fan al di twë kantë saam.
I mean on both sides together.
- Het di Boerë somu ryfëls gëhad?
Had the Boers rifles only?
- Në, hullë had ook kanonnë, ses glo ek.
No, they had cannon too, six I believe.
- Wi het hulle angefoer?
Who was their commander?

Daar was twé génëraals gëwees, maar ik iërgeet hul namë.	<i>There were two generals, but I forget their names.</i>
Denk jy hullë sal nou nog lang anhou?	<i>Do you think they will still keep on long?</i>
Dit mag wees, maar wi sal dit sé?	<i>Perhaps so, but who can tell?</i>
Ik wens hul hou nou op.	<i>I wish they would stop now.</i>
Ja, dit wens ons almal, maau hul feg daarom dag na dag.	<i>Yes, we all wish so, but they keep on fighting day after day all the same.</i>
Denk jy ni, onsë land word banjë verniil?	<i>Don't you think our country is getting devastated?</i>
Sékërlük, dis nog di slegstë van di heel ding.	<i>No doubt, and that is the worst part of the business.</i>
Was jy al by 'n gëfeg gëwees?	<i>Have you ever been in a fight.</i>
Gëlukkig ni, ek glo ni ek sal dit lyk ni.	<i>Fortunately nol, I don't think I should like it.</i>
Ek sé fër jou, dis freeslik.	<i>I tell you, it is terrible.</i>
Di bommë wat hul skiit, is yslikë dingë	<i>The bombs they shool, are fear- ful things</i>
Maar di meestë word daarom met di roerë gëwond.	<i>Still, most are wounded by rifle shooting.</i>
Ek was nou al tiinmaal in di slag.	<i>I have now been in ten engage- ments.</i>
Partykeer fal di mensë somar links en regs.	<i>Sometimes men just drop down right and left.</i>
Dis tē feul fër 'n mens om dit an tē sijn	<i>It is too much for any man to witness.</i>
Di een skré, di ander floek, di dertdë lë kerm.	<i>One screams, another swears, a third one lies moaning.</i>
Di doktërs kom en dra di armë goed weg.	<i>The doctors come and carry the poor fellows away.</i>
Hullë stuur fër hullë na di hospitalë,	<i>They send them to the hospitals.</i>
Daar word hullë fërpleeg	<i>There they are nursed.</i>
Maar di ellendë wat word uitgestaan, is ni om tē bëskrywë ni.	<i>But the misery that is endured, is indescribable.</i>

CHAPTER IX.

Bepaalde Onderwerpe.	Specific Topics.
Tuis.	At Home.
Myn vader is 'n man.	<i>My father is a man,</i>
Hy is fyftig jaar.	<i>He is fifty years old.</i>
Ek is syn seun.	<i>I am his son.</i>
Ek is di oudstē van ses kindērs.	<i>I am the eldest of six children.</i>
Daar is dri seuns en dri dogtērs.	<i>There are three sons and three daughters</i>
Di dogtērs is mysiis.	<i>The daughters are girls.</i>
Myn moeder is ses en teertig.	<i>My mother is forty-six.</i>
Sy begin al gryns word.	<i>She is already getting grey.</i>
Ni banjē, maar net so 'n bitji in haar voorhaar.	<i>Not very much, but just a little in front</i>
Myn vader is ouwer as myn moeder.	<i>My father is older than my mother.</i>
En toch word hy nog niks gryns ni.	<i>And still he is not getting grey at all yet.</i>
Myn moeder syn oo'ē is ook al sleg.	<i>My mother's eyes are bad, too.</i>
En haar tandē is ampēr almal uit.	<i>And she has lost nearly all her teeth.</i>
Ek meen di bo'ēnste, di onderstē het sy nog.	<i>I mean the top ones, the lower ones she has still.</i>
Sy wil iēr haar nuut tandē kry.	<i>She wants to get new teeth.</i>
Maar sy het gēhoor dit kos banjē geld.	<i>But she has heard that they are expensive.</i>
Nou wil sy nog net 'n bitji wag.	<i>Now she wants to wait a little longer.</i>
Agtēr Nieujaar gaan sy Kaap toe.	<i>After New Year she will go to Cape Town</i>
Om 'n nuut gebit te laat inset.	<i>In order to have new teeth put in.</i>

Dan sal sy weer mooi lyk.	<i>Then she will look pretty again.</i>
Myn oudste sustër is fërgangë jaar gëtrou.	<i>My eldest sister was married last year.</i>
Haar man was 'n wëduwenaar gëwees.	<i>Her husband was a widower.</i>
Syn eerstë vrou het an di tëring gësterwë.	<i>His first wife died of consumption.</i>
Hy het 'n paar kindërs, maar hul is nog banjë klein.	<i>He has a couple of children, but they are still very young.</i>
Hul weet niks van di dood van di moeder.	<i>They know nothing of their mother's death.</i>
Toen di nuut moeder in di huis kom, het hul so mar gëwen.	<i>When the new mother came into the home, they look to her at once.</i>
Hul was net as klyn kuikëntjis wat 'n meus by 'n ander hoendër set.	<i>They were just like little chickens which you give to a strange hen.</i>
Ons famili was almëléwë banjë gëségën gëwees.	<i>Our family has always been very fortunate.</i>
Ni een van ons kindërs was nog swaar suk.	<i>Not one of the children has ever been very ill.</i>
Eu ek het fader of moeder ook nog noot y'nlik sleg gësin.	<i>Neither have I ever seen father or mother really bad.</i>
Ons hou tër ons maar min op met dokters.	<i>We have very little to do with doctors.</i>
Ons eet almëléwë gësondë kos.	<i>We always eat healthful food.</i>
En moeder sé dis nog di bestë doktër.	<i>And mother says that that is the best doctor.</i>

 Stad toe.

 Going to Town.

Waar gaan Oom Jan morrë ?	<i>Where are you going this morning, Uncle ?</i>
Ek gaan Kaap toe, ou Broer.	<i>I am going to Cape Town, old fellow.</i>
Mark toe ?	<i>To market ?</i>
Né, ek het bësighyd by di prokureur.	<i>No, I have some business at my attorney's.</i>
Tog ni hofsakë ni ?	<i>No court case, I hope ?</i>

O, ek weet nog ni, straks
kom daar nog iets fan.

Wat is dan di moeilikheid?

Ek het moeite met myn
buurman o'er di water.

Is di water skaars?

Ni juist skaars ni, maar ons
plasë het water uit een
stroom, en hy gëbruik
të veel.

En wat wil Oom nou maak
by di prokureur?

Ek wil nèt raad neem.

Maar sal di man ni sê, Oom
moet hof toe gaan?

Maski sal hy so sê.

Weet Oom dis gëfaarlik?

Daar's ni gëfaar ni as ek net
reg het.

Reg of ni reg, di hof is almë-
léwë 'n gëfaarlik plek.

Hoe kom so, ou Broer?

Di prokureurs sleep ons al
të graag in di hof om di
duitë.

Het jy onderfinding daarfan,
ou Broer?

Ja, ordëntelik, en ek sal ni
gou weer soo'n toe gaan
ni.

Het jy banjë fërloor?

Ek was eenmaal in di hof
met 'n saak wat ek gë-
win het, maar di kostë
was banjë meer gëwees
as di heel ding wërd
was.

Het di ander party dan ni
bëtaal ni?

*Oh, I don't know yet, perhaps
something will come of it.*

What is the difficulty?

*I am having trouble with my
neighbour about the water.*

Is the water scarce?

*Not exactly scarce, but our
farms have their water
from one stream, and he
uses too much.*

*And now, Uncle, what are you
going to do at the
attorney's?*

I only want to take advice.

*But won't that man say, Uncle,
that you must go to court?*

Perhaps he will say so.

*Uncle, do you know that that
is dangerous?*

*There is no danger, if I am in
my right.*

*Right or no right, the court is
always a dangerous place.*

How so then, old fellow?

*The attorneys like to bring us
into court for the sake of
the money.*

*Do you speak from experience,
old man?*

*Yes, rather, and I shan't go
there again soon.*

Did you lose much?

*I was once in court with a case
which I won, but the costs
were much more than the
whole thing was worth.*

*Did not the other side pay
then?*

Di ander man het bankrot
gëgaan, en ek het ampër
in 'n penny uit hom
gëkry ni.

Wat denk jy nou y'ëntlik fan
waters.ake, ou Broer ?

Ek denk, om di waarhyd tē
sē, Oom, dis nog di
gefaarlikstē sakē fan
almal.

Maar hullē is tog so eenfou-
dig.

Dit mag wees, maar ek het
almelēwē gësin dat
hullē lang is, en lang
sakē is kostbaar.

Dan raai jy ni fēr my om di
prokureur tē gaat siin ?

Dit wil ek ni sē ni, maar pas
net op fēr hom as hy
praat fan di hof.

*The other man went insolvent,
and I got scarcely a penny
out of him.*

*What is your opinion of water
cases, old fellow ?*

*Uncle, to tell you the truth,
they are the most dan-
gerous cases of all.*

And yet they are so simple.

*That may be, but I have always
noticed that they are
lengthy, and long cases
are costly.*

*Then you would not advise me
to go and see my attorney ?*

*I do not say so, only be careful
when he mentions the
court.*

Rondrys.

Di manier van rys in di land
is in di laatstē fyf en
twintig jaar banjē fēr-
ändēr.

Foor di tyd hēt ons hiir ni
gëweet fan 'n tryn ni.

Di eenigstē ding wat ons het
kan doen, was om di
kar in tē span en tē laat
fat.

Partykeer was ons tot feer-
tiin da'ē toe ägtēr mē-
kaar op di pad, maar dit
was maar niks gëwees
ni.

Travelling About.

*The ways of travelling in this
country have very much
changed the last twenty
five years.*

*Before that time we didn't
know about trains down
here.*

*The only thing we could do
was to inspan a cart and
go.*

*Sometimes we were as long as
fourteen days travelling,
but that did not matter.*

- Di mensē o'erals was find-
lik en gasfry, en d' deurē
het al nē' ewē oopgē
staan fēr freemdēlugē.
- The people were everywhere
kind and hospitable, and
the doors were always
open to strangers.*
- Om rond tē trek in 'n feerwā
met āg ēsēls of pērcē,
dit was al tē aangēnaam
gēwees.
- Going about in a spring-
wagon with eight mules
or horses was too delight-
ful altogether.*
- Dan was daar ook di ossēwā,
en dit was di lēkkēr-tē
fan al.
- Then there was the ox-wagon
too, the nicest thing of all.*
- Di tryn mag nēt so teul gē-
makkē hē as hy wil,
maar niks kom by 'n
ossēwā ni.
- The train may have as many
comorts as it likes, but
nothing equals an ox-
wagon.*
- Maar nou is al di eentoudig-
hyē wēg, en 'n mēns rys
nou in Suid-Afrika rond
nēt soo's in Europa.
- But now all this simplicity is
gone, and we now travel
about in Africa just like
one does in Europe.*
- Di tryn is 'n wonderlike uit-
finding, dis sēkēi.
- The train is a wonderful
invention, no doubt.*
- As 'n mēns bērēkēn wattēr
gēwig soo'n ding tēk,
dan bēgin 'n mēns syn
kop tē draai.
- It one calculates the weight
such a thing draws, one's
head begins to turn.*
- Eers hēt hy gēloop fan di
Kaap tot Wellington,
maar nou gaan hy al
dwars deur Afrika tot
Delagoa Baai toe.
- First it ran from Cape Town
to Wellington, but now it
crosses Africa and runs up
to Delagoa Bay.*
- Di heelē kuns en di heelē
krāg fan di tryn lē in di
engine, di anderē is
maar gēwoon wat'ens.
- The whole ingenuity and the
whole strength of the train
lie in the engine, the other
carriages are but ordinary
wagons.*
- Di engine het 'n kēttēl waar
hy stoom in maak, en di
stoom werk op di wille.
- The engine has a boiler in
which steam is produced,
and that steam acts on
the wheels.*
- Op di manier is dit di water
wat al di krag maak.
- In that way it is the water that
produces all the power.*

- Daar is nog 'n andërë ding,
wat banjê wondêrlîk is :
dis di tram sondêr pèrdê.
- Dis y'ëntlik 'n árigê ding,
soo's hy daar deur di
stratê skuif, ên g'n mên's
weet hoe ni
- Di krag wat fêr hom dryf,
noem 'n mên's éléktrisi-
tyt, maar niemand kan sé
wat dit is ni.
- Di eenigstê wat jy daarfan
kan gêwaar, is fonkiis
wat ondêr by di wiêlê
uitli.
- Hy loop ni so finig as di
tryn, maar daarom twin-
tig myl in di uur.
- Maar di laastê ding wat di
mên'sdom nou mee rys,
is maar snaks.
- Daar's di bicycle, wat hul sê,
wat nêt maar kan loop,
maar omfal as hy stil-
staan.
- 'n Mên's kan skaars fêrstaan
hoe eenê daarop kan bly
sit.
- En ek het al gësiin wat 'n
man en 'n frou agtêr
mêkaar op sit, en ook
langs mêkaar.
- Nou, hoor ek, is daar ook
eenê wat 'n mên's dra
sondêr dat hy fêr hom
trap.
- Dis sêkêr nog di mooistê
uitfinsêl fan al, want nou
kan di ruitêr maar sit en
word glad ni moeg ni.
- Dit lyk of word di mên'sê hoe
langêr hoe slimmêr.
- There is still another thing
which is very wonderful,
viz the horseless tram.*
- It is really a queer thing, the
way it moves along the
streets, no one knowing
how.*
- The power which drives it, is
called electricity, but no
body can say what that is.*
- The only thing you can notice
of it, is sparks that escape
from under the wheels.*
- It does not run so fast as the
train, but still it goes
twenty miles an hour.*
- But everything almost by which
people now travel, is queer.*
- There is the bicycle, as they call
it, that can only run, but
falls over when it stands.*
- One can scarcely understand
how a person can keep
sitting on it.*
- And I have seen some on which
a man and a woman sit
behind each other, and also
alongside of one another.*
- Now, I hear, there is one too
that carries a man without
padding.*
- That is undoubtedly the finest
invention of all, for now the
rider can just sit and does
not tire himself in the least.*
- It seems as if people were
always getting cleverer.*

Ek fêr my fêrkiis daarom
maar 'n pèrd om op tē
ry ; ek dènk dis tyligêr.

In di doirpē is di bicycles
goed gēnoeg, want di
stratē is mooi gēlyk om
tē ry, en pèrdē tē hou is
daar duur.

Maar op 'n plaas bētaal di ou
fadêrlandsē gēwoontēs
daarom almēlewē banjē
bētêr.

Ek het al banjē gēsien fan di
jongē mēnsē fan buitē
wat agtêr di nuut
gēwoontēs an is.

Maar ek siin dit maak fêr
hullē glad ni gēlukkigêr,
en hul fergeet daarby
di boerdêry.

Idêr in syn stand, sê di spreek-
woord : dit bēantwoord
ni têr di eene klas
mēnsē om fêr di andêrē
tē wil na aap.

'n Boer op syu plaas, met
syn perde en fê, en
wa'čns en karrē, kan
buītē : l di nūfinsēls
fan di niwē tyd klaar
kom.

Op di Landē

Mōtte, Frans, hoe lyk dit
met jou fan merrē agtêr
di dans ?

Né, Piet, êk toe' net agtêr
mēkaar, ek het froeg by di
huīs gēkom.

Dis ampêr jaminêr, ek het
fandaag met jou wil
uitgaan.

*I for one, however, prefer a
horse to ride on ; I think it
safer.*

*In towns bicycles are all right,
for the streets are nice and
smooth for riding, and it is
expensive to keep horses
there.*

*But on a farm the old homely
customs always answer a
good deal better.*

*I have seen a great many
young people from the
country who are after these
modern customs.*

*But I have noticed that they do
not make them any happier,
and they forget tarning
over them.*

*Every one in his place, says
the proverb : it does not pay
one class of people to try
and imitate another class.*

*A farmer on his farm, with his
horses and cattle, and
wagons and carts, can get
along without these many
inventions of modern time.*

In the Fields.

*Good morning, Francis, how
do you feel after the
dance ?*

*O, Peter, I feel quite all right,
I went home early.*

*That's almost a pity, I wanted
to take you out to-day.*

- Né, ou kèrèl, dit sal ni gaan
ni; ek het gister gëkuier;
mau vandaag het ek
banjè bèsighyd
- Wa's jy van plan om te maak
vandaag?
- Di folk is land toe om te
ploë, en ek gaan net nou.
- En ek het dan gëkom om te
gaat skiet!
- Ekskuis tog, Piet, deus week
kan ek toch in meer tyd
lêrkwis nr.
- Sus, Frans, dan het ek di
heel pad fêr nît gery?
- Jy kan afsaal en 'n btji fêr
sein; ons kan saam
land toe gaan en dan
gësêls.
- Waarom is jy dan v'entlik
so haastig met di ploë?
- Dau's eergister 'n mooi lui
rê'ent uitgêsak nêt bo
di lande.
- Maar, ek sê, dis gelukkig, di
heel buurt is nog droog.
- Dis wat ek di kans wil waar
neem, ou Broer!
- Wat wil jy gaat sau vandaag,
Frans?
- Ek het g'denk, ek sal di
gars p'êrbeer inset.
- 'n Mens het nou in noedig
ni om il te persus te
wees, dis tyd fêr allës
om g'saai te word.
- Het jy goet grond fêr rog?
- Di rog wil ni so rêgtê goed
aard op di plaas in.
- No, old fellow, that won't do;
I took a holiday yesterday,
but to-day I have much
to do.*
- What do you intend doing
to-day?*
- The boys have gone to the field
to plough, and I am
going in a moment.*
- And that when I came to take
you out shooting!*
- Pardon me, Peter, this week I
have no more time to
squander.*
- For shame, Francis, then I
have come all this way for
nothing?*
- You can off-saddle and stay a
while; we can go to the
field together and have a
talk there.*
- What is your great hurry
about ploughing?*
- The day before yesterday a nice
shower of rain came down
just on my fields.*
- Well, I say, that's fortunate,
all the country is dry still.*
- That's why I want to avail
myself of the chance, old
fellow!*
- What do you want to sow to-
day, Francis?*
- I thought I should try and get
the barley in.*
- One need not be too particular
now, it's time for every-
thing to be sown.*
- Have you good soil for rye?*
- Rye doesn't do so very well on
my farm.*

Met di korëng gaan dit sêkër bêtër, nê?	<i>Wheat does better, I suppose?</i>
Ja, di korëng bëantwoord rëgtë goed hiir, en milliis ook.	<i>Yes, wheat answers very well here, and so does Indian corn.</i>
Is jy van gëdagtë om 'n mooi tuin të hë di jaar?	<i>Do you intend having a nice vegetable garden this year?</i>
Dis al 'n bitji laat, maar ek sal daarom nog përbëer.	<i>It's rather late, but I want to try still</i>
Het jy boontjiis fër saad, anders kan jy fan my kry.	<i>Have you any seed beans, else I can give you some.</i>
Assemblif, ou Broer, ek sal al të bly wees.	<i>Please, old chap, I shall be very glad indeed.</i>
Ek het boontjiis gëdroog, maar daar het miit in gëkom.	<i>I dried beans, but the weevil got into them.</i>
Wattër ander groentë wil jy plant?	<i>Which other vegetables are you planting?</i>
Ek het 'n groot stuk aardappëls en fërder plant ek uië, kool, wit wortëls en nog wat blomkool.	<i>I have a large piece of potatoes, and besides I am planting onions, cabbage, parsnips, and some cauliflower.</i>
Jy moet sêkër fluks wattër ly in di somër, nê?	<i>I suppose you have much watering to do in summer, haven't you?</i>
Ni so danig banjë, di stuk tuingrond is klammërig.	<i>Not so very much, this piece of garden ground is damp.</i>
Kyk, hiir's nou di landë, nou kan jy self siin hoe lëkër het di water hiir gëspoel.	<i>Now look, there are the fields, now you can see for yourself how nicely the rain has been washing here.</i>
Jou dam moet ampër fol wees, wil ek hë.	<i>Your dam must be almost full, I should judge.</i>
Di landë s'n dam lé nèt agtër di bultji, di is mooi fol.	<i>The dam for these fields lies just behind the rise, it's pretty full.</i>
Maar di tuin s'n dam het ampër niks watë gëkry ni.	<i>But the dam for the garden got scarcely any water at all.</i>

- Het jy wingërd op di plaas,
of is dit tē lastig ?
- Do you have a vineyard on
your farm, or is that too
troublesome ?*
- Daar di kant lê 'n stuk
wingërd somar by
homsëlf.
- On that side lies a vineyard
all by itself.*
- En gaan hy mooi an ?
- And how is it doing ?*
- Hy is nog jong, maar
hy staan daarom al tē
mooi.
- It is young yet, but still it's
doing very well.*
- Denk jy fan hom tē kan
pars ?
- Do you think of making wine
of it ?*
- Né, ek het ni lus in di
bésighyd, ek fërkoop
liwërs di druivē in di
dorp.
- No, I don't care for that work, I
shall rather sell the
grapes in town.*
- Jou plaas lê daarom lékkër
na an di dorp, Frans.
- Your farm lies just nicely near
the village, France's.*
- Dis juist di ding, Piit, dit gé
'n mens lus om met tuin
tē boer.
- That's just what it is, Peter,
that's what encourages
one to grow vegetables.*
- Het jy ordentlik frugtē ook ?
Ek siin glad ni boord
ni.
- Have you a reasonable amount
of fruit too ? I have not
seen an orchard anywhere.*
- Di boord lê glad andër kant
agter di woonhuis.
- My orchard lies quite on the
other side, at the back of
the dwelling house.*
- Ek denk, ek het di grootstē
klomp frugtēboomē in
di buurtē.
- I think I have the largest
number of fruit trees in
this neighbourhood.*
- Daar's ni alleen përskës en
abëtkosë, maar ook ap-
pëls en péié en banjë
lammoen en suur lam-
moen boomē.
- There are not only peaches and
apricots there, but apples
and pears as well, and
many orange and lemon
trees.*
- Is jou wingërd-stokkē gëent
of nog fan di ou soort ?
- Have you grafted vines, or the
old kind ?*
- Ek het nog ni noodlig gëhad
om gëentē tē neem, di
filoksëra is mos nog glad
in haar ni.
- There has been no necessity for
my taking grafted ones yet.
The phylloxera is not any-
where near.*

- En het jy di Ostralisë huis al
in jou kammocnë gëbad ?
- Né, ook nog ni, di wêrëld
hiir het 'n banjë gësoncë
klammaat.
- Is daar niks wat fër jou
hinder by di boerdëry.
- Ja, daar's party jarë ruspërs
in di frugtëb omë.
- En as di ré'ent, ni bytys kom,
is ons banjë gëplä met
roes in di gesaaidë.
- Dan is daar natuurlik di
groot plaag fan di Ou-
derfeid, di sprinkhanë.
- Di goed is tog di laatstë jarë
al tē danig lastig gēwees.
- Mag ons liwë Heer ons tog
iërdër fër di goed bē-
waar.
- Di foetgangërs gaan nog 'n
bitj, maar di fl'ëndë
goed is al tē iërsukké-
lik.
- Dis gënog om 'n mens mal
tē maak as 'n mens siin
hoe hul' di oes optreet.
- En jy moet daar by staan en
dit ankyk, want wat 'n
mens ook doen, dit help
tog almal niks ni.
- Ek hoor, di Gofërmënt is
nou bësigt met di swerms
tē laat ènt.
- Maar ek sē fër jou ek glo
maar miu in sukkë
dingë.
- And how you had the Austral-
ian bug in your orange
trees ?*
- No, that neither, the climate in
this part of the country is
very healthy.*
- Is there nothing that troubles
you in your farm work ?*
- Yes, some years we get cutter-
fillats in our fruit trees.*
- And whenever the rain does
not come in season, we
are much troubled with
rust in our crops.*
- Then of course, there is the
great plague of all the up-
country districts, the
locusts.*
- Those things have really been
too troublesome altogether
of late years*
- Would to God we might be
protected against them in
future.*
- The wingless insect is bad
enough, but the flying ones
are too terrible altogether.*
- It's enough to drive a fellow
mad to see how they
devour one's harvest.*
- And you have to stand there
and look on, for what-
ever you may do, it's of no
avail.*
- I hear the Government is now
busy having swarms
incubated.*
- But I tell you I do not put
much faith in such things*

Hin is nou 'n stuk grond wat
ek fē;gungē jaar het laat
skoon maak.

Dis flyōrig, soo's jy sun, en
daar het wiġerboomē
gēgroei.

Maar ek het di boomē laat
kap en di grond laat
dol.

Di folk het di laastē wortē
uitgēhaal, en nou is dit
net 'n gawē plekki fēr
waterlamoen en spaan-
spēk.

*Here is a piece of ground that
I had cleared last year.*

*It's marshy, as you see, and
there were willows grow-
ing there.*

*But I had the trees chopped
down, and the soil
trenched.*

*The boys took out every root,
and now it makes a
splendid spot for growing
water melon and sugar
melon.*

By di Krale.

Dis regte Iris fan morrē, Jan.

Meestēr is 'n bitji te froeg
op.

Ek is maar gēwoonlik op
mēt sonop.

Ja, maar Meestēr kom ni so
froeg uit ni.

Sug di windji altyd so skerp
in di morrē?

Hier by di kralē mees alle
morrēs fan dat di dag
breek..

Ek het 'n bitji kom kyk hoe
di fé lyk.

Né di fé lyk nog rédlēhk,
maar ons bēstē fé sluap
buitēkant in di feld.

Di skapē is dauom almal
hier?

Né, ook ni, ons is bang fer
di brand-siik.

Wat het di kraal daar mé tē
doen?

At the Cattle Kraals.

*It's quite fresh this morning,
John*

*You (Teacher) are up a little
loo early, Sir.*

I am usually up by sunrise.

*Yes, but you don't come out so
early.*

*Is the wind always so sharp in
the morning?*

*Here about the kraals it's
usually so every morning
after day break.*

*I just came to see how the
cattle look.*

*The cattle look pretty fair, but
our best cattle sleep outside
in the veldt.*

*But the sheep are all here,
aren't they?*

*No they aren't, we are afraid
of the scab.*

*What has the kraal to do with
that?*

- O, banjë, 'n kraal word bësniët nèt soo's 'n skaap, en idërë skaap wat in soo 'n kraal slaap, kry dit.
- Help di dip dan ni om di siiktë tē keer?
- Hy hou fër hom onder, dis al, maar hy breek daarom al tē lig weer uit.
- Ek fërstaan jullë het froe'ëi daar ni fan gëweet ni
- Né, froe'ër was di boerdëry hiir in onsë land banjë makklikër.
- Waar kom y'ëntlik di pla'ë onder di fë fandaan?
- Dis maar swaar om tē sê, maar gëdurig breek daar weer 'n andërë uit.
- Is di brandsiik di èrgstë fan almal?
- O né, glad ni, brandsiik maak ni dood ni, as 'n mens syn skapë mooi oppas.
- Maar hy is daarom di lastigstë, nê?
- Ja, dis sêkër, hy geef banje werk fër di boerë.
- Waar is jul dipbakkë, hiir digtë by?
- Né, Meestër, Pa het dipbakkë gëbu met buurman saam, en hul staan op buurman s'n grond.
- Is daar op di o'ënblik siiktë onder di skapë?
- Banjë min, want di feld is mooi, daar is net 'n bitji rooiwater.
- Oh, very much, a kraal gets infected just like a sheep, and every sheep that sleeps there, gets it.*
- Does not dipping prevent the disease?*
- It keeps it under, that's all, but it breaks out again very easily.*
- I understand that before you were not troubled by scab.*
- No, farming in our country used to be very much easier.*
- What causes those cattle plagues?*
- That's hard to say, but every time there is another breaking out.*
- Is scab the worst of them all?*
- Oh, no, not at all, scab does not kill if one takes proper care of one's sheep.*
- But it is the most troublesome one, isn't it?*
- Yes, that's certain, it gives the farmers plenty of work.*
- Where are your dipping tanks, are they close by?*
- No, Sir, father and our neighbour have built dipping tanks together, and they are on our neighbour's ground.*
- Is there sickness among the sheep at present?*
- Very little, for the veldt is good, there is just a little "rooiwater."*

- En is di grootfé gēsond ?
 Di anteelbee-stē is almal fris,
 maar ons het di ossē
 moet afkamp, want daar
 was twē gēfallē van
 mond en klouseer onder
 hullē gēwees.
- Is daar banjē koeiē in di
 melk ?
- Ja, 'n heelē paar, maar di
 mees-tē melk gaan naar
 di kalfērs.
- Maak jullē ni kaas hiir op di
 plaas ?
- Né, Meestēr, dit betaal ni
 fēr ons ni.
- Hoe kom dan ni, Jan, kaas
 maak bētaal o'ērals.
- Ja, Meestēr, waar 'n mens di
 gēl'ēnhyd het, anders
 ook ni.
- Ek fēistaan nou ni mooi fēr
 jou, Jan.
- Ek meen, 'n mens moet 'n
 mens syn koeiē kan foer.
- Buitē wat di feld opléfēi ?
- O' sēkēr, 'n mens kan op di
 feld nooit 'n melkboer-
 dēry dryf.
- Hou jullē nooit koeiē op
 stal ?
- Dis juist di ding wat ek
 meen, dit doen ons ni.
- Om di kostē, of wa's y'entlik
 in di pad ?
- Ons sou moet stallē bou, en
 dan di plaas lēfūr ook ni
 gēnog foer op ni.
- Are the large cattle healthy ?
 Our cows are all sound, but
 we have had to camp off
 the oxen. as there were
 two cases of foot and
 mouth disease among
 them.*
- Have you many cows in milk ?*
- Yes, a fair number, but nearly
 all the milk goes to the
 calves.*
- Don't you go in for cheese
 making here ?*
- No, sir, that does not pay us.*
- How is that, Fohn ? cheese
 making pays everywhere.*
- Yes, sir, when one is given a
 fair chance, otherwise not.*
- I don't quite understand you
 now, Fohn.*
- I mean, one must be able to
 feed one's cows.*
- Over and above what the veldt
 produces ?*
- No doubt, 'a dairy farm can
 never be run on what the
 veldt produces.*
- Do you never keep any cows at
 the stalls ?*
- That's just what I mean, we
 never do.*
- On account of the expense, or
 what is really in your
 way ?*
- We should have to build sheds,
 and then the farm does
 not yield sufficient fodder.*

- Dan hou jullë grootfé net om tē teel ?
Then you keep your large cattle just for breeding purposes ?
- Dis al, ons breng al jaar 'n klomp ossë na di mark.
That's all, we take a drove of oxen to market every year.
- Kan ek fan morré jul pèrdë ook siin, Jan ?
Can I see your horses too this morning, John ?
- Ja, Meestër, dit trèl nèt gë-lukkig, ons het gistër a'ënd 'n groot troep pèrdë in di kraal gë-breng.
Yes, Sir, it just so happens that we kraaled a large number of horses last night.
- Wat het jul wil maak ?
What did you want to do with them ?
- Pa wil o'ër feertim da'ë Bloemfontein toe ry, en nou soek ons fan morré ag pèrdë uit en breng hullë in di stal om fër hul op tē foer.
Father wants to go to Bloemfontein in a fortnight's time, and we want to pick out eight horses this morning and put them in the stable to get them well fed.
- Is di goed wild ?
Are those animals wild ?
- Meestër sal siin net nou as ons in di kraal ingaan, hoe hul tē keer gaan : daar is party fan di jongës wat nog glad ni weet wat 'n mens is.
You will see presently when we get into the kraal, what an ado they'll make; there are some young ones there that do not know at all what a man is.
- Was hul nog nooit fan tēforë in 'n kraal ?
Were they never in a kraal before ?
- Ja, so twé of dri maal, maar 'n meusëhand het nog nooit an hul gëfat.
Yes, possibly two or three times, but no human hand has ever touched them yet.
- Hoe fang jul sukkë goed ?
How are such animals caught ?
- Met 'n fangstok, Meestër, en gëwoorlik spartël hul dan so dat hul neerfal, en dan sèt ons hul 'n haltër an.
With a lasso, Sir, when as a rule they struggle till they drop, and then we put a halter on them.
- Hou jullë banjë pèrdë an hiir ?
Do you keep many horses here ?

Ordentlik banjê ; ons het 'n
tamaa' k'amp f'n 'n myl
en 'n halt lang by 'n myl
breed, en daar boer
hulê net of hul wild
was.

Ly hul ook an suktes soo's
di andere fê ?

Banjê mind'ër daarom, en
hul maakeer amp'ër nooit
its so lang di feld moo
bly.

Ek sal ni om gé om 'n ryp'èrd
fan jullê t'ë koop.

Meest'ër kan maar uitsoek in
di k'raal, daar's al t'ë
danig mooi ryp'èrd
ond'ët di klomp.

Hoe feul sal jullê f'ër my fra :
Ek denk Pa sal Meester laat
uitsoek f'ër tyftiën ponc
kontant.

*A fair number, we have a very
large camp a mile and a
half long by one mile wide,
and there they just breed as
if they were wild.*

*Are they troubled with diseases
like the other cattle ?*

*Very much less, and they have
scarcely anything the
matter with them as long
as the veldt is good.*

*I should almost like to buy a
riding horse from you.*

*You can have your pick in the
kraal, Sir, there are very
nice riding horses indeed
amongst that lot.*

*How much will you ask me ?
I think, father will let you take
your choice for fifteen
pounds cash.*

Briffepos en Télëgraaf.

Letter Post and Telegraph.

Di wêrêld is banjê onrustig
en dear m'ëkaar

Partykeer wil dit lyk of di
m'ënsê glad ni meer fer
iis kan wag ni.

Foornamentlik met tydig t'ë
kry fan and'ere pl'ëkke
is hulê al t'ë dang
haastig

In di ou tyd het hul bood
skappê g'ëstum a' een
f'ën di ander met 'n g'e-
'ëndhyd

Maar dis nou g'ad uit : hulle
skryf nou briwê amp'ër
allê dag

*The world is full of unrest and
confusion.*

*Sometimes it looks as if people
could not wait for any-
thing any more.*

*Especially are they in a dread-
ful hurry about getting
news from other places.*

*In the olden times they used to
send one another news
when an opportunity of-
fered.*

*But that is all done away with:
they now write letters
almost daily.*

- Party maak maar min andërs
as nèt briiwë skryf; en
dan is hul nog glad
angstig o'ër di antwoord.
- Maar dit gëbeur ook al dat
di briif nog ni gou gënog
gaan; dan telëgrafeer
hullë.
- Di telegraaf bring in 'n paar
minutë 'n boodskap o'ër,
en met 'n uur kan di
antwoord al daar wees.
- Dit neem ampër ni tyd ni
om 'n boodskap om di
heele wërdl tē stuur
met di télëgraaf.
- Di boodskap kom langs 'n
draad wat o'ër di land,
maar ook deur di sē
loop.
- Daar's twé masiins fër noo-
dig, een om di bood-
skap af tē gé, en di andër
om dit tē ontfang.
- Di telëgraaf word nou banjē
gëbruik deur di mēnsē,
al is dit ook duur om
met hom tē werk.
- Maar di brōwëpos is daar-
om nog di nuttigstē
instëlling fan almal.
- Foot een oulap kan 'n mens
'n briif van ag kantjiis
fan di Kaap na Engē-
land ky.
- Dis waarlik spotkoop fër di
gëmak.
- Froe'ër da'ë was dit teul
duurdër, maar bitji bitji
het di prys afgëkom.
- Some do very little else but
just to write letters; and
then they are still most
anxious about the replies.*
- It happens too sometimes that
letters do not go quickly
enough; then they tele-
graph.*
- The telegraph transmits a
message in a few minutes,
and within an hour one
can have a reply.*
- Almost no time is required for
sending a message by wire
round the entire world.*
- The message goes along a wire
which runs across the land,
but through the sea as
well.*
- Two machines are required for
it, one for sending the
message, and another for
receiving it.*
- The telegraph is now used very
much by the people, al-
though it is expensive to
work with it.*
- Still, the letter post is the most
useful arrangement of all.*
- For one penny one can get a
letter of eight pages from
the Cape to England.*
- That's really no price for the
convenience.*
- Formerly it was much more
expensive, but gradually
the price has come down.*

- Di briiwë word gërékën na hullë gëwig, en daarom is dit saak om ni al te dikkë pampir tē gëbruik ni.
- Dis al tē noodig fër 'n kind om 'n ordëntlik briif tē leer skryf in di skolë.
- En dan di handskrit, dis ook al 'n ding waar 'n mens op moet let.
- Dit staan slëg om 'n handskrit tē hë wat ni nëtjiis lyk ni
- Ten'nswoordig het di mënse ook al skryfmasiins, wat letters maak nê's di druk'ettërs in boekë.
- Di masiins word feul gëbruik in kantorë om al di briiwe éwë eendërs tē laat lyk.
- Di bësighyd van di mensdom lyknoutë weesom o'ërals masiins voor tē maak.
- Hullë weef met masiins, bry kousë met masiins, doen naaldëwerk met masiins, praat met masiins, skryf met masiins, en maak sommë met masiins.
- 'n Mens sal dit ni gló ni, als 'n mens dit ni siin ni, maar waarlyk di masin trëk op en tël af nê's 'n mënse.
- Dit lyk of dit nog so fër sal kom, dat 'n mens ni meer hersëns noodig het ni.
- The letters are charged for according to their weight, and therefore it is important not to use too thick paper.*
- It is very necessary for a child to learn to write a decent letter at school.*
- And then the handwriting; that is also something that people must look after.*
- It looks bad to have a handwriting that does not look decent.*
- Now-a-days people have writing machines too, that make letters just like printed letters in books.*
- The machines are used a good deal in offices to make the letters all look alike.*
- The people's business now seems to be to make machines for everything.*
- They weave with machines, knit stockings with machines, sew with machines, talk with machines, write with machines, and do sums with machines.*
- One can't believe it without seeing it, but really the machine adds and subtracts just like a man.*
- It seems as if it were going to come so far, that men won't need brains any more.*

En dis tog ook weer ni waar ni, want hoe meer ma-siins, hoe meer 'n man moet oppas op sommige puntē.

Né, di heelē ding is di, dat di mensdom al maar meer wil tyd win om nog meer tē kan doen in di klyn tydji wat hulle leef.

Di haastighyd fan di wêrld kan 'n mēns naar maak.

Di een jaag nog hardēr as di andēr om fooruit tē kom.

Ek gló, di eenigstē rus kry 'n mēns nog onder di klas wat di grond bē wèrk.

Hullē hang fan di natuur af, en by hullē kom saai en oes, en ploeg en plant nog op di ou tyd.

Water Ly.

Di land, waar ons in woon, is 'n pragtigē wêrld, maar hy moet net 'n bitji meer water gēhad het.

Andēr landē het nog mēre of sukkē goetērs.

Of andērs het hul tamaai bērgē, wat ys en kapok het, en feul water uitgē.

Maar di eenigstē wat ons het is di ysēlikē sé langs di kustē wat ni bruikbaar is ni.

And yet that is not so, for the more machines, the more we have to mind certain points.

No, the whole thing is this, that people always want to save more time to be able to do still more in the short time they live.

The world's hurry is enough to turn one sick.

One hurries still more than another for the sake of getting on.

I believe the only rest still found is among the class that tills the ground.

They depend on nature, and with them sowing and reaping, plowing and planting still come round in the old season.

Irrigation.

The land in which we live, is a beautiful country, only it should have had a little more water.

Other countries always have lakes or such things.

Or else they have very high mountains which have ice and snow, and give out much water.

But the only thing we have is that great sea along the coast which is useless.

- Goeië riviëre het Suid-Afrika
maar min.
- Di land léwë op di ré'ënt, en
as di ré'ënt nitbly, kom
daar somar èllëndë.
- Foornamëntlik di oundërteld
ly buijë an droogtës.
- Partykeer is dit so sleg daar,
dat di rysigers 'n èmmër
watër moet koop foor 'n
half kroon.
- In sukkë tyë lyk di aarde nës
stof, want di laastë gras
brand weg.
- Di fé lé somar dood langs
di pajë, dit frek by
hoopë tégelyk.
- Om di rédlë is water alméléwë
'n kostbarë artikël.
- Di mënse përbear o'erals om
dit op tē dam.
- Plasë léwë fan dammë, en so
ook partykeer di dorpë
en stéjë.
- Kaapstad, by foorbeekl, het
'n ysëlike dam bo'ën op
di Tafëlberg.
- Buitë op di plasë word di
watër uit fontynë gēhaal
en in slootë gely.
- Di bergwatër is banjë koel
en gēsond by di fontyn,
maar di loop in di slootë
fërtuil dit al tē danig.
- Fër drinkwatër is dit ampër
ni tē gēbruik ni, maau
dis goed om tē ly.
- South Africa has but a few
good rivers.*
- The country exists on the rain,
and when the rain keeps
off, there is misery at
once.*
- Especially the down-country
districts suffer much from
drought.*
- Sometimes things are so bad
there, that travellers must
buy water at half-a-crown
a bucket.*
- At such times the earth looks
all dust, for all the grass
burns away.*
- The cattle just lie dead along
the roads, they die in
heaps together.*
- For this reason, water is
always a precious article.*
- People try everywhere to store
it.*
- Farms live on reservoirs, and
sometimes villages and
towns as well.*
- Cape Town, for instance, has a
very large reservoir on the
top of Table Mountain.*
- Out on the farms the water is
taken from springs, and
led in furrows.*
- The mountain water is very
cool and wholesome at
the fountain, but run-
ning through furrows
pollutes it frightfully.*
- For drinking purposes it can
hardly be used, but it is
good for irrigation.*

- Di wingërdë en frugtëboordë
moet gëly word, en selfs
ook di landë en tuinë.
- Sondër watër ly kan di goed
hiir by ons di somër ni
deurkom ni.
- Boomë kan dit, omdat hul
wortëls so diip gaan,
maar plantë fërlëp en
droog op.
- Op plasë wat ni sterk fon-
tynë het moet di boerë
dammë maak.
- Hullë bou 'n wal wat nè's as
'n kom di ré'ënwater uit
di omtrek opfang.
- Party fan di dammë is banjë
groot en mooi.
- Daar groei gëwoonlik wilgër-
boomë an di kant fan
di wal.
- Dis lëkkër koel om daar
somërs in di agtërmid-
dag te loop sit.
- Soo'n damwal het 'n pyp wat
daar deur loop met 'n
prop erin wat di watër
keer.
- Di boerë noem soo'n pyp 'n
pomp.
- As di watër op di landë of in
di tuinë noodig is, word
di pomp oopgëmaak, en
di water stroom deur di
pyp in 'n sloot af na di
plekkë.
- Vineyards and orchards must
be irrigated, and even
lands and gardens.*
- Without irrigation things here
with us cannot live through
the summer.*
- Trees can do it, because their
roots go so deep, but plants
wither and dry up.*
- On farms which possess no
strong springs, the farmers
must construct reservoirs.*
- They make a wall which, like
a basin, catches up the
rainwater from the sur-
rounding country.*
- Some of these reservoirs are
very large and pretty.*
- There are usually some willows
growing alongside the
wall.*
- It is nice and cool to go and
sit there in summer in the
afternoon.*
- Such a wall has a pipe run-
ning through it with a
stopper to hold the water
back.*
- The farmers call such a pipe a
pump.*
- When the water is required for
the lands or in the
gardens, the pump is
opened, and the water
runs through the pipe
down to those places in
a furrow*

Di mensë het in di laastë tyd banjë bëgin om watër te booi in di klippë, en op 'n ménigtë fan plasë het hul goeië suiwërë water géfind.

The people have of late begun to do a good deal of boring in rock, and on many farms they have found good and pure water.

Di folk fan Suid-Afrika.

The people of South Africa.

Party wil hë ons kan ni denk an 'n Afrikaansë folk ni, omdat di élémentë al tē banjë is.

Some people are of opinion that we cannot think of an Africander nation, as there are too many elements.

Maar hullë wat so praat, fërgeet, dat dit maar met di meestë folkë so ge-wees het

But they who talk like that, forget that this has been the case with most nations.

Wat mensë tot 'n nasi maak, is di eenhyd fan di belangë wat hullë bëong.

What makes people one nation, is the unity of interests they have in view.

Di onderskyd fan géboortë fal weg, as di eenhyd eenmaal kom.

The differences of birth dwindle away, when once unity is established.

As di land daarom maar net kan tyd kry, sal di nasi fansël tër hom form.

If, therefore, the country can only get time, the nation will be formed of itself.

Op di ooblik is ons al tē danig banjë fërdeel door talë, géwoontë, géboortë, en kleur.

At present we are too much divided altogether by languages, habits, birth, and colour.

'n Mens kyv hiir an di Kaap 'n mængëlmoes fan di mestë folkë fan di aardë.

One meets here at the Cape with a mixture of most of the nations of the earth.

Daar is Engëlsë, Hollandërs, Amérikaandërs, Duistërs, Fransë, Italianërs, Griekë, Arabiirë, Indiërs, bëhalvë nog di Hottentots en Kaffër nasiis.

There are English, Hollanders, Americans, Germans, French, Italians, Grecians, Arabs, Indians, besides Hottentots and Kafir tribes.

- 'n Mens kan fërstaan hoe moeilik dit moet wees soo 'n spul te rëgeer.
- One can understand how difficult it must be to govern such a crowd.*
- Di Hottentots en Kaffirs is ni di eerstë bëwonërs fan di land gëwees ni.
- The Hottentots and Kafirs were not the original inhabitants of this country.*
- Hullë het fan di Noordë gëkom, niit so danig feul froe'ër as di eerstë blankë.
- They came from the North, not so very much earlier than the first white people.*
- By party fan hullë léwë dit nog in di herindëring fan di folk.
- With some of them, a national remembrance of this is still extant.*
- Di Kaffër stammë wat ons hiir het, bëhooi almal tot di grootë Bantoe famili.
- The Kafir tribes which we have here, all belong to the great Bantu family.*
- Hul sprakë is fërskillënd, maar dis daarom an mëkaar fërwant.
- They speak different tongues, which still are mutually related.*
- Di Basutos staan apart fan di andër nasiis, en hul weet ondënt'ik banjë fan hul gëskidënis.
- The Basutos stand apart from the other nations, and know pretty much of their history.*
- Toen di Foortrekkërs di eerstë met di Kaffers te doen kry, was daar kaptyns onder hullë wat groot mag gëhad het.
- When the Pioneers first came upon the Kafirs, there were chiefs among them of great power.*
- Di Boerë het banjë fan hullë gëly di eerstë tyd, want hulë was moörd sugtigë nasiis gëwes.
- The Boers suffered much from them at first, for they were bloodthirsty nations.*
- Di Basutos het di land Suid fan di Calëdon Rivin al fan 1825 in besit gëhad.
- The Basutos have occupied the country South of the Calëdon River ever since 1825.*
- Hullë is nog op 'n maniiir 'n nasi wat op homself staan.
- They are, in a way, an independent nation still.*

- Hul'ë het hul v'ë kaptyns en 'n groot opperhoof, en maak hul v'ë wettë, maar di land staan daa-om onder Engëland.
- Daar is goeie skolë in Basutoland, en di meestë fan di kinders kry 'u édukasi.
- Di Fransë Sendelings het banjë fëi di nasi gëdoen, en het Kristendom en beskaving al twë in di land gëbreng.
- Op di groot stasi Morija is 'n skool fëi onderwysërs en een fër sendelings, en hul het daar ook 'n drukkëry, waar al di boekë fëi di land gëdruk word.
- Fërdër is daa di Soeloes bó Natal, di Rooi Kaffërs, di Kaal Kaffërs, di Tembukiis, di Pondoos, en di Matabelë.
- Hulle is in getal banjë meer as di wit mense fan di land, en daaom perbeer di gofiëment gëdurig om meer wit mense te kry.
- Ildereen wat fan Europeesë afkoms is en hiir in di land gëborë, rékën ons onder di Afrikaanders.
- Hulle behooi al di ferskillë wat hulë het op sy të set, om een grootë tolk të maak fan di Kaap tot aan di Sambësi.
- They have their chiefs and a paramount chief, and make their own laws, but yet the country is under England.*
- There are some good schools in Basutoland, and most of the children are being educated.*
- The French Missionaries have done a good deal for the nation, and brought both Christianity and civilization into the country.*
- On the chief station, Morijah there is one school for teachers and one for missionaries, and they have also a printing office there, where all the books for the country are printed.*
- Further we have the Zulus North of Natal, the Red Kafirs, the Fingoes, the Tembukis, the Pondos and the Matabele.*
- In numbers they are far superior to the white races of the country, and for that reason the government is always trying to get more whites.*
- Everyone of European descent and born in this country, is reckoned among the Afrikaanders.*
- They ought to set aside all differences, so as to make one great nation from Cape Town to the Zambesi.*

Op di manier alleen kan daar
welfaart in di land kom,
en kan di Europeesē
élément bly staan ten'ēn
di sterkē inboorlingē
élément, wat nog kragtiger
word deur di op-
foeding wat di kleurlingē
ontfang.

*Only in this way can the
country prosper, and will
the European element be
able to hold its own
against the native element,
which is gradually getting
stronger by reason of the
education the natives are
receiving.*

Produktē fan di Grond.

Products of the Soil.

Dis fēr niit om tē sé dat Suid
Afrika niks opléfēr.

*It's no good saying that South
Africa does not produce
anything.*

Ek het dit al banje gēhoor,
maar dis puur lastēr

*I have heard this asserted
many times, but it's nothing
but a libel.*

Dis waar dat di landbou ni
bloei soos in ander
landē.

*It's true that agriculture does
not flourish like in other
countries.*

Maar di grond wat ons
bēwoon is banje ryk an
delfstoffē.

*But the ground we live upon
is very rich in minerals.*

Delfstoffē is goetērs, soos
mētālē, wat 'n mens uit
di grond grawē.

*Minerals are things, like
metals, that are dug out
of the ground.*

Heeltēmaal by toefal het di
mēnsē diamantē gekry.

*By a mere accident diamonds
were found.*

'n Kind het 'n klip opgētēl
wat blink, om fēr 'n
ander tē gooi met hom
saam.

*A child picked up a shining
stone to throw at another.*

Di klip het in di handē
gēraak van een wat
fērstand had fan klippe,
en het yndelik by di
gouverneur aangēkom.

*That stone got into the hands
of one who had under-
standing of precious stones,
and finally got to the
governor.*

Hullē het di klip ondēzoek,
en dit het nitgēkom dat
dit 'n diamant was.

*They examined that stone, and
found that it was a
diamond.*

- Toen het di mēnsē begin grawē daar by Kimberley en waar di Vaal in di Oranjē Riber loop.
- Then people began to dig in the neighbourhood of Kimberley, and at the confluence of the Vaal and Orange Rivers.*
- Daar by Kimberley het stadig an 'n ysēlike gat in di grond gēkom, en dit is nou di groostē gat in di wêrld.
- At Kimberley they gradually made a large hole in the ground, which is now the largest hole on earth.*
- Hullē graaf daar nou ni meer diamantē van bó af ni, maar al di werk is diip onder di aardē.
- They do not now dig diamonds there from the surface: all the work is deep underground.*
- Daar is duisēndē fan Kaffers wat daar in di myn werk.
- There are thousands of Kafirs there working in the mine.*
- Hul fērhuur hullē fēr ses maandē, en in di tyd bly hullē op di myn syn grond in wat hul noem "compounds."
- They hire themselves out for six months, and during that period they are kept on the mine premises in what is called "compounds."*
- Di stamme woon daar by mēkaar nēs in di fērskillēndē landē.
- The tribes live there together like in the different countries.*
- Hullē koop hul kos en kleeerē als in di compoud.
- They buy all their food and clothing in the compound.*
- Daar word Sondags ook kerk fēr hullē gēhou in hullē fērskillēndē talē.
- On Sunday church services are held for them in their different tongues.*
- As di een klomp di kerk uitkom gaan di ander in, en dan is di diens weer in 'n ander taal.
- When one party comes out of church, the next goes in, and then the service is in another language.*
- Hullē werk in skoftē fan ag uur, di eenē ag uur in di myn en di anderē ag uur bó.
- They work in relays for eight hours, eight hours in the mine, and the next eight hours on the surface.*
- Di werk gaan natuurlik dag en nag deur, want ondēr in di myn is dit maar altyd nag.
- Of course the work is kept up night and day, for down below in the mine it is always night.*

- Di diamantë lê in 'n soort fan grond wat 'n blou-agtig kleur het. *The diamonds are imbedded in a kind of soil which has a bluish colour.*
- Di grond word losgëkap en bo'ën toe gëbreng. *That soil is loosened with picks and brought to the surface.*
- Daar word hy eers op feldë uitgespry om tē droog, so dat di son fër hom kan laat krummël. *There it is first spread out on fields to dry, so that the sun may split it up.*
- Dan kom hy in di meul, waar skerpe ystër tandë for hom an stukkiis breek. *Then it goes to the mill, where sharp iron teeth grind it into little bits.*
- O'ër di stukkiis laat hul 'n stroom water gaan, om di grond uit tē was. *A stream of water is passed over those pieces, to wash out the soil.*
- Di klippë kom dan almal in 'n masiin wat uit siffë bëstaan, grōwë en fynë, almal langs mēkaar op 'n streep. *Then the stones go to a machine consisting of sieves, coarse and fine, placed alongside one another in a row.*
- Di siffë stoot soetjës op en neer, nes 'n pols in 'n slagaar : daarom noem hul di masiin di " pulsator." *These sieves move gently up and down like the pulse of an artery ; for this reason they call that machine a " pulsator."*
- Di klippë kom eers op di grōwë siffë, en wat daar deur fal op di fynëre. *The stones are first put on the coarse sieves, and all that go through them go to the finer ones.*
- Yndlik is di siffë so fyn, dat ampër niks meer kan deur fal ni. *At last the sieves are so fine that hardly anything can go through.*
- O'ër al di siffë loop gëdurig watër om di klippë skoon tē spoel. *Water is constantly passed over all the sieves to wash the stones clean.*
- Di mēnsë wat by di siffë staan, let op of daar ni diamantë is onder di klippë wat bō bly lê. *People standing at the sieves watch for diamonds among the stones which remain on the top.*

Di laastē sifels word op tafels uitgēgooi en daar met di hand vitgēsoek.

As di Kafērs uit di myn kom, word hul nakēnd ondersoek om tē weet of hul ni diamantē wēdra.

Party keer is dit gēbeur dat hul di goed inslok, om dit latēr weer tē kry en te fērkoop.

Maar di straffē op di steel fan diamantē is gēfaarlilik swaar gēmaak, en dit hou dit ondēr.

Fēr di gēringstē o'ērtrēding fan di wēt gē hullē somar sēwē jaar in di tronk.

The final siftings are thrown out on tables and there sorted by hand.

When the Kafirs leave the mine they are searched naked, to know if they do not carry away diamonds.

It has happened sometimes that they have swallowed them in order to get them again later on, and sell them.

But the penalties for stealing diamonds have been made tremendously heavy, and so it is kept under.

For the slightest infringement of the law, they make nothing of giving seven year's imprisonment.

Suid-Afrikaansē Industri.

South African Industries.

As 'n mens fan industri spreek, dan meen dit wat 'n nasi y'enthlik tootbring.

Di plasē breng korēng en frugtē op, en ook banjē wol, maar dis ni industri ni.

Industri maak dngē fan di produktē fan di land om dit an andērē nasiis tē fērkoop, of deur di y'ē nasi te laat gēbruik.

Wol industri bēdui daarom dat di nasi uit di skapwol kleeerē maak in plaas fan dit in tē foer.

When we speak about industry, we mean what a nation actually produces.

The farms produce corn and fruit, and much wool too, but that is not industry.

Industry makes things from the products of the country to sell them to other nations or for home consumption.

Wool industry, therefore, means that the nation manufactures clothing out of the wool of its sheep, instead of importing it.

- Maar onsē land is freeslik agterlik in sukkē dingē.
- An di Kaap, op Worcester, an di Perl en op Oudtshoorn word karrē en wa'ens gemaak—dis industri.
- So praat hul ook fan di goud industri, omdat di goud hiir word gēgrawē en gēsmelt.
- Mētalē het onsē land 'n ménigtē, goud, silfēr, kopēr, tin, banjē meer as ons nog weet.
- Dit lê allēs ondēr di aardē ferberrē, en in di klippē bēgrawē.
- Di goudmynē is di meestē in Transvaal en Mashonaland.
- Johannesburg is di middēlpunt fan di mynē.
- Dis mooi om te siin hoe dit grawē toegaan.
- Di klip wat losgēmaak is uit di aardē, word in di stampērs gēbrèng.
- Daar word hy tot gruis fērmaal.
- Di fynē stof laat hullē o'er pannē loop, waar di kwik di goudstof fang.
- n' Mens kiy ook partykeers stukkiis goud, maar dis los in di slootē.
- Daar sal banjē geld uit di mynē gēmaak word di eerstē tyd wat nou kom.
- Our country however, is fearfully behind in these matters.*
- In Cape Town, Worcester, Paarl and Oudtshoorn carts and waggons are made—that is industry.*
- So people speak also of gold industry, because the gold is dug and smelted here.*
- Our country has an abundance of metals; gold silver, copper, tin, much more than we yet know.*
- All this lies hidden under the ground, and buried amid the rocks.*
- Gold mines are mostly found in the Transvaal and Mashonaland.*
- Johannesburg is the centre of the mines.*
- It is nice to see how the digging is done.*
- The rock which is got loose out of the earth, is taken to the batteries.*
- There it is ground to powder.*
- This fine powder is run through pans in which mercury catches up the gold dust.*
- Nuggets of gold are also sometimes met with, but they are found loose in streambeds.*
- There will be a good deal of money made out of the mines shortly.*

- Daar is al feul geld ingesteek,
maar di mensē is fan
plan om di kapitaïē nog
grootēr tē maak.
- Hullē sal ook bēgin denk an
di andērē mynē, soo's
di silfēr en di tm.
- Di kopēr word al druk gē-
grawē in di wēstē fan
Klein Namakwaland.
- Natuurlijk betaal di goud-
mynē di bestē, maar di
bēwerking is ook di
duurstē.
- Nog iits wat onder di naam
van industri tal, is di
grawē fan kool.
- Koolmynē is daar ook ordent-
lik, in Natal. langs di
Vaal riviēr, by Moltino
en op andērē plekkē.
- Party mensē denk dat di
heelē Karroo 'n grootē
koolbed onder hom het.
- As dit waar is, sal dit 'n
grootē toekoms tēr di
land wees.
- Di Engelsē kool is sofēr nog
di bestē fan di wērēld,
maar hy fērmindēr al
jaar.
- Ons kool hiir gē meer rook
as di Engelsē en mindēr
hittē.
- Party fan di spoorwē'ē gē-
bruik nou di Kaapsē
kool fēr di engines.
- Leerboi is nog 'n ander tak
fan industri waar di nasi
iits au doen, maar ni
feul ni.
- There is already a good deal of
money sunk in them, but
people intend increasing
their capital still.*
- They will also begin to mind
the other mines, like the
silver and tin mines.*
- Copper is being taken out in
large quantities in the
West of Little Namaqua-
land.*
- Of course the gold mines pay
the best, but the working
of them is the most expen-
sive too.*
- Another thing falling under
the head of industry is the
mining of coal.*
- There are a fair number of coal
mines also, in Natal, along
the Vaal River, near Mol-
teno, and in other places.*
- Some people think that the
whole of the Karroo has a
large coal bed under it.*
- If that is true, it will be a
grand future for the
country.*
- English coal is thus far the
best in the world, but it
diminishes every year.*
- Our local coal gives off more
smoke than the English,
and less heat.*
- Some of the railways are now
using Cape coal for their
engines.*
- Tanning is another branch of
industry which is practised
to some extent, though not
much.*

- Dis jammer om ons produktë weg tē stuur, en dit in ander landë tē laat fërwerk.
- Ons bëtaal di frag so'ëntoe, en di frag tērug, en dan di inkommēnde regtë; en dan fërloor ons ook nog di werkloou wat andëri nasiis daaruit trek.
- As dit so moet bly deurgaan, sal di Afrikaansë nasi nooit tot iits kan kom ni.
- Ons moet ons y'ë kleerasi en skoenë maak, en nog 'n bitji o'ër hou om tē fërkoop.
- Wat ons noodig het, is mannë met geld wat ni om gé as hul 'n bitji fërloor, en wat ons op di beenë wil help met sukkë dingë.
- Ongëlukkig is daar 'n heel party mensë wat hiir hul geld maak, en dan wègtrék.
- It is a pity to send our products away, to have them manufactured in other countries.*
- We pay the freight there and back, and then the customs duty; and, above that, we lose the wages which other nations get out of it.*
- If that must continue, the Africander nation will never come to anything.*
- We should make our own clothes and boots, and a little more too for trading.*
- What we want is some men with money who do not mind if they lose a little, and who will give us a start in such matters.*
- Unfortunately, there are a great number of persons who make their money here and then leave.*

Kerkë en Skolë.

Churches and Schools.

- Daar is al tē banjë godsdienstë in onsë land.
- Hydëns kry 'n mens sofeul hy maar wil onder di inboorlinge.
- Dan is daar Slamsë, meest an di Kaap.
- Hullë stam af fan slawë wat froe'ër jarë uit Java gekom het.
- There are a great many religious persuasions in our country.*
- Heathens one can find as many as one cares to, among the natives.*
- Then there are Mohammedans, mostly about Cape Town.*
- They are descended from slaves who formerly came from Java.*

- Ferdër is daar Kristënë, fër-deel in allerly gënoot-skappë.
- Daar is di Engelsë of Hooë kerk, di Wesleyaanse, di Baptiste, di Adrëntistë, di Katolinke, en nog 'n heel party meer.
- Maar onder di Afrikaanders is di Hollans Grifformeerdë Kerk fërwëg di sterkstë.
- Froe'er het di Kerk Goffërments ondërsteuning gëontfang.
- Daar is nou selfs nog 'n paar fan di oa prëdikantë wat di ondërsteuning ontfang, tot hul dood gaan.
- Di kerkë het in onsë land baujë gëdoen fër di skolë.
- Foornamentlik is di Hollandsë Kerk 'n kragtigë stenn gëwees fër di Goffërment skolë.
- In di laastë jarë het di aantal skolë wonderlik toegëneem.
- Di Goffërment werk hard om di bëfo'king fan di land 'n behoerlik édukasi të gé.
- Di eerstë skoolmeestërs in Suid-Afrika was weggë-loopë matrosë en afgë-dauktë soldatë.
- Then there are Christians, divided into various denominations.*
- There is the English or High Church, the Wesleyan, the Baptist, the Adventist, the Roman Catholic churches, and many more.*
- But among Africanders the Dutch Reformed Church is by far the strongest.*
- Formerly this Church used to have Government support.*
- There are even now a few of the old ministers who draw the grant till they die.*
- The churches have done much in our country for schools.*
- Especially the Dutch Church has been a strong support to Government schools.*
- Of late years the number of schools has increased marvellously.*
- The Government does a great deal to provide the population of the country with a good education.*
- The first schoolmasters of South Africa were run-away sailors and time-expired soldiers.*

- Hullë het rondgëtrëk van plaas na plaas, en het o'ëral dri maandë fër-suim om di kindërs tē leer.
- They used to go about from farm to farm, and at each place they stayed three months to teach the children.*
- Wat hullë geleer het, was om tē lees en tē skryf, en dan di kattëkismus fan di kerk om te kan angë-neem word.
- What they taught was reading and writing, and then the catechism of the Church to prepare for membership.*
- Ons het nou skolë fan fër-skillendë gradë
- We have now schools of different grades.*
- Di derdë-klas skolë leer maar net di bëginsëls van lees, skryf en sommë.
- The third class schools only teach the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic.*
- Di tweedë-klas skolë gé di gëwonë la'ërë édukasi, soo's di folksskolë o'ëral.
- The second-class schools give the ordinary elementary education, as public schools do everywhere.*
- Di eerstë-klas skolë bëryd di kindërs fër hoo'ër édukasi an di hoogë skolë.
- The first-class schools prepare the children for higher education at the universities.*
- Soo's di skolë is, so is ook di ondërwijsërs, en di éksames wat hul maak.
- As the schools so are the teachers and the examinations they pass*
- Daar is nog maar min mensë in onsë land wat di eerstë klas onderwysërs éksamë gemaak het.
- There are but few people yet in our country who have passed the first-class teachers' examination.*
- Onderwysërs fan di tweede graad is daar al 'n heel party, en hul maak almal matrikulasi eers.
- There is already a large number of second-class teachers, and they all pass the matriculation first.*
- Di Goffërmènt skolë word al jaar gëinspëkteer deur 'n man wat di Goffërmènt uitstuur.
- Government schools are annually inspected by a man sent out by Government.*

Hy kyk hoe dit met di kinders staan en rapporteer fër di Kantoer fan Onderwys.

He sees how the children stand, and reports to the Education Office.

As di rapport fòlendoendë is, kry di skool di toela'ë fër di jaar, maar anders ni.

If the report is satisfactory, the school gets the grant for that year, other wise not.

Op diselfdë tyd passeer di kinders hul standaars, en so weet hul gëdurig waar hul staan.

At the same time the children pass their standards and so always know where they stand.

By 'n publiekë Fërgadëring.

At a public Meeting.

Het jy di ankondiging gësiin, neef Saarl?

Have you seen the announcement, cousin Charles?

Wattër ankondiging mag dit wees?

What announcement may that be?

Ek praat fan di polletiekë byeenkoms.

I am speaking of our political meeting.

Ekskuus, di ding het my ontgaan.

Excuse me, that matter had escaped me.

Sal dit iits fan bëlang wees?

Will it be anything of importance?

Ek sou so meen, di distrik wil 'n rësolusi passeer om di gofërment uit te gooi.

I should think so, the district wants to pass a resolution to wreck the government.

Wi sal di eerste rësolusi foorstel?

Who will move the first resolution?

Oom Abram, lër hom het di laaste man rëspëk.

Uncle Abraham, all the people respect him.

Kom, man, trëk fër jou an, ons gaan soo'n toe.

Come, old fellow, get dressed, we'll go there.

Di burgëmeestër bëklë di foorstittërsstoel.

The Mayor will be in the chair.

Di dorp syn meestër hou di notulë.

The teacher of the place will keep the minutes

Di notulë fan di laastë fërgadëring word eers bëkragtig.

The minutes of the last meeting are first approved.

Di foorsittër lërklar di doel fan di byeenkoms.	<i>The chairman explains the purpose for which the meeting is called.</i>
Mëneer di Foorsitter, ek het hiir 'n toorstèi wat ek wil maak.	<i>Mr. Chairman, I have here a resolution which I wish to move.</i>
Ek sekkondeer di foorstel, Mëneer di Foorsittër.	<i>I second that resolution, Mr. Chairman.</i>
Het imand nog aanmerkings? so ni, dan breng ek di ding tot stemming.	<i>Has anyone any remarks? If not, I'll bring the matter to the vote.</i>
Ek objèkteer daartéë, Mëneer di Foorsittër.	<i>I object to that, Mr. Chairman.</i>
Wat is jou grondë, broer Willem?	<i>What are your grounds, brother William?</i>
Di uitleg is ni heeltëmaal duidëlik ni.	<i>The explanation is not quite clear.</i>
Ek kan ni mooi agter kom wat hy meen.	<i>I cannot quite make out what he means.</i>
Ek is tefrédë, ek fërstaan dit nou bëtër.	<i>I am satisfied, I understand it better now.</i>
Mëneer di Foorsittër, ek wens 'n amèndëmènt in tē breng.	<i>Mr. Chairman, I wish to move an amendment.</i>
Di amèndlëmènt sal di eestë tot stemming kom.	<i>The amendment will be voted upon first.</i>
Sé'entiin teu'ë, twalëf foor: ek fërklar di amèndëmènt fëiwèrp.	<i>Seventeen against, twelve in favour — I declare the amendment lost.</i>
En nou kon di oorspronkëlik foorstel an di beurt.	<i>And now the original resolution will be put.</i>
Ek fërklar di foorstel eenparig angëneem.	<i>I declare the resolution carried unanimously.</i>
Is daar nog iets andërs wat foor di fërgadëring bëhoor tē kom?	<i>Is there anything else that ought to come before the meeting?</i>
So ni, dan bedank ek di heerë lédë foor di grootë opkoms.	<i>If not, I wish to thank the members for this large representation.</i>

Ek stel 'n bedankj foor an
di toorsittër tēr di werk
fan fandaag.
En ek denk ons behoer ook
di bēkwamē manir tē
ērken waarop di sēkrē-
taris di notulē hou.
Di rapportē fan di byeen-
komstē is 'n eer tēr ons
Fēteening.
Di fērgadēring sal gēsluit
word met di sing fan di
Folksliid.

*I move a vote of thanks to the
Chairman for the work of
to-day.*

*And I think we ought to ack-
nowledge the able way in
which the Secretary keeps
the minutes.*

*The reports of the meetings are
an honour to our Society.*

*The meeting will close with the
singing of the National
Anthem.*

Hofsakē.

Daar's dri dingē wat 'n mens
Hof noem op Kaaps
Hollans : di koningshof,
di gērēghof, en di
kērkhof.
Fan di eerstē en di laastē
wil ons nou ni praat ni,
net maar 'n woordjtj o'ēr
di tweedē.
'n Gērēghof is 'n plēk waar
gērēgsakē deur rēgtērs
fērhoor word.
As 'n man kwaad doen, steel,
moor, of so iits, fat di
gērēg tēr hom.
Di polisi bring fēr hom na
di Hof, en daar word
hy fērhoor.
As hy dān word skuldig fē-
klaar, word hy gēvonnis.
Of as di skuld ni kan bēwys
word n, word hy frygē
stēl.

Court Matters.

*There are three things which in
Cape Dutch are called
"Court": the king's court,
the court of justice, and
the churchyard.*

*We shall not now speak about
the first and the last, just
a few words about the
second.*

*A court of justice is a place
where law suits are heard
by judges.*

*If a man commits wrong—
steals, murders, or any-
thing like that the law
has him arrested.*

*The police take him up to
court, and there he stands
his trial.*

*If he is found guilty, sentence
is passed upon him*

*Or if his guilt cannot be proved,
he is discharged.*

- Das wat hul di strafreğs-
plëging noem, of krimi-
neel, soo's hul sé.
- As 'n man iits o'er 'n andër
të klá het, gaan hy daar-
mee ook na di Hof.
- Foornamëntlik as een fër 'n
andër iits skuld, en ni wil
bëtaal ni.
- Sukkë sakë word ook fër-
hoor, en di règtërs doen
uitspraak.
- Hullë sé wi gelyk het, en wi
ongelyk.
- Dis di burgërlykë of wat hui
sé sivulë règspëging.
- Al di Howë het ni diselfdë
mag ni.
- Party word gëhou foor
Frédërëgtërs, party foor
Magistratë, en party foor
Rëgtërs.
- Di mag fan 'n Hof om uit-
spraak te doen noem 'n
mens di jurisdiksi.
- As di la'ë Hof uitspraak
doen, en 'n mens is ni
tëfrédë ui, dan kan hy
appelleer na 'n hoo'ër
Hof.
- Daar's almélëwë mannë noo-
dig om sakë in di Hof
të brëng, en dit fër di
rëgtërs duidëlk të maak.
- In di la'ërë Howë is dit
agentë wat so maak,
maar in di hoo'ërë is dit
advokatë.
- Sukkë mannë word gëhuur
deur di mensë wat di
sakë foor di Hof brëng.
- This is what is called criminal
administration of justice*
- If a man has a complaint
against another, he goes
to Court with that too.*
- Especially if one owes another
anything and won't pay
it.*
- Such matters are heard too,
and the judges give judg-
ment.*
- They say who is in the right
and who is in the wrong.*
- That is what is called the civil
administration of justice.*
- Not all Courts have the same
power.*
- Some are held before Justices
of the Peace, some before
Magistrates, and some be-
fore Judges.*
- The power of a Court to give
judgment is called its
jurisdiction.*
- If a lower Court gives judg-
ment, and one is not satis-
fied, he can appeal to a
higher Court*
- There are always men required
to bring matters into
Court, and explain them
to the Judges.*
- In the lower Courts this is done
by agents, but in the
higher by barristers*
- Such men are engaged by the
people who bring matters
into Court.*

Nog 'n andër soort fan wètsmannë is di prokureurs.

Hul neem di sakë fan di mensë, en ondërsoek dit, en maak dit klaar fër di adfokatë.

Hullë is tē danig nuttigë mannë fër di publiik wat ni kan fërwag word ni om di wettë tē ken ni.

Dis net 'n bitji duur om met sukkë mensë tē werk.

Di kostë fan hofsakë loop gëwoonlik banjë hoog op.

Daar is banjë bankrotskappë wat uit prosëdeer ontstaan.

Parlëment en Goffërmënt.

Di Goffërmënt fan 'n land is di besturëndë mag

Di folk self rëgeer deur përsónë wat hullë anstël.

In di land hiir is di Goffërmënt 'n bitji ingewikkël.

Eerstëns rëgeer di koning of koningin fan Engëland o'ër ons.

Dit wil sê, hul stuur 'n Engëlsë goffërneur uit met gësag o'ër di land.

Di goffërneur roep imand, wat met di pollëtuk bëkend is, om 'n minnstëri tē form.

Soo 'n man soek rond ondër di lédë fan di Parlëment en kiis fër hom fër matërs.

Another kind of legal men is the attorneys.

They take cases from the people, investigate them, and prepare them for the baristers.

They are most useful men to the public who cannot be expected to know the law.

It is only rather expensive to work with such people.

The costs of court matters usually run up very high.

Many insolvencies are the result of litigation.

Parliament and Government.

The Government of a country is the ruling power.

The people themselves rule by persons appointed by them.

In this country the Government is rather complicated.

In the first place the king or queen of England reigns over us.

That is to say, an English governor is sent out with authority over the country.

The Governor calls someone acquainted with politics, to form a Ministry.

Such a man looks about among the members of Parliament and selects four colleagues.

- Hul fyf bĕstuur dan di land
ondĕr di goffĕrneu.
- Di Parlĕmĕnt is 'n jaarlyksĕ
byeenkoms fan mannĕ
wat di folk self gĕkiis het.
- Hullĕ koin saam om wettĕ
fĕr di land tĕ maak.
- So is di folk self, of di
kiisĕrs y'ĕntlik, di begu-
sĕl fan di mag.
- Di Goffĕrmĕnt kan g'n wettĕ
uitfaardig ni wat di
fĕrtĕ'ĕnwoordigĕrs fan
di folk ni gĕmaak het
ni.
- Maar omgĕkeer ook weer
kan g'n wet bĕkrachtig
word, as di Goffĕrneur
dit ni wil teekĕn ni.
- Di Parlĕmĕnt bĕstaan uit twĕ
Kamĕrs, wat hul sĕ, di
Hoo'ĕr en di La'ĕr
Huis.
- Di La'ĕrhuis is y'ĕntlik di
dĕbatsfĕreeniging fan di
land.
- In di Hoo'ĕrhuis word gĕ-
woonlik ni sofeul gĕstry
ni.
- Di La'ĕrhuis word di Wet-
gĕ'ĕndĕ Fĕrgadĕring
gĕnoem.
- Di naam foor di Hoo'ĕrhuis
is di Wetgĕ'ĕnde Raad.
- Elkĕ kiisĕr kan deur syn
mĕdĕkiisĕrs na di La'ĕr-
huis gĕstuur word.
- Maar om in di Hoo'ĕrhuis
tĕ kom, moet 'n mens
sĕkĕrĕ bĕsitting hĕ.
- These five then govern the
country under the Govern-
or.*
- Parliament is an annual
gathering of men chosen
by the people themselves.*
- They come together to legislate
for the country.*
- In that way authority
originates with the people
themselves, or properly
speaking the voters.*
- The Government cannot pro-
claim laws which have
not been made by the re-
presentatives of the people.*
- But on the contrary no law
can be promulgated if the
Governor will not put his
signature to it.*
- Parliament consists of two
houses, as they say, called
the Upper and the Lower
house.*
- The Lower house is the real
debating society of the
country.*
- As a rule there is not so much
nighing done in the Upper
house.*
- The Lower house is called the
Legislative Assembly.*
- The name of the Upper house
is Legislative Council.*
- Every voter may by his fellow-
voters be returned to the
Lower house.*
- But in order to get into the
Upper house, a man must
have certain possessions.*

- Di gétal lédè in di La'èrhuis
is banjè grootër as in di
Hoo'èrhuis.
- D's omdat elkè distrik apart
fè:té'ënwo'ordig word in
di La'èrhuis.
- Maan di lédè fan di Hoo'èr-
huis sit voor 'n sirkël,
wat twé of meer distrik-
trikkè insluit.
- 'n Wet wat in di La'èrhuis
word loogèstèl, moet
daar eers driemaal
gèlees word en dan deur
di Hoo'èrhuis gaan, eer
di Goltèrneur met hom
tè doen kry.
- Omgèkeer, wat in di Hoo'èr-
huis word bèsluit, moet
eers deur de La'èrhuis,
en gaan dan eers na di
Goltèrneur toe.
- Soo'n Goltèrment is 'n heelè
affairè om int mèkaar tē
hou.
- Di kantorè fan di land is
groot en het banjè
klerkè.
- Dit fèrys 'n ysèhkè adminis-
trasi om allès rēg tē hou.
- Di lédè fan di Parlèment
word Eddelè Heerè gē-
noem, en party denk di-
'n groot eer om L.W.F.
of L.W.R. agtër jou
nam tē hé.
- Daarby bètaal dit ook nog al
ordèntlik, want di lédè
trek salaris for di tyd
wat hul moet sit.
- The number of members of the
Lower house is much
larger than that of the
Upper house.*
- This is because every district is
individually represented
in the Lower house.*
- But the members of the Upper
house sit for a circle,
made up of two or
more districts.*
- A bill which is introduced into
the Lower house, must
first be read three times
there, and then go through
the Upper house, before the
Governor gets to do with
it.*
- Reversely, what is resolved
upon in the Upper house,
must first pass through the
Lower house, and then
only goes to the Governor.*
- Such a Government is quite a
thing to understand.*
- The public offices are large and
have many clerks.*
- It requires a very elaborate
administration to keep all
things straight.*
- Members of Parliament are
called Honourable, and
some think it a great
honour to have an M.L.A.,
or M.L.C., behind one's
name.*
- Besides, it pays rather hand-
somerly, for the members
draw a salary for the time
they sit.*

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