

VERGELIJKENDE COMPARATIEVE
TAALKUNDE GRAMMERE

VAN

OF

AFRIKAANS

ENGLISH

EN

AND

ENGELS.

CAPE DUTCH.

TWEDE HERSINE UITGAAF.

SECOND REVISED EDITION.

DEUR

BY

S. J. DU TOIT.

S. J. DU TOIT.

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FOORREDE.

(By di eerste Uitgaaf)

In Suid Afrika bestaan fernaemlik twee landstale, Afrikaans en Engels. Afrikaans word gepraat deur di grote meerderhyd fan di boerebevolking, Engels is meer di taal fan di grote stede en handelsbevolking. In di Kaapkoloni het alby tale gelyke regte. In Natal, Transvaal, Oranjerivier Koloni en Rhodesia is Engels alleen di erkende offisiële taal, mar Hollans word ook onderwys op di skole waar dit ferlang word.

Di naturelle-tale, so oek di bitji Hollans, Duits, Frans, ens, wat hiir gebruik word laat ons buiten rekening.

Di folkstaal fan Suid Afrika word wel genoem *Hollans*, mar imand behoef mar 'n heel opperflakkige kennis daarfan te hê om te bemerk dat Afrikaans in woordeskat sowel as in taalkunde 'n heel andere taal is as Hollans.

Two tale sal oek wel in Suid Afrika bly bestaan, ten minste fer 'n hêle menseleef-tyd. Dis mar di vraag of dit Afrikaans en Engels, of Hollans en Engels sal wees. En di vraag word teenwoordig druk bespreek.

Di antwoord hiirop is ni moeilik om te gé ni. In di stryd om di bestaan tussen tale win di maklikste taal ditaltyd. Dus kan daar gen twyfel wees ni of Afrikaans moet dit win teeno'er Hollans. Ja meer nog, so fér as dit betref 'n stryd tussen di twee landstale self, as ons Hollans stel teen Engels, dan is ons seker dat ons lanksamerhand moet ferloor (want Hollans is 'n onleerbare taal fer 90 persent Afrikaners en Engelse in Suid Afrika), mar as ons Afrikaans teen Engels set, dan het ons ni alleen kans om ons grond te behou ni, mar selfs om grond te win, want Afrikaans is nog makliker as Engels, en di Engelse in Suid Afrika siin almeer in dat dit nuttig is om Afrikaans te ken.

Ons het daar bewyse far. Op di o'eblik is daar meer Engelse wat Afrikaans ken as 16 of 20 jare gelede. In enige grote besig-

PREFACE.

(To the first Edition)

The two main languages spoken in South Africa are Cape Dutch and English. Cape Dutch is spoken by the great majority of the rural population, whilst English is generally the language of the great cities and trading population. In the Cape Colony both languages have equal rights. In Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Rhodesia, English is the only recognized official language, but where desired Dutch is also taught in the schools.

The native languages, together with the little Dutch, German, and French, etc., spoken here, we leave out of account.

The vernacular language spoken in South Africa is generally called *Dutch*, but only a superficial knowledge of it is required to see that it is quite a separate language, as regards its dictionary as well as its grammar.

Two languages will surely continue to exist in South Africa, at all events during a lifetime. It is only the question, whether they will be Cape Dutch and English, or Dutch and English. And this question is warmly debated nowadays.

To answer this question is not difficult. In the struggle for existence between languages, the easiest language always wins. So there can be no doubt that Cape Dutch will win against Dutch. And even more, as regards the struggle for the upperhand between the two languages of the land, when we oppose Dutch to English, then it is certain that we *must* gradually lose (because Dutch is an unlearnable language for 90 percent of the Afrianders and Englishmen in South Africa), but if we put Cape Dutch alongside of English, then we are not only enabled to keep our ground, but even to win ground, as Cape Dutch is still easier than English, and Englishmen in South Africa gradually come to the conclusion, that it is useful to know Cape Dutch.

We have proofs for this. At present there are more Englishmen knowing Cape Dutch than 15 or 20 years ago. In any great busi-

hyd an di Kaap en Port Elisabeth kan di Afrikaner nou tereg kom in syn yge taal, wat froeger ni di gefal was ni.

Mar ons het nog 'n andere bewys daarvoor. Di firma D. F. du Toit & Co. an di Paarl het uitgegê *Samesprake in Afrikaans en Engels*, in 3 Deeltjies. Daarfan is nou same ruim 12,000 al ferkoop. Fan di eerste deel is di fûrde druk al uitferkoop en word di fyfde nou gedruk. En di anfraag neem steeds toe. En wi koop dit? Afrikaners om Engels te leer? Nê, nege-tiende is gekoop deur Engelse om Afrikaans te leer.

Hirruit siin ons dat di Engels-sprekende befolking fan Suid Afrika Afrikaans moet en wil en kan en sal leer, nes ons Afrikaners Engels. Mar Hollans is fer 'n Afrikaner en Engelsman alby in Suid Afrika 'n freemde taal, wat ons ni kan leer ni, al wil ons oek.

En waarom sou ons ni alby tale, Afrikaans en Engels, in ons land erken en leer ni? Twê tale is ni *tefuit* in 'n land ni, mar ruim genoeg. Dis ygentlik fer ferstandelike ontwikkeling goed om twê tale te leer. Eers deur fergelyking leer 'n mens iits goed ken. Daarom neem hulle almeer in andere lande, waar mar een landstaal is, 'n twede taal by op di skole, fer fergelykende taalstude, byf. in Holland en Duitsland.

En feral fan Afrikaans en Engels is 'n fergelykende taalkunde bisonder nuttig en leerzaam hîr in ons land. Dis opmerkelik in Afrikaans, dat di *liggaam* fan di taal (di woordboek) suiwer Germaans gebly het; inderdaad di suiwerste Germaanse taal wat nou bestaan; mar di *sîel* fan di taal (di taalkunde), di forme en uitdrukkings, is grotendeels gewysig follens Frans (deur di Hugonote) en Engels. Oral in di forme uitdrukkings, sinbou, ens. kry 'n mens di invloed fan di 2 tale, terwyl skaars 'n dosyn Franse en 'n 50 Engelse *woorde* burgerreg gekry het in Afrikaans.

Mar feral met Engels het di Afrikaanse taalkunde 'n seldsame o'ereenkoms; alby kom o'ereen in eenfoudighy deur weggoi fan ferbuigingsforme, onnodige geslagsonderskydinge, ens, ens., soos uit di fergelykende taalkunde wat ons nou gé blyk.

Ons gé di werk egter mar as 'n eerste proef, onfolmaak en gedruk deur besware soos eerste proewe mar altyd is; en bowe-diin is dit opgestel onder felerly drukte en besware. Ons ferzoek dan oek om guns-

ness in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth the Afrikaner may easily find his way with his own language, which was not the case formerly.

But we have another proof for this. The firm D. F. du Toit & Co. at the Paarl, published *Dialogues in Cape Dutch and English*, in 3 series. Of these at least 12,000 copies have been sold. Of the first series the 4th edition is already sold out, and the 5th is in print. And the demand continually increases. And who buys it? Afrikaners to learn English? No, nine-tenths were bought by Englishmen to learn Cape Dutch.

From this it is evident that the English-speaking population of South Africa *must* and *will* and *can* and *shall* learn Cape Dutch, just as we Afrikaners learn English; but Dutch is both for the Afrikaner and Englishman in South Africa a foreign language, which we *cannot* learn, although *willing*.

And why should we not recognize and learn both languages, Cape Dutch and English, in our country? Two languages are not *too many* in a country, but quite sufficient. It is really good for the intellectual development to learn two languages. Only through comparison we learn to know anything thoroughly. Hence a second language is more and more learned at school, in other countries, where there is only one language, for comparative study of languages; as, for example, in Holland and Germany.

And especially a comparative grammar of Cape Dutch and English is very useful in our country. It is remarkable in Cape Dutch, that the *body* of the language (the dictionary) remained purely Germanic; in fact, the purest Germanic language in existence; but the *soul* of the language (the grammar), the inflections and idioms, are greatly modified according to the French (by the Huguenots) and English. Everywhere in the inflections, idioms, syntax, etc., we meet the influence of those two languages, while hardly a dozen French and some 50 English words only have been taken up in Cape Dutch.

But chiefly with English the Cape Dutch Grammar has a striking resemblance; both agree in simplicity by throwing away inflections, useless distinctions of gender, etc., as is evident from the comparative grammar, which we now give.

We, however, give the work as a first proof, incomplete and encumbered by difficulties, as is usually the case with first proofs; and above all it was written under manifold pressure of business and diffi-

tige beoördeling, wat ons by 'n tweede uitgaaf (wat seker spoedig sal nodig wees) sal gebruik.

Ons het tot lyddraad gebruik di "*Eerste Beginsels van de Afrikaanse Taal*," wat reeds in 1876 uitgegê is deur "Di genootskap van Regte Afrikaners," en waarfan 'n tweede druk gegê is in 1882.

Ons doel was ni 'n nitfoerige taalkunde te gè ni, mar di hoofregels, so eenfoudig en praktiis as molik is, om di Afrikaner in staat te stel sofeul Engels te leer dat hy fer hom self kan help, en di Engelsman om sofeul Afrikaans te leer dat hy fer hom kan behelp.

Dis ni 'n fertaal-boek ni. Ons set wel Afrikaans en Engels langs makkaar en gè wel di taalregels fan alby, sodat 'n Afrikaner hiiruit syn taal en Engels alby kan leer, en 'n Engelsman netso; mar ons gè di regels in alby tale follens hulle ygeuwaardige spraakgebruik.

Di taalkunde is bepaald fer selfoefening, hoewel dit goed fer 'n skoolboek kan gebruik worde oek. Daarom gè ons di oefenings oek ni so dat dit oral kan diin fer lue skoolmeesters ni, mar net waar dit nodig is fer selfonderrig.

Ons hoop dus 'n dubbele doel te beryk; fereers om di Afrikaner en Engelsman nader na makkaar toe te breng in di dagelikse léwe op maatskaplike gebiid; mar dan oek te beforder dat hulle makkaar beter leer ferstaan in di staatkundige léwe; want baing misferstand het ontstaan deur di ferskil in tale, omdat ons makkaar ni ferstaan ni.

Ons woon nou eenmaal same in een grote iand, en ons is bestemd om een grote nasi te worde. Onder di lyding fan di Foor-sinighyd praat ons twe tale. Mar waarom sal dit 'n rede wees dat ons twe dragtig moet wees? Né, laat ons leer om makkaar te ferstaan en same te werk. Hiirtoe hoop di skrywer het hy met di gebrekkige werk 'n steentji bygedraag.

Mog di geskrif syn doel beryk, en 'n steentji wees in di grote gebou fan 'n Ferenigde Suid Afrika!

culties. We therefore invite lenient criticism, which we will use with a second edition (which will surely be speedily required).

We used as basis the "*First Principles of Cape Dutch*," already published in 1876 by the "Society of true Afrianders," and of which a second edition has been published in 1882.

Our aim was not to give an exhaustive grammar, but to give the principal rules, as simple and practical as possible, to enable the Afriander to learn as much English, as is necessary to help himself, and the Englishman to learn as much Cape Dutch, as is sufficient for his use.

It is no translation-book. In fact, we place Cape Dutch and English alongside each other and give the grammatical rules of both, so that an Afriander may learn out of it both his own language and English and an Englishman the same, but we give the rules in both languages according to their idioms.

This Grammar is principally intended for self-instruction, although it may be used as well for a school book. Hence we do not give the exercises so that they may serve everywhere for lazy teachers, but only where they are necessary for self-instruction.

We therefore hope to attain a double end; firstly, to bring the Afriander and Englishman nearer to each other socially in daily life, but also to further a better understanding between them in political life; as great misunderstandings originated in the difference of languages, because we do not understand each other.

We are now living in a large country, and we are destined to become a great nation. Under guidance of Providence we speak two languages. But why should this be a reason of discord amongst us? No, let us learn to understand each other and to coöperate. To this end the writer hopes to have been useful with this incomplete work.

May the work attain its end, and may it be a small stone in the large building of a United South Africa!

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Preface to second Edition

Soos ons ferwag het is di eerste uitgaaf gou uitferkoop, en biid ons nou hiirby 'n tweede geheel hersine uitgaaf an. Feral nou na di oorlog hoop ons sal daar 'n grotere toenadering en samewerking wees tussen di twe nasionalityte en dus oek 'n grotere behoefte om o'er en weer makaar syn taal an te leer en dus nog meer behoefte an so 'n fergelykende taalkunde soos on s hiir anbiid.

As we expected the first edition was soon sold and we now hereby offer a second, thoroughly revised, edition. Especially now, after the war we hope there will be a better understanding and more co-operation between the two nationalities and consequently an increased want mutually to learn each other's language and a greater need of such a comparative grammar, as we hereby offer.

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Fergelykende Taalkunde

FAN

AFRIKAANS EN ENGELS.

EERSTE DEEL.

OM DI WOORDE REG TE SKRYWE.

I. O'er di Letters.

1. 'n Taal bestaan uit **woorde**, en di woorde word geskrywe met **letters**, wat uitgespreek worde in **lettergrepe**.

2. In Afrikaans en Engels, soos in di meeste nuwe tale, gebruik ons di Latynse letters, 26 in getal, soos ons dit hiir laat folg, in grote en klyne lettertékens:—

A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z.

Anmerking.—Di meeste oue tale had elkeen hulle yge letters, wat di uitdrukking was fan di gebruikte klanke in elke taal. So had Hebreus, Grieks, Latyn, en nog baing andere tale, elkeen syn aparte alfabet, waarian ferskye letters onderling o'ereenkom, mar enkele bygefoeg en afgelaat werd in di ferskillende tale. Mar nou di nuwe tale mees almal di Latynse letters o'erge-neem het, is dit begrypelyk, dat diselfde letters ni juis pas fer al di klanke in di ferskillende tale ni. Dit moet ons goed in di oog hou, want hiiruit word di follende punte in ons letterskrif eers begrypelyk.

3. Om di rede gebruik ons in Afrikaans ni al 26 Latynse letters ni, omdat di Latynse taal klanke had wat ons ni het ni. So gebruik ons di follende letters net in freemde name en woorde, mar in Afrikaans fersfang ons hulle met andere letters, wat meer met ons klanke o'ereenkom:—

Comparative Grammar

OF

ENGLISH AND CAPE DUTCH.

FIRST PART.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

I. The Alphabet.

1. A language consists of **words**, and words are written in **letters**, which are pronounced in **syllables**.

2. In English and in Cape Dutch, as in most modern languages, we use the Latin Alphabet, which consists of 26 letters, written in capital and small letters, as follows:—

A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z.

Note.—Almost all ancient languages had each its own distinctive alphabet, which was adapted to the sounds peculiar to each respective language. Thus Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and many other languages, had each its own alphabet, of which several letters were identical or similar, thus clearly showing a common origin, but some were added and others omitted in the different languages as required. Now, since most of our modern languages have adopted the Latin alphabet, the natural consequence is, that this same alphabet does not accurately express all the sounds of the different languages. This ought to be kept in view, because it explains the following material points in our orthography.

3. For this reason all 26 letters of the Latin alphabet are not used in Cape Dutch, since Latin had sounds which are not used in Cape Dutch. Thus the following letters are only used in foreign names and words, but in Cape Dutch they are replaced by corresponding letters, better adapted to the relative sounds:—

c,—wat fersfang word deur 'n *k*, soos *kapittel*, *kandidaat*, ens.; en somtyds deur 'n *s*, soos *sederboom*, *sement*, ens., en *ch* deur 'n *g*, soos *gristelik*, in plaas fan *christelik*, ens.

q,—of *qu*, wat altyd samegaan, fersfang ons deur *kw*, soos *kwessi*, *kwalityt*, ens.

v,—waarvoor ons altyd *f* gebruik.

x,—waarvoor ons *ks* het, soos *ekske-teur*.

z,—wat ons fersfang deur *s*.

Anmerking.—In Italiaans, Spaans, en Sweeds word di ongebruikte letters oek deur ferwante letters fersfang.

4. Mar omgekeer, an di ander kant het ons nou weer te min letters fer al di klanke wat in Afrikaans en Engels ontwikkel is en waarvoor di Latynse taal gen letters het ni. In di gebrek fersiin ons op 3 manire:—

a) deur di letters te ferdubbel, soos *mar*, *daar*, ens.;

b) deur toontékens op di letters te plaas, soos *gegé*, *wêreld*, ens.;

c) deur 2 of 3 letters same te set fer een klank, soos *baing*, *mooi*, ens. (Wat ferkeerdelik *twe-* of *dri-*klanke genoem word, hoewel dit mar *een* klank is wat met 2 of 3 lettertékens uitgedruk word.)

5. Dit geld feral fan di klinkers, want ons het mar 6 klink-letters om 25 klanke uit te druk in Afrikaans, en 26 in Engels (soos later sal blyk). Tog kom dit oek foor by enkele mede-klinkers, soos by *ng*, wat in Afrikaans en Engels staan fer een klank, waarvoor ons gen letter het ni. Daarom kan di 2 letters oek ni gesky worde ni. Befoorbeeld *ding*, daarfan is di meerfoud ni *din-ge* ni, mar *ding-e*. So di Engelse woord *sing* word by ferlenging ni *sin-ging* ni, mar *sing-ing*. Dus maak di *ng*, nes di *qu* (in Engels) fytelik een klank uit, wat deur 2 letters uitgedruk word.

c,—is replaced by *k* as in *kapittel* (chapter), *kandidaat* (candidate), etc., and sometimes by *s*, as *sederboom* (cedar tree), *sement* (cement), etc., and *ch* by *g*, as *gristelik* (christian), etc.

q,—or *qu* (which are inseparable) is replaced by *kw*, as in *kwantityt* (quantity), *kwessi* (question), etc.

v,—always *f* is used instead.

x,—replaced by *ks*, as *ekske-teur* (executor).

z,—replaced by *s*.

Note.—In Italian, Spanish and Swedish also those letters which are not used are replaced by corresponding letters.

4. But on the other hand we have too few letters in the adapted Latin alphabet to express all sounds in English and Cape Dutch, because we have sounds for which the Latin alphabet has no letters; this deficiency is supplemented in 3 ways:—

a) by doubling letters, as in *met* and *meet*, *rod* and *rood*, etc.;

b) by placing accents on letters in Cape Dutch as in *wêreld* (world), *gegé* (given), etc.;

c) by using 2 or 3 vowels to express one sound, as *baing* (many) *mooi* (pretty), etc.

5. This remark applies especially to vowels, because in English as well as in Cape Dutch we have only 6 vowels, with which to express 26 and 25 sounds respectively (as will appear later on). But this is also the case with a few consonants, as *ng* (in singing), *qu* (in quality), *th* (in without), which, though 2 separate letters, together only express one single sound, so that they can never be pronounced *sin-ging* and *wit-hout*. Because *ng*, *qu* and *th* in such cases represent one single sound, they are inseparable.

6. Omdat ferskillende tale nou di Latynse letters so goed as molik is toepas op hulle klanke, daarom word oek diselfde letters ni eenders uitgespreek in al di tale ni. So spreek di Engelse di follende letters anders uit as di Afrikaners :—

Eng. <i>a</i>	soos	Afrikaans <i>y</i> ,	in	<i>late</i> .
„ <i>g</i>	„	<i>j</i> ,	„	<i>gem</i> .
„ <i>i</i>	„	<i>ai</i> ,	„	<i>mine</i> .
„ <i>o</i>	„	<i>ou</i> ,	„	<i>go</i> .
„ <i>v</i>	„	<i>w</i> ,	„	<i>very</i> .
„ <i>y</i>	„	<i>aai</i> ,	„	<i>my</i> .

N.B! Di Engelse uitspraak fan *g* in *go, gas, give*, ens., het ons ni in Afrikaans ni.

7. As ons nou genoeg letters had fer alle klanke in ons taal, dan sou dit net nodig wees om di letters en hulle klanke goed te ken, om al di klanke deur letters uit te druk. Mar omdat ons nou aldus moet sukkel met freemde letters, wat ni juis fer al ons klanke pas ni, daarom is dit swaar om fereers te leer hoe 'n taal reg te skrywe, en feral by anleer fan 'n freemde taal. Daarom laat ons hiir nou volg 'n lys, cers hoe di Afrikaner syn klanke deur letters uitdruk, met foorbeelde in Afrikaans en Engels (so fêr as Engels diselfde klanke het), en dan hoe di Engelsman syn klanke deur letters uitdruk, met foorbeelde in Engels en Afrikaans (so fêr as Afrikaans diselfde klanke het). Natuurlik kom di klanke in di foorbeelde ni altyd folkome o'ereen ni ; mar dis so na molik is.

6. Since the Latin alphabet is used in different modern languages to express their several peculiar sounds as near as possible, it follows that the same letters are not pronounced alike in different languages. Thus the following letters are pronounced differently in English and Cape Dutch :—

Eng. <i>a</i> ,	Cape Dutch <i>y</i> ,	in	<i>myn</i> .
„ <i>g</i> ,	„	„ <i>j</i> ,	„ <i>jou</i> ,
„ <i>i</i> ,	„	„ <i>ai</i> ,	„ <i>hai</i> .
„ <i>o</i> ,	„	„ <i>ou</i> ,	„ <i>gou</i> .
„ <i>v</i> ,	„	„ <i>w</i> ,	„ <i>weg</i> .
„ <i>y</i> ,	„	„ <i>aai</i> ,	„ <i>waai</i> .

N.B. The English pronunciation of *g* in *go, gas, give*, etc. is not found in Cape Dutch.

7. Now, if we had sufficient letters to express all sounds in our language, it would only be necessary to know the letters and their sounds in order to express such sounds in letters. But as we have to express our sounds through an insufficient alphabet, it is difficult properly to express all sounds in writing, especially in learning a foreign language. For this reason we now give a list, showing first how the Afrikaner expresses his sounds in letters, with examples in Cape Dutch and English (as far as English has got the same sounds), and then another list, showing how the Englishman expresses his sounds in letters, with examples in English and Cape Dutch (as far as the latter has got the same sounds). Naturally these sounds in the examples are not always identical, but only approximately equivalent, as far as possible

HOE DI AFRIKANER SYN KLANKE IN LETTERS UITDRUK.

		Afrikaans.	Engels.
<i>a</i>	in	mar	
{ <i>a</i>	„	pa	father
{ <i>aa</i>	„	maar	far
<i>e</i>	„	net	net
<i>ee</i>	„	meet	meet
<i>é</i>	„	gegé	spreé
<i>è</i>	„	nè ?	

HOW THE ENGLISHMAN EXPRESSES HIS SOUNDS IN LETTERS.

		English.	Cape Dutch.
<i>a</i>	in	fate	fyt
<i>a</i>	„	fall	rol
<i>a</i>	„	far	faar
<i>a</i>	„	fat	fet
{ <i>e</i>	„	mete	meet
{ <i>ee</i>	„	meet	„
{ <i>ea</i>	„	meat	miit

		<i>Afrikaans.</i>	<i>Engels.</i>
ê	in	fêr	fair
i	"	pit	pit
ii	"	siil	if
o	"	pot	pot
oo	"	poot	
ô	"	nô tog!	autumn
u	"	put	urgent
uu	"	puur	
y	"	myn	main
ai	"	baing	by
aai	"	waar	why
eu	"	deur	
eeu	"	leeu	beauty
oe	"	soep	soup
oi	"	goi	boy
ou	"	sout	wrote
ooi	"	mooi	
es	"	stoei	
oui	"	uit	

		<i>English.</i>	<i>Cape Dutch.</i>
e	in	pet	pet
} e	"	herd	
	"	heard	
i	"	pit	pit
i	"	bite	baing
o	"	poke	sou
o	"	pot	pot
u	"	rude	roer
u	"	fun	fan
y	"	why	wai
ai	"	fair	fêr
ai	"	raid	ryt
au	"	autumn	nô
ei	"	either	raisel
ei	"	either	imand
ie	"	thief	dief
oa	"	broad	nô
oi	"	hoist	goi
ou	"	stout	stout
ue	"	true	troef
ui	"	suit	soet
eau	"	beauty	leeu

Oefening:—Neem di freemde letters *e, y, u, z*, uit in di follende sinne en set di regte letters in di plek daarfan:—

Dit ge extra veul moeite om 'n taal zuiver goed te skrywe, mar cyfer is nog zwaarder, veral as jy eers moeilike quessiis moet ontwyfer.

Anmerking.—Di oorsprong fan onse letterskrif is nog altyd 'n kwessi tussen geleerde. Di oue Egiptenaars het 'n soort fan heilige skrif gehad, dis afbeeldings wat almal 'n betekenis had, so had hulle 1,700 sulke afbeeldings wat hulle *hieroglifse* genoem het. Natuurlik is dit 'n moeilike manier fan skrywe, net mar fer di ingewyde of priesters. In Sinêse het weer fer elke woord 'n aparte letterteken; so het hulle ruim 43,000 letters. Dis nog moeiliker. Di gewone *a b c* tel 26 letters, wat so samegefoeg word dat dit 'n onyndige menigte klanke uitdruk. Ons het nou wel besware, omdat dit yentlik te min is, en ni net geskik fer al onse klanke ni. Tog is dit 'n grote gemak.

Exercise:—In the following sentences (parallel column) replace the foreign characters *e, y, u, z*, by the proper characters:—

Note.—The origin of using written characters for expressing sounds is still an unsolved problem amongst scholars. The ancient Egyptians had a sort of sacred writing in *hieroglyphics*, or writing in pictures, of which they used 1,700, having each a different meaning. This was naturally an intricate mode of writing, used only by the initiated or priests. The Chinese again use a separate written character for every word, so that they have fully 43,000 letters, which is still more difficult. The usual alphabet consists only of 26 letters, which are used to express certain sounds and are thus combined as to express all possible sounds. We now find certain difficulties, because we actually have too few characters, and those not adapted for all sounds, still this invention is a vast improvement upon the above-named two modes of writing.

Mar nou kom di fraag: waarfandaan kom di lettertekens? Want di letters kom in al di tale so fêr o'reen, dat 'n mens maklik kan sien, dat hulle een oorsprong het. Omtrent di oorsprong is daar 2 opiniiis:—

But now the question arises, whence have these characters or this mode of writing its origin? For there is such a similarity between these characters in the alphabets of the different languages, that they must have had a common origin. Concerning this origin there are two different theories:—

- a. Eers het sommige gemeen, dat di 26 letters uitgesoek is uit di 1,700 *hieroglif* fer di algemene gebruik, er dus oorspronkelyk oek mar afbeeldings fan sekere voorwerpe was. Mar De Rougé het angetoon, dat di letters ontstaan is uit oue letters, wat di priesters gebruik het, lank voor di hieroglif uit Egipte na Fenicië en fandaar na di ander folke o'ergekom het.
- b. Bilderdijk is feral di man wat met grote skerpsinnighyd wou aantoon dat di letter-tekens niks anders is as afbeeldings fan di spraakorgane, soos hulle in werking is by di uitspreek fan di letters, bevoorbeeld di O is di ronde ope lippe by uitspreek; di B is di g. slote lippe; di T is di tong teen di tande by uitspreek, enz. (Kyk syn boek o'er "*Het Letterschrift*"). Mar nuwe taalgeleerde ferwerp di mening.

- a. At first some were of opinion, that these 26 characters had been selected from the 1,700 hieroglyphics for general use, and consequently also were originally pictures of certain objects. But De Rougé has proved, that these characters were in use amongst the priests in Egypt long before the hieroglyphics, and that their use was thence brought to Phœnicia, and thence to other nations.
- b. It was especially Bilderdijk who has tried to show with great ingenuity, that our written characters are nothing else but pictures of our organs of speech, as they are used in pronouncing these letters, e.g. the O is a picture of the rounded open lips at pronouncing; the B on the contrary pictures the closed lips; the T resembles the tongue against the teeth, &c. (See his treatise on "*Het Letterschrift*"). But modern philologists reject this theory.

II O'er di Lettergrepe,

1. Sofeul letters as 'n mens in een slag uitspreek is 'n lettergreep. So het ons woorde fan een lettergreep, soos *skool*; fan 2, soos *bil-tong*; fan 3, soos *juis-te-ment*; fan 4, soos *kuilskan-ne-tji*; fan 5, soos *pap-pe-lal-le-koors*; fan 6 soos *kaf-fer-wa-ter-li-moen*, ens.

Oefening :—Skryf di follende woorde afgedeel in lettergrepe :—

Koggelstok, hotopses, haarnaasfoor, fuurmaakplek, ferkleurmanneltji, kroekema-kranka, karkattji, skaapsteker, uiefliis.

2. 'n Lettergreep is ope, as dit op 'n klinker uitgaan, soos *ja*, en gesluit as dit op 'n medeklinker yndig soos *jag*.

Oefening :—Wys an in di follende woorde watter lettergrepe ope en watter gesluit is :—

Perbeerslag, gemakkelik, moeielik, andere, folkome, betrekkelike foornaamwoorde, fergelykende trappe, koekemakranke, dolosse.

3. Waar twe klinkers agtermakaar kom en twe lettergrepe maak, daar set ons in Afrikaans 'n komma (') tussen di twe, om an te wys, dat dit ni an makaar moet gelees worde ni, soos *Isra'el*, *Indi'e*, ens.

Oefening :—Ful di kommas in tot afskyding in di follende woorde :—

Oer drientwintig dae kom di skip fan Australie. Party mense skrywe Hogerhuis en Lagerhuis, en andere weer Hoerhuis en Laerhuis fan ons Parlement.

II. Syllables.

1. As many letters as are pronounced together at once form a syllable. Thus we have in Cape Dutch as well as in English words of one and more syllables, as *knapsak*, etc.

Exercise :—Write the following words and separate the different syllables, thus *ka-tji-pi-ring* :—

2. A syllable is called *open* when it terminates in a vowel as *go*, and *closed* when it ends in a consonant, as *got*.

Exercise :—Point out in the following words which syllables are open and which closed :—

3. When 2 vowels follow on each other, which are pronounced as 2 syllables, this is indicated in Cape Dutch by placing a comma between the two, thus *Isra'el*, *Indi'e*.

Exercise :—Separate the syllables in the following words, by inserting the required commas :—

III. O'er de Spelling.

III. On Spelling.

1. Ons skryf nes ons praat, in Afrikaans. Mar fer di Engelse spelling is gen reels te gé ni ; dit moet deur oefening geleer, of in 'n woordeboek opgesoek worde.

2. Yge-name, uit freemde tale afkomstig, skryf ons in Afrikaans soos dit in di taal geskrywe word, waaruit ons dit o'erneem, selfs met behoud fan di 5 letters wat ons anders ni gebruik ni, (*c, q, v, x, z*). In Engels word di yge-name, uit freemde tale afkomstig, willekeurig, fol lens gebruik, anders geskrywe en nitgespreek as in di tale waaruit hulle afkom.

Oefening 1:—Hoe sou di follende yge-name in Afrikaans moet geskrywe worde as ons in plaas fan di 5 ongebruikte letters di ferwante letters plaas ; skryf di so uit :—

Octavianus, Quintus, Cicero, Xenophon,

Oefening 2 :—Herstel di follende yge name nit Afrikaans terug in di oorspronke like spelling, deur weer di 5 freemde letters in te ful op hulle plek :—

Artakserkses, Kwintilianus, Terensius, Sofokles, Katalina, Soroaster, Saesar.

Oefening 3 :—Hoe word di follende yge-name in Engels geschrywe :—

Homerus, Virgilius, Horatius, Stephanus, Jacobus, Johannes, Petrus, Paulus, Terentius, Pindarus, Juvinalis.

3. Ons skryf, in Afrikaans en Engels met 'n grote letter :—

- a. Di eerste letter fan 'n folsin.
 b. " " " " elke reel in 'n gedig.
 c. " " " " alle yge-name.

Oefening :—Maak di foute reg in wat folg : piet het m'andag op Skool syn Les ni geken ni, toen het di Meester fer hom gestraf. hy moes op Skool bly en nog dinsdag meer Lesse leer.

4. In 'n ope lettergreep (kyk II, § 2) ferdubbel ons in Afrikaans nooit 'n klinker ni, di klank is dan fan self lank. Soos twee is niks langer as twe ni, en soo is ni langer as so ni.

Mar in gesluite lettergrepe word di klinkers altyd ferdubbel by lange klanke, om dit fan di korte klanke te ondersky, dus : *pal* en *paal*, *met* en *meel*, *sin* en *siin*, *bom* en *boom*,

1. In Cape Dutch the rule obtains : "Write as you speak". But for English spelling no rules can be given, it must be acquired through practise or by reference to a dictionary.

2. Proper names derived from foreign languages are written in Cape Dutch as they are written in their original languages, even with the 5 letters, otherwise not in use (*c, q, v, x* and *z*). But in English the spelling of such proper names are arbitrarily altered, according to usage.

Exercise 1:—Substitute the related letters in Cape Dutch in place of the 5 foreign letters in the following proper names :—

Xerxes, Zedekia, Zacharias, China.

Exercise 2 :—Replace the original letters instead of the related letters in the following proper names :—

Exercise 3 :—How are the following proper names written in English :—

3. In English and Cape Dutch we write with a capital letter :—

- a) the first letter of a sentence ;
 b) " " " " every line in poetry ;
 c) " " " " all proper names.

Exercise :—Correct the mistakes in the following sentences :—peter did not know his Lesson at School last monday. then the Teacher punished him. he had to stay at School and learn still more Lessons on tuesday.

4. In Cape Dutch a vowel is never doubled in an open syllable, the sound being then long in itself.

But in closed syllables the vowels are doubled to distinguish between short and long sounds, as shewn in samples on parallel column.

murg en *muur*. *Y* is altyd lank en word dus ni verdubbel ni, soos *my* en *myn*.

Engels, Hollans en di meeste tale folg di reel ni en dit feroorsaak baing moeilikhede in hulle spelling.

Oefening :—Maak di spelfoute reg in di follende woorde :

Omkoopery, omkopbaar, fernilend, foordeelig, muuraasi, bietji, fuurig, jaarig.

5. Di *f* an di end fan 'n woord ferander dikwils in *w* (soos in Engels in *v*) as di woord ferleng word, sodat dit dan di eerste letter fan di follende lettergreep word, soos *braaf*—*brawe*—*skeef*—*skewe*, *diif*—*diwe*.

6. Di *g* fal weer by sulke ferlengings weg in di uitspraak, mar fer di reelmatigheid behou ons dit in di spelling, soos : *oog*—*oge* (spreek uit *o'e* of *oe*), *laag*—*lage* (uitspraak *la'e* of *lde*) of *hoog*—*hoge* (uitspraak *ho'e* of *hóe*) ens.

The neglect of this rule in English, Dutch and most other languages is the cause of many difficulties in the spelling.

Exercise :—Correct the mistakes in the spelling of the following words :—

5. In Cape Dutch the *f* changes into *w* (as in English into *v*) when the termination of a word is lengthened, mostly in the formation of the plural, thus : *slaaf*—*slawe*, *graaf*—*grawe*, *ens*.

6. In Cape Dutch the *g* is dropped in pronunciation when a word is thus lengthened, but for the sake of regularity it is retained in the spelling, as shewn by examples in the parallel column.

TWEDE PART.

OM DI WOORDE REG TE FERBUIG EN
TE FERFOEG.

SECOND PART.

ETYMOLOGY.

I. O'er di Soorte fan Woorde.

1. Ons het, in Afrikaans en Engels 10 soorte fan woorde :—
1. Naamwoorde.
2. Lidwoorde.
3. Hoedanighydswoorde.
4. Foornaamwoorde.
5. Telwoorde.
6. Werkwoorde.
7. Bywoorde.
8. Foorsetsels.
9. Foegwoorde.
10. Uitroepwoorde.

Anmerking.—In nuwere Engelse Taalkundes word di Lidwoorde en Telwoorde ni as aparte woordsoorte behandel ni, mar as Hoedanighydswoorde beskou.

2. In Afrikaans word di Naamwoorde, Hoedanighydswoorde en Foornaamwoorde ferbuig : in Engels net di Naamwoorde en Foornaamwoorde en Hoedanighydswoorde net in di trappe fan fergelyking Di Werkwoorde word ferfoeg, en di ander soorte bly onferander in alby tale.

I. Parts of Speech.

1. The words used in English and Cape Dutch are distributed into 10 parts of speech :
 1. Nouns.
 2. Articles.
 3. Adjectives.
 4. Pronouns.
 5. Numerals.
 6. Verbs.
 7. Adverbs.
 8. Prepositions.
 9. Conjunctions.
 10. Interjections.

Note.—In modern English grammars the Articles and Numerals are not classified as separate parts of speech, but treated as adjectives.

2. In Cape Dutch Nouns, Adjectives and Pronouns are declined, in English only Nouns and Pronouns, Adjectives only in the degrees of comparison, Verbs are conjugated, the other parts of speech remain indeclinable.

II. O'er di Naamwoorde.

1. Elke ding het syn naam, en di woord wat dit uitdruk is di naamwoord. Di ding wat ek me skrywe heet pen; daarom is pen 'n naamwoord.

Oefening :—Soek uit al di naamwoorde in di follende folsinne :—'n Kerk is 'n gebou. Di pen is skerp. Di ink is swart. In di skool en in di kerk staan banke.

2. Daar is 2 soorte fan naamwoorde :—

a. algemene, of soortname, soos mens, huis, boom, dorp, berg, kar, ens.

b. besondere, of ygename, soos Piet, K: ap, Kaffer, Maandag, ens.

Oefening :—Wys an di follende folsinne watter woorde soortname en watter yge-name is :—Willem het Paarl toe gery. Toen hy in di dorp këm ontmoet hy fer Piet daar. Hulle het toen same by oom Isak gaan kuier. Daar het hulle baing frugte gekry, soos druiwe, pere, appels, ens.

Anmerking—In Engels praat hulle oek nog fan afgetrokke en saamgestelde naamwoorde, mar dit kom net so goed onder di eerste klas (a).

3. Di naamwoorde het 3 geslagte :—

a. mannelik, as dit iits manneliks andui, soos man, fader, seun ;

b. frouelik, as dit iits froueliks meen soos frou, moeder, dogter ;

c. onsydig, as dit ni mannelik of frouelik is ni, socs huis, pèrd, wa.

Oefening :—Wys an in di follende sinne watter naamwoorde mannelik, watter frouelik, en watter onsydig is :—Myn fader het 9 kinders, 4 seuns en 5 dogters. Myn oom het 6 broers en 9 susters ; hulle kinders is myn neefs en niggüs. In ons tuin staan baing bome en hulle dra lekkere frugte.

Anmerking.—In Hollans is di geslagte willekeurig en baing moeilik, fer 'n Afrikaner en Engelsman onleerbaar ; mar in Afrikaans en Engels is dit maklik en omtrent eenders.

II. Nouns.

1. Everything has its name, and the word used as the name of anything is called noun (Latin *nomen*, name). I write with a thing called pen, therefore the word pen is a noun.

Exercise :—Select the nouns from the following sentences :—A church is a building. The pen is sharp. The ink is black. In the school and in the church are benches.

2. There are 2 classes of nouns :—

a. Common Nouns, being the names of a whole class of things, as man, house, tree, village, mountain, cart, etc.

b. Proper Nouns, used as the name of some particular person, animal, place or thing, as Peter, Cape, Kaffir, Monday, etc.

Exercise :—Point out in the following sentences which words are common and which are proper nouns :—William rode to the Paarl. When he came in the village he met Peter there. Both then visited uncle Isaac. There they got lots of fruit, such as grapes, pears, apples, etc.

Note.—Some English grammars also distinguish abstract and collective nouns as separate classes, but they may also be classified under common nouns (a).

3. Nouns have got 3 genders :—

a. masculine, when the name of anything of the male sex, as man, father, son ;

b. feminine, when the name of anything of the female sex, as wife, mother, daughter ;

c. neuter, when the name of anything of neither sex, as house, horse, wagon.

Exercise :—Point out in the following sentences which nouns are masculine, which feminine and which neuter :—My father has got 9 children, 4 sons and 5 daughters. My uncle has got 6 brothers and 9 sisters ; their children are my nephews and nieces. In our garden grow many trees and they bear delicious fruit.

Note.—In Dutch the distinction of genders is arbitrary and very intricate, unlearnable to an Afrikaner as well as to an Englishman ; but in English and Cape Dutch it is very similar and easily learnt.

4. Di onderskyding fan geslagte fan léwendige dinge word op 3 maniere gemaak, in Afrikaans en Engels alby:—

Eerste Manier:—Deur an di mannelike woord 'n frouelike uitgang te gé, soos *koning* is mannelik, *koningin* frouelik; *priister* mannelik, *priisteres* frouelik.

Anmerking.—Mar dis mar enkele uitsonderinge, fan min gebrukelike woorde wat di Afrikaner nog ni in syn yge taal bewerk het ni, mar wat hy met geslagsonderskyding en al uit Hollans o'erneem. Di Afrikaner het 'n afkeer van ferbuiginge an syn woorde; dis fer hom te lastig. Di Engelse het dit tot 'n sekere hoogte oek, daarom dat in hulle taal di soort fan onderskyding oek ni sofeul is ni as byf. in Hollans. Hulle gewone frouelike uitgang is *ess*, soos *count*, *countess*; mar hiirop is alweer 'n menigte uitsonderinge, wat ons onmolik ni almal kan anwys ni.

Twede Manier:—Sommige woorde staan fer alby geslagte, as sodanig word dit dan mannelik gebruk, omdat di mannelike geslag o'erheersend is. Mar as 'n mens di geslagte wil onderskye, dan doen jy dit deur aparte woorde in di plek daarvan te set. Dis feul in gebruk in Engels sowel as in Afrikaans. Ons gé fan alby 'n lysi, eers fan di gemene geslagswoord (waar dit bestaan) en dan fan di mannelike en frouelike onderskyding:—

Egpare—man, frou
Oners—fader, moeder.
„ papa, mamma.
Kinders—broer, suster.
„ seun, dogter.
„ jongetji, mysi.
„ Neef, niggi.
Oom, tante.
Përde—hengs (reun), merri.
Varkens—beer (burg), sog.
Beeste—bul (os), koei.
Hoenders—haan, hen.
Honde—teef, reun.
Bok—ram (kapater), ooi,

Derde Manier:—Deur mannelike en frouelike naamwoorde in Afrikaans foor of agteran di gemeenslagtige woord te set; in Engels

4. The distinction of sex in living beings is marked in 3 ways, both in English and Cape Dutch:—

First Mode:—The masculine and feminine are formed by different suffixes, as *murderer*, *murderess*, or the feminine is formed by adding certain suffixes to the masculine. The commonest of these, and the only one by which fresh feminines can still be formed, is *ess*, as *count*, *countess*.

Note.—There are, however, many deviations from and exceptions to this rule in English, which we cannot give in detail. In Cape Dutch this is more an exception than a rule, the Afrikaner being averse to suffixes. We find it merely, as a remnant of the Dutch Grammar, in a few words as *koning*, *koningin*; *priister*, *priisteres*.

Second Mode:—Quite different words are used, as:—

Bachelor, maid	Husband, wife.
(spinster).	King, queen.
Boar, sow.	Lord, lady.
Boy, girl.	Man, woman.
Brother, sister.	Militer, spawner.
Buck, doe.	Monk, nun.
Bull, cow.	Nephew, niece,
Bullock, heifer.	Papa, mamma.
Cock, hen.	Ram, ewe.
Colt, filly.	Sir, madam.
Dog, bitch.	Sire, dame.
Drake, duck.	Sloven, slut.
Drone, bee.	Son, daughter.
Earl, countess.	Stag, hind.
Father, mother.	Stallion, mare.
Gander, goose.	Uncle, aunt.
Gentleman, lady.	Wizard, witch.
Hart, roe.	

Third Mode:—Masculine and feminine nouns or pronouns are prefixed or affixed to nouns of common gender, as:—

deur naamwoorde en soms oek deur
foornaamwoorde. Hiir folg weer 'n
lysi :—

Mens—mansmens, froumens
Jongmens—jonkman, jongnói.
Kaptyn—mankaptyn, mydkaptyn,
Towenaar, towersheks.
Skaap—skaapram, skaapooi .
Bok - bokram, bokooi.
Kalf—bulkalf, fêrskalf.
Ful—hengsfal, merrifal.
Eend—mannotjieend, wyfieend.
Gans—mannetjigans, wyfigans.

Man-servant,	maid-servant.
Man-singer,	woman-singer.
He-devil,	she-devil.
Boar-pig.	sow-pig.
Buck-rabbit,	doe-rabbit.
Bull-calf,	cow-calf.
Cock-sparrow,	hen-sparrow.
Dog-fox,	bitch-fox.
He-goat,	she-goat.
Pea cock,	pea-hen.
Guinea-cock,	guinea-hen.
Turkey-cock,	turkey-hen.

5. Di naamwoorde het 2 GETALLE,
enkelfoud, as 'n mens een ding be-
doel, soos *kalbas*, *komkommer*, ens.,
en meêrfoud, as jy meer as een ding
meen, soos *koekawels*, *lukwarte*, ens.,
Woorde soos koring, gars, hawer,
botter, peper, sout, koffi, té, rys, lug,
ens., is altyd enkelfoudig, in Afri-
kaans en Engels alby.

6. Di meêrfoud word gemaak fan di
enkelfoud in Afrikaans deur *e* of *s*
agteran te las, soos *mens*, *mense*;
man, *mans*, ens.; en in Engels deur
s en *es* agteran te las, soos *book*,
books; *box*, *boxes*, ens.

Oefening :—Skrywe di meêrfoud fan di
follende woorde in Afrikaans :—*pêrd*, *boom*,
weg, *straat*, *huis*, *emmer*, *gêwel*; en in En-
gels : *gas*, *tree*, *church*, *cow*, *potato*.

7. Afrikaans is buitengewoon reelmatig
in di forming fan di meêrfoud. Tog
moet di follende punte in anmer-
king geneem worde :—

a Fer di welluidendhyd word di
medeklinker an di end fan di woord
meesal ferdubbel foor di *e*, dis feral
so met *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, byf. *juk*,
jukke; *pil*, *pille*; *kam*, *kamme*;
kan, *kanne*; *strop*, *stroppe*; *kar*
karre; *mes*, *messe*; *pot*, *potte*; ens.

b. Di *f* word foor di *e* meesal fer-
sag in *w*, (nes in Engels in *v*) soos
hof, *howe*; *graf*, *grawe*; ens.

c. Enkele woorde neem *ers* in
plaas fan *s* agteran, soos *kind*, *kin-
ders*; *kalf*, *kalkers*; *lam*, *lammers*;
ens.

5. Nouns have got 2 NUMBERS, *sin-
gular*, when we speak of one thing[†]
for which the noun stands, as *calabas*,
cucumber, etc., and *plural*, when we
speak of more than one of the things
for which the noun stands, as *guavas*,
loquats, etc. Words such as corn
(wheat), barley, rye, butter, pepper,
coffee, tea, rice, air, etc., are always
used in singular both in English
and Cape Dutch.

6. The plural is formed from the sin-
gular by adding, in Cape Dutch *e* or
s, as *mens*, *mense*; *man*, *mans*, etc.;
and in English by adding *s* and *es*,
as *book*, *books*; *box*, *boxes*, etc.

Exercise :—Write the plural of the
following words in Cape Dutch :—*pêrd*,
boom, *weg*, *straat*, *huis*, *emmer*, *gêwel*; and in
English of :—*gas*, *tree*, *church*, *cow*, *potato*.

7. Cape Dutch is exceptionally regular
in the formation of the plural, still
the following irregularities should
be noted :

a. For the sake of euphony con-
sonants at the end of nouns are
mostly doubled before the *e* of the
plural; this is especially the case
with *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*. (For ex-
amples see parallel column.)

b. The *f* before the *e* forming the
plural is usually softened into *w*,
(like English into *v*) as : *hof*, *howe*,
etc.

c. To some singular nouns *ers*-
is suffixed instead of *s*, as : *kalf*,
kalkers, etc.

d. Enkele male word di *d* ferander in *j*, soos *pad, paje*; *blad, blaje*; ens.

Oefening:—Skrywe di meerfoud fan : os, fles, pik, wiil, dop, dam, pen, spar, kat, kloof.

Anmerking.—Afrikaans is veel reelmatiger in di forming fan di meerfoud as Hollans. Dit blyk o.a. daaruit dat waar di enkelfoud in Hollans deur gebruik onreelmatig geworde was Afrikaans dit weer reelmatig gemaak het soos blyk uit di volgende voorbeelde :

Hollans.		Afrikaans.	
Enk.	Meerf.	Enk.	Meerf.
Koe	Koerien	Koei	Koerie
Vloo	Vlooiën	Flooi	Flooië
Ei	Eieren	Y'er	Y'ers

8. In Engels is di uitsonderinge meer soos :—

a. Di *y* word agter 'n medeklinker ferander in *ies*, soos *lady, ladies*; agter 'n klinker blyf dit *y* soos *boy, boys*.

b. Di *f* of *fe* word meesal *ves*, soos *leaf, leaves*; soms blyf dit *f*, *chief, chiefs*.

c. Enkele naamwoorde fan Saxise afkoms form di meerfoud deur di klank fan di enkelfoud te ferander, soos *man, men*; *woman, women*; *foot, feet*; *goose, geese*; *tooth, teeth*; *mouse, mice*; *louse, lice*; hiirby behoer oek 3 woorde wat di meerfoud form met toefoeging fan *en*, dis *ox, oxen*; *child, children*; *brother, brethren*.

d. Enige woorde het di meerfoud nes di enkelfoud, soos *sheep, deer*.

e. Omdat Engels sofeul woorde het uit fremde tale, daarom word in fele gefalle di meerfoud fan di woorde geform soos in di tale, byf. :

1) uit *Latyn*,

woorde in *a* meerfoud *ae*, soos *nebula, nebulae*;

woorde in *us* meerfoud *i*, soos *focus, foci*;

woorde in *um* meerfoud *a*, soos *datum, data*;

woorde in *ex* meerfoud *ices*, soos *vortex, vortices*;

d. In a few cases the terminating *d* of the singular is changed into *f* for euphony, as : *pad, paje*, etc.

Exercise:—Write the plural of words given under Cape Dutch exercise.

Note.—The formation of plurals is more regular in Cape Dutch than in Dutch, as appears i.a. in cases where in Dutch the singular became irregular in usage and Cape Dutch retained or restituted the regular form, as appears from instances given in the parallel column.

8. In English there are more exceptions than in Cape Dutch, as

a. Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *ies*, as *lady, ladies*; preceded by a vowel, the *y* remains, *boy, boys*.

b. Most nouns in *f* or *fe* form their plural in *ves*, as *calf, calves*; *knife, knives*. Some few nouns simply add *s* to the singular, as *chief, chiefs*.

c. A few nouns of Saxon origin form their plural by changing the vowel sound of the singular; these are *man, men*; *woman, women*; *foot, feet*; *goose, geese*; *tooth, teeth*; *mouse, mice*; *louse, lice*. Three nouns of the same origin form their plurals in *en*, as *ox, oxen*; *child, children*; *brother, brethren*.

d. Some few words have their plurals the same as the singular, as *sheep, deer*.

e. Foreign nouns, adopted in English, generally retain their plural endings as in the language whence they are derived :—

1) *Latin* nouns

in *a* form the plural in *ae*, as *nebula, nebulae*,

in *us* form the plural in *i*, as *focus, foci*;

in *um* form the plural in *a*, as *datum, data*;

in *ex* form the plural in *ices*, as *vortex, vortices*;

woorde in *us* (onsydig) meêrfoud
era, soos *genus*, *genera* ;

2) uit Grieks,
woorde in *is*, meêrfoud *es*, soos *crisis*,
crises ;

woorde in *on*, meêrfoud *a*, soos *phe-*
nomenon, *phenomena* ;

3) uit Frans, *eau* word *eaux*, soos
beau, *beaux* ;

4) uit Italiaans, *e* en *o* word *i* soos
dilettante, *dilettanti* ; *virtuoso*, *virtuosi* ;

5) uit Hebreeus, meêrfoud *im*, soos
cherub, *cherubim* ; *seraph*, *seraphim*.

Oefening :— Skrywe meêrfoud fan
woorde onder Engelse oefening angegê.

9. Afrikaans en Engels gebrâik gen
; naamfalle by di naamwoorde ni ;
di betrekking waarin 'n naamwoord
staan word angewys met voorset-
sels. Daarin kom hulle, onder an-
dere, o'ereen met Frans onder di
nuwe taal.

Anmerking.—*a*. In di meeste oue tale
het hulle werkelik naamfalle gehad, sodat di
naamwoorde in elke naamfal 'n andere uit-
gang of ferbuiging gehad het. So had Latyn
6 naamfalle en in amper elke naamfal is di
laaste letters fan di woord anders, bevoor-
beeld :—

Eerste naamfal : *equus*, 'n pèrd—a horse.
Twede „ *equi*, fan 'n pèrd—of a horse.
Derde „ *equo*, an 'n pèrd—to a horse.
Fierde „ *equum*, fer 'n pèrd—a horse.
Fyfde „ *eque*, o pèrd !—o horse !
Sesde „ *equo*, op 'n pèrd—on a horse.

Hiirmit siin ons duidelik dat di Latynse
woord *equus* in elke naamfal 'n andere uit-
gang het, mar ons woord blyf mar altyd *pèrd*
en di Engelse *horse*.

b. In di nuwe tale, feral di Germaan- se, slyt
di feranderde uitgange al meer en meer af,
soos o.a. angetoon is deur Max Muller. Nou
gebruik hulle wel nog konsuis di naamfalle
en noem dit ferbuigings, omdat hulle taal-
kunde na di Latynse gemaak is. Mar dis
amper heeltemaal al 'n lege en onnodige
form. Want hulle ferbuig tog ni di naam-
woorde self ni, mar set meesal net di voor-

in *us* (neuter) form the plural in *era*,
as *genus*, *genera* ;

2) Greek nouns
in *is* form the plural in *es*, as *crisis*,
crises ;

in *on* form the plural in *a*, as *pheno-*
menon, *phenomena* ;

3) French nouns in *eau* plural
eaux, as *beau*, *beaux*.

4) Italian nouns in *e* and *o* plural
i, as *dilettante*, *dilettanti* ; *virtuoso*,
virtuosi.

5) Hebrew nouns plural *im*, as
cherub, *cherubim* ; *seraph*, *sera-*
phim.

Exercise :—Write out the plurals of the
following words :—Ox, tooth, foot, child,
man, penny, hero, lady, calf, box, pheno-
menon, datum, loaf, genus, analysis, ap-
pendix, cherub, beau, focus, beauty, mouse,
wife, country, leaf, brother, woman, self,
kiss, fox, life, chief, eye, gipsy, medium,
sheep, fairy, donkey.

9. In English and Cape Dutch we
have in reality no cases or declen-
sions, showing the various relations
which nouns have to other words
in the sentences in which they are
employed, this is expressed by pre-
positions. In this respect they agree
i.a. with French amongst modern
languages.

Note.—*a*. In most ancient languages the
nouns themselves were declined to express
these relations, so that in each case the noun
had a different termination. Thus they had
6 cases in Latin and in nearly every case the
last letters of the nouns were different. (See
example parallel column).

b. In modern languages, especially in the
Germanic, the declensions became gradually
more obsolete, as shewn i.a. by Max Muller.
In most grammars they still retain the *cases*
and call them declensions, because their
grammars are framed after the model of
Latin. But this has largely become an
empty and useless form. For they do not
actually decline the nouns, but express the

setsels foor di woorde. Op di manier kan hulle wel honderd naamfalle maak, deur elke maal 'n andere foorsetsel foor di naamwoord te set. Daarom laat ons di gekhyd mar heeltemal bly.

c. Di enigste wat nog na iits daarfan lyk is di *s* in di tweede naamfal fan Afrikaans en Engels. Mar in Afrikaans kom dit net foor by samegestelde woorde, soos *fredesferdrag*; en in Engels word di *s* met 'n komma afgesky fan di naamwoord, soos *John's book*. Mar dis tog ygenlik oek gen ferbuiging fan di naamwoord self ni. Hiirin kom Afrikaans en Engels o'reen met Hebreus, wat oek net foor di tweede naamfal 'n sametrekking fan di twee naamwoorde het wat in betrekking tot makkaar staan as besitter en besitting.

d. Bowediin het Afrikaans nog di o'reen koms, met Hebreus dat dit 'n foorsetsel het om an te toon di foorwerp waarop di werking fan 'n o'ergaande werkwoord o'ergaan, iits wat in Hollans en Engels en di meeste nuwe tale ni kan uitgedruk worde ni, waarfan ons hiir tot foorbeeld gé Gen. 4 : 1 :—

<i>Hebreus</i> :	Ve	ha	adam	jada	eth	Hawa	va	teled	eth	Kajin,	
<i>Afrikaans</i> :	En	di	mens	beken	fer	Eva	en	sy	baar	fer	Kain.
<i>Engels</i> :	And	the	man	knew	—	Eve	and	she	bare	—	Cain.
<i>Hollans</i> :	En	de	mensch	bekende	—	Eva	en	zij	baarde	—	Kain.

e. In Engels word di *s* partykeer weggelaat by di sogenoemde tweede naamfal en net di komma'gehou om dit an te wys. Dis di gefal :—

- 1) By di meervoud, as dit reeds op *s* uitgaan, soos *the cat's tail* is "di kat syn stêrt;" mar *the cats' tail* is "di katte hulle stêrt."
- 2) Waar di enkelfoud yndig op *es*, as 'n aparte lettergreep, soos *Socrates' wife*.
- 3) Waar woorde reeds op *ss*, *x*, *us*, en *ce*, yndig, om ni te feul di *sis*-klank te gebruik ni, soos *for goodness' sake*.

Oefening :—Skrywe uit di tweede naamfal enkelfoud, en waar dit kan wees, oek meervoud, fan di woorde wat in di Engelse "Exercise" gegé word.

10. Op laas moet ons by di naamwoorde nog spreek, dat 'n mens in Afrikaans (ni in Engels ni) di meeste daarfan kan *ferklymwoordtjies* maak as jy 'n klyne dingetji bedoel. Dit doen ons deur *i* agteran di naamwoorde te las, in enkelfould, en *iis* in meervoud, soos *knaap* word *knap*i**,

relations of nouns by prepositions, and in this way they can form as many cases as they have got prepositions. For this reason we simply do away with that frivolity.

c. The only remnant is the *s* in the possessive case of English and Cape Dutch. But in the latter this is only the case in compound words, such as "*fredesferdrag*," and in English the *s* is separated from the noun by an apostrophe ('); so that in reality it is no declension of the noun. And in this respect English and Cape Dutch agree with Hebrew, where in like manner also the possessive case is the only vestige of declension

d. Besides this Cape Dutch is similar to Hebrew in another respect, as both express the relation between a transitive verb and the objective noun by a particular preposition, for which we find no equivalent in either English or Dutch, (See illustration below.)

e. In English the *s* of the possessive case is sometimes omitted and only the apostrophe comma (') retained as a mark of the genitive. This is the case :—

- 1) When the plural terminates in *s*, e.g., *the cats' tails*;
- 2) when the singular terminates in *es* as a separate syllable, e.g. *Socrates' wife*.
- 3) When nouns terminate already in *ss'*, *x*, *us* and *ce*, to avoid too much of the hissing sound, e.g. *for goodness' sake*.

Exercise :—Write down the possessive case singular, and, where they admit of it, the possessive case plural, of the following nouns :—mother, eagle, man, girl, boy, poet, John, righteousness, woman, Xerxes, drum, sheep, sister, cat, Moses, sun, sea, shell, Aristides, rose, people, Roberts, bee, caterpillar, river, tree, child.

10. In conclusion we must remark that in Cape Dutch (not so in English) of most nouns the diminutives can be used when anything small is meant. This is done by adding an *i* to the nouns in singular, and *iis* in plural, e.g. *knaap*, *knap*i**,

knapiis, ens. Hierby moet di folgende reels in di oog gehou worde :—

a. As 'n naamwoord yndig op *m*, dan gebruik ons *pi*, soos boom word *boompi*, boom*piis*, ens.

b. As di naamwoord yndig op *f*, *g*, *k*, *p*, en *s*, dan word di medeklinker meesal ferdubbel, soos draf word *draffi*, frag word *fraggi*, pak word *pakki*, kop word *koppi*, kas word *kassi*.

c. As di naamwoorde yndig op *d*, *l*, *w*, *n*, *r*, *t*, en op klinkers, dan foeg ons, behalwe ferdubbeling fan di letters, daaragter *tji* of *etji*, soos bad word *badtji*, fal word *falletji*; lam word *lammetji*; kan word *kannetji*; kar word *karretji*; lat word *lattji*; papa word *papatji*; fé word *fétji*; flooi word *flooitji*; Kato word *Katotji*; frou word *frouitji*; sy word *syitji*. Op enkele plekke word *tji* meer uitgespreek as *ki*, soos *frouki*, *biki*, ens.

d. Di ferklyn - woordtjis word buitengewoon feul gebruik in Afrikaans, denkelijk uit 'n owerdrewe beskydenhyd, waardeur di Afrikaner sig self en syn goed gering ag. So praat hy fan syn huis, en syn bitji goedtjiiis, en syn fétjiiis, en fan syn frouitji, en fan syn kindertjiiis; hy moet 'n bitji tyd hê, fer 'n klyne werki, ens. Dikwils diin di ferklynwoordtjiiis om 'n soort fan lifkosing uit te druk, soos patji en matji, oompi en tanni, nefi en niggi, boeti en sussi, skapi en lammetji, ens.

Oefening :—Swrywe di follende woorde uit as ferklynwoordtjiiis : pad, straf, frug, bak, kam, man, dop, spar, os, pot, tou, mamma, tré, sooi, karo, ou, sny.

knapiis, &c. The following rules must be observed :—

a. When a noun terminates in *m*, then *pi* is added in singular and *piis* in plural, e.g. *boom*, *boompi*, *boompiis*.

b. In nouns terminating in *f*, *g*, *k*, *p*, and *s* the terminating consonants are doubled, e.g. *draf*, *draffi*; *frag*, *fraggi*; *pak*, *pakki*; *kop*, *koppi*; *kas*, *kassi*.

c. To nouns terminating in *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *t*, and in vowels, is added *tji* or *etji*, e.g. *bad*, *badtji*; *fal*, *falletji*; *lam*, *lammetji*; *kar*, *karretji*; *lat*, *lattji*; *papa*, *papatji*; *fé*, *fétji*; *Kato*, *Katotji*; *frou*, *frouitji*; *sy*, *syitji*. In some parts of the country instead of *tji* is used *ki*, e.g. *frouki*, *frouki*, &c.

d. In Cape Dutch diminutives are exceptionally much used, which is probably to be ascribed to an extreme sense of modesty, through which the Afrikaner is apt to consider himself and his property as small and insignificant. Thus he speaks of his *huisi* (little house), and his *bitji goedtjiiis* (few little possessions), and his *fétjiiis* (his small live stock), and his *frouitji* (little wife), and his *kindertjiiis* (little ones); he begs for a *bitji* (small bit) of time, for a *klynwerki* (a little piece of work). Sometimes diminutives are used as terms of endearment, as *patji* and *matji* (sweet little papa and mama), *skapi* and *bokki* (dear little sheep and goat), &c.

Exercise :—Write out the diminutive of the nouns given on the parallel columns

III. O'er di Lid.woorde.

1. Ons het in Afrikaans en Engels alby 2 lidwoorde :—

di *bepaalde*, in Afrikaans *di*, in Engels *the*;

III. Articles.

1. Both English and Cape Dutch have 2 articles :—

the *definite*, in English *the*, in Cape Dutch *di*;

di *onbepaalde*, in Afrikaans 'n in Engels *a* of *an*.

Anmerking.—Party nuwe Engelse taalkundes behandel di *lidwoorde* as *onderskydende hoedanighydswoorde*.

2. In alby tale word di lidwoord ni ferbuig ni.
3. Di *onbepaalde lidwoord* word in Afrikaans *geskrywe 'n*, en di *telwoord een*, soos : 'n mens het mar *een* neus.
4. In Engels word di *onbepaalde lidwoord a* gebruik foor *naamwoorde* wat met 'n medeklinker, en *an* foor di wat met 'n klinker of swygende *h* begin, soos *a* man, *an* eye, *a* hill *an* hour.

Oefening :—Maak di foute reg wat di *lidwoorde* angaau in di follende siane : Een mens het mar 'n lewe. Dis beter 'n sere oog as twe. Een pèrd en een esel is nuttige dire.

the *indefinite*, in English *a* or *an*, and in Cape Dutch 'n (pronounce *an*).

Note.—Modern English grammars classify the articles as *distinguishing adjectives*.

2. In both languages the article is indeclinable.
3. In Cape Dutch the 'efinite article is written 'n and the numeral *een* (one), e.g. : a ('n) man has got only one (*een*) nose.
4. In English the indefinite article *an* is used before nouns, beginning with a vowel or silent *h*, e.g. : *a* man, *an* eye, *a* hill, *an* hour.

Exercise :—Correct the mistakes in the Cape Dutch sentences given in the parallel column.

III. O'er di Hoedanighydswoorde.

1. Idere ding het syn *hoedanighyd*, en di woorde wat dit uitdruk is *hoedanighydswoorde*, soos *mooi, lelik, oud, jong*, ens.

Anmerking—Party Engelse taalkundes breng ni alleen di *Lidwoorde* ni, mar oek di *Telwoorde* onder di *Hoedanighydswoorde*.

2. Kom di *hoedanighydswoord* foor di *naamwoord*, dan kry dit 'n *e* agteran, om dit te lat ansmelt, soos : dis 'n *flukse pèrd* ; mar kom dit agter di *naamwoord*, dan blyf dit *onferanderd*, soos : di *pèrd* is *fluks*. Dis di enigste gewone ferbuiging wat ons an di *hoedanighydswoorde* het. Mar Engels het selfs dit ni.

N. B.—Hiir word di *d* oek 'n *j*, soos *goed—goeje*, of 'n *ie*, *goed—goeie*. By *hoedanighydswoorde* afgelyd uit *ferlede deelwoorde* fan *werkwoorde*, kryg hulle by ferbuiging 'n *d* of 'n *t* foor di *e*, soos "di *koffi* is *gemeng*—dis *gemengde koffi* "; "di *stori* is *opgemaak*—dis *n* *opgemaakte stori*."

IV. Adjectives.

1. Everything possesses some distinguishing attribute or *quality* and the words indicating such attitude or quality we call *adjectives*, as *beautiful, ugly, old, young*, &c.

Note.—Some English Grammars classify not only the Articles, but also the Numerals under the Adjectives.

2. In Cape Dutch, when the adjective is placed before the noun, an *e* is suffixed for blending together, e.g. : "dis 'n *flukse pèrd*," but when the adjective follows the noun, this is omitted, e.g. : "di *pèrd* is *fluks*." This is the only ordinary declension of adjectives in Cape Dutch, but English has not got it.

Note.—Here also the terminating *d* becomes *j* or *ie*, e.g. *goed, goeje, or goeie*. Adjectives derived from past participles of verbs take *d* or *t* before the *e*. (See examples parallel column).

3. Di hoedanighydswoorde het nog 'n aparte soort fan ferandering, dis di sogenoemde *trappe fan fergelyking*, om di ferskillende grade in di hoedanighyd fan 'n ding an te wys. Gewoonlik neem hulle 3 grade an. Di eerste is net soos 'n ding fan self is, soos 'n *grote* huis. Di tweede graad is as jy di hoedanighyd fan 'n ding wil fersterk deur dit te fergelyk met ander dinge, soos : di huis is *groter* as di ander. Di derde graad is as di hoedanighyd fan 'n ding bo al di ander wat jy daarmé fergelyk uitsteek, soos : di huis is di *grootste* fan al di huise an di Kaap. Di 3 trappe word in Afrikaans en Engels amper eenders geform. Di *stellende trap* is in alby di hoedanighydswoord self, soos : *groot, great*. Di *fergelykende trap* word in alby geform deur *er* agteran te set, soos : *groter, greater*. Di *o'ertreffende trap* in Afrikaans deur *ste*, en in Engels deur *est* agteran te set, soos : *grootste, greatest*.

4. Party hoedanighydswoorde laat uit hulle aard gen grade fan fergelyking toe ni, in Afrikaans en Engels a'by, soos : goue, silwere, dood, splinsternuut, ontelbaar, alomteenwoordig, almagtig, aards, Engels, Frans, dageliks, skriftelik, mondeling, regs, links, ens.

5. In Engels word fele grade fan fergelyking onreelmatis geform, waarfan ons 'n lys gé in di Engelse fertaling. In Afrikaans is di uitsonderinge minder. Waar di hoedanighydswoorde uitgaan op *r* word di fergelykende trap geform deur *der* agteran te foeg, soos *swaar, swaarder* ; *seer, seerder*. Di follende trappe fan fergelyking word onreelmatis geform :—

goed, beter, beste.
feul (baing), meer, meeste.
graag, liwer, liifste.

3. Adjectives, however, admit of 3 varieties of form, called *Degrees of Comparison*, expressing the different degrees of such attribute or quality. Usually 3 degrees are acknowledged. The Positive Degree is the adjective in its simple form, e.g. a *great* house. The Comparative Degree is used when we wish to indicate that one thing, or a group of things, possesses the same quality or attribute as another, but in a greater degree, e.g. this house is *greater* than the other. The Superlative Degree is that form of it which shows that a certain thing, or group of things, possesses the attribute denoted by the adjective in a greater degree than any other among several of which it is one, e.g. this house is the *greatest* of all the houses in Cape Town. These degrees are formed nearly in the same way in English and Cape Dutch, by adding *er* to the simple form of the adjective in the comparative and *est* in the superlative degree in English, and *est* in Cape Dutch, e.g. *great, greater, greatest*.

4 Many adjectives, from the nature of the ideas which they express, cannot have comparative and superlative degrees : as *golden, silver, dead, innumerable, omnipresent, omnipotent, English, French, daily, verbal, right, left, etc.*

5. In Cape Dutch the formation of the degrees of comparison is very regular. It is only to be noted that adjectives ending a'ready in *r* form the comparative degree by adding *der*, as *swaarder* from *swaar*, etc. The only irregular formations are the 3 following :—goed, beter, beste, feul meer, meeste ; graag, liwers, liifste. The irregular forms in English are the following :—
good, better, best ;
little, lest, least ;
much (many), more, most ;
bad, worse, worst ;
late, later or latter, latest or last ;
nigh, nigher, nighest or next ;
fore, former, foremost or first ;
old, older or elder, oldest or eldest ;
far, farther, or further, farthest or furthest.

Oefening :—Skrywe di trappe fan fergelyking uit fan di follende hoedanighydswoorde :—*eer, duur, froom, diip, hoog, suur, soet, heet, kwaai, min, baing, pikswart, faal.*

Exercise :—Give the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives :—*good, wise, little, bad, late, near, fore, much, old, frugal, few, valuable, many, patient, high, pretty, black, heavy, hot, fair, far, gentle, able, bitter, green, gay, useful, red, swift, modest, merry, rough.*

6. In Afrikaans word *meer* en *meeste* oek gebruik in enkele gefalle om di trappe fan fergelyking uit te druk, soos : Hy is *meer* geleerd as *ferstanlig*. In Engels word dit feul *meer* gedoen met *more* en *most*, soos by alle hoedanighydswoorde met *meer* as 2 lettergrepe, en by almal met 2 lettergrepe, behalwe by di wat uitgaan op *y, er, ble*, en waar di klemtoon op di laaste lettergreep fal.

6. In Cape Dutch very seldom the degrees of comparison are formed by adding *meer* and *meeste* to the simple adjective, as "He is *more* learned than wise." In English this is done by adding *more* and *most* to all adjectives of more than 2 syllables, and to all of 2 syllables except those ending in *y, er* and *ble*, besides those which have the accent on the last syllable.

V. O'er di Foornaamwoorde.

V. Pronouns.

1. Foornaamwoorde kom in di plek fan naamwoorde, om dit ni gedurig weer te moet herhaal ni. In plaas fan te sê : "Piet het di pèrd fan Piet ferkoop en toen het Piet spyt gehad," kan 'n mens sê : "Piet het *syn* pèrd ferkoop, en toen het *hy* spyt gehad." Di woorde *syn* en *hy* kom in di plaas van Piet, daarom is hulle foornaamwoorde.

1. Pronouns are words used instead of nouns, to avoid repetition. Thus instead of saying, "Peter has sold Peter's horse and then Peter was sorry," we say, "Peter has sold *his* horse, and then *he* was sorry." Here the words *his* and *he* come in the place of the proper noun Peter and are consequently called pronouns.

2. Ons het in Afrikaans en Engels, 6 soorte van Foornaamwoorde : *persoonlike, besittelike, anwysende, betrekkelike, fragende, en wederkerende.*

2. In English and Cape Dutch Pronouns are divided into 6 classes : *personal, possessive, demonstrative, relative, interrogative, and reflective.*

3. Di persoonlike, besittelike en fragende foornaamwoorde het dri geslagte, twe getalle, en nog 'n o'erblytsel fan ferbuiging in Afrikaans; mar di anwysende, betrekkelike en wederkerende blyf onferanderd.

3. The personal, possessive, and interrogative pronouns have 3 genders, 2 numbers, and a remnant of declension in Cape Dutch : but the demonstrative, relative and reflective are inflexible.

4. Di *persoonlike foornaamwoorde* wys an di persoon wat praat (of skryf), *eerste persoon, enkelvoud, ek en my, meervoud ons* : di persoon met wi 'n mens praat, *tweede persoon, enkelvoud jy en jou, meervoud julle* ; di persoon fan wi 'n mens praat, *derde persoon, enkelvoud hy en hom, sy en haar, meervoud hulle*. Tot gemak gé ons dit in 'n lysi fan foornaamwoorde in Afrikaans en Engels :—

4. Personal Pronouns indicate the person that speaks, (or writes), *first person* ; the person to whom is spoken (or written), *second person* ; and the person of whom is spoken (or written), *third person*. The following comparative table will facilitate and elucidate it :

1	Pers. enkelf. (sing.)
"	" meeref. (plural)
2	" enkelf. (sing.)
"	" meeref. (plural)
3	" enkelf. (sing.) mann. (masc.)
"	" " " froue. (femin.)
"	" " " onsy. (neuter)
"	" meeref. (plural)

Anmerkings :—*a.* By di eerste en tweede persoon word gen ferskil fan geslag gemaak ni. Dis ni nodig ni. Want dis mos di persoon wat praat en wat hoor. Nou hulle is by makkaar en kan mos siin of dit 'n man of 'n frou is waar hulle me gesels. Mar di derde persoon is ni altyd teenwoordig ni, daarom moet daarin di onderskyd fan geslagte angetoon worde.

b. Dis di Afrikaner fan kindshyd af ferkeerdelik ingeprent, dat *jj en jou* en *julle* onbeleeft is, daarom as ons bid tot onse liwe Here, of as ons praat met iman I wat hoger is as ons, dan sê ons *u* in plaas fan *jj en jou*, of ons berhaal di naamwoord. Di laaste doen ons di meeste : "Pa het fer my belowe *Pa sal fer my een fan Pa sya pèrde gé,*" ens., in plaas fan : "Pa, *jj* het fer my belowe, *jj sal fer my een fan jou pèrde gé,*" ens.

c. By di tweede persoon is Afrikaans duideliker as Engels en Hollans alby, omdat ons twe aparte worde gebruik fer enkelvoud en meerevoud en hulle ni. Ons sê altyd fer enkelvoud *jj en jou* en fer meerevoud *julle*, mar Hollans sê fer alby *gy*, en Engels *you*. Hollans het wel faneléwe *gylieden* gebruik fer meerevoud, mar nou ni meer ni ; en Engels het wel *thou* fer enkelvoud, mar dit word mar gebruik in gebède en gedigte, ens. ni in di gewone taal ni. Net so met di besittelike foornaamwoorde. Ons sê enkelvoud *jou* en meerevoud *julle* ; mar Engels sê fer alby *your*, en Hollans *we*. Befoorbeeld—
Engels : You must learn *your* lesson. Enkelvoud en Meerevoud.

Hollans : Gy moet *we* les leeren. Enkelvoud en Meerevoud.

Afrikaans : Jy moet *jou* les leer. Enkelvoud.
Julle moet *julle* les leer. Meerevoud.

d. *Jou* is 'n ferbuiging van *jj*, en *hom* van *hy* ; mar *my* is gen verbuiging van *ek*, en *haar* van *sy* ni. En oek in Engels is *him* 'n ferbuiging fan *he*, en *them* fan *they*, mar *me* is gen verbuiging fan *I* ni, en *us* is gen ferbuiging fan *we* ni, en *her* fan *she* ni. Dis 'n ferwarring in di taalkunde om dit te gé as ferbuigingsforme fan diselfde woord.

<i>Afrikaans.</i>	<i>Engels.</i>
<i>ek en my</i>	<i>I and me.</i>
<i>ons</i>	<i>we and us.</i>
<i>jj en jou</i>	<i>thou and you.</i>
<i>julle</i>	<i>you and ye.</i>
<i>hy en hom</i>	<i>he and him.</i>
<i>sy en haar</i>	<i>she and her.</i>
<i>dit, imand, ens.</i>	<i>it, one, etc.</i>
<i>hulle</i>	<i>they and them.</i>

Notes :—*a.* With the first and second person no distinction of gender is made. This is not necessary, because they are the persons in communication, speaking and hearing, (or writing and reading), so that they are aware whether the persons with whom they communicate are male or female. But the third person not always being present, the distinction of gender is necessary.

b. Wrongfully Africanders from early infancy were taught that it is uncivil and irreverent to use the second person of the personal pronoun *jj* and *jou* and *julle*, consequently in prayer to the Lord, and when speaking to superiors, they use the Dutch *u*, or they more frequently repeat the noun thus : "Papa has promised me *Papa* will give me one of *Papa's* horses," &c., instead of : "Papa *you* promised me; that *you* will give me one of *your* horses," &c.

c. In expressing the second person Cape Dutch is more distinct than either English or Dutch, using separate words for singular and plural, which they have not got. In Cape Dutch the second person singular is always *jj* and *jou* and plural *julle*, but in English both are *you* and in Dutch *gy*. True, Dutch formerly had *gylieden* in plural, but this form is now obsolete ; English on the other hand has got *thou* in singular, but this is also an antiquated form, only used in prayer, poet y, &c., not in ordinary language. Just the same is the case with possessive pronouns. In Cape Dutch the singular is *jou* and the plural *julle*, but in English *your* stands for both singular and plural, and in the Dutch *we*.

For illustration see parallel column.

d. In Cape Dutch *jou* is a declension of *jj* and *hom* of *hy* ; but *my* is not a declension of *ek*, neither *haar* of *sy*. The same in English *him* is a declension of *he* and *them* of *they*, but *me* is no declension of *I*, nor *us* of *we*, nor *her* of *she*. This is another confusion due to the mistake of framing the grammar of Germanic languages after the mode of Latin.

Oefening:—Soek di foornaamwoorde uit in di follende sinne en wys an of hulle fan di eerste, twede of derde persoon, en fan watter getal en geslag hulle is:—Hulle is soet kinders. Sy kan goed klafir speel. Dit is baing koud. Sy sit haar hoed op. Ek weet jy kan goed leer; di les is ni te swaar fer jou ni. Julle moet julle ferstand gebruik. Ons moet ons plig doen. Hy loop in syn slaap. Ek het myn part fergeet. Doen jy jou plig, ek sal myne doen. Hulle noem hom 'n deugniet. Ons het fer hulle gesien. Ek hoop jy sal gou fer ons kom lyk.

5. Di *besittelike foornaamwoorde* druk 'n besitting uit, soos; *myn* frou, *ons* kind, *julle* hoenders, *hulle* tuin, *haar* krawetji, *syn* kiri. Fer gemak geef ons di follende lysi:—

1 Pers. enk. (sing.), alle geslagte (all genders)	<i>myn</i>	<i>my</i> and <i>mine</i>
„ „ meef. (plural) „ „	<i>ons</i>	<i>our</i> .
2 „ enk. (sing.) „ „	<i>jou</i>	<i>your</i> .
„ „ meef. (plural) „ „	<i>julle</i>	<i>your</i> .
3 „ enk. (sing.), mannelik (masculine)	<i>syn</i>	<i>his</i> .
„ „ „ „ frouelik (feminine)	<i>haar</i>	<i>her</i> .
„ „ „ „ onsydig (neuter)	<i>syn</i>	<i>its</i> .
„ „ meef. (plural), alle geslagte (all genders)	<i>hulle</i>	<i>their</i> .

Aanmerking.—By di besittelike foornaamwoorde het ons oek di ferbuiging fan di *e*, mar net andersom as by di hoedavighydswoorde. By laasgenoemde kom di *e* agteran as di naamwoord volg, en hiir as daargen naamwoord volg ni. Soos: Dis 'n *flukse* pèrd; mar di pèrd is *fluks*. Dis *jou* pèrd; mar: di pèrd is *joue*. Di Engels gebruik dit net so met di *s*, behalwe in di eerste persoon enkelfoud waar *my* dan *mine* word.

Oefening:—Soek di persoonlike en besittelike foornaamwoorde uit in di follende sinne en geef an fan watter persoon, geslag en getal hulle is:—Di Afrikaners blyf by hulle gewoontes; hulle hou ni fan nuwigheide ni. Ons moet ons ouers eer. Jy moet jou boek mébreng. Di pen is joue. Julle moet na julle meester luister. Di pen is hare, mar di ly is myne.

6. Di *anwysende foornaamwoorde* word gebruik om an te wys wi of wat 'n mens meen. Byfoorbeeld, ek sê: “Gé fer my di juksky an.”—Jy fraag: “Watter een?—*Hiirdi?*”—Ek sê: “Né, *daar-di*.”—Jy fraag weer: “*Deuskant-syne?*”—Ek sê: “Né, *anderkant-syne*.”—Jy fraag nog 'n slag: “*Di ene?*”—Ek sê: “Né, *di ander ene*.”

Exercise:—Point out the pronouns in the following sentences and their person, number and gender:—They are good boys. She can play the piano nicely. It is very cold. She puts her hat on. I know you can learn well; this lesson is not too difficult for you. You must use your own discretion. We must do our duty. He walks in his sleep. I forgot my part. Do your duty, I will do mine. They call him a rascal. We have seen you. I hope you will soon come and see us.

5. *Possessive Pronouns* express a possession, as: *my* wife, *our* child, *your* fowls, *their* garden, *her* earring, *his* stick. The following is a full table:

Afrikaans	Engels
<i>myn</i>	<i>my</i> and <i>mine</i>
<i>ons</i>	<i>our</i> .
<i>jou</i>	<i>your</i> .
<i>julle</i>	<i>your</i> .
<i>syn</i>	<i>his</i> .
<i>haar</i>	<i>her</i> .
<i>syn</i>	<i>its</i> .
<i>hulle</i>	<i>their</i> .

Note.—In English the possessive pronoun has the suffix *s* and in Cape Dutch *e* when it follows the noun, as: “this is *your* horse,” but “this horse is *yours*,” &c., except in the first person singular where *my* changes into *mine*. In Cape Dutch it is just the opposite with adjectives; there they take the *e* when preceding and not when following the noun.

Exercise:—Point out all personal and possessive pronouns in the following sentences and their respective person, number and gender: Afrikaners stick to their habits; they do not like innovations. He learns his lesson. She studied her music well. I honour my parents. We must honour our parents. You must bring your book. This pen is yours. You (plural) must obey your teacher. This pen is his, but the slate is mine.

6. *Demonstrative Pronouns* point out what person or thing is intended. E.g., “Give me *that* book.” You ask: “Which?—*this* one?” I reply: “No, *that* one;”—Here *this* and *that* with the plural *these* and *those* are demonstrative pronouns.

Hier-di, daar-di, deus-kant-syne, ander-kant-syne, di een, di ander een, is hiir anwysende foornaamwoorde.

7. Di *betrekkelike foornaamwoorde* het betrekking op 'n naamwoord of foornaamwoord, hetsy dit al uitgedruk is, of ni, soos: "Di man *wat* daar geloop het." Hiir slaan di betrekkelike foornaamwoord *wat* terug op di naamwoord *man*. "*Wat* ni wil loop ni, kan mar bly staan." Hiir is di naamwoord waar *wat* betrekking op het, ni uitgedruk ni. Di folle sin is: "Di persoon *wat* ni wil loop ni," ens.

8. Di *fragende foornaamwoorde* dui 'n fraag an, en is oek in Afrikaans en Engels folkome gelyk, soos.—

Wi? (Eng. *who?*) fer persone.

Wat? (Eng. *which?*) fer dinge.

Watter? *Watter-een?* (Eng. *what?*) fer persone en dinge.

Di enigste forskil is di Engelse *who* het nog 2 ferbuigingsforme o'ergehou fer alle persone, geslagte, en getalle, namelik *whose* en *whom*.

Oefening:— 1. Soek al di foornaamwoorde uit in di follende sinne, en wys an tot watter soort hulle behoer en fan watter persoon, geslag, en getal hulle is:—Hiir-di boek is mooier as daar-di. Deus-kant-syn boom draag beter as ander-kant-syn. Wil jy di-een hê? Né, ek wil di ander-een hê. Wat maak jy daar? Wi is di mooiste? Watter man is di sterkste? Watter pèrd is di mooiste? Watter-een wil jy hê fan di boeke? En watter-een fan di mysiis? Dis di pèrd wat di resisj gewen het; en dis di jokki wat hom gery het. Jy het myn hoed. Seg fer haar, sy moet haar boek kom haal. Laat hulle eers hulle werk klaar maak, dan kan hulle gaan speul.

7. *Relative Pronouns* refer to some noun or pronoun, whether expressed or understood. As: "The man *who* (or *that*) walked there." Here the relative pronoun *who* (or *that*) refers to the noun *man*. "*Who* will not go, may stay behind." Here the noun to which the relative pronoun *who* refers is not expressed, but understood. The full sentence would be: "The person *who*," etc.

8. *Interrogative Pronouns* express a question; they are similar in English and Cape Dutch, being:—

Who? (C. D. *wi?*) for persons.

What? (C. D. *wat?*) for things.

Which? (C. D. *watter?* *wattereen?*) for persons and things.

The only difference between the two languages is that all interrogative pronouns are indeclinable in Cape Dutch, whereas in English *who* has two declensions, *whose* and *whom*, for the possessive and objective cases in all persons, numbers and genders.

Exercise:—Point out all pronouns in the following sentences, to what class they belong and of what person, gender and number they are:—This book is more beautiful than that. This tree is a better bearer than that. Do you want this one? No, I want the other one. What are you doing there? Who is the prettiest? What man is the strongest? Which horse is the finest? Which book do you want? And what girl? This is the horse that won the races, and this is the jockey who rode it. You have got my hat. Tell her, she must come and fetch her book. Let them first finish their work, and then go for play.

VI. O'er di Telwoorde.

1. *Telwoorde* druk getalle uit. Daar is twe soorte van *Telwoorde* :—

Onbepaalde, soos : feul, min, baing ens.

Bepaalde. Di word weer ferdeel in twe soorte :—

a. Di getal self, soos : een, twe dri ens.

b. Di getal as hoedanigshydswoord soos eerste, tweede, en ferder tot 19, deur *de* agter di getal te set (*agste* is di enigste uitsondering hirop) en fan 20 en ferder deur *ste* agteran te las. In Engels is di eerste 3 (*first*, *second* en *third*) onreelmatic, mar ferder reelmatic deur *th* agter di getal te foeg.

2. As di telwoorde fer hoedanighydswoorde gebruik word, dan word, hulle netso ferbuig in Afrikaans, mar ni in Engels ni.

Anmerking.—Di Engelse taalkunde reken di *Telwoorde* onder di *Hoedanighydswoorde* ; mar juis omdat hulle ni 'n *hoedanighyds* mar 'n *hoeveelhyds* andui hou ons liwer de oec manier om hulle apart te behandel.

Oefening :—Wys di *Telwoorde* an in di follende sinne en tot watter soort hulle behoer :—Ek het dikwils gesê ; liwers tiin troue frinde as 'n menigte ontroue. Dis di eerste mal, mar pasop as dit weer gebeur ! Fiir maal elf is fiir-en-feertig. Hy had baing druive in di wingerd, mar min wyn in di kelder, net fiir fate fan ses lê'er en dri fate fan séwe lê'er elk.

VII. O'er di Werkwoorde.

1. *Werkwoorde* druk 'n werking of toestand uit, soos : Myn skape *wy* ; ek *loop*, ek *slaap*.

2. Daar is 2 soorte fan *werkwoorde* :—

a. *O'ergaande werkwoorde*, waar di werking fan di werker op 'n andere ding kan o'ergaan. So is *liifhê* 'n

VI. Numerals.

1. *Numerals* express numbers and are of two classes :—

indefinite, as : many, few, etc.

definite, which are again divided in two classes :—

a. the number itself, as : one, two, three, etc.

b. the number as adjective, as : first, second, third, etc. This last class, of *numeral adjectives*, derived from the first, of *cardinal numerals*, are formed regularly in Cape Dutch, by adding the suffix *de* to all numbers from 1 to 19 except 1 and 8, where *ste* is added, as all further numbers from 20 upwards. In English after *first*, *second* and *third* the formation is also regular, by adding the suffix *th*.

2. When *Numerals* are used as *Adjectives* they are declined in the same way. in Cape Dutch, but not in English.

Note.—In most English grammars *Numerals* are classified under *Adjectives*, but as they do not express an attribute or quality but a quantity we prefer the old style of treating them separately.

Exercise :—Point out the *Numerals* in the following sentences, showing to what class they belong : I have often said : rather ten faithful friends than a multitude of unfaithful ones. This is the first time, but beware if this happens again ! Four times eleven are forty four. He had many sorts of grapes in his garden, but little wine in his cellar, only four vats of six leagers and three vats of seven leagers each.

VII. Verbs.

1. *Verbs* express an action or condition as : my sheep *graze*, I *walk*, I *sleep*, etc.

2. There are 2 classes of verbs :—

a. *Transitive Verbs*, which denote an action, or feeling, which is directed towards some object, thus *to*

o'ergaande werkwoord, want ek kan sê : ek het myn vrou *lief*; di werking *liefhê* gaan dan o'er fan my op myn vrou.

b. Nio'ergaande werkwoorde, waarfan di werking by di werker self bly, en ni op 'n ander ding kan o'ergaan ni, soos ; sit slaap ens., want 'n mens kan ni sê : ek sit slaap, ens., fer hom of fer haar ni.

3. Di O'ergaande Werkwoorde kan 'n mens op twé manire gebruik, nadat jy di werking beskou, fan di kant fan di werker, of fan di kant fan di lyder waarop di werking o'ergaan. Dan is dit.

a. Bedrywend (werkend) as jy dit fan di kant fan di werker beskou soos : Piet slaan fer Jan.

b. Lydend, as jy dit fan di kant fan di lyder beskou, soos : Jan word geslaan fan Piet.

Anmerking.—1) In di taalkunde fan andere tale praat hulle oek fan *wederkerende en onpersoonlike* werkwoorde. Mar in Afrikaans Engels, en di meeste nuwe tale bestaan dit in di ferfoeging fan di werkwoord self ni. Soos of ek sê : Di vrou *was haar kind* (bedrywend o'ergaande) of : Di vrou *was fer haar self* (wederkerig); di werkwoord *was* is mar net eenders.

2) In di meeste gefalle kan 'n mens in Afrikaans di foorsetsel *fer* gebruik om di foorwerp an te wys waarop di werking fan di o'ergaande werkwoord o'ergaan, nes Hebreus (*ic*). (Kyk bl. 13, d).

4. Fan di *ferfoeging* fan di werkwoorde het ons in di nuwe Germaanse tale oek mar min o'ergehou, feral in Afrikaans en Engels: want dit word fer di meeste part gedoen met *hulpwerkwoorde*, dit is werkwoorde wat oek partykeer gebruik word om di ferfoeging fan andere werkwoorde te help maak.

5. Di *Hulpwerkwoorde* is : *hê, sal, wees, worde, wil, kan, moet, ens* *Hê* word gebruik om di *ferlede* in di bedrywende werkwoord, *wees* en *worde* om di *ferlede* in di lydende werkwoorde te help maak; en *sal* om

love is a transitive verb, because I can say, "I *love my wife*," the feeling of loving going over from me to my wife.

b. Intransitive Verbs denote a state or an action or feeling which is not directed towards or exerted upon an object, as *to sit, to sleep*, etc.

3. Transitive Verbs can be used in 2 ways, according to the way in which you view the action, either from the side of the actor (called subject), or of the *object* upon which the action is directed. In the first case the verb is said to be in the *Active Voice*, as "John *strikes* Peter," and in the second case in the *Passive Voice*, as "Peter is *struck* by John."

Note.—1) In most grammars *Reflective* and *Impersonal* Verbs are treated as separate classes. But in English, Cape Dutch and most modern languages this distinction does not exist in the conjugation of the verb itself. Thus, whether I say, "The woman *washes her child* (*transitive*); or, "The woman *washes herself* (*socalled reflective*), the conjugation of the verb *to wash* is just the same.

2) In Cape Dutch very often the object upon which the action of transitive verbs is directed is pointed out by a special preposition *fer*, as in Hebrew by *le*. (See page 13, d).

4. Of the *conjugation* of verbs very little remains in modern Germanic languages, especially in English and Cape Dutch, for the greater part this deficiency is supplemented by the use of *auxiliary verbs*, being verbs used also to assist in the forming of the conjugation of other verbs.

5. In English only the Present and Imperfect tenses in the Active Voice are formed by inflection; and in Cape Dutch only the Past tense (by adding *ge* to the present). All other tenses are formed by the use

di toekoms uit te druk. In Engels word *be* gebruik fer di onbepaalde tyde, *have* fer di ferlede, en *will* en *shall* fer di komende tyde.

of auxiliary verbs. In English the Imperfect tenses are formed by the indefinite tenses of the verb *be*, the Perfect tenses by means of the indefinite tenses of the verb *have*, both followed by the past participle; and the Future tenses by the means of the verbs *shall* and *will*, followed by the indefinite mood. In Cape Dutch the verb *have* (*hê*) is used in forming the Past tense in the Active Voice, *be* (*wees* and *worde*) in forming the Past tense in the Passive Voice, and *shall* (*sal*) for the Future tenses.

Ferfoeging fan di Hulpwerkwoorde.
Conjugation of Auxiliary Verbs.
Onbepaalde Manier.
Infinitive Mood.

Teenw. tyd	<i>hê</i>	<i>wees</i>	<i>worde</i>	<i>kan</i>	<i>moet</i>	<i>wil</i>
Present T.	<i>have</i>	<i>been</i>		<i>can</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>will</i>
Ferlede T.	<i>gehad hê</i>	<i>gewees hê</i>	<i>geworde hê</i>	<i>gekan hê</i>	<i>gemoet hê</i>	<i>gewil hê</i>
Past Tense	<i>have had</i>	<i>have been</i>	<i>hê</i>			
Ferlede Deelw.	<i>gehad</i>	<i>gewees</i>	<i>geworde</i>	<i>gekan</i>	<i>gemoet</i>	<i>gewil</i>
Past Partic.	<i>had</i>	<i>be</i>				

Aanmerking.—In di taalkunde fan ander tale gé hulle by di werkwoorde gewoonlik 4 manire fan ferfoeging op: *onbepaalde*, *antwende*, *ansoegende*, en *gebidende*. Mar in di ferfoeging self bestaan mar yntlik twé manire: *onbepaalde* en *bepaalde*.

Note.—In other grammars 4 different Moods are distinguished in the conjugation of verbs: Infinitive, Indicative, Subjunctive and Imperative. But in the conjugation itself only 2 Moods exist, viz. Indefinite and Definite.

6. Di *onbepaalde manier* is di werkwoord in di ferskillende tyde, mar sonder bepaling fan persone; by di *bepaalde manier* word di tyde en di persone alby bepaal.

6. The Indefinite Mood is the verb in its different Tenses, but without distinction of Persons; the Definitive Mood gives both the Tenses and Persons.

7. Di werkwoorde het *dri hoof-tyde*, na di loop fan di tyd:

7. Verbs have got 3 principal Tenses:—

Teenwoordige tyd—Ek loop.
Ferlede „ —Ek het geloop.
Toekomende „ —Ek sal loop.

Present: I walk.
Past: I have walked.
Future: I shall walk.

8. Di toekomende tyd kan 'n mens op 4 manire foorstel, in Afrikaans, soos:—

8. The Future Tense is expressed in 4 ways in Cape Dutch, as—

1e Toekomende tyd—Ek sal loop.
2e „ „ Ek sal geloop hê.
1e Foorwaardelike toek. tyd—Ek sou loop.
2e „ „ „ Ek sou geloop hê.

1st Future—Ek sal loop.
2nd „ —Ek sal geloop hê.
1st Conditional Future—Ek sou loop.
2nd Conditional Future—Ek sou geloop hê.

In Engels word dit yntlik mar op 2 maniere voorgestel :—

1e Toekom. tyd—I shall walk, or shall be walking.

2e Toekom. tyd—I shall have walked.

9. Alleen by di hulpwerkwoorde in Afrikaans is di ferlede tyd oek in twé ferdeel. Dit word genoem *onfolmaak* en *folmaak ferlede tyd*, soos :—

Teenwoordige. Onfolmaak ferlede.

(Present)	(Imperfect)
Ek het	Ek had
Ek sal	Ek sou
Ek is	Ek was
Ek word	Ek werd
Ek kan	Ek kon
Ek moet	Ek moes
Ek wil	Ek wou

Aanmerking.—1) Dit maak di Afrikaanse taal baing gemakkelik, dat di onfolmaak ferlede tyde weggefal het, en dat al di ongelykfloeiende werkwoorde gelykfloeiend gemaak is. Dis juis wat so feul moeite feroorsaak fer imand wat Engels of Hollans of enigeen fan di meeste nuwe tale moet leer. En nou di Afrikaner in syn hulp-werkwoorde tog di onfolmaak ferlede tyd behou het, meer as Engels, kom hy daar net so fêr mé, omdat di meeste ferfoegings-forme tog mar met di hulpwerkwoorde gemaak word. Buitendiin gebruik di Afrikaner in ferhalende styl meesal di teenwoordige tyd met di historise bywoord *toen*, wat di saak des te anskoueliker foorstel, omtrent nes in Hebreus, wat yntlik mar 2 tyde het, ferlede en toekomende tyd.

2) Engels en andere nuwe tale erken 3 ferlede tyde, en daaran gé hulle teenwoordig sulke ferskillende en onduidelike name, dat ons mar livers by di oue benaming bly, namelik :—

Onfolmaak Ferlede (Imperfect)

Folmaak Ferlede (Perfect)

Meer-as-Folmaak Ferlede (Pluperfect)—I had walked.

I walked.

I have walked.

Mar di nadenkende leser siin duidelik dat di werkwoord *walk* self in al 3 mar eenders bly, namelik *walked*, di ferdere ferskil bestaan mar in di hulpwerkwoord.

In English the Future Tense is actually expressed in 2 ways, as—

1st Future—I shall walk, or shall be walking.

2nd Future—I shall have walked.

9. Only in Auxiliary Verbs Cape Dutch has got 2 Past Tenses, namely the Imperfect, and Perfect, as below :—

Folmaak ferlede.

(Perfect)

Ek het gehad.

Ek is of was geweest.

Ek is of was geworde.

Ek het gewil.

Notes.—1) It greatly simplifies Cape Dutch, that the Imperfect Tense is abolished and that all irregular verbs are made regular, because this is the greatest difficulty for anyone learning English or Dutch and most modern languages. And as Cape Dutch retains the Imperfect in Auxiliary Verbs, more than English, it suffices for all practical purposes, because the greater part of our conjugations are made up by Auxiliary Verbs as we have seen. Besides in Cape Dutch the Present is really used as the Historic Tense, with an adverb of time *toen* (then), making the description of events more graphic, just as in Hebrew, which actually only has 2 tenses, past and future.

2) English and other modern languages distinguish 3 Past Tenses, and so many different names are given to them, that we rather retain the old nomenclature :—

But the thoughtful reader will see himself that the verb *walk* remains the same in all past tenses, namely *walked*, further difference is made by the Auxiliary Verb.

Teenwoordige tyd (Present)—loop (to walk).

Verlede „ (Past) geloop hê (to have walked).

10. Di *onbepaalde manier* het mar twé tye :—

11. By di *bepaalde manier* reken ons di antonende, anfoegende, en gebidende maniere.

10. The *Infinitive Mood* has only 2 Tenses :—

11. The *Indicative, Subjunctive and Imperative Moods* we call *Dijinitive Moods*.

1e Toek. T.	ek sal hê	ek sal wees	ek sal worde	ek sal kan	ek sal moet	ek sal wil
1st Future T.	<i>I shall have</i>	<i>I shall be</i>				
2e Toek. T.	ek sal ge- had hê	ek sal ge- wees hê	ek sal ge- worde hê of wees	ek sal ge- kan hê	ek sal ge- moet hê	ek sal ge- wil hê
2nd Fu- ture T.	<i>I shall have had</i>	<i>I will have been</i>				
1e Foor- waarde- like T.T.	ek sou hê	ek sou wees	ek sou worde	ek sou kan	ek sou moet	ek sou wil
1st Condi- tional Fut. T.	<i>I should have</i>	<i>I should be</i>				
2e Foorw. T. T.	ek sou ge- had hê	ek sou ge- wees hê	ek sou ge- worde of gewees hê	ek sou ge- kan hê	ek sou ge- moet hê	ek sou ge- wil hê
2nd Cond. F.T.	<i>I should have had</i>	<i>I should have been</i>				

Note.—In Cape Dutch of the Auxiliary Verb *sal* there are only the Past and Imperfect Tenses in use *sal* and *sou*, which are also used in forming the Future Tenses in the conjugation of other verbs. In English in the same manner *may* and *might* is used in the subjunctive mood.

Ferfoeging fan di o'ergaande Werkwoord : Roep.

(Conjugation of the Transitive Verb : To Call.

Bedrywende Form.—(Active Voice).

Onbepaalde Manier.—(Infinitive Mood).

Teenwoordige Tyd (Present Tense) : roep (to call).

Ferlede Tyd (Past Tense) : geroep hê (to have called).

„ Deelwoord (Past Participle) : geroep (called)

Bepaalde Manier (Indicative Mood).

Teenw. Tyd (Present Tense) : ek roep (I call).

(Imperfect)

(I called).

Ferlede Tyd (Perfect) : ek het geroep (I have called).

1e Toekomende Tyd (first Future Tense) : ek sal roep (I will call).

2e „ „ (second „ „) : ek sal geroep hê (I will have called).

1e Foorwaardelike Toek. T. (first Conditional Future T.) : ek sou roep (I would call).

2e Foorwaardelike Toek. T. (second Conditional Fut. T.) : ek sou geroep hê (I would have called).

*Lydende Form. (Passive Voice).**Onbepaalde Maniir. (Infinitive Mood).*

Teenw. T. (Present T.) : Geroep worde (to be called).

Ferl. T. (Past T.) : Geroep geworde hê of wees (to have been called).

Bepaalde Maniir. (Indicative Mood).

Teenw. T. (Present T.) : Ek word geroep (I am called).

Onf. Ferl. T. (Imperfect T.) : Ek werd geroep (I was called).

Folm. „ „ (Perfect T.) : Ek is geroep (I have been called).

Meeras „ „ (Pluperfect T.) : Ek was geroep (I had been called).

1e. Toek. T. (1st Future T.) : Ek sal geroep worde (I shall be called).

2e. „ „ (2nd „ „) : Ek sal geroep wees (I shall have been called).

1e. Foorw. T. (1st Cond. Future T.) : Ek sou geroep worde (I should be called).

2e. „ „ (2nd „ „) : Ek sou geroep geworde wees (I should have been called).

VIII. O'er di Woorde wat ni ferbuig worde ni.

1. Di Bywoorde, Foorsetsels, Foegwoorde, en Uitroepwoorde blyf altyd onferanderd.

2. Di Bywoorde word by andere woorde geset om di werking of hoedaignyhd daarfan nader te bepaal, soos *fêr* skiit, *regte* mooi, ens.; of om 'n omstandighyhd uit te druk, soos fan plaas : *hier* en *daar*; fan tyd : *froeg*, *laat*, ens.

3. Foorsetsels, wat in di plek kom fan ferbuigings, toon an in watter betrekking 'n naamwoord of foornaamwoord staan, waarfoor dit geplaas word, soos : *an* di deur *fan* di huis, *agter* my, *uit* di kraal, ens.

4. Di Foegwoorde ferbind woorde en sinne an makaar, soos : Jan *en* Piet; ek is bly, *mar* Jan is ferdrutig.

5. Uitroepwoorde word gebruik om ferbasing, afkeuring, droefhyhd, blydskap, skrik, ens. uit te druk, sonder ferbinding met andere woorde, soos : o! ag! soe! ens.

VIII. Indeclinable Parts of Speech.

1. Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions and Interjections are indeclinable.

2. Adverbs are employed to notiyf the meaning of Verbs, as to shoot *far*; of Adjectives, as *very* pretty; and of other Adverbs; also to define particulars of place, as *here* and *there*; and of time, as *early*, *late*, &c.

3. Prepositions, being the modern equivalents of case-endings, are employed with nouns to mark the relation in which these nouns stand to other words of the sentence, as : *at* the door *of* the house, *behind* me, *out of* the kraal, &c.

4. Conjunctions are used to connect words and sentences, as : John *and* Peter; *but* John is sad.

5. Interjections are used for expressing astonishment, gladness, fear, and other emotions, which have no grammatical connection with the sentences in which they occur, as oh! ah! lo! &c.

DERDE PART.

OM DI WOORDE REG TE FERBINDE.

I. O'er Folsinne.

1. 'n Folsin is di h le uitdrukking fan di sin fan ons gedagte.
2. Di dele fan 'n folsin is enkele sinne.
3. Di enkele sinne bestaan weer uit klynere d le.
4. Di klynere d le is weer saamgesteld uit woorde.
5. So kan ons 'n folsin op 3 manire uitmakaar haal.

Foorbeeld.

Folsin : "Myn fader roep fer my ; daarom moet ek gaan."

Enkele Sinne : 1) "Myn fader roep fer my ;"

2) "Ek moet gaan."

Klynere parte :—

Onderwerp, waarfan 'n mens praat.

Gesegde, wat 'n mens fan di onderwerpe s .

Foorwerp, waar di werking fan di onderwerp op o'ergaan.

Bepaling, wat enige deel fan di sin nader bepaal.

6. Laat ons nou 'n sin in klynere parte ferdeel, neem : "Di brawe fader straf syn stoute seun uit l fde."

Onderwerp : fader.

Bepaling fan Onderwerp : di brawe.

Gesegde : straf.

Bepaling fan Gesegde : uit l fde.

Foorwerp : seun.

Bepaling fan foorwerp : syn stoute

7. Dan kan ons 'n sin nog ferder oplos in woorde. Di forige word genoem *redkunstige* en hiir-di *taalkundige ontleding* in Hollanse taalkunde. Neem diselfde sin :—

THIRD PART.

SYNTAX.

I. Sentences,

1. A sentence is the full statement of the sense of our thought.
2. The parts of a sentence are simple propositions.
3. Propositions are again divided into small parts.
4. These smaller parts are again composed of words.
5. Thus we can analyse a sentence in 3 ways.

Example.

Sentence : "My father calls me ; therefore I must go."

Propositions : 1) "My father calls me."

2) "I must go."

Smaller parts :—

Subject, of which we speak.

Predicate, what we say of the subject.

Object, upon which the action of the predicate goes over.

Enlargement, to qualify any part of the sentence nearer.

6. Let us now analyse a sentence into smaller parts, take : "The good father chastises his naughty son through love."

Subject : father.

Enlargement of Subject ; the good.

Predicate : chastises.

Enlargement of Predicate ; through love.

Object : son.

Enlargement of object : his naughty.

7. We can further divide a sentence into words. The former is called *analysis*, and this *parcina*. Take the same sentence :—

Di—bepalende lidwoord.

brave—hoedanighydswoord, stellende trap.

fader—naamwoord, soortnaam, mannelik, enkelvoud.

straf—o'ergaande werkwoord, bepaalde wys, bedrywende form, teenwoordige tyd.

syn—besittelike toornaamwoord, mannelik, enkelvoud.

stoute—hoedanighydswoord, stellende trap.

seun—naamwoord, soortnaam, mannelik, enkelvoud.

uit—foorsetsel.

liefde—naamwoord, soortnaam enkelvoud.

The—definite article.

good—adjective, positive degree.

father—common noun, masculine, singular.

chastises—transitive verb, indicative mood, active voice, present tense.

his—possessive pronoun, masculine, singular.

naughty—adjective, positive degree.

son—common noun, masculine, singular.

through—preposition.

love—common noun, singular.

II. O'er di Leestekens

Fer di duidelikhyd skrywe ons met di follende leestekens, wat diselfde is Afrikaans en Engels :—

(.) *Punt*, an di ynde fan 'n folsin.

(,) *Komma*, agter di gedeeltes fan 'n sin.

(;) *Kommapunt*, an di ynde fan 'n sin, as daar nog 'n ferk'aring op folg.

(:) *Dubbelepunt*, net so, as daar nog 'n anhaling op folg.

(?) *Fraagtteken*, agter 'n fraag.

(!) *Uitroepteken*, agter 'n uitroeping.

(“—”) *Anhalingstekens*, by di begin en end fan 'n anhaling uit imand syn woorde of geskrif.

II Punctuation.

For the sake of distinctness in writing we use the following signs, which are the same in English and Cape Dutch :—

(.) *Fullstop*, at the end of a sentence.

(,) *Comma*, after the parts of a proposition.

(;) *Semicolon*, at the end of a proposition, when some explanation follows.

(:) *Colon*, the same, when a quotation follows.

(?) *Sign of Interrogation*, after a question.

(!) *Sign of Exclamation*, after an exclamation.

(“—”) *Inverted commas*, placed at the beginning and end of quotations.

Anmerking :—Di enigste ferskil is, dat Engels meesal foor 'n anhaling 'n komma plaas waar di Afrikaans (en Hollans) 'n dubbele punt set.

Oefening.—Plaas di nodige leestekens in di follende sinne :

Ek het fer hom gesê Pas op jong moet ni daar loop ni. Mar hy sê Weet jy wat Ek sal doen wat ek wil.

Note : The only point of difference is that in English a comma is usually placed before a quotation where a colon is used in Cape Dutch.

Exercise.—Give the necessary punctuation to the following sentences :—

I told him Take care do not go there But he said You know what I shall do as I like.

III. Ygenaardige Uitdrukking in Afrikaans.

1. Nes in Frans het ons 'n dubbele ontkenning, denklik afkomstig fan di Franse flugteling, soos: "Moet ni gaan ni."—"Gen een ni."
2. Net so ons tweemaal *ons*, in plaas fan di Hollanse *wy en ons*. Dis oek fan di Franse *nous* fer *my* 'en *nous* fer *ons* hier ingekom.
3. Di Afrikaner gebruik selde di gebidende wys direk, mar gebruik gewoonlik di hulpwerkwoord *moet* daarby. Hy sê ni: "Gaan ni!" mar: "Moet ni gaan ni!"

Anmerking.—Dis denklik te ferklaar uit diselfde gees fan o'erdrewe beskydenhyd, wat elders oek uitkom (bl. 14, *d*). Hy tré ni op as gebider ni, mar laat ferstaan dat hy uits foorskrywe omdat dit 'n *moet* is.

4. Dan het Afrikaans enige ygenaardighede same met Hebreus:

- a. Nes in Hebreus *le* so het ons oek 'n foorsetsel *fer*, wat net foor di foorwerp kom om an te wys dat di werking fan di werkwoord op di naamwoord o'ergaan. (Bl. 13, *d*).
- b. So plaas ons oek nes Hebreus di foorsetsels partykeer agteran as di 'n beweging in een of andere rigting uitdruk, soos Kaap-*toe*, sê-*in*, land *uit*, son-*op*, son-*onder*, ens.
- c. Nes in Hebreus herhaal ons 'n woord om krag daaran te gé, soos: "Dood is hy dood," fer "hy is seker dood;" "kom sal hy kom," fer "hy sal seker kom."

IV. Om Gedigte te maak.

1. Hiir moet ons oplet op 2 dinge; *maat en rym*.
2. Di *maat* wys an di lengte fan di afdelings of foete fan ferè-regels.
3. Di regels kan 1, 2, 3, of meer afdelings of foete hê.

III. Peculiarities of Cape Dutch.

1. Just as in French Cape Dutch use a double negation, probably this is to be traced back to the influence of the Huguenots (Examples parallel column).
2. To the same source is to be traced the use of *ons* in Cape Dutch where in Dutch *wy* and *ons* are used, being a regular version of the French *nous-nous*.
3. In Cape Dutch the imperative mood is seldom used directly, the auxiliary verb *must* is usually used instead. (Examples parallel column).

Note:—Perhaps that is to be attributed to the same sense of extreme modesty manifest elsewhere (page 14, *d*). He does not come out boldly as dictator, but simply prescribes something because it *must* be.

4. In some peculiarities Cape Dutch agrees with Hebrew, as:—

- a. As Hebrew *le* so it uses the preposition *fer*, simply to show the objects upon which the action of transitive verbs operates. (See page 13, *d*).
- b. In the same way prepositions are frequently used as suffixes to nouns when indicating a movement in one or other direction. (Examples parallel column).
- c. As in Hebrew, a word is often repeated in Cape Dutch for the sake of emphasis. (Examples parallel column).

IV. Prosody.

1. Two things must be noted here: *measure and rhyme*.
2. The *measures* of verse treat of the length of feet in every line.
3. Every line of a verse can have 1, 2, 3 or more feet.

4. Elke afdeling of voet het 2 of 3 sillabes.

5. In elke afdeling of voet moet een sillabe di aksent (\perp) of klemtoon hé, waar di nadruk op fal as 'n mens lees. (Dit word ni altyd bygeskrywe ni, ons set dit mar hiir in di foorbeelde om te laat siin wat ons meen).

6. Di aksent kan fal op di eerste sillabe fan elke voet, soos in di follende fers :—

Já, myn | bóeties, | líif en | *góed*,
 Júlle | sússi | léef mos | *nóu*.
 Sy is | júlle | flées en | *blóed*.
 Háar be | gínsels | stéeds ge | *tróu*.

N.B. Di rymwoorde is skuins gedruk; hiir rym al-om-di-ander regel, mar di regels kan oek twétwé op makkaar rym. Hiir is di regels almal éwe lank, mar dit kan oek ferander, soos uit latere foorbeelde blyk.

7. Di aksent kan oek op di tweede sillabe fan elke voet fal, soos in di follende fers :—

EK is | 'n ár | me bóe | re *nó*,
 By fé | le min | geóóg ;
 Mar tóg | is ék | fan é | del *blóed*
 En fan | 'n hóog | gestóóg.

N.B. Hiir is nou di twéde en fiirde regel 'n voet korter as di eerste en derde. In di laaste fers is al di foete fol, en in di forige ontbreek an di laaste voet 'n sillabe.

8. As di aksent op di laaste lettergreep fan 'n regel fal, en di laaste lettergrepe dus rym, dan noem ons dit 'n *staande* rym, mar partykeer rym di foorlaaste lettergrepe, dan noem ons dit 'n *stepende* rym. Di twé kan oek afwissel, soos in di follende fers :—

Dank, Bóe | tiis fér | di *wén* | se
 Fer my | en fér | myn *Má*,
 En oék | fér ál | di *mén* | se,
 O'er heél | Suid A | frikú.

9. Hiir is nou nog 'n foorbeeld, fan 'n fers met 3 sillabes in elke voet. Dan fal di aksent op di middelste sillabe. Dit noem ons *trippelmaat*.

4. Every foot is composed of 2 or more syllables.

5. In every foot one syllable must be accented (\perp), although it is not written out or printed, as we do here in our examples.

6. When the first syllable is accented, then it is called a *trochee*, as

Take, oh | take those | líps a | *wáig*.
 That so | swéetly | wére for | *swórn*.

N.B. The rhyme syllables are printed in italics; they can follow in pairs, or every other line. Here the lines are of equal length, but they can also differ in length.

7. When the second syllable is accented it is called a *jambic* verse, as :—

And máy | at lást | my wéa | ry áge
 Find óut | the péace | ful hér | mitáge.

N.B. In these lines all the feet are full, in the former one syllable is wanting in the last foot.

8. When the last syllable of a line is accented it is a *single* rhyme, but sometimes the syllable before the last is accented, then it is called *double* rhyme. These two can alternate, as :—

I líve | to háil | that *séu* | son,
 By gif | ted minds | foretóld,
 When mén | shall líve | by *réu* | son
 And nó't | alóne | for *góld*.

9. When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an *amphibrachic* verse, as :—

Na Langnek | na Langnek | So klink
deur | Transvaal,

Na Langnek | o'er heuwels | en felde!

N.B. Partykeer skiit daar 'n sil-
labe o'er an di end fan 'n regel in
di *stapende* rym, soos hiirbo onder
No. 8, en partykeer kom daar weer
een te kort in di *staande* rym, soos
onder No. 6.

10. Di digter het dus grote speel-
ruimte. Mar fer een ding moet hy
oppas; *di maat waarmé hy begin moet
hy hou*, en so oek di *folgorde fan ryme*.

Allów me | to múse and | to sigh,

Nor tálk of | the chángé that | ye find.

N.B. Sometimes there is a syl-
lable over at the end of the line in
the *double* rhyme as under No. 8,
and sometimes there is a syllable
short in the *single* rhyme as under
No. 6.

10. The poet has consequently great
license; but he must always take
care to continue the measure, rythm
and rhyme with which he com-
mences his first stanza.



