

AFRIKANDER TAAL

LESSON 1.

There is only one definite article in the Taal, *di*, which is used for all nouns alike, both in singular and plural, as: *di man*, the man; *di frou*, the woman; *di kind*, the child; *di huis*, the house; *di perd*, the horse; *di Kaap*, Cape Town.

(*Di* also means: "this" or "that" used before a noun.)

The indefinite article is *'n* (short for *een*, one), as: *'n man*, *'n frou*, etc. When used in full it means the number one, as: *een man*, one man.

The form of the verb given below serves for all persons and both numbers of the Indicative Present, also (with a few exceptions) for the Infinitive.

The past participle is made by prefixing *ge* to this form, as: *GE-praat*, spoken; *GE-loop*, walked.

The past tense is made by using the past participle with the auxiliary *het* (have), as: *ek HET gepraat*, I spoke, or I have spoken.

The personal pronouns are: Sing. 1. *ek*, 2. *jy*, 3. *hy* (m), *sy* (f), *dit* (n): Plur. 1. *ons*, 2. *julle*, 3. *hulle*.

Adjectives used before the noun take *e*, as: *di grote huis*, the large house. After the noun they are invariable, as: *di huis is groot*. No change is made for gender or number.

NOUNS.		VERBS.		ADJECTIVES.	
<i>mysi</i> ,	girl	<i>praat</i> ,	speak	<i>mooi</i> ,	fine, pretty
<i>jong</i> ,	boy	<i>loop</i> ,	walk	<i>lelik</i> ,	ugly
<i>os</i> ,	ox	<i>ry</i> ,	ride	<i>klyn</i> ,	small
<i>wa</i> ,	waggon	<i>werk</i> ,	work	<i>wit</i> ,	white
<i>kar</i> ,	cart	<i>het</i> ,	have	<i>swart</i> ,	black
<i>mens</i> ,	person	<i>is</i> ,	be	<i>ou</i> (d),	old
<i>boom</i> ,	tree	<i>eet, freet</i> ,	eat	<i>jonk</i> ,	young
<i>tuin</i> ,	garden	<i>kook</i> ,	cook	<i>nuw</i> ,	new
<i>pad</i> ,	road	<i>siin</i> ,	see	<i>goed</i> ,	good, well
<i>deur</i> ,	door	<i>haal</i> ,	fetch	<i>kwaad</i> ,	bad

foor, before, in front of, at; *in*, in; *toe*, to (used after the noun it governs); *agter*, behind; *by*, beside; *an*, at; *op*, on, in; *en*, and; *baing*, very, much, many; *mar*, only; *ni* . . . *ni*, not, as: *hy ni praat ni*, he does not speak.

Is walking, etc., is translated simply by walks, etc.

Does he walk? by, Walks he? etc.

Er is, there is, or there are; *Ja*, yes; *Nê*, no.

Exercise 1.

The cart is in front of the house. The black horse is at the door. There is a large

tree in the garden. The waggon is in the road. The black ox is eating (*freet*). We have eaten (use, *eet*). Fetch the white horse. A person is riding beside the waggon. Ride to the house. They have worked. The woman is good. The girl is pretty. That ugly boy has worked well. I have a fine white horse. The waggon is behind the house. The cart is at the door. The horse and cart are on the road. The black boy is working in the garden. A person cannot work and talk at-the-same-time (*tegelyk*). The horse has not eaten. The naughty (bad) girl has not worked. Is the bad boy behind the door? No. The woman is cooking. He is behind the tree. This bad man is not working. She is very pretty. He is old. The old white horse cannot work. The house is very small. There is a small door at the back of (behind) the house. The large door is in front of the house. There is a very good road to Cape Town (use *na* before, and *toe* after). I have a good horse. He has a new waggon. I have not seen the new cart. The man and the girl are talking in the garden. I see the boy on the road. That young man (*jonkman*) has a very ugly horse. They have only one ox, it is an ugly black one. They are sitting (*sit*) and talking at the door. Are you (pl.) sitting in the garden? Yes.

LESSON 2.

The plural of nouns is formed as a rule, by adding either *e* as *perd*, *perde*, or *s*, as *man*, *mans*. A final consonant preceded by a vowel, is usually doubled, as *os*, *osse*. But where the singular has a double vowel preceding the final consonant, one of the vowels is dropped in the plural, as *skaap*, *skape* (sheep).

A few nouns take *ens*, *frouens*, *wa'ens*, *jongens*, and a few *ers*, as *kinders*.

The Future of the verb is formed by means of the auxiliary *sal* (shall) and the Infinitive, *ek sal loop*.

The only verbs which have distinct forms for the Infinitive are

to have,	which makes	Inf. <i>hê</i> ,	Indic. <i>het</i>
to be	„	„ <i>wees</i>	„ <i>is</i>
to become	„	„ <i>worde</i>	„ <i>word</i>

These verbs, with *sal*, *kan* (can), *moet* (must), and *wil* (will), also have the only Imperfects in common use, viz., *had*, *was*, *werd*, *sou*, *kon*, *moes*, *wou*.

There are three exceptional past participles :— *gehad*, which is formed from the Imperfect, instead of the present; *gewees* and *geworde*, formed from the exceptional Infinitive.

The personal pronouns have distinct objective forms in the singular only, viz., 1. *my*, 2. *jou*, 3. *hom* (m.), *haar* (f.).

Dit (it) is the same for nom. and acc. (*dit* also means “this” and “that,” *dis* = *dit is*).

<i>stad</i> ,	town, pl.	<i>kamer</i> ,	room	<i>nooit</i> ,	never
	<i>stede</i>	<i>weer</i> ,	weather	<i>fan-dag</i> ,	to-day
<i>dorp</i> ,	village	<i>warm</i> ,	warm	<i>morre</i> ,	to-mor-
<i>straat</i> ,	street	<i>kou (d)</i> ,	cold		row
<i>kombuis</i> ,	kitchen	<i>donker</i> ,	dark	<i>gister</i> ,	yesterday
<i>plaa(t)s</i> ,	farm	<i>helder</i> ,	light,	<i>nog</i> ,	still, yet
<i>kos</i> ,	food		bright	<i>almal</i> ,	all of us,
<i>fuur</i> ,	fire	<i>kom</i> ,	come		youall,
<i>water</i> ,	water	<i>was</i> ,	wash		etc.
<i>lug</i> ,	air, sky	<i>slaap</i> ,	sleep	<i>binne</i> ,	inside
<i>dag</i> ,	day	<i>sê</i> ,	tell, say	<i>buite</i> ,	outside
<i>nag</i> ,	night	<i>maak</i> ,	make, do	<i>gên</i> ,	no, none
<i>goed</i> ,	clothes	<i>wag</i> ,	wait	<i>tot</i> ,	until

Gên and *nooit* take *ni* after them, as : *hy het gên perd NI. Ek het fer hom nooit gesiën NI.*

Fer (for) is used pleonastically before the direct personal object of a verb, as in the above sentence, and in *sê fer hom, hy sal kom*, tell him he is to come.

Fan-nag, to-night; *fan-middag*, this afternoon, etc., are formed like *fan-dag*.

Exercise 2.*

He has worked well to-day, he will sleep well
_{1 2 5 4 3}
 to-night. I will walk to the village to-morrow.

We shall ride to the farm this afternoon. The
_{1 2 5 4 3}
 girls will fetch water. Make (a) fire in the room.
 The boys will sleep outside. There is no fire in
 the kitchen. It is fine weather. I have never
 ridden (on a) horse. You must ride to the farm
 to-morrow. This farm is large. The oxen are
 black. They fetched the horse yesterday. The

* The figures show the order of the sentences in which an auxiliary verb occurs.

girls are in the kitchen. The black boys are working in the garden. Have you seen the men? They are inside the house. The people in this house are very old. The women will sleep in this room. It is very cold in these houses. I want (wil) some (wat) cold water. I will sleep in the waggon. The girls will wash the clothes to-morrow, there is no water to-day. The night is dark. The air is bright. The children must go to the house and fetch the food. The houses are large. The oxen cannot work. There are many people in the street. The house is in (the) Greyling Street. The people in this village have beautiful gardens. There are many large trees in this garden. You must wait till to-morrow. I have only one small cart and no waggon. The carts have not come. Tell him I cannot sleep outside.

LESSON 3.

The Possessive Pronouns are :

Sing. *my* (n), *jou*, *syn* (m), *haar* (f) ; plur. *ons*, *julle*, *hulle*.

(*Syn* serves for neuter as well as masculine.)

When used before a noun they do not change, as : *my* (n) *huis*, *jou goed*, *syn tuin*. But when used after the verb *to be*, they take *e*, as : *di huis is myNE*, *di goed is jouE*, *di tuin is syNE*.

The Possessive case of nouns is indicated either by the preposition *fan* (of), as : *di huis FAN my fader*, my father's house ; or by putting *syn* or *haar* after the noun in the Possessive, as : *my fader SYN huis*.

There is no Grammatical gender, except as in English, when really required by the sense, *i.e.*, the pronouns *he* and *she* are only used of persons, or of animals whose sex is distinctly indicated.

Gender in nouns is generally indicated by different words, as : *seun*, son ; *dogter*, daughter ; *bul*, bull ; *koei*, cow.

In a few cases by the affixes *in* and *es*, as : *koningIN*, queen ; *meesterES*, mistress.

There is only one Relative Pronoun : *wat*. It is also used as an Interrogative Pronoun or Adjective : what ? *wi* ? Who ?

What ? or which ? before a noun : *Watter*. Which, without a noun : *watter-een* ? Which house is yours ? *Watter huis is jouE* ? Here are two books, which will you have ? *Hiir is twe boeke*, *watter-een wil jy hê* ?

Hiir-di and *daar-di* are used as Demonstratives when *di* alone is insufficient, as : Give me that knife ! *Gê fer my di mes !* Which ? This one ? No, that one. *Watter-een ? Hiir-di ? Nê, daar-di.*

<i>doen,</i>	do	<i>hoefeul,</i>	how	<i>skoon,</i>	clean
<i>fra,</i>	ask, re-		much	<i>fuil,</i>	dirty
	quest	<i>stukki,</i>	piece	<i>toen,</i>	when,
<i>koop,</i>	buy	<i>saal,</i>	saddle		then
<i>ferkoop,</i>	sell	<i>toom,</i>	bridle	<i>hoe ?</i>	how ?
<i>stryk,</i>	to iron	<i>stal,</i>	stable	<i>hiir,</i>	here
<i>gê,</i>	give	<i>pas op,</i>	look out	<i>daar,</i>	there
<i>sit,</i>	sit, put	<i>wingerd,</i>	vineyard	<i>waar ?</i>	where ?
<i>maak,</i>	make	<i>boo'rd,</i>	orchard	<i>te,</i>	too
<i>stoep,</i>	verandah	<i>waard,</i>	worth	<i>broer,</i>	brother
<i>oggend,</i>	morning	<i>stewels,</i>	boots	<i>suster,</i>	sister
<i>aand,</i>	evening	<i>danki,</i>	thank you		

Exercise 3.

What are you doing there ? I am cleaning (say : make clean) the verandah. Tell the woman she is to bring the clothes home (*huis-toe*) when she has washed them (say, *it*). How has she washed them ? She has done them very well. Has she ironed them ? Yes. Where are the horses which you have bought ? How much did you give for them ? How much did you give for that waggon ? That is too much, I do not want to buy it. How much do you ask for your black horse ? How much will you give me ? These are fine horses. Which is his ? That one. Hendrik's oxen are here, where are his horses ? How did you sleep ? Very well, thank you. Can you iron ? Yes ma'am (*juffrou* or *noi*). Give me the clothes, I want to see if

(of) they are clean. No, they are very dirty, they have not been washed at all (*heeltemaal*). Where is the boy who rode to the farm yesterday? Fetch my horse quickly (*gou*). Where is your horse, my son? She has ironed our clothes. Where is my sister? She is in the house. Where are the girls? They are sitting in the verandah, talking (*te praat*). What have you done with the saddle? It is in (on) the verandah. Where is my bridle? this is Jan's. They have a large orchard and a beautiful vineyard. Where is the man who came to the farm this morning? Who has cleaned (*gepoetst*) these boots? He has done them very badly (*sleg*). Tell him he is to clean the knives, they are very dirty. Which is the road to the village? This is my brother's vineyard. Where is Dirk's farm? It is near (*naby*) the road to the village. Ask him where the saddle is. How many people are sitting on the verandah? I want a clean knife. Who has washed these clothes? Who is the master (*baas*) here? Where will you go this evening? It is a fine morning.

LESSON 4.

The Numerals are :

Een, twe, dri, fiir, fyf, ses, sewe, ag (t), nege, tiin, elf, twaalf, dertien, feertien, fyftien, sestiin, sewetiin, agtiin, negetiin, twintig, een-en-twintig, etc., dertig (thirty), feertig, etc., honderd, twe honderd, etc., duisend.

Eerste, tweede, derde, fiirde, fyfde, etc., up to 19 (except agste); from 20 onward ste is added, as: twintigSTE, etc.

The Passive is formed with the auxiliary verbs *worde* (to become) and *wees* (to be), and the Past Participle.

Pres. *Ek word geroep*, I am called.

Imperf. *Ek werd geroep*.

Future *Ek sal geroep worde*.

Perfs. { *Ek is (or was) geroep.*
Ek is geroep worde.

In compound tenses the Participle comes after the object of the verb, as: *Ek het di mysi geroep*.

<i>brood,</i>	bread	<i>fo'el (fogel),</i>	bird
<i>fls or flees,</i>	meat	<i>baatji,</i>	coat
<i>sout,</i>	salt	<i>hemd and</i>	shirt
<i>soep,</i>	soup	<i>hempi,</i>	
<i>groente,</i>	vegetables	<i>boordji or</i>	collar
<i>aardappels,</i>	potatoes	<i>kraag,</i>	
<i>druif, pl.</i>	grape	<i>kattekwaad,</i>	mischief
<i>druwe,</i>		<i>deugnūt,</i>	wretch
<i>perski, pl.</i>	peach	<i>stysel,</i>	starch
<i>perskiis,</i>		<i>ryk,</i>	rich
<i>hyning,</i>	fence, hedge	<i>arm,</i>	poor
<i>gat,</i>	gap, hole	<i>soet,</i>	sweet
<i>koring,</i>	corn	<i>suur,</i>	sour
<i>haver,</i>	oats	<i>ryp, (also</i>	ripe
		<i>bekwaam)</i>	

reuk

<i>weg,</i>	away	<i>hardloop,</i>	run
<i>amper,</i>	almost	<i>woon,</i>	live
<i>pluk,</i>	pick	<i>bederwe,</i>	spoil
<i>steel,</i>	steal	<i>braai,</i>	roast
<i>slaen,</i>	beat	<i>raak,</i>	hit, reach, get,
<i>laat,</i>	let		etc.
<i>sit,</i>	put	<i>oom,</i>	uncle
<i>antrek,</i>	put on	<i>tante,</i>	aunt
<i>uitgê,</i>	give out		

Exercise 4.

The peaches have been stolen. The grapes are not ripe yet, they are sour. The vineyard which I have seen is very large. Which of the three orchards is yours? What has he done with the saddles? Which one have you spoilt? What (sort of) people live in those large houses? Whose (*fan wi*) is that garden? Who has gone to the stable? The two boys have gone, to (use *om-te*) groom (*roskam*) the horses. Who has eaten (up) all the bread? There is no salt in the soup. Who cooked the food? Have you (pl.) no vegetables? We shall all be (say *become*) ill if (as) we eat only meat. You can have (*kry*) plenty (*genoeg*) (of) potatoes, and there are also grapes and peaches. How has she washed my shirts? She has put too much starch into them, you cannot put them on. My collars are not clean, where have you put the four pairs of (*paar*) dirty cuffs (*mansette*)? The boys (*jongetjiis*) of the village have been up to (say, *have done*) mischief; they have been in the orchard and have stolen the best peaches; then (*toen*) they got (*raak*) into the vineyard, and

were eating (say, *and were thereon . . . to go to eat*) the grapes, when (*toen*) they saw me com(ing), and ran away as quickly as (use, so . . . *as*) they could. They have made a great gap in the hedge, the wretches. The first grapes are almost ripe now, we must soon (*gou*) pick them. I picked some (*'n party*) of my peaches to-day, they are not yet ripe enough (*genoeg*) to (*om te*) eat, but we cook them. You must not eat green peaches, you will be ill. The fox (*fos*) said the grapes were sour because (*omdat*) he could not reach (*beryk*) them. The boys who stole the peaches will be beaten by (*deur*) their father. The saddles will be stolen if (as) you leave (*laat*) them outside. The clothes are being washed. The meat is being roasted. The rations (*kos*) will be given out this (*fan*) evening. The bird I saw was very large. The people who live here are very poor. She is a very (*reg*) pretty girl but she is poor, her uncle and her aunt are rich but they are bad people. She has six brothers and five sisters. What day is this? It is the 7th (of) June (*Juni*). There are five hundred cattle (*beeste*) on that farm. The farmer (*boer*) has ten sons; the eldest is thirty years old, and the youngest only nine.

LESSON 5.

The Comparative degree of Adjectives is formed by adding *er*, as : *My huis is mooier as di syne*. The Superlative takes *ste*. *Di huis is di grootste fan al di huise an di Kaap*.

When an adjective ends in *r* the comparative suffix is *der* ; *swaar*, heavy, *swaarder* ; *seer*, sore, *seerder*.

Irregular comparisons are : *goed* — *beter* — *best* (*e*) ; *baing*, or *feul* — *meer* — *meest* (*e*) ; *graag* (willingly) — *liwer* — *liifst* (*e*).

The Conditional of the verb is formed by means of *sou* (Imperfect of *sal*). *Ek sou loop as ek ni siik was ni*, I should walk if I were not ill. *Ek sou geloop hê, as ek ni siik gewees was ni*, I should have walked, etc. *Ek sou geroep worde*, I should be called.

<i>as,</i>	if, than	<i>leef</i> or <i>woon</i> ,	live
<i>dikkels</i> or	often	<i>sterwe</i> ,	die (<i>frek</i> , die,
<i>dikwels,</i>			said of
<i>jaar,</i>	year		animals)
<i>maand,</i>	month	<i>breek</i>	break
<i>week,</i>	week	<i>gebruik</i> ,	take (tea, etc.)
<i>uur,</i>	hour	<i>skyn</i> ,	shine
<i>son,</i>	sun	<i>oppoets</i> ,	polish, clean
<i>maan,</i>	moon	<i>lees</i> ,	read
<i>ster,</i>	star	<i>trek</i> ,	pull, draw (a
<i>tyd,</i>	time		cart)
<i>huisraad,</i>	furniture	<i>fan</i> ,	of, from
<i>gereedskap,</i>	tools	<i>tot</i> ,	to, till
<i>tuig,</i>	harness	<i>weer</i> ,	again
<i>fork,</i>	fork	<i>of</i> ,	or
<i>lepel,</i>	spoon	<i>met</i> ,	with
<i>té,</i>	tea	<i>heel</i> ,	whole
<i>koffi,</i>	coffee	<i>mes</i> ,	knife
<i>af was,</i>	to wash up	<i>lank</i> ,	long
<i>skottel,</i>	dish (coll.		
	<i>skottelgoed</i>)		

fandaan, from, as *Waar kom jy findaan?* Where do you come from?

Exercise 5.

How many years have you lived in Cape Colony? I came here when Sir George Grey was Governor (*Gowverneur*). He lived here from 1854 to 1861. Where did he die? He died in London, 20th Sept. 1898. How many months are there in the year? There are twelve months. How long are you going to stay (*bly*) at the farm? Three weeks. I would willingly stay longer, but my father says I must go home. She has been two hours cleaning (say busy "*bésig*" to clean) the forks and spoons. Do you take tea or coffee? The boy has broken the large dish. Whose is this furniture? It is my aunt's. He is polishing the harness. What have you done with the tools? These are my tools. These are your forks. She is washing the dishes. Have you washed the tea-things (*té-goed*)? No, not yet—I must make the water hot first (*eers*). The moon shines brightly. This is the best time of the year (*jaarstyd*). The stars are very beautiful to-night. Who was the first Governor of the Cape Colony? Jan Van Riebeeck. Yes, but I mean (*bedoel*, or *meen*) the first English Governor? Sir David Baird, in 1806. I have no time to read, I must work the whole day. I should read often if I had not so much to do. These children must work all day, their father

is poor and there is much to do on the farm. Hendrik has more sheep than Jan, but Jan's sheep have better wool (*wol*). I have no time to give you the book to-day, you must come again to-morrow. This is the smallest horse that I have ever (*ooit*) seen. This is the heaviest waggon in (*say, of*) the village. It is much heavier than mine, eighteen oxen cannot draw it. I will ride out to-night, when the stars are shining. The night is beautiful, but it is very cold. It is often so hot that we cannot work. We should be able to work if it were not so hot. He would not have broken the dish if he had taken care (*opgepas*). He would not have polished the tools if I had not told him. You would not have been ill, if you had not drunk bad (*sleg*) water. All my oxen are sick (*ill*). These clothes are cleaner than those you washed yesterday. My brother has been very ill because he drank (some) bad water. I would willingly lend (*leen*) you my saddle, but I want (use *nodig hê*) it myself (*self*) to-day.

LESSON 6.

Some compound verbs which form one word in the Infinitive, are separated in the Present Indicative, as: *oplet*, to pay attention; *ek let op skoonmaak*, to clean, *ek maak skoon*.

If the verb is followed by any object or adverbial qualification, the separated particle is removed to the end of the sentence, as: *opskryf*, to write down; *hy skryf syn lesse gou op*, he writes down his lessons quickly.

The past participle inserts *ge* between the two parts of the verb thus: *opgelet*; *opgeskryf*; *aangefal*, attacked; *uitgesny*, cut out.

But some verbs form inseparable compounds, as: *ek hardloop*, I run quickly. *Di hond stert-waai*, the dog wags his tail.

In dependent sentences the verb always goes to the end. *Hy sê fer my dat hy baie geld het*. He told me that he has much money.

If a verb is in a compound tense, the auxiliary comes after the participle, as: *fra fer hom of* (whether) *hy di gereedskap opgeposts het*.

If the sentence is negative, the second *ni* comes after the final verb. *Hy sê fer my dat hy di kar ni gehad het NI*.

hou fan,
stuur,
graaf,
ploeg,
breng,
gooi,
hoender,

to like
to send
to dig
to plough
to bring
to throw
fowl

y'er,
doring,
foet,
reg,

gou,

so . . . as, as . . . as

egg
thorn
foot
properly,
straight
quickly

<i>laast, ferlê,</i>	last	<i>niggi,</i>	niece
<i>bly,</i>	glad	<i>dors,</i>	thirsty
<i>boos,</i>	angry	<i>honger,</i>	hungry
<i>moeg,</i>	tired	<i>been,</i>	leg, pl. bene
<i>neef,</i>	nephew (or cousin)	<i>altyd,</i>	always

Exercise 6.

The woman did not look out properly that the fowls should not get into the garden. How many eggs have you to-day? I have twelve to-day, I shall have more to-morrow, because the girls have gone to the farm to fetch them. I do not like eggs. I cannot eat them because I once (*eens*) had (use, *kry*) a bad one. Attend now (to) what I say to you (*fer jou*). Tell him to send me three fowls to-morrow. The boy got a thorn into his foot when he was digging in the garden; it must be cut out. The doctor (*dokter*) is cutting the thorn out of the boy's foot. How much land has he ploughed? Ten morgen. Do people plough with oxen or with horses in this country (*land*)? Always with oxen. Do you like coffee? I like it very much. This coffee is better than what we had in town yesterday. My father died last year. Fifty of my sheep have died. When we speak of people we say *sterwe*, but when we speak of animals (*diire*) we say *frek*; just as we say *eet* of people, and *freet* of animals. I ran as quickly as I could, but I did not find him. The dog (*hond*) wags his tail when he is glad, the cat (*kat*) wags her tail

when she is angry ; the lion (*leeu*) and the tiger (*ti'er*) do the same (*diselfde*). Bring the tea, I am very tired and very thirsty. She has not yet made the coffee. Here are two eggs, will you have one? Will you take coffee? No, thank you, I drink only water. Do you never drink anything else (*iits anders*) but (*as*) water? No, never. Then you must look out that you get good water, or (*anders*) you will be (become) ill. Standing (*staande*) water is not good to (*om te*) drink. The water of this river is very good. Do not throw the dirty water in front of the house. This room is very dirty, I do not want to sleep in it. Do you know (*ken*) that girl? She is my cousin. Good-day, Uncle Piet. Good-day, nephew. My cousin and his wife live at (*te*) Pietersburg, in the Transvaal.

NOTE 1.—Diminutives (formed by adding *i*, *ji*, or *tji* to a noun, as *boek-I*, *straat-JI*, etc.) are of frequent use, and often without any special diminutive force.

NOTE 2.—Adjectives ending in *d* frequently drop it when inflected, as *goe-IE* for *goe-DE*, *roo-IE* for *roo-DE* (red).

NOTE 3.—As will be seen in the following examples, the present of the verb is often used in narrative for the past.

LESSON 7.

Translate into Taal :

Dirk and his wife Annie had much trouble (1). They had spent (2) their money (3) foolishly (4) and were in debt (5). A bad man named (6) Ashton, had bought up all their debts and was going to (7) sell their house and furniture (8) because they could not pay (9). Dirk fell-ill (10) with fever (11), and Annie did not know what she should do. Dirk had a good old uncle named Karel, but he had quarrelled (12) with him, because the old (man) did not approve (13) of Dirk's ways (14); and Dirk would not listen (15) to his advice (16) and now he was ashamed (17) to ask his uncle for help (18). But when he was ill, and could do nothing, Annie knew (19) there was no-one-else (20) who could help them, and she went to uncle Karel's house. Happily (21) she found his wife, aunt Sarah, alone (22), and told her everything (23). The good old (woman) went out at once (24) to look for (25) her husband (26).

1. sorg, 2. ferkwis, 3. geld, 4. dwaas, 5. had skulde gemaak, 6. di . . . heet, 7. sou, 8. huisraad, 9. betaal, 10. leg te bed, 11. di koors, 12. te kwaad gekry, 13. goedkeur, 14. doen, 15. hoor, 16. raad, 17. skaam, 18. hulp, 19. wis, 20. nimand anders, 21. by geluk, 22. alleen, 23. alles, 24. rats, 25. opsoek, 26. man.

Translate into English :

“Wat is dit nou weer (1), Saartji,” sê oom, toen tante uit di kamer kom. “Dirk is siik, sê tante, en Anni het fer ons kom haal.” “Waarom het sy dan nou ni liwer (2) ’n jong gestuur ni?” “Omdat sy bang (3) was, dat ons ni sou kom ni. Laat di perde nou mar ankom (4) dat ons kan ry.” “Ek sal ni,” sê oom kortaf (5). Mar tante het beter geweet, sy wis hoe oom fer Dirk soos ’n kind liif-het (6), en laat George daarom mar di perde foor di spider inspan.

“Ek seg fer (7) jou, Saartji, ek gaan ni,” brom (8) oom. “Jy sal tog ni fer Dirk laat sterwe ni?” antwoord tante, wyl (9) sy di siikte ’n bitji erger (10) gemaak-het (9). “Mar Anni praat fan bankrotskap” sê oom, “en ek wil daar niks fan hoor ni, jy kan mar (11) alleen ry.” “Alleen gaan ek ni,” sê tante, “jy moet saam (12) ry.” Dit was egter (13) ni so maklik (14) ni om fer (15) oom o’er-te-haal (16), mar op di end kry (17) tante tog haar sin (18), en dit het ni lank-geduur ni-of (19) hulle sit in di spider, oom en Adonis foor, tante en Anni agter. Di arme Anni was deur (20) di fermoeienis (21) en di sterke (22) andoening (23) so uitgeput (24), dat, toen sy weer rustig (25) en gemaklik (26) in di spider sit sy in ’n soort fan sluimering (27) fal, en met haar hoof (28) teën (29) di bors (30) fan tante geleun (31) en as ’n klyn kind uitgerus (32) het. Oom Karel was alles-behalwe (33) in ’n goeie stemming-

fan-gemoed (34). Hy het gerook (35) soos 'n lokomotiif, mar toen hy 'n paar maal so half skuins (36) omgekyk (37) het, en Anni soos 'n kind an di bors fan syn frou siin leun, het hy tog (38) di lysels (39) uit Adonis syn hande gefat (40) en tante Saartji het met genoeg (41) gesiin hoe hy met di grootste fersigtighyd (42) fer ider klippi (43) pad-gegê (44) het, om di half slapende ni te steur (45) ni. Sy wis dat sy baing moeite (46) sou hê om fer oom om-te-haal, om iits (47) fer Dirk te doen, mar sy wis oek dat hy 'n goeie hart het, 'n ware Kristen was, en syn blaf (48) baing erger was as syn byt (49).

1. Again, 2. rather, 3. afraid, 4. send for, 5. shortly, 6. *liif hê*, to love, 7. Note the use of *fer*, 8. grumbles, 9. while she made out, 10. worse, 11. just, 12. with me (*lit.* together), 13. however, 14. easy, 15. *fer*, not translated, 16. bring round, persuade, 17. get, obtain, 18. wish, 19. it was not long before . . . 20. through, 21. fatigue, 22. strong, 23. emotion, 24. worn out, 25. quiet, 26. comfortable, 27. doze, 28. head (usually *kop*), 29. against, 30. breast, 31. leaned, 32. rested, 33. anything but, 34. frame of mind, 35. smoked, 36. sideways, 37. *omkyk*, look round, 38. after all, 39. reins, 40. seize, take, 41. satisfaction, 42. care, 43. little stone, 44. *pad gê*, to go out of the way, 45. disturb, 46. difficulty, 47. anything, 48. bark, 49. bite.

LESSON 8.

Translate into Taal :

Joseph's brothers were envious (1) of him, and they sold him as (2) (a) slave (3), and told their father that he was dead (4). Many years (5) afterwards (6) there was a famine (7) in the land, and their father sent them to Egypt to buy corn (8). They saw Joseph, but they did not know (9) him ; he was a very rich man and a friend (10) of the king (11) of Egypt. He knew them, but he did not tell them who he was. He gave-them-back (12) the money, which they had paid (13) for the corn, but he said (that) they must not come again, if they did not bring (14) their youngest brother with (14) (them). They came back and told this to their father. He did not wish (15) to let Benjamin go, but they persuaded him at-last (16), and they went to Egypt.

1. Afgunstig, 2. as, 3. slaaf, pl. slawe, 4. dood, 5. jare, 6. naderhand, 7. hongersnood, 8. koring, 9. ken, 10. frind, 11. koning, 12. gê terug, 13. betaal, 14. meebreng, 15. use : wou, 16. yndlik.

Translate into English :

Toen Josef hoor hoe Juda fer hom soebat (1) om Benjamin tog mar te laat gaan, toen kan hy ni meer ni. Hy sê an syn knegs (2): "Gaan almal weg uit di kamer." En toen,

bars (3) hy uit fan di huil (4) ja, hy huil so hard, dat di mense dit buitekant (5) kan hoor.

Hy sê: "Ek is Josef, leef my pa (6) nog (7)? Nou kan myn kinders nagaan (8) hoe ferstom (9) of di broers was, hulle kon gën woord praat ni. Josef siin toen dat hulle bang (10) fer hom is om al di kwaad wat hulle fer hom gedaan het. Daarom sê hy: Kom tog digter (11) by my, ek is Josef, julle y'e broer, wat julle na Egypte ferkog (12) het. Mar daarom hoof (13) julle ni meer bang te wees ni, God het fer my hiir-na-toe (14) kom laat om te sorg (15) fer koring in di hongersnood. Julle moet almal by my kom woon, ons ou' fader oek en al julle kindertjiis. Kyk tog reg fer my an en julle sal siin dat ek Josef is. Gaan, seg nou fer pa dat syn Josef nog leef, en fertel hom hoe ryk dat ek is, so dat ek fer julle almal kan sorg, so lank di hongersnood nog duur." Toen fal hy om Benjamin syn nek en soen (16) fer hom, en hulle huil altwe. Toen soen hy oek fer al syn broers. Nou was hulle nog meer jammer (17) om al di kwaad wat hulle an hom gedaan het.

1. Entreated, 2. servants, 3. burst, 4. crying, 5. outside, 6. father, 7. still, 8. understand, 9. astonished, 10. frightened, 11. nearer, 12. ferkog, 13. need, 14. to this place, 15. provide, 16. kiss, 17. sorry.

LESSON 9.

Translate into Taal :

Some (1) of the old people have told me of a tailor (2) who was very clever (3) in his work ; but at-the-same-time (4) he was a terrible (5) thief (6). He was a coloured-man (7) by (9) the name of Jacob. As he could work particularly (10) well (11), quickly (12), and neatly (13), many people in the neighbourhood (14) asked permission (15) from his master (16) to make use of (17) Jacob's services (18). But if people did not look-out (19) very sharply (20), Jacob sometimes (21) stole stuff (22) enough (23) to make a whole (24) jacket (25), which he afterwards sold to (26) some-one-else (27). He stole fowls and eggs out-of (28) the hen-house (29) or raisins (30) which were drying (31) on the floor (32), or sweet-potatoes (33) out of the garden. When the slaves got their freedom (34), many of them stayed (35) with their old masters as paid (36) servants (37), but no one wanted (38) to keep (39) Jacob.

1. sommige, 2. kleremaker, 3. knap, 4. daarby, 5. freeslike, 6. diif, 7. kleurling, 8. met, 9. naam, 10. bysonder, 11. goed, 12. gou, 13. netjiis, 14. omtrek, 15. ferlof, 16. baas, 17. gebruik te maak fan, 18. diinste, 19. oplet, 20. fyn, 21. soms, 22. stof, 23. genoeg, 24. heel, 25. baatji, 26. an, 27. imand anders, 28. uit, 29. hok, 30. resyntjiis, 31. te droog leg, 32. floor, 33. patats, 34. fryhyd, or frydom, 35. bly, 36. betaalde, 37. diinsbode, 38. wou, 39. hou.

Translate into English :

Hy kom by myn fader, en na 'n hele-boel (1) mooi praatjiis (2) en gebabbel (3), wis hy dit onder di andag (4) fan myn fader te breng dat hy "fer baas fan diins kan wees as kleremaker." Op 'n afwysende (5) antwoord begin (6) hy daarop te plyt (7) dat hy "altyd fer basi sulke (8) mooie nettjise (9) klere (10) gemaak het, selfs nog (11) foor basi getroud (12) was." Dog di antwoord (13) was toen meer beslis (14). "Nê Jacob ek wil jou glad (15) ni fer my laat werk ni, want jy is te skelm (16)." En so was dit oek want (17) myn fader het hom goed geken (18), en wis hoe fyn dat hy as slaaf kon steel sonder (19) dat hy dit nodig (20) had, wyl (21) syn ou' baas 'n regte goeie ou'man daar in di buurt (22) was wat uitstekend (23) goed fer syn slawe gesorre (24) het. Syn diwery (25) was dus enkel (26) uit weelde (27) omdat hy deurdring (28) was fan 'n diifagtige (29) geaardhyd (30) wat by hom as 'n tweede natuur ingewortel (31) was En had hy as slaaf wat fan alles fersiin (32) word wat hy nodig (33) het, ni ontsiin (34) ni om fan syn lange fingers flinkweg (35) gebruik te maak, hoefeul (36) te-meer (37) sal hy dit nou doen, nou dat hy fer hom self moet sorre (or sorg). Dit wis myn fader, en daarom werd dit goed en mees fylig (38) gefind (39), om Jacob mar liwer in di pad te steek (40).

1. much, 2. talking, 3. chattering, 4. notice,
5. negative, 6. commenced, 7. plead, 8. such,
9. neat, 10. clothes, 11. even, 12. married,

13. answer, 14. decisive, 15. on no account, 16. full of tricks, 17. for, 18. known, 19. without, 20. necessary, 21. because, 22. neighbourhood, 23. exceedingly, 24. taken care, 25. thievishness, 26. only, entirely, 27. wantonness, 28. possessed, 29. thievish, 30. disposition, 31. rooted in, 32. provided, 33. *nodig hé*, to need, 34. hesitated, 35. skilful, 36. how much, 37. more, 38. safe, 39. considered, 40. let go, lit.: stick (put) into the road.

LESSON 10.

Translate into Taal :

Jan Immelman wanted to marry (1) Annie Janssen, but her aunt, Mrs. (2) Alberts, would-not (3) hear of it (4) : so (5) he asked Annie to meet (6) him at the Magistrate's-office (7) in the village, and marry him secretly (8). They did this, but he had-to (9) leave (10) her at once (11). He went to Cape Town (12) by the next (13) train (14), and she said good-bye (15) to him at the station (16), and then began (17) to walk home. When she was alone on the road, she took off (18) her glove (19) and looked-at (20) her wedding-ring (21), and felt (22) very unhappy (23) when she remembered (24) that she must not show (25) it to her aunt. It seemed (26) strange (27) to her too (28), that Jan had not given her his address (29) at Cape Town (30).

1. Met . . . trou, 2. juffrou, 3. use, niks . . . ni, 4. daar fan 5. daarom, 6. ontmoet, 7. Magistraatskantoor, 8. gehym, 9. moes, 10. ferlaat, 11. anstons, 12. Kaaptoe, 13. follende, 14. spoortryn, 15. to say good-bye, afskyt neem, 16. stasi, 17. begin, 18. uittrek, 19. hanskoen, 20. bekyk, 21. trouwing, 22. foel-sig, 23. ongelukkig, 24. sy bedenk, 25. wys, 26. lyk, 27. freemd, 28. oek, 29. adres, 30. an di Kaap.

Translate into English :

Juis-toen (1) foel (2) sy 'n re' endruppel (3) op haar hand fal, en toen sy opkyk was di

lug met dikke (4) wolke (5) bedek. Dit was iits ongewoons (6) dat in di tyd fan di jaar, in di middel fan di winter sulke donderwolke (7) en stormweer (8) kon opsteek (9). En deur dat weerskante (10) fan di pad sulke (11) hoge berge was, en deur dat sy ferdiip (12) was in haar treurige (13) mymerings (14) en droefige (15) gedagtes (16), het sy di tekens (17) fan di stormweer ni eerder (18) opgemerk (19) ni. Di druppels begin oek al net-fluks (20) te fermeerder, (21) en di weer (22) begin te dreun (23), sodat sy toen finniger (24) anstap (25). Elke ogenblik fal di re' en 'n bitji harder, wyl di weerlig (26) heen-en-weer (27) di lug deurkruis (28). "Ek sal deur-en-deur (29) nat (30) wees foor ek by di huis is, as ek ni iwers (31) 'n skuilplek (32) kan kry ni," seg sy by haarself, en dit-fal-haar in (33) dat daar 'n klyne murasi (34) ni fer daar fandaan (35) af ni, langes (36) di pad staan, wat nog 'n stukki dak (37) op had.

1. at that moment, 2. felt, 3. drop of rain, 4. thick, heavy, 5. clouds, 6. unusual, 7. thunder-clouds, 8. storm, 9. rise, 10. on both sides, 11. high, 12. absorbed, 13. sad, 14. cogitations, 15. mournful, 16. thoughts, 17. signs, 18. sooner, 19. noticed, 20. rapidly, 21. increase, 22. thunder, 23. roll, 24. more quickly, 25. step out, 26. lightning, 27. backwards and forwards, 28. shoots through, 29. through, 30. wet, 31. somewhere, 32. shelter, 33. she remembered, 34. shed, 35. from thence, 36. by the side, 37. roof.

LESSON 11.

Translate into English :

Ek kom skemerdonker (1) by di wa, en begin 'n fuur te maak, en sit (2) 'n ketel water op om té te maak fer ons aandéte. Ek sit (2) toen eensam (3) by di fuur. So nou-en-dan (4) fal daar nog 'n grote druppel uit di lug, en klagend (5) hoor ek di uil (6) steun (7). Naderhand (8) hoor ek Klaas ankom (9) met di osse. Met heel-wat (10) moeite (11), fang (12) ons toen di osse tussen (13) di tamboekigras wat daar twaalf voet hoog (14) groei (15) en ons binde (16) hulle an di bome fas (17) naby (18) di wa, want hiir dwaal (19) nog enkele (20) leeus (21) rond; (19) nou sit Klaas en ek alleen by di fuur; dis pik donker (22). Ek fra fer hom, waar hy so laat (23) gebly het. Hy sê, hy het fer hom so baing ferwonder (24) o'er di grote oue geboue (25), dat di osse uit di hande geraak het, en hy het hulle skaars (26) in di hande gekry voor donker.

1. In the dusk, 2. Note the two different uses of the same word, 3. alone, 4. now and then, 5. mournfully, 6. owl, 7. groan, hoot, 8. presently, 9. arrive, 10. a good deal of, 11. difficulty, 12. catch, 13. between, 14. high, 15. grows, 16. tie, 17. fast, 18. close to, 19. rond dwaal, to wander about, 20. a few, 21. lions, 22. pitch dark, 23. late, 24. wonder, 25. buildings, 26. scarcely.

Translate into Taal :

While (1) I was still talking with him, I heard a rustling (2) in the bushes (3) and high grass. And I saw a Kaffir crawling (4) out from the grass. When-still-a-little-way-from-me (5) he-threw himself (fell) down (6), and crept nearer (7) on (his) hands and knees (8), and talked the whole time, but I could only (9) understand "*Umkosi, Kosi.*" When he was a few paces (10) from me, I shewed (11) him by signs (12) that he could stand up (13). Then I saw by (14) the string (15) with knuckle-bones (16) round (17) his neck, and the belt (18) with bits-of-wood (19) and little roots (20) round his waist (21), that he was a witch-doctor (22), and so also by the feathers (23) in his hair (24). He had a bundle (25) of assagais (26), which he came (and) laid-down (27) before my feet.

1. Terwyl, 2. geritsel, 3. struike, 4. krui-
pende, 5. nog 'n endji fan my af, 6. neer, 7.
nader, 8. kniie, 9. net mar, 10. 'n paar stap,
11. wys, 12. tekens, 13. opstaan, 14. an, 15.
snoer, 16. dolosse, 17. om, 18. gordel, 19.
houtjiis, 20. worteltjiis, 21. lyf, 22. tower-
dokter, 23. fêre, 24. hare (pl.), 25. bos, 26.
asgaaie, 27. neerlê.

LESSON 12.

Translate into English :

Daarbo (1) onder di krans (2), onder di digte (3) bosse (4), is 'n grote platte (5) klip, en dis di deur fan di grote kraal onder di berg, waar di witte Koningin nog woon. Mar net (6) di kaptyn (7) en ek en dri indunas weet fan di deur. En al jare net (8) met folle (9) maan, soos (10) ons miliis (11) en ons kaffirkoorn ryp is, mar foor ons oes (12), dan pluk ons eers di rypste are (13) fan di kaffirkoorn, en ons maak sewe potte biir (14), en ons neem dan 'n witte oilam (15) fan een jaar oud en midder-nag gaan di kaptyn en ek met di dri indunas. Ons rol dan di grote klip weg, en ek slag (16) di bok (17) en sit di sewe potte biir daar fer di witte Koningin en haar jonge noois (18) en dan gaan ons onder (19) in di flakte (20), an di foet fan di kop (21). Dan hoor ons eers so mooi sing onder di kop, en dan naderhand kom di witte Koningin en haar jonge noois uit, almal wit angesteek (22), en met lange hare, en sing-sing (23) klim (24) hulle daar op di grote klip.

1. bo, or bofen, above, 2. cliff, projecting point of rock, 3. thick, 4. bushes, 5. flat, 6. only, 7. captain, chief, 8. exactly, 9. full, 10. as soon as, 11. mealies, 12. reap, 13. ears, 14. beer, 15. ewe lamb, 16. kill, 17. goat, but here lamb, 18. ladies, 19. down, 20. plain, 21. here, hill, 22. dressed, 23. the reduplication expresses continuous action, 24. climb.

Translate into Taal :

And when they have finished (1) singing, then the Queen holds (2) her hands up (2), and on the tip (3) of each (4) finger it shines just-like (5) a little star (6), and then she blesses (7) us ; that Molimo may (8) give (9) us rain and dew (10) and sunshine (11), and drive-away (12) the locusts (13) and the Matabele ; that our mealies and kaffir-corn may grow, that our goats and cows may increase (14) well (15) and give much milk (16), so that we can eat porridge (17) and drink milk and beer, and our wives also, and our little children (18) also. But if we do not bring the milk and the beer for the white Queen, then she does not come out to bless us, and then our wives and our children cry (19), and our cattle (20) die, and the locusts plague (21) us, and the Matabele come to rob (22) and murder (23) us. And this is now the truth (24) which I have related (25) to you.

1. klaar het met, 2. optel, 3. punt, 4. elk, 5. nes, 6. sterretji, 7. se'en fer, 8. moet, 9. insert, fer, 10. dou, 11. sonskyn, 12. afkeer, 13. sprinkhane, 14. anteel, 15. mooi, 16. melk, 17. pap, 18. use diminutive, 19. ween, 20. fé, beeste, 21. pla fer, 22. berowe, 23. fermoor (insert "fer" before "us"), 24. waarhyd, 25. fertel.