

AN EASY GUIDE
TO THE
SOUTH AFRICAN DUTCH LANGUAGE.

By A. FRANCKEN.

FOR TRAVELLERS, SETTLERS, OFFICIALS,
BUSINESS MEN AND CLERKS!

AN EASY GUIDE

TO THE

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By **A. FRANOKEN.**

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PREFACE.

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

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

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

The Method of Spelling adopted by the author is not strictly phonetical, as perhaps it ought to be, but made to conform as much as possible to the spelling of "High Dutch" or Netherlands Dutch. In this way the reader will be enabled to use a Dictionary in the latter language, for as yet there is no work of this kind in South African Dutch. High Dutch, moreover, is used in the Dutch churches of South Africa, in private and business corre-

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CHAPTER I.

PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING.

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

We may begin by stating that practically there are no vowels in English which are pronounced exactly the same as in South African Dutch. But some few are almost alike, and these will be given first while of the others we shall give an approximation as close as possible. As to vowels—the reader will be aware that there are *long* and *short vowels* and *diphthongs*. The *a* in *can* is *short*, in *can't* it is *long*, whereas the combination of vowels found in the word *stout* is a diphthong. Then there is a vowel, not mentioned in the alphabet, which, however, is the most important of all. It is the sound heard at the end of the words *Africa*, *America*, or in the final syllables of *lover*, *kettle*, *token*. This vowel plays a prominent part in all Teutonic languages, but especially in South African Dutch, where, for instance, it is used for the formation of the plural of nouns and for adding to adjectives the only inflection they have. This vowel is mostly represented by an *e*, but sometimes by *i*, *ij* or *u*, and always occurs in unaccented syllables. We shall therefore call it the

unaccented vowel and represent it by the English sounds *uh*, *u* or *e* as occasion may require. Before giving examples, we must make some arrangement as to how we shall imitate the pronunciation of Dutch words by English sounds. Such imitative words we shall call *English Phonetics* (abbreviated to Eng. Phon.), and these have to be pronounced *as if they were English words*. These phonetics will be divided into syllables according to the Dutch method, which takes account of the pronunciation only and not of the formation or etymology of the word. The *accented syllables* will be printed in *Italics*.

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

Examples of the Unaccented Vowel.

Dutch.	Eng. Phon.	English.
'n	un	a (indef. article)
'n kennis	un <i>ken-nuss</i>	an acquaintance
tevrede	tuh- <i>fray-duh</i>	content
edele	<i>ay-dul-luh</i>	noble
schape	<i>skar-puh</i>	sheep
leelijk	<i>lay-luck</i>	ugly

§ 2. In English a final consonant is often doubled, as in *well*, *all*, *still*, *address*, *princess*, etc. This is never done in South African Dutch, which has the corresponding forms: *wol*, *al*, *stil*, *adres*, *prinses*, etc.

A. Short and Long Vowels.

§ 3. If a word or syllable ends in one or more consonants preceded by a single *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* or *u*, these vowels are invariably short, as in *mes* (knife), *elk* (each), *kos* (food), *drink*

¹ The only exceptions are *h* and *ch* in words like *ah*, *bah*, *bosch*, etc., as we shall see. § 6 (c).

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

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

Dutch.	Eng. Phon.	English.
man	(mon)	man
dak	(dock)	roof
lang	(long)	long
dek	deck	deck
speld	spelt	pin
mensche	men-suh	people
dik	dick	thick
vrinde	frin-duh	friends
billijk	bil-luck	reasonable
lot	lot	lot, fate
dokter	doc-turr	doctor
verspot	fur-spot	foolish
punt	(punt)	point
druk	(druck)	busy
krummels	(crum-mulce)	crumbs
jong	(yong)	young
rond	(ront)	round

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

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

chosen, that the second syllable contains an unaccented vowel: *bitter*,*¹ *letter* (letter of the alphabet), *morre* (morning), *hekke* (pl. of hek=gate), *manne* (pl. of man*), *pitte* (pl. of pit=kernel), *walle* (pl. of wal=bank), *stukkend* (in pieces), *modder* (mud), *dunner* (thinner), *klokke* (pl. of klok=clock), *bokke* (pl. of bok=buck), *velle* (pl. of vel=skin), *kanno* (pl. of kan=jug), *lekker* (nice, savoury), *watter* (which, what), *botter* (butter), *bottel* (bottle).

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

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

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

¹ Words marked with an asterisk have the same meaning in both languages.

Dutch.	Eng. Phon.	English.
peperbome	<i>pay-pur-boh-muh</i>	peppertrees
koring	<i>ko-rung</i>	corn
stasie	<i>star-see</i>	station
nasie	<i>nar-see</i>	nation
vandiesie	<i>fan-dee-see</i>	sale
Boere	<i>Boo-ruh</i>	Boers, farmers
bezoeker	<i>buh-soo-kurr</i>	visitor
moeder	<i>moo-durr</i>	mother
vader	<i>far-durr</i>	father
schoene	<i>skoo-nuh</i>	shoes
beroop	<i>huh-roop</i>	call, calling
hier na toe	<i>here-nah-too</i>	hither
troepe	<i>troo-puh</i>	troops
soldate	<i>sol-dar-tuh</i>	soldiers
da'e	<i>dah-uh</i>	days

It will be seen from the above examples that long *i* is written *ie*, and the *oo*-sound is represented by *oe*, the same as in English *shoe*.

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

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

The sound *é* is found before the letter *r*, and is pronounced somewhat like *ai* in *fair*. Examples: *vér* (*fairr*)—*far*; *têre* (*tai-ruh*)—to tease; *wêrld* (*wai-ruld*)—world, etc. It also occurs in the verbs *hê* (to have), *lê* (to lie, lay), *sê* (to say).

If long *a*, *e*, *o* and *u* do not stand at the end of a syllable, they are doubled, thus : *aa*, *ee*, *oo*, *uu*.

Examples.

Dutch.	Eng. Phon.	English.
baas	barce	master
aand	arnt	evening
opzaal	op-sarl	to saddle up
droom	drome	dream
stroop	strobe	syrrup
weer	ware	again
steel	stale	to steal
muur	muir	wall
uur	uir	hour

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

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

B. Diphthongs.

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

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

The diphthongs *ij* and *ei* are pronounced the same. Du. *stijl* (*style*) and *steil* (*steep*) sound a little less broad than *stile* or *style*, but not quite like Eng. *stale*.

The diphthongs *eu* and *ui* have no approximate equivalent in English, and have to be learnt by ear. *Eu* sounds somewhat like the *i* in *sir*, and *ui* somewhat like the *ai* in *gain*.

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

Examples.

Diphth.	Dutch.	Phonetic English.	English.
aai	kraai	kraa'-ee	crow
ooi	mooi	moa'-ee	pretty
oei	koei	koo'-ee	cow
eeu	leeuw	layw	lion
ij	hij	(hie)	he
ei	trein	(trine)	train
eu	seur	(sir)	master
eu	neut	—	nut
ui	tuin	(tain)	garden
ou	nou	(now)	now
au	nauw	(now)	tight

C. Consonants.

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

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

<i>is</i>	is pronounced	<i>iss</i>
<i>huize</i>	„ „	<i>hui-se</i>
<i>zoo</i>	„ „	<i>so</i>
<i>rover</i>	„ „	<i>rofer</i>
<i>van</i>	„ „	<i>fan</i>

(b) Dutch has no *th* as found in English. Wherever it occurs it must be pronounced as a single *t*; so in *thuis*, *thans*, *Bertha*, etc.

(o) **Sch** is either pronounced like **s** or like **sk**; when doubled the curious spelling of **ssch** is adopted.

Examples.

Dutch.	Phonetic English.	English.
bosch	(bos)	wood
frisch	fris	fresh
school	skole	school
schoon	skone	clean
schuld	(skult)	debt
bossche	bos'suh	woods

(d) In South African Dutch there is but one aspirated guttural, namely **ch** as pronounced in the Scotch word *loch*. It is represented by two signs, viz. **ch** and **g**. Neither **ch** nor **g** are ever sibilants as in *church*, *change*, *German*.¹ Nor is **g** pronounced like Eng. **g** in *gall*, or **ch** like **k**, as heard in *character*, *chasm*. Both **g** and **ch** represent the same sharp gurgling sound, and experience proves that English people only master it after a long and determined practice.

Examples: *och!* (ah); *log* (unwieldy); *rech* (right); *steek* (bad); *gaan* (go); *gesien* (seen); *gochelaar* (juggler).

(e) Wherever the combination **ng** occurs, it is to be pronounced as **ng** in the English word *ring*, not as in *range*. Examples: *bang*, *zing*, *range* (*rang'-uh*), *klipspringer*, *gezange*.

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

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

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

Examples.

Dutch.	Eng. Phon.	English.
dood	dote	dead, death
geweld	ge-wolt	violence
gevuld	ge-fult	filled
hard	harrt	hard
obstructie	op-struk-see	obstruction
raadsman	rahts-mân	adviser

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

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

(i) *K* is pronounced before *n*, ∴ *knie* is pronounced *knee*, etc.

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

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

D. Accentuation.

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

Dutch.	<i>workman.</i>	Eng.	<i>workman.</i>
„	<i>schoenmaker.</i>	„	<i>shoemaker.</i>
„	<i>waterval.</i>	„	<i>waterfall.</i>
„	<i>wijnglas.</i>	„	<i>wineglass.</i>
„	<i>honderd.</i>	„	<i>hundred.</i>
„	<i>Londenaar.</i>	„	<i>Londoner.</i>

But there are many exceptions, and the Reader will often be at a loss how to accentuate a Dutch word correctly.

In most words, therefore, that will be given in this grammar, we shall *italicise* the syllables upon which stress is to be laid; for instance: *kameraad* (comrade), *compagnie* (pr. com-pan-*yee*, Eng. company), *maatschappij* (society).

READING LESSON.¹

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

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

² Words between square brackets need not be translated.

Dutch (with English meanings).	Phonetic English.
<p><i>Ja, en die tuin is</i> Yes and the garden <i>vol mooie blomme.</i> full of pretty flowers.</p>	<p>Yah, enn dee (tane) iss (foll) mo'-yuh blom-muh.</p>
<p><i>Is daardie man, wat</i> that man who <i>op die stoep staan die</i> on steps stands <i>dokter?</i> doctor?</p>	<p>Iss dahrr'-dee (man) (wot) op dee stoop stahn dee. dok'-ter?</p>
<p><i>Nee, dis zij zoon.</i> No it is his son.</p>	<p>Nay, diss (seye) (sirn).</p>
<p><i>Jij stap baing</i> You walk very <i>vinnig, ek is amper</i> fast am almost <i>flauw.</i> done up.</p>	<p>(Yigh) stàp bah'-ying fin'-nàch, ek iss om-per (flou).</p>
<p><i>Ek is haastig, anders is</i> in a hurry else <i>mij vrind altemits</i> perhaps <i>weg; hij gaan van-</i> gone goes to- <i>aant met die trein</i> night train <i>na Naauwpoort.</i> to</p>	<p>Ek iss haros'-tach an-derss iss mij frint àl - te - mits' wèch; heye chahn fan- narnt met dee (trine) nah (Nou)-port.</p>
<p><i>Wat gaan hij daar maak?</i> there do</p>	<p>Wàt chahn hye dahrr mark?</p>
<p><i>Hij moet zij klein</i> must little <i>broer na die school</i> brother to school <i>breng.</i> take.</p>	<p>(Heye) moot (sigh) (kline) broor nah dee skole breng.</p>

CHAPTER II.

Some important Points of Grammar.

a. The Article.

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

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

b. The Plural of Nouns.

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

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

Examples.

Singular.	Plural.	English.	Remarks.
jaar	jare	years	§ 2, f. g.
net*	nette	nets	§ 2, c.
land*	lande	lands	
ring	ringe	rings	
pot*	potte	pots	§ 2, c.
huis	huise	houses	§ 4, C. a.
stoel	stoele	chairs	
arm	arms	arms	§ 4, C. g.
tafel	tafels	tables	
eier	eiers	eggs	
bezem	bezems	brooms	
keizer	keizers	emperors	§ 4, C. a.
ijster	ijsters	irons	
lâfhârt	lâfhârts	cowards	

c. Gender.

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

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

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

d. Personal Pronouns.

Person.	Nominative.	All other cases.	English.
1st Pers. Sing.	ek	mij	I
2nd " "	jij	jou	you (sing.)
3rd " "	hij	hom	he
" " "	zij	haar	she
" " "	dit	dit	it
1st Pers. Plur.	ons	ons	we
2nd " "	julle	julle	you (plur.)
3rd " "	hulle	hulle	they (all genders)

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

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

e. The Verb.

§ 11. The verb will be fully treated in the next two chapters. It will suffice here to remark that in South African Dutch all the verbs have lost their personal endings, so that, for instance, the Present Tense is formed by the root of the verb preceded by the personal

pronouns (nom. case) as given above. So the Present Tense of *breek* = to break, stands thus :

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

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

Vocabulary I.

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

Ander = other	Leer = learn, teach
Anders = else	<i>Leisels</i> = reins (for driving)
as = (1) if ; (2) as	<i>Linker</i> = left
Been = leg	Mane = manes
Bek = mouth	<i>Maskies</i> (exclamation) =
'n <i>Beetje</i> = a little	goodness !
<i>Buikgort</i> = girth	'n Mensch = one (indef.
<i>Dalkies</i> = perhaps	pron.)
Dan = then	Ok = also
<i>Duskantse</i> = on this side	Oo'r = over
Eerst = first	Op = (1) on ; (2) up
<i>Geleer</i> = taught	<i>Oppas</i> = to take care
Gesp = buckle	<i>Pérd</i> = horse
Gooi = to throw	<i>Rechter</i> = right
Grijp = to grip, clutch	Rug = back
Hand* = hand	Schop = to kick
Hoe = how	Spring = to jump
Hoe kom ? = Why ?	Staan = to stand
Hou = to hold	Steek = to stick, put
Kant = side	<i>Stiebeul</i> (pr. steeble) =
Klim = to climb, mount	stirrup
Kort = short	Teu'els = reins (for riding)

Vospêrd = bay horse

Voet = foot

Vas = fast, firm

Vat = to take

Toom = bridle

Van = of

Waarom = why

Weg = away

Zaal = saddle

Zet = put

Exercise I.

[Read aloud and translate into English].

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

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

En hoe klim j j op die pêrd?—

Wel, ek vat die tau'els in mij linkerhand en grijp die mane. Dan zet ek mijn linkervoet in die duskantse stiebeul, spring op, gooi mijn rechter been oo'r die rug van die pêrd en steek mijn rechter voet in die ander stiebeu'l.—

Waarom klim jij an die linker kant van die pêrd op? Maskies, anders schop hij dalkies.—Waarom?—Wel, hij is geleer, dat 'n mensch hom an die linkerkant opklim.—

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

Exercise II.

[Translate in South African Dutch].

1. The horse is in the stable. The horses are in the stables. 2. My left hand grips (clutches) the reins (for driving). 3. The horse stands on my (mij) foot with (met) his (zij) left leg. 4. The mane¹ of the bay horse is short. 5. Buckle the girth fast. 6. Put the feet in the stirrups. 7. Throw the other saddles away. 8. Why do you kick [translate: why kick you] the horse? 9. The bridle is in the mouth of the horse. 10. One must (moet) take care. The horse kicks.

¹ Use plural.

CHAPTER III.

The Verb.

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

a. The verb *wees* = to be.

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Present.</i></p> <p>Ek is = I am Jij is = You (sing.) are Hij, zij, dit is = He, she, it is</p> <p>Ons is = We are Julle is = You (plur.) are Hulle is = They are</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Imperfect.</i></p> <p>Ek was = I was Jij was = You (sing.) were Hij, zij, dit was = He, she, it was Ons was = We were Julle was = You (plur.) were Hulle was = They were</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Perfect.</i></p> <p>Ek is geweest = I have been Jij is geweest = You (sing.) have been Hij, zij, dit is geweest = He, she, it has been Ons is geweest = We have been Julle is geweest = You (plur.) have been Hulle is geweest = They have been</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Pluperfect.</i></p> <p>Ek was geweest = I had been Jij was geweest = You (sing.) had been Hij, zij, dit was geweest = He, she, it had been Ons was geweest = We had been Julle was geweest = You (plur.) had been Hulle was geweest = They had been</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Future Present.</i></p> <p>Ek zal wees = I shall be. Jij zal wees = You (sing.) will be. Hij, zij, dit zal wees = He, she, it will be</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Future Past.</i></p> <p>Ek zal geweest het = I shall have been, etc.—but this tense is seldom if ever used.</p>

a. The verb *wees* = to be—*continued*.*Future Present.*

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

Conditional Present.

Ek zou wees = I should be
 Jij zou wees = You (sing.)
 would be
 Hij, zij, dit zou wees = He,
 she, it would be
 Ons zou wees = We should
 be
 Julle zou wees = You (plur.)
 would be
 Hulle zou wees = They would
 be

Conditional Past.

Ek zou gewees het = I should
 have been
 Jij zou gewees het = You
 (sing.) would have been
 Hij, zij, dit zou gewees
 het = He, she, it would
 have been
 Ons zou gewees het = We
 should have been
 Julle zou gewees het = You
 would have been
 Hulle zou gewees het =
 They would have been

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

b. The verb *he* = to have.*Present.*

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

Imperfect.

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

Perfect.

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

Pluperfect.

Ek had gehad = I had had
 Jij had gehad = You (sing.)
 had had
 Hij, zij, dit had gehad =
 He, she, it had had

b. The verb *hê* = to have—*continued*.*Perfect.*

Ons het gehad = We have had
 Julle het gehad = You (plur.) have had
 Hulle het gehad = They have had

Future Present.

Ek zal hê = I shall have
 Jij zal hê = You (sing.) will have
 Hij, zij, dit zal hê = He, she, it will have
 Ons zal hê = We shall have
 Julle zal hê = You (plur.) will have
 Hulle zal hê = They will have

Conditional Present.

Ek zou hê = I should have
 Jij zou hê = You (sing.) would have
 Hij, zij, dit zou hê = He, she, it would have
 Ons zou hê = We should have
 Julle zou hê = You would have
 Hulle zou hê = They would have

Pluperfect.

Ons had gehad = We had had
 Julle had gehad = You (plur.) had had
 Hulle had gehad = They had had

Future Past.

Ek zal gehad het = I shall have had,—but this tense is seldom if ever used.

Conditional Past.

Ek zou gehad hê = I should have had
 Jij zou gehad hê = You (sing.) would have had
 Hij, zij, dit zou gehad hê = He, she, he would have had
 Ons zou gehad hê = We should have had
 Julle zou gehad hê = You (plur.) would have had
 Hulle zou gehad hê = They would have had

c. The regular verb *loop* = to walk.Past Participle *ge-loop*.*Present.*

Ek loop = I walk
 Jij loop = You (sing.) loop

c. The regular verb *loop* = to walk—*continued*.*Present.*

Hij, zij, dit loop = He, she,
it walks
Ons loop = We walk
Julle loop = You (plur.) walk
Hulle loop = They walk

Perfect.

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

Future Present.

Ek zal loop = I shall walk
Jij zal loop = You (sing.)
will walk
Hij, zij, dit zal loop = He,
she, it will walk
Ons zal loop = We shall walk
Julle zal loop = You (plur.)
will walk
Hulle zal loop = They will
walk

Conditional Present.

Ek zou loop = I should walk
Jij zou loop = You (sing.)
would walk
Hij, zij, dit zou loop = He,
she, it would walk
Ons zou loop = We would
walk

Imperfect.

(Regular verbs have no
Imperfect.)

Pluperfect.

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

Future Past.

Ek zal geloop het, etc. =
I shall have walked, etc. ;
but this tense is seldom if
ever used.

Conditional Past.

Ek zou geloop het = I should
have walked
Jij zou geloop het = You
(sing.) would have walked
Hij, zij, dit zou geloop het =
He, she, it would have
walked
Ons zou geloop het = We
should have walked

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

<p><i>Conditional Present.</i> Julle zou loop = You (plur) would walk Hulle zou loop = They would walk</p>	<p><i>Conditional Past.</i> Julle zou geloop het = You (plur.) would have walked Hulle zou geloop het = They would have walked</p>
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d. The Impersonel Verb *reen* = to rain.
 Past Participle = *ge-reen*.

<p><i>Present.</i> Dit reen = It rains <i>Perfect.</i> Dit het gereen = It has rained</p>	<p><i>Imperfect.</i> (Wanting). <i>Pluperfect.</i> Dit had gereen = It had rained</p>
<p><i>Future Present.</i> Dit zal reen = It will rain</p>	<p><i>Future Past.</i> Dit zal gereen het = It will have rained (seldom used)</p>
<p><i>Conditional Present.</i> Dit zou reen = It would rain</p>	<p><i>Conditional Past.</i> Dit zou gereen het = It would have rained</p>

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

Past Participle *ge-wasch*.

Present.

Ek wasch mij = I wash myself
Jij wasch jou = You wash yourself
Hij wasch hom = He washes himself
Zij wasch haar = She washes herself
Ons wasch ons = We wash ourselves
Julle wasch julle = You wash yourselves
Hulle wasch hulle = They wash themselves

Perfect.
 Ek het mij gewasch, etc. I have washed myself, etc.

Future Present.
 Ek zal mij wasch, etc. I shall wash myself, etc.

Future Past.
 Ek zal mij gewasch het, etc. I shall have washed myself, etc.

The remaining part of the verb will easily be conjugated from the above indications.

Remarks about the Verbs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Separable verbs form their present participles by placing *ge* between the component parts. So the p.p. of *oppas* is *opgepas*, of *weghaal* (to fetch away) it is *weggehaal*; of *opzaal* (to saddle up) it is *opgezaal*, etc. All other verbs form their

past participles by prefixing *ge*, *geverloor* (lost) *gekniehatter* (kneehalt red), *gebezoek* (visited), *geverstaan* (understood), *geglo* (believed), *geherstel* (repaired); but if the verb itself begins with *ge* the *ge* is omitted in the past participle. For instance: *gewaar* (to perceive)—p.p. *gewaar*; *gezels* (to chat)—p.p. *gezels*; *geluk* (to succeed in)—p.p. *geluk*. In the ensuing text all separable compound verbs will be indicated by (s).

Exercise III.

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

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

Vocabulary II.

arm = poor	gee = give
baing = (1) much (2) very	die goed = the stuff
bott-r = bu'ter	groot = great, big
daarvoor = for it	haastig (pr. <i>haas-tag</i>) = in a hurry
daar = there	handel = to exchange, barter
dertig (pr. <i>dër-tag</i>) = 30	heeltemaal = quite
ding = thing	hoe <i>gaan</i> dit? = how are you?
dis = it is	hoogste = highest
dorp = town, village	ja = yes
dozijn = dozen	kan = can
dubbeltje = penny	kla = to complain
duur = dear, expensive	koffie = coffee
eenig (pr. <i>ee-nag</i>) = any	lieuwe <i>tijd</i> = goodness (exclamation)
eiers = eggs	mandje = basket
fop (= kul) = to deceive, impose upon	mark(t) = market
goeie <i>morre</i> = good morning	meneer = (1) sir (2) gentleman
gezond = healthy	

die mensche = people	sis = cotton print
mielies = maize, indian corn	soos (= so. .as) = like
mooi = pretty, fine	sprinkhaan = locust
neem = to take	suiker = sugar
nege = nine	teenswoordig = at present
net = (1) just, (2) neat	twintig (pr. <i>twen-tag</i>) =
nog = yet, still	twenty
noodig (pr. <i>noo-dag</i>) =	uitkom (s) = to tally
necessary	vaatjie = barrel
noodig hê = to want, need	varsch = fresh
nou ja = well	verkoop = to sell
nuut = new	verwag = to expect
oorlog = war	vrouw = (1) wife (2) lady,
oulap = penny	woman
pelsierig = good-bye	want = for
plaas = farm	weeg = weigh
pond = pound	weet = know
prijs = price	winkel = shop
rekening = reckoning,	winkelier = shopkeeper
account	zê = to say, tell
rol = roll	zes = six
schade = damage, harm	

Exercise IV.

[Read aloud and translate into English.]

IN DIE WINKEL.

Morre, meneer Smith, hoe gaan dit nog ?

Goeie morre, meneer van Niekerk, dit gaan nog goed, dankie, en hoe gaan dit met meneer van Niekerk ?

[Nee], goed, kan nie kla nie, arm maar gezond, soos die mensche zê.

En hoe gaan dit op die plaas ?

[Nee], ook nog goed, net die sprinkhane pla 'n bietjie baing.

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

Nou ja, mister Smith, ek is van morre 'n bietjie haastig. Hier is 'n vaatjie botter, wat mij vrouw wil handel voor koffie en suiker. Weeg die botter maar [af] en zê mij die hoogste mark-prijs in die dorp. Dis goeie varsche botter ; mister Smith weet, ek zal jou nie fop nie met eenige ding, wat ek jou verkoop.

Nee ek weet, meneer van Niekerk—kijk, daar is net dertig pond botter. Ek zal jou twintig pond koffie en twintig pond sniker daarvoor gee.

Hoe duur is die suiker en die koffie teenswoordig?

Die suiker is nege dubbeltjes die pond en die koffie 'n shilling en zes dubbeltjes.

Liewe tijd, die goed is duur.

Ja,—maar nou met die oorlog kan 'n mensch dit nie anders verwach nie.

En hoe duur gaan die botter op die mark? 'n Shilling en zes oulap die pond. Ja, dan kom ons rekening uit. En hier die mandje eiers, zal meneer Smith hulle misschien graag wil hê. Hoe duur het hulle op die mark gegaan?

Twee shillings die dozijn. Is dit varsch eiers?

Heeltemaal nuut varsch.

Nou ja, ek zal dit neem voor die prijs. Hoeveel dozijn is daar?

Daar is zes dozijn. Meneer Smith kan mij maar 'n rol sis daarvoor gee. Mij vrouw zê, zij het dit banja noodig.

The Negative Sentence.

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

Examples.

Not very old = *nie baing oud nie*.

I can't hear = *ek kan nie hoor nie*.

He has not come = *hij het nie gekom nie*.

We did not know it = *ons het dit nie geweet nie*.

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

Examples.

My friend does not stay = *Mij vrind blij nie*.

Why don't you come? = *Waarom kom jij nie?*

The negatives *nooit* (never), *niemand* (nobody), *nergens* (nowhere), *geen* (no) are also followed by *nie*.

Hij het geen geld nie = He has no money.

Ek sien hom nergens (nerns) nie = I see him nowhere.

Exercise V.

Translate into South African Dutch.

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

Arrangement of Words in a Sentence.

§ 18. On this subject we can only give a few hints. In difficult sentences to be translated into Dutch we shall indicate the order of words by figures, thus: I hope that he will³ come² to-morrow¹.

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

RULE I.

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

¹ Rijdende politie.

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

RULE II.

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

RULE III.

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

RULE IV.

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

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

- (a) conjunction or relative pronoun,
- (b) the subject and its enlargements,
- (c) the remainder of the sentence, except
- (d) the verbs, which bring up the rear (but if the sentence is negative *nie* comes last of all).

OTHER EXAMPLES.

Principal Sentence.	Connecting Word.	Dependent Clause.			
		Subject.	Predicate minus verbs.	Verbs.	Neg.
<i>Maak die deur toe,</i> (Close the door)	<i>as</i> if	<i>jij</i> you	<i>zoo goed</i> so kind	<i>wil wees.</i> will be.)	
<i>Wach hier zoo lank,</i> (Wait here so long)	<i>tot</i> till	<i>ek</i> I	<i>van die kantoor</i> from the office	<i>kom.</i> return.)	
<i>Hier is die Kaffer,</i> (Here is the Kafir)	<i>wat</i> who		<i>voor baas</i> for baas	<i>wil kom werk.</i> will come and work)	
<i>Zij is kwaad,</i> (She is angry)	<i>omdat</i> because	<i>zij</i> she	<i>nie op die bruilof</i> not to the wedding	<i>genooi is</i> invited is.)	<i>nie.</i>

Remarks.

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

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

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

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

Vocabulary III.

ON THE FARM.

<i>Bakkiespomp</i> = Bakkiespump	Groet = To greet, take leave
Beeste = Horned cattle	Hek = Gate
Bêre = To store, stow away	Haver = Oats
<i>Blomtuint</i> = Flower garden	<i>Hoenders</i> = Fowls
Boom = Tree	<i>Kafferkoring</i> = Millet
Bok = Goat	<i>Kalkoen</i> = Turkey
Boer (vb.) = To farm	<i>Kamer</i> = Room
Boer (noun) = Farmer	<i>Kombuis</i> = Kitchen
Boort = Orchard	<i>Koppie</i> = Hill
Dam = Reservoir	<i>Koring</i> = Corn
<i>Damwal</i> = Embankment of reservoir	<i>Kraal</i> = Walled enclosure for cattle
<i>Dispens</i> = Pantry	<i>Kuier</i> = To stay, visit
<i>Draadheining</i> = Wire fence	<i>Mee</i> (adverb) = with
Eenmaal = Once	<i>Mielies</i> = Maize, Indian corn
Eerste klas = First class	<i>Nat lei</i> (s) = To water, irrigate
Enz. = En zoo voorts = etc.	<i>Ook zoo</i> = The same to you
'n Fontein = a Spring	<i>Pelsierig</i> = (1) Pleasant (2) good bye!
Gars = Barley	<i>Plaas</i> = Farm
<i>Gesaaide</i> = Crop	<i>Provisiekamer</i> = Store room
<i>Graanzolder</i> = Grain loft	<i>Put</i> = Well
<i>Groentetuint</i> = Kitchen garden	<i>Schape</i> = Sheep
<i>Groente</i> = Vegetables	

Stal = Stable	<i>Vrijkamer</i> = Guest room
Struis (corruption of stroo- huis) = Kafir hut or "straw house"	<i>Watervore</i> = Water furrows
Volk = Native servants	Tot <i>weerziens</i> = Au revoir!
<i>Voolstruis</i> = Ostrich	<i>Woonhuis</i> = Dwelling house
	<i>Zoowat</i> = About, almost
	<i>Zaailande</i> = Tilled fields

Exercise VI.

[Read aloud and translate into English.]

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

Hoe lijk die huis?

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

Is daar baing water op die plaas?

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

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

Exercise VIII.

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

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

CHAPTER IV.

The Verb—[Continued].

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

Example.

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

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

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

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

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

<i>Hé</i> (to have)	[ek het—ek had—ek het gehad]
<i>Wees</i> (to be)	[ek is—ek was—ek is geweest]
<i>Kan</i> (can)	[ek kan—ek kon—no p.p.]
<i>Mag</i> (may)	[ek mag—ek moech—no p.p.]
<i>Zal</i> (shall)	[ek zal—ek zou—no p.p.]
<i>Moet</i> (must)	[ek moet—ek moes(t)—no p.p.]
<i>Wil</i> (will, desire)	[ek wil—ek wou—gewil]

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

Vocabulary IV.

Achter = Behind, at the back of	<i>Bewege</i> = To move
Aflaai (s) = unload	<i>Betoecken</i> = To mean
Bek = (see Voc. I.)	<i>Blij</i> = To remain
Begrijp = To understand	<i>Brandhout</i> = Firewood
Bezig (pr. <i>bay-sag</i>) = Busy	<i>Bijkom</i> (s) = to come to one's senses

Vocabulary IV—*continued.*

<i>Daarna</i> = Thereupon	<i>Ou</i> (oue) = Old
<i>Dadelijk</i> = Immediately	<i>Pappegaai</i> = Parrot
<i>Deur</i> (door) = Through	<i>Pote</i> = Paws, legs
<i>Dier</i> = Animal	<i>Praat</i> = Talk
<i>Dis</i> = It is	<i>Ransel</i> = To thrash
<i>Ewe</i> = Just, for a moment	<i>Roep</i> = Call
<i>Eetkamer</i> = Dining room	<i>Schree</i> (pr. skray) = To shout
<i>Eindelijk</i> = At last	<i>Spektakel</i> = To-do, rumpus
<i>Gebeur</i> = To happen	<i>Stok</i> = Stick
<i>Gang</i> = Passage	<i>Streek</i> = Trick
<i>Hoop</i> = Heap	<i>Stuk</i> = Piece
<i>Hout</i> = Wood	<i>Tafel</i> = Table
<i>Hier die</i> = This	<i>Terwijl</i> = Whilst
<i>Iemand</i> = Somebody	<i>Tijd</i> = Time
<i>Klaar</i> = Ready	<i>Toe</i> (toen) = (1) When
<i>Knip</i> = To blink	(2) Then
<i>Kooi</i> = Cage	<i>Treurig</i> = Sad.
<i>Kombuis</i> = (see Voc. III)	<i>Vammelowe</i> (Van mij lewe)
<i>Kos</i> = Food, meal	= In the days of yore,
<i>Kort daarop</i> = Shortly after	In the olden days
<i>Lewe</i> = Life	<i>Verbaas</i> = Astonished
<i>Lijk</i> = Corpse	<i>Vleesch</i> = Meat
<i>Lek</i> = Lick	<i>Voorbij</i> (pr. furbeye) = Past
<i>Loer</i> = To peer	<i>Vreeselijk</i> = Frightful,
<i>Lijf</i> = Body	Fearful
<i>Maal</i> = Time, times	<i>Vrach</i> = Load
<i>Maar</i> = But	<i>Vra</i> = To ask
<i>Meid</i> = Maid-servant	<i>Ver</i> (pr. furr) = Prep. here
<i>Middag</i> = Midday, noon	used to denote acc. case
<i>Met eens</i> = Suddenly	<i>Ver dood</i> (pr. furr dote) = As
<i>Morre</i> = Morning	good as dead
(Van) morre = This morning	<i>Weer</i> = Again
<i>Mos</i> = Not so ?	<i>Wel nee</i> = Indeed no !
<i>Neem</i> = To take	<i>Wonderlijk</i> = Wonderful
<i>Neerval</i> = To fall down	<i>Zelf</i> = Self
<i>Net</i> = Just	<i>Zet</i> = To put
<i>Nes</i> (Net zo as) = Just like	<i>Zoo maar</i> ; a curious idiom,
<i>Noodig hé</i> = To want	often intranslatable ; here,
<i>Oplich</i> = Lift up	without further ad
<i>Oo'e</i> = Eyes	<i>Zoo'n bietjie</i> = A little
<i>Oopmaak</i> = To open	<i>Wegvat</i> (s) = To take away

Exercise VIII.

[To be read aloud and translated into English.]

Vammelewe zij da'e was daar 'n winkelier, wat 'n wonderlijke pappegaai het gehad. As zij baas nie in die winkel was nie en daar kom iemand, dan roep die pappegaai: "Baas, daar is mensche." Een morre was die winkelier achter in zijn huis om breakfast te neem. Toe rij daar een boer met een vrach brandhout voorbij die ope winkel en roep: "Het julle hout noodig?" Dadelijk kom daar een stem uit die huis en vra: "Wat is die prijs van jou hout?" (Dis al die tijd die pappegaai wat praat). "Twee pond die vrach" zê die Boer. "Nou ja," schree oom pappegaai, "dis goed, laai maar af."

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise IX.

[Translate into South African Dutch.]

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

The Infinitive.

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

- (a) It is used without preposition after an *auxiliary*, or after verbs like to *hear, see*, etc. For instance: *Ek zal kom, jij moet blij, ek gaan vertrek, ons zien hom loop, hulle hoor ons sing*, etc.
- (b) It is used with *om te* to express (1) a purpose, (2) an effect or result, (3) after most adjectives and substantives. Examples:
 - (1) *Ek het dit maar gesê om jou te tere* = I only said it to tease you. *Ons kom jou sien om te hoor, wat jij van die zaak weet* = We come to see you, in order to hear, etc.
 - (2) *Hij is te lui om hom behoorlijk te wasch* = He is too lazy to wash himself properly. *Jij het genoeg gedaan om nou 'n bi tje te rus* = You have done enough to take some rest now.
 - (3) *Die lus om kwaad te doen* = The desire to do wrong. *Dis mij aangenaam om dit voor u te doen* = I am pleased to do it for you.

¹ To be placed after the first *is*.

- (b) In all other cases *te* only is used, especially after prepositions. In plaas van *te werk* = Instead of working. Zonder *te vra* = without asking.

Peculiarities.

Note such sentences as the following :

Wil jij 'n bietjie *kom kijk* = Will you just come *and* look.
 Ek zal jou *laat weet* = I shall let you know. Ons het 'n endjie *gaan loop* = We went for a little walk.

Zij het geperbeer brood *bak* = She has tried to bake bread. Hij het mij 'n uur *laat wach* = He has let me wait an hour.

The Passive Voice.

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

Anstel (s) = To appoint.

Passive Voice.

Present.

Ek	word (*)	angestel	= I am	appointed.
Jij	word	"	= You (sing.) are	"
Hij	word	"	= He is	"
Ons	word	"	= We are	"
Julle	word	"	= You (plur.) are	"
Hulle	word	"	= They are	"

Imperfect.

[Wanting.]

Perfect.

Ek	is	angestel	= I have been	appointed.
Jij	is	"	= You (sing) have been	"
Hij	is	"	= He has been	"
Ons	is	"	= We have been	"
Julle	is	"	= You (plur.) have been	"
Hulle	is	"	= They have been	"

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

Pluperfect.

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

Future Present.

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

Future Past.

Ek zal aangestel geweest het = I shall have been appointed, etc.

Conditional Present.

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

Conditional Past,

Ek zou aangestel geweest het = I should have been appointed, etc.

Vocabulary V.

Accident = <i>Ongeluk</i>	Bridge = <i>Brug</i>
Across = <i>Oo'r</i>	(to) Build = <i>Bou</i>
All sorts of = <i>Alle soorte van,</i>	Corner = <i>Hoek</i>
<i>allerlei</i>	Dark = <i>Donker</i>
Already = <i>Al, reeds, already</i>	Door = <i>Deur</i>
(to) Answer = <i>Antwoord</i>	End = <i>Einde, end</i>
Arrive = <i>Ankom (s)</i>	Execute = <i>Uitvoer (s)</i>
Bootmaker = <i>Schoenmaker</i>	Fruit-trees = <i>Vruchteboome</i>
Boothacking = <i>Schoenzwartsel</i>	Hotel = <i>Hotel</i>
(Kafir) Boy = <i>Jong</i>	Important = <i>Belangrijk</i>

(to) Knock = Klop	Present = Teenwoordig
(to) Leave = Verlaat	at Present = Teenswoordig
Lights = Lichte	Putout (lights) = Dood maak
Line = Lijn	Repairs = Reparasies
(to) Live (dwell) = Woon, blij	(to) Repair = Herstel, heel maak
(to) Look = Kijk	Really = <i>Rechtig</i> (pr. <i>rech</i> -tag)
My dear = Mijn <i>hartjie</i>	River = Rivier
(to) Marry = Trou	Should (ought to) = Moest
Month = Maand	Smear = <i>Besmeer</i>
Neatly = <i>Netjes</i> (netjies)	Smoke = Rook
News = Nuus	Street = Straat
Next = Volgende (rollende)	Spot = Plek
Nobody = <i>Niemand</i>	Taken place = Plaas gehad, gebeur
(to) Open = Open, oop maak	(to) Understand = Verstaan
Pipe = Pijp	Workshop = <i>Werkplaas</i>
(to) Plant = Plant	Workman = Werkman, plu. werklui
(to) Polish (boots) = <i>Blink</i> maak	
(to) Polish (floor) = <i>Opvrijf</i> (s)	

Exercise X.

[Translate into South African Dutch.]

- When I arrived (present) at (bij) the hotel the lights had already been put out (see § 21). I ²knocked ³ (Present) at (op) the door, but nobody answered (Present). In the village too all was dark.
- When we came (Present) to live in our present house, we planted lots (many) [of] fruit-trees in the garden.
- Important News—B. Jordaan, bootmaker, has arrived in the town and has opened a workshop at the corner of St. John and Charles Streets. All sorts of repairs neatly executed.
- Come and look what the boy has done again. I told him to polish the floor of the dining-room and now he has smeared it with boot-blackening. My dear, you should have told him in Dutch, he would have understood you better.

Examples.

H. Dutch.	S.A. Dutch.	English.
Nacht	Nach	Night
Rust	Rus	Rest
Hij roept	Hij roep	He calls
Inkt	Ink	Ink

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

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

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

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

Examples.

H. Dutch.	S.A. Dutch.	English.
Tuigen (pl.)	Tui'e ¹	Harness
Zeggen	Zè	Say
Leugen	Leu'n	Lie (noun)
Bergen ²	Bère	To stow away
Tergen	Tère	To tease
Morgen	Morre	Morning
Mogelijk	Mo'lijk	Possible
Zorgen	Zorre	To take care
Oogen	Oo'e	Eyes
Dragen	Dra	To carry

¹ A letter fallen out will be indicated by an apostrophe thus '.

² The plural of *berg* (mountain) is *berge*.

(v) In both Dutch languages *d* between vowels often becomes *i*, (*j*) or *w*. (In South African Dutch this *j* or *w* is mostly indicated by ' after *ie* and *ee*).

Examples.

H. Dutch.	S.A. Dutch.	English.
Oude (ouwe)	Ou'e (Ou)	Old (adj.)
Goede (goeie)	Goeie	Good "
Koude (kouwe)	Kou'e	Cold "
Paden (paaien)	Paaie	Paths, roads
Raden (raaien)	Raai	To guess
Sleden (slejen)	Slee'e (Sleie)	Sledges
Leden (lejen)	Lee'e (Leje)	Members
Gouden (gouwe)	Gou'e	Golden

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

(vi) V between vowels becomes W. High Dutch *slaven* becomes *slawe*; *schrijven*—*schrijwe*; *leve*—*lewe*.

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

(a) *Plurals in E.*

(1) With very few exceptions all monosyllabic nouns form their plurals by adding *e*: *boek*—*boeke*; *huis*—*huise*; *muur*—*mure*, etc. Exceptions are: *ooms*, *neefs* and sometimes *arms*, *schelms* (rogue), *derms* (gut), *worms*, *voo'ls* (High Dutch *vogels*—birds), *wurm* (worm)—*wurms*, and a few others.

(2) Nouns ending in a single consonant which is immediately preceded by a short vowel double that consonant in the plural (compare § 2, c). For instance *klip*—*klippe*; *mat*—*matte*; *bosch*—*bossche*; *jas*—*jasse*; *les*—*lesse*; *das*—*dasse*. Instead of the four last plurals one often hears: *boschte*, *jaste*, *lestte*, *daste*, a form due, perhaps, to analogy with such plurals as *kas*—*kaste* [see § 23 (i) and § 24 (3)]. Nevertheless South African Dutch often puts in a *t* after an *s*, as

in : *ijster* (iron)—High Dutch *ijzer* ; *danster* (dancer)—High Dutch : *danser* ; *Duister* (German)—High Dutch : *Duitscher* ; *wijster* (hand of a clock)—High Dutch : *wijzer*.

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

Examples.

H. Dutch.		S. A. Dutch.		English
Sing.	Plur.	Sing	Plur.	
Nacht	Nachten	Nach	Nachte	Nights
Bericht	Berichten	Berich	Berichte	Tidings
Kast	Kasten	Kas	Kaste	Chests
Gevecht	Gevechten	Gevech	Gevechte	Fights

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

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

(6) Nouns ending in *f* sometimes change this *f* into *w*, as in *slawe* (slaves), *druuwe* (grapes), *troewe* (trumps), *erwe* (plots of ground in a town), *kohoe* (butt ends)—singular, *slaaf*, *troef*, *erf*, *kolf*.

(7) Nouns ending in a long vowel add 'e : *knie—knie's* ; *zee—zee's* ; *drie—drie's*.

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

(9) Nouns that end in unaccented *e* remain unchanged in the plural, as *getui's* (witness)—plur. *getui's* ; *bediende* (servant)—plur. *bediende*. Sometimes, however, *s* is added.

b. *Plurals in S.*

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

(1) Nouns ending in *el*, *er*, *em*, *en*, *aar* and *ier*.

Examples :

Katel (bed without tester)—*katels*
Winkel (shop)—*winkels*
Rondabel (kafir hut)—*rondabels*
Noordkaper (whale)—*noordkapers*
Kaffer (kafir)—*kaffers*
Besem (broom)—*besems*
Laken (sheet)—*lakens*
Ei'enaar (owner)—*ei'enaars*
Handelaar (trader)—*handelaars*
Winkeliers (storekeeper)—*winkeliers*

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

Boetie (eldest brother)—*boeties*
Hasie (little hare)—*hasies*
Baatjie (jacket)—*baatjies*
Tammeletjie (kind of sweets)—*tammeletjies*
Kierie (stick, club)—*kieries*
Stasie (station)—*stasies*
Illustrasie (illustration)—*illustrasies*

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

Examples :

Show (agricultural show)—*shows*
Rail (Dutch : *dwaarsl. ggers*)—*rails*
Commando—*commando's*†
Basoeto (Basuto's)—*Basoeto's*
Maria—*Maria's*

And also: *die Jouberts*, *die du Toits*, *die Boshofs*, *die Steyns*, *die Rautenbachs*, etc.

* Nouns ending in *m* form their diminutives by adding *pie*, e.g., *riem*—*riempie*, *boom*—*boompie*. South African Dutch uses some very strange diminutives, such as *die wittetjie* (the little white one), *die eenetjie*, from *een* (one), that one.

† If these nouns end in a long vowel (except *ie*) they take *'s*.

c. Some Irregular Plurals.

S. A. Dutch. Sing.	id. Plural.	Remarks.	English.
{ Blad	Blare	H. D. Bladeren	Leaves (of a tree)
{ Biad	Blaaie	„ Bladen	„ (of a book)
(Schou'erblad)	(Schou-rblaaie)	orsimply: blaaie	Shoulderblades
Engelschman	Engelsche	..	Englishmen
Franschman	Fransche	..	Frenchmen
Gebed	Gebee'e	H.D. Gebeden	Prayers
Goed	Goedere	..	Goods
Graf	Grawe	also: Grafte	Graves
Kalf	Kalvers	..	Calves (an)
Kind	Kinders	also: Kinners	Children
{ Kleeed	<i>Klere</i>	..	Clothes
{ Kleeed	Klee'e	(pr. Klee-je)	Carpets
Klip	Klippe	also: Klippers	Stones, boulders
Koopman	Kooplui	..	Merchants
Lam	Lammers	..	Lambs
Kindjie	Kindertjies	..	Little children
Maat	Maters	..	Comrades
Pad	Paaie	..	Paths, roads
Schip	Schepe	also: Schippe	Ships
Schotsman	Schotte	..	Scotchmen
Stad	Stee'e	..	Towns, cities*
Rad	Ratte	H.D. Raderen	Wheels of machinery
Vark	Varkens	..	Pigs
Vat	Vate	..	Casks, barrels
Vrou	Vrouens	..	Women
Wa	Waans	..	Waggons
Werkman	Werklui	also: Werkvolk	Workmen

§ 25. Some nouns form their plurals in *s* as well as in *e* with different meanings in both cases. Examples :

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

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

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

We have already noticed the different plurals of *blad* and *kleeed*.

* Also used of large native settlements: Khama sij stad, Dingaan sij stad.

§ 26. In expressions like: *twintig pond botter*, *twaalf mud koring*, *drie morgs grond*, etc., nouns expressing a *definite weight, size, length, measure*, mostly stand in the singular, if they are preceded by a *definite* numeral.

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

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

Exercise XI.

[Write out the plurals of the following nouns.]

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

Vocabulary VI.

ON THE MARKET.

Aarbei = strawberry
Aardappel = potato
Amandel = almond
Anvoer (s) = to send up

Appel = Apple
Appelkoos = apricot
Appeltjies der liefde = Cape
 gooseberries

- Beesvleesch* (often pr. *bees-*
vleisch) = beef
Bedenk = think of
Biet = beetroot
Bondel = bundle
Boontjes = beans
Druive = grapes
Dubbeltjes (see Voc. II)
Eend = duck
Gars (High Dutch *garst*) =
 barley
Geelwortels = carrots
Gerf = sheaf, bundle
Granaatappel = pomegranate
Grenadilla's = same in Eng.
Goedkoop = cheap
Groente (see Voc. III)
 (die) *Goed* = the stuff, those
 things
Goeters = familiar term for
 things, goods
Hawer (see Voc. III)
Hoender (see Voc. III)
Honderd = 100
Jok = joke, tell a fib
Kaf = chaff
Kalkoen (corruption of the
 word Calicut, town in
 India) = a turkey
Kerwel = chervil
Koejawel (see Exercise XI)
Kool = cabbage (*Blomkool*
 = cauliflower; *Kopkool*
 = ordinary cabbages)
Korhaan = bustard
Kweeper = quince
Lamoen = orange
Lokwart = loquat
Mango (same in Eng.)
Markt (High Dutch: *markt*,
 hence plural: *markte*)
 = market
Meestentijds = mostly
Mielies (see Voc. III)
- Naartjies* = small oranges,
 Tangereens
Okkernout = walnut
Opnoem (s) = enumerate
Pampoens = pumpkin
Patrijs = the S.A. partridge
Peer = pear
Perskie = peach
Pieterselie = parsley
Pijnappel = pineapple
Pisang = banana
Pruim = plum
Radijs = radish
Rhabarber = rhubarb
Roep (see Voc. IV)
Schaapvleesch (or *vleisch*) =
 mutton
Schorsnere = scorzonera
Seizoen = season
Sellerij = celery
Skwossie = squash
Slaai or *Kropslaai* = lettuce
Spansekkies = melons (also
 spanspek).
Tabak (twak) = tobacco
Teenswoordig (see Voc. II)
Trein = train
Ui = onion
Varkvleesch = pork
Verskillend = different (dat
 is *verschillend* = that
 depends)
Vijg (*g* falls out in plur.) =
 fig
Vleesch (pr. *flees* or *flijs*) =
 meat
Volop = plentiful, abundant
Waanvrach = waggonload
Watermeloen = watermelon
Watter = What, what kind
 of
Witwortels = parsnips
Zuur lamoene = (sour)
 lemons

Exercise XII (See Voc. VI).

Was jij van morre op die mark gewees ?*

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

Watter groente was daar ?

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

Nee, net goedkoop, dis nou voloptijd.

Is daar gewoonlijk baing vruchte op die mark ?

Ja die heele jaar deur, meeste wor' angevoer met die trein. Ons krij hier: Appelmose, perskies, pruime, vij'e, appels, pere, appeltjies der liefde, spanspekkies, water-meloene, aarbeie, lamoene, zuur lamoene, naartjies, druiwe, koejawels, lokwarte, granaatappels, grenadilla's, mango's, custard-appels, pijnappels, pisangs, kweepers en ook okkerneute en amandels.

Kom daar ook vleesch op die mark ?

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

En hoe is dit mét voer voor die peerde ?

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

Hoe duur is tee'nswoordig 'n bondel voer ? Dis vershillend. As jij dit bij die honderd pond koop, kom dit op drie of vier dubbeltjies die bondel, maar as jij 'n waanvrach te gelijk koop, kom dit baing goedkooper.

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

Tabak (twak), wat hul roep "boertwak" en nog baing ander goeters. Soms kan jij daar pêrde of beeste koop.

* The plup-rfect of the verb *was* is often used instead of the imperfect and perfect.

Vocabulary VII.

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

Exercise XIII.

A CONVERSATION WITH A NATIVE SERVANT.

[Translate into South African Dutch.]

Jan, where are you?

Yes sir, I am coming, sir.¹

Come, hurry up, what have you been doing all the time?

Polished your² boots, sir, brushed your clothes and
³ watered the plants and ¹ flowers in the garden.

Did you go to Mr. (Baas) Jan-en yesterday?

¹ For "Sir" native ser ant. use *Baas* or *mij Baas*; elderly white people are sometimes addressed as *Seur*. (See Appendix III).² In addressing a white person or speaking about one in the presence of a white person natives do not use pronouns, but repeat some such noun as: *Baas, Noot, Seur, Missis*, to which the possessive pronouns *sy* (gen, se) or *zijne* are added if required, so: "your boots" = "baas zij schoene." (See Appendix III).

Yes sir, he (die baas) says you' will have the harness (plur.) to-morrow. He (die baas) has had much work this (die) week, sir.

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

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

Yes sir, if you please sir, won't you² give me some tobacco, my tobacco is quite (tr. clean) finished, sir, and I have not smoked [for] two days, sir.

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

Exercise XIV.

[Translate into South African Dutch.]*

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

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

* See Vocabularies I—VI and Exercise XI.

11. The merchants of our town close (sluit) the shops at five (vijf) o'clock (uur). (§ 18, I).
12. The children were playing in the garden. (§ 19).
13. They found (krij) three barrels of gunpowder (kruit) on the waggons. (§ 26 and § 24, c).
14. In those fights we lost many men (§§ 16 and 25).
15. The ships in the harbour (*hawe*) were ready to start.
16. Most (meeste) of the workmen were Englishmen and Germans.

CHAPTER VI.

Adjectives.

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

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

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

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

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

<i>High Dutch.</i>		<i>S. A. Dutch.</i>
goede		goeie
oude		ou'e (ouwe)
hoge		hoo'e (high)
lage		la'e (low)
kwade		kwaaië (evil, bad)
roede		rooie (red)
doode		dooie (dead)

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

d or *t* is dropped in the undeclined form in

<i>slech,</i>	decl. form	<i>slechte;</i>
<i>lich,</i>	" "	<i>lichte;</i>
<i>sach</i> (saf),	" "	<i>zachte.</i>

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

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

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

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

Lastig (troublesome)—*lastiger*—*lastigste*.

Wonderlijk (wonderful)—*wonderlijker*—*wonderlijkste*.

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

§ 30. In forming the comparative attention has to be paid to the laws of sound change stated in § 23. So the comparative of *droog* (dry) is *droo'r*, of *kwaad* (angry) *kwaaver*, of *slech* (bad) *slechter*, of *lank*—*langer*, of *nuut*—*nuwer*, *gerus*—*geruster*, of *breed* (broad)—*bre'e'er*, of *nat*—*natter*, of *stil*—*stiller*, of *vas*—*vaster*, of *vroeg*—*vroe'r*, &c.

Adjectives whose undeclined form ends in *r* add *der*, as *ver* (far)—*verder*; *duur* (dear)—*duurder*; *zwaar* (heavy)—*zwaarder*.¹

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

Examples.

<i>Laat</i> ,	superlative	<i>laaste</i> .
<i>Breed</i> ,	„	<i>breeste</i> .
<i>Kert</i> (short),	„	<i>korste</i> .
<i>Hard</i> *	„	<i>harste</i> .
<i>Wild</i> *	„	<i>wilste</i> .
<i>Gezond</i> (healthy),	„	<i>gezonste</i> .
observe also:		
<i>Kwaad</i>	„	<i>kwaaste</i> .

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

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

¹ The comparative of *warm* is *warmder*, and of *arm* (poor)—*armder*.

onderste (downmost), *binneste* (inmost), *buiteste* (outmost), &c. *Toe* is used as an adjective in: *toe* oo'e (closed eyes), 'n *toe* deur (a closed door), *die* luch is *toe* (the sky is quite overcast).

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

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

Goed (good)	— heter	— beste.
Kwaad (bad)	— erger	— ergste.
Veel or baing	— meer	— meeste.
Weinig (few, little)	— minder	— minste.
Nuut (new)	— nuwer	— nuwste or nuutste.
Na (near)	— nader	— naaste.

The adverb *alte* (too) is often added to an adjective to express a high (but not *too high*) degree of the quality expressed by the adjective, e.g. *dis* 'n *al te goeie* pêrd, does not mean that the horse is too good, but simply that it is an excellent horse.

Al-te-danig is used in the same way.

Exercise XV.

Write down the declined form, the comparative and superlative (if any) of the following adjectives: jonk, oud, droog, nat, zach, hard, lank, kort, kwaad, kwaai, goed, slech, schelm (roguish), duur, goedkoop (cheap), zwaar, lich, dun (thin), thick, stadig (slow), vinnig (fast), gou, schoon (clean), vuil (dirty), sterk (strong), zwak (weak), lich, donker (dark), prachtig (beautiful), hartelijk (hearty), vollende (next, following), vermoord, laat (late), vroeg (early), ellendig (miserable), hoog, laag, rood (rooi), dood, stil, dik, vet, gerus, gepas (H. D gepast = fit, befitting), wonderlijk, gehoorzaam (obedient), eetbaar (eatable), kinderachtig (childish), zoet (sweet), zout (salt), bitter, zuur (sour), verteerbaar (digestible), wit (white), groen (green), zwart (black), geel (yellow), bruin (brown), blauw (blue), oranje (orange), luid (loud), mooi, leelijk (ugly), knap (clever), dom (stupid), rijk (rich), arm (poor), nederig (humble), godsdienstig (religious), dapper (brave),

laf (cowardly), *oprech* (truthful), *leu'nachtig* (lying, untruthful), *rechvaardig* (just), *bekwaam* (able), *moeg* (tired), *snaaksch* (funny), *permantig* (insolent), *wijs* (wise, but also: insolent), *oorlam* or *oorlamsch* (cunning, shrewd), *naar* (unwell), *na* (near), *mal* (mad), *ouderwetsch* (old-fashioned), *plat* (flat), *opdraant* (slanting upwards), *valsch* (false), *onschuldig* (innocent), *bederwe* (spoilt), *vererg* (angry), *vrot* (rotten), *frotsig* (good for nothing, worthless), *rats* (nimble), *slim* (clever, learned, cunning), *klein* (small), *groot* (large), *gezond* (wholesome, healthy), *ziek* (ill).

Vocabulary VIII.

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

Vocabulary VIII—*continued.*

Vreet = eat (said of animals only)	Wal = (river) bank
Vóór = before	Zoo maar (here = at once)
Vuur = fire	Zuip = to drink (said of animals only)
Waarlijk = truly, really	Zuiwer = pure, clean

Exercise XVI.

[Translate into English.]

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

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

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

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

En waar zal jij water krij?

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

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

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

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

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

Morre oom!

Morre *nesies*, hoe lijk dit dan of julle hier pienie hou?

Nee oom, ons is verdwaal en ons het ei'entlijk op oom gewach om ons uit te dui hoe om die rechte pad te krij na Osfentein.

Wie is julle ?

Ek is Van Niekerk en mij maat daar is Van der Stad, 'n Hollander.

Ek het zoo maar gedenk hij is 'n Hollander en van watter Van Niekerks is jij ?

Oom Dirk zij zeun, van Waterval en wie is oom ?

Ek is Van der Merwe, en julle wil na Osfontein ?

Ja, as oom ons 'n bietjie wil uitdui.

Wel, julle moet weer terug na die groot pad, rij dan zuid, totdat julle bij Wilgeboom spruit kom. Net as jij deur die spruit is, draai jij links af en vat die pad, wat langs die spruit loop. As jij dan o'er die groot bult uitkom, zien jij Osfontein voor jou.

Dankie oom, wil oom 'n koppie koffie ?

Ja, ek gee nie om nie ;—dankie.

En hoe is die drif, oom ?

Wel, die drif' is nie al-te-danig mooi nie. Dit is vol los klippers en die walle is 'n bietjie steil.

Is daar water in die spruit ?

Vandag zal daar 'n bietje water in loop, maar dit zal nie meer as 'n voet wees nie. Nou ja—ek is haastig, ek moet rij. Morre.

Morre oom, pelsierig.

Exercise XVII.

[Translate the following sentences into S.A. Dutch.]

1. The new (*) steamer (*stoomboot*) is faster than the one (een) we sailed (zeil) in.

2. This (van) morning you have got up [*opstaan* (s)]
₂ ₁
 much earlier than usual (gewoonlijk).

3. This clever man sometimes says the most childish
₂ ₁
 things.

4. Little mice (muise) have big ears (oore).

5. The leaves of the trees are already becoming
 [word (e)] yellow.

6. Red, white and blue are the colours (kleure) of many flags (vlagge).

7. I tender (breng) you my heartiest thanks (dank) for your invaluable (onschatbare) advice (raad) and support (hulp).

(*) For adjectives to be used see Ex. IV.

8. After (na) my illness (ziekte) I was very glad (blij) to see the green trees and pretty flowers of our garden once more (weer).
 2 1

9. A dead horse lay right (rech) in front of the building (gebouw).

10. When I was young I spent (spandeer) a great deal (deel) of my spare (vrije) time in (met) collecting (bij
 2
 maken) stamps (possee's).

11. Jan, the windows are dirty, you must clean them.
 1

12. I remain (blijf, H. D.) your (uw) obedient servant (Dienaar) Hans Greyling.

13. My brother says that guavas are more indigestible and less wholesome than oranges.

14. How long is it ago (gelede) since (dat) you bought the farm?

15. (The) next week his beautiful house and furniture (meubels) will be public[ly] (publiek) sold.

16. Now that the worst is over (verbij) we feel (voel) more at ease (gerus).

17. The ugliest dogs are sometimes the most faithful (getrouw).

18. I am tired of the lying advertisements (advertensies) that he puts⁴ (zit) in² the² newspapers³ (krante) about his worthless pills (pille) and ointment (zalwe).

19. My black mare (merrie) is the most roguish horse I have ever seen.

20. I thought (vind) it very funny of him.

21. He became very red in his face (gezicht).

22. I humbly² beg¹ (vra) [your] pardon (ekskuus).

23. The kafir boy (jong) is getting (becoming) too (te) insolent, I won't have him in my service (diens) [any] longer.

CHAPTER VIII.

Pronouns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dutch.	English.
mij, mijn	my
jou	your (sing.)
zijn, zij (sen, se)	his, its
haar	her
ons, onze	our
julle	your (plu.)
hulle	their

Remarks.

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

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

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

(iv) To emphasize these pronouns *eige* or *ei'e* is added (= Eng. *own*).

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

Daarie Boek is mijne	That book is <i>mine</i>
Is hierie pen jou'e (jou'ne)	Is this pen <i>yours</i>
Hierie hoed is zijne	This hat is <i>his</i>
Die tabbert is hare	The dress is <i>hers</i>
Daarie plaasis mij oupa zijne	That farm is my grand- father's
Die <i>naaimasien</i> is mij zuster zijne	The sewing-machine is my sister's
Daarie wa met voer is ons zijne (sen)	That waggon with forage is ours
Ek glo, hierie boeke is julle zijne (sen)	I believe these books are yours
Hulle denk, die heele wêreld is hulle zijne (sen)	They think the whole world is theirs.

Note.

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

§ 36. The Interrogative Pronouns are:

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

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

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

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

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

§ 37. The Demonstrative Pronouns are:—

- (1) *hier-die* or *hierie* = this, these.
- (2) *daar-die* or *daarie* = that, those.

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

(3) *duskantse* (on this side) and

(4) *anderkantse* (on the other side) are also used as

demonstrative adjectives: *Die anderkantse berg* is hoo'r as *duskantse*. In some cases *die* (= that, in H.D.) is still used for this: e.g., *die week* = this week, *die jaar* = this year.

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

§ 38. The Relative Pronoun is *wat*, its possessive case (Eng. whose = *wie zij(n)* or *wie se(n)*). *Die man, wat*

praat.—Die kind, wat daar *huil* (cries).—Die boer, *wie se* koeie die eerste prijs op die Show (Agricultural Show) gehad het.

Wat may be connected with any preposition, for instance :

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

Again (as in § 36 Note), *wat* may be re-placed by *waar* : Die zaak, *waaroo'r* ek u wil zien, etc.

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

<i>Die selfde</i> flater (fout)	The same mistake
<i>Zoo'n</i> man	Such a man
<i>Zulke</i> kamers	Such rooms
<i>Dergelyke</i> dinge	Similar things
Hij het <i>alles</i> geverloor	He has lost all
<i>Al</i> zijn vrinde	All his enemies
<i>Overal</i> (<i>oo'ral</i> s)	Everywhere
<i>Wat</i> geld	Some money
<i>Sommige</i> vrouwens	Some women
<i>Elke</i> (<i>iedere</i>) burger	Each (every) citizen
'n <i>Zekere</i> Prinsloo	A certain Prinsloo
<i>Iets</i> moois, wat moois	Something pretty
<i>Niks</i> (<i>niets</i>) om te eet	Nothing to eat
<i>Iemand</i> het ver mij gesé	Somebody has told me
<i>Niemand</i> weet dit	Nobody knows it
Glad <i>geen</i> (<i>gen</i>) nuws nie	No news whatever
<i>Elkeen</i> (<i>Iedereen</i>) was tevrede	Everybody was satisfied
Ek het 'n ou'e horlosie,	I have an old watch, but it
<i>maar</i> dis 'n goeie <i>een</i>	is a good one
Die anderkantse <i>een</i>	That one, the one on the
	other side
Watter boek wil jij hé ?	What book will you have ?
Gee mij daarie een	Give me that one
<i>Eenigeen.</i>	Any one
<i>Eenige</i> kind zal jou kan sé	Any child will be able to
	tell you

The Indefinite Pronoun *Ons*.

- As one sows so one will reap (1) Soos 'n mensch zaai, zal *hij* ook maai
 (2) Soos *jij* zaai, zal *jij* ook maai

Vocabulary IX (to Exercise XVIII).

Add up = <i>optel</i> (s)	Known = bekend
Afraid = bang	Law agent = <i>wetsagent</i>
Allow (grant) <i>toestaan</i> (s)	Love = <i>lief hê</i> (s)
Allow (admit) = <i>toelaat</i> (s)	Manner = <i>manier</i>
Article = artikel	Meeting = <i>vergadering</i>
At once = <i>dadelijk</i>	Miser = <i>vrek</i>
(to) Attend = <i>bijwoon</i> (s)	Money = <i>geld</i>
Balance = <i>balans</i>	Month = <i>maand</i>
Bale = <i>baal</i>	Not yet = <i>nog nie</i>
(to be) Burnt down = <i>afbrand</i> (s)	Office = <i>kantoor</i>
Become bankrupt = <i>bankrotgaan</i>	Part = 'n deel (<i>gedeelte</i>)
Building = <i>gebouw</i>	Premises = <i>eigendom</i> (ei'endom)
Clock = <i>klok</i>	Profit = <i>wins</i> (t), <i>profijt</i>
Close = <i>sluit</i>	Proposal = <i>voorstel</i>
Clerk = <i>klerk</i>	Reply = <i>antwoord</i>
Considerable = <i>ordentelijk, fluksch</i>	Represent = <i>vertee'woordig</i>
Counter = <i>toonbank</i>	(by) Return of Post = met die vollende pos
Customer = <i>klant</i>	Sale = <i>vandiesie</i>
(to) Deal with = <i>behandel</i>	Scales = <i>weegschaal</i> (weeskaal); used in the singular
Discount = <i>korting, discont</i>	(to) Sell off = <i>Uitverkoop</i> hou
Earnings = <i>verdienste</i>	Severely = <i>straf, streng</i>
Expense = <i>uitgawe</i>	Stationmaster = <i>station chef</i> (the English word is often used instead)
Faithfully = <i>getrou</i>	Spectacles (a pair of) = 'n bril
Fieldglasses = <i>verkijker</i> (used in the sing.)	(to) Suffer = <i>lij</i>
Find = <i>vind, krij</i>	Stock = <i>voorraad</i>
Favour (in his) = <i>in zijn voordeel</i>	Truly = <i>oprech</i>
Firm (noun) = <i>firma</i>	Underhand = <i>onderduimsch</i>
Floor (storey) = <i>verdieping</i>	Usurer = <i>woekeraar</i>
Gentleman = <i>heer</i>	Watches = <i>horlosies</i>
Goods = <i>goedere</i>	Weigh = <i>wee'</i> (weeg)
Hold up = <i>opsteek</i>	Wool = <i>wol</i>
Hurt = <i>zeer maak</i> (s)	
Insured = <i>verzeker</i>	
Jewellery = <i>juweliers-ware</i>	
Kind = <i>goed, vriendelijk</i>	

Exercise XVIII.

Translate into South African Dutch.

1. Everybody was afraid of him.
2. If one's¹ expenses are greater than (dan) one's earnings one may expect to become bankrupt after (na) some time.
3. Will you (polite form) be so kind as to (om) reply by return of post?
4. How much discount will you allow me if (as) I pay you at once? One percent.
5. Where did you buy those scales? I got them at a sale, but they are (zoo) good as new.
6. Whose house is that [one] next to (naast) the bookshop?—It is the stationmaster's. On the second floor a law-agent has his office.
7. People say that he has made his money in an underhand manner. He is (staan) known as a usurer and a miser.
8. The firm whose premises [were] burnt down yesterday has suffered a great loss. Only part of the buildings was insured.
9. They are selling off their splendid stock [of] watches, clocks, jewellery, spectacles and field-glasses.
10. No customers are allowed behind the counter.
11. Every article in our shop is first class, that is the reason (dis die) why (wat) we cannot sell things so cheaply as others (plur. in e).
12. People that do such things ought to (moes) be severely dealt with.
13. A certain storekeeper (we will not mention his name) ought (behoor) to close his shop at (op) the same hour as we [do].
14. The goods I am speaking of ought to (moes) have arrived yesterday.
15. The gentlemen who are in favour of (vóór) the proposal must please hold up their hands.
16. Did you weigh those bales [of] wool? No, not yet, I want to (wil) weigh your brother's first.
17. Will you be able to attend the meeting? No, I cannot come myself, but I shall ask my clerk to (with : om) represent me.

¹ Express poss. case by zijn, zij (sen, se).

18. They have loved one another truly and faithfully.
 19. Did you hurt yourself?
 20. Adding up (tr. when he added up) his profit and loss for the month he found a considerable balance in his favour.

CHAPTER VIII.

Numerals.

§ 39.

a. Cardinal Numbers.

- 0 Nul.
 1 Eén (pr. ayn)
 2 Twee (pr. tvay)
 3 Drie (pr. drie)
 4 Vier (pr. feer)
 5 Vijf (pr. fife)
 6 Zes (pr. cess)
 7 Zeuwe (zewe)
 8 Ach
 9 Nege
 10 Tien
 11 Elf
 12 Twaalf
 13 Dertien (don't pr. dir'teen)
 14 Veertien (pr. fair-teen)
 15 Vijftien
 16 Zestien
 17 Zeuwentien (zewentien)
 18 Achttien
 19 Nee'ntien (negentien)
 20 Twintig (pr. twin-tach)

b. Ordinal Numbers.

- 1ste Eerste
 2de Tweede
 3de Derde (pr. dayr-duh)
 4de Vierde
 5de Vijfde
 6de Zesde
 7de Zeuwende
 8ste Achste
 9de Negende (nee'nde)
 10de Tiende
 11de Elfde
 12de Twaalfde
 13de Dertiende (pr. dayr-teen-duh)
 14de Veertiende (pr. fair-teen-duh)
 15de Vijftiende
 16de Zestiende
 17de Zeuwentiende (zewentiende)
 18de Achttiende (note the 2 t's)
 19de Nee'ntiende (negentiende)
 20ste Twintigste (pr. Twin-tach-stuh)

<i>a. Cardinal Numerals.</i>	<i>b. Ordinal Numerals.</i>
21 Eén en twintig	21ste Eén en twintigste
36 Zes en dertig (pr. <i>dayr-tach</i>)	36ste Zes en dertigste
45 Vijf en veertig	45ste Vijf en veertigste
52 Twee en vijftig	52ste Twee en vijftigste
63 Drie en zestig	63ste Drie en zestigste
74 Vier en zeuwentig	74ste Vier en zeuwentigste
87 Zeuwen en tachtig	87ste Zeuwen en tachtigste
98 Acht en nee'ntig	98ste Acht en nee'ntigste
100 Honderd	100ste Honderste
101 Honderd en één	101ste Honderd en eerste
236 Twee honderd zes en dertig	236ste Twee honderd zes en dertigste
5882 Vijf duizend acht honderd twee en tachtig	5882ste Vijf duizend acht honderd twee en tachtigste
3,000,000 Drie miljoen	3,000,000ste Drie miljoenste

Remarks.

§ 40. (1) Note the first *t* *tachtig*. *Dertien* has the stress on its first syllable, and not on the second, as in English.

(2) All ordinal numbers above nineteen are formed by adding *ste* to the cardinal numbers. Below *nineteen* *de* is added, *eerste* and *achte* being the only exceptions.¹

(3) $5 \times 8 = 40$ is read: *vijf maal acht is veertig*, the word *times* being translated by *maal* (or *keer*.) When *maal* (*keer*) is preceded by an indefinite numeral like *veel*, *banja*, *sommige*, *verschei'e* (several) it is put in the plural: "Hij het mij verschei'e male gesé."

4. In fractions the numerator is a cardinal number, the denominator an ordinal number; for instance $2 \frac{5}{37}$ is read: *twee en vijf drie en twintigste*.

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

A quarter to six = *kwart voor zes*.

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

Seven o'clock = *zeuwe uur*.

Half past nine = *half tien*.

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

¹ Ten eerste, ten tweede, &c. = first(ly), secondly, &c.

The 23rd of July = die drie en twintigste Juli (*of* is not translated).

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

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

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

Hulle het een voor een in- = They came in one after gekom the other.

Hulle het twee en twee ge- = They marched two by two-marcheer

Ons was met ons viere = We were four.

Verlede (laaste) week = Last week.

Verlede jaar = Last year.

Ek het min (weinig) tijd = I have little time.

Genoeg geld = Enough money.

Exercise XIX.

Write in full (in S. A. Dutch): 50, 61, 48, 101, 264, 334, 711, 412, 3568, 12504, 8,615,004, 5½, 6½, 5¼, 8¼, 25¼, 8·17. Translate into S.A. Dutch: the 2nd of February; the 13th of May; the 10th of April; twice nine are eighteen; seven times ten are seventy; eleven o'clock; a quarter to five, a quarter past five, half past six, half-past twelve. We are seven, they are eight. It happened (gebeur) last year on Tuesday the eighteenth of September. Christmas comes but once (one time = een maal) a. (in the) year. He fired (schiet) five times but he did not hit (raak) the buck (bok). On (op) Friday the 22nd [of] March. Forty-eight pounds of sugar. Five times 6½ equals (is gelijk an) 34½. Peaches were twopence a piece (per stuk). I have called on (kom zien) you several times but you were never at home (thuis). On the 18th of April my grandfather (oupa) celebrated (vier) his 84th birthday (verjaarsdag). He lent me fifty pounds † at two

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

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

Vocabulary X.

Alles ten beste ¹ = good luck to you	Oppassing = care
Altesaam = together	Perbeer = try
Bagasie = luggage	Rekening = bill, account
Gegroet = good bye, lit. (be) greeted	Sigare (also: seroete) = cigars
Karhuur = cart hire	Stalling = stabling
Laat vat (vertrek) = to depart	Tege (or tee'n) = at, against
Net = just	Uitschrijwe = (1) to make out, (2) copy

Exercise XX.

[Translate into English].

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

Hier is dit, meneer.

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

¹ Ten beste is an archaism (op. ten eerste, ten tweede)—ten is a contraction of the preposition *te* and the dative case of the definite article *de* in H. Dutch.

Goed, ek zal perbeer. Zes da'e logies tege (at) tien shillings en zes dubbeltjes per dag maak net drie pond drie shillings.

. Ja, dis rech.

Extra's*—karhuur tweemaal na Driefontein vijftien shillings; wijn en sigare één pond en een half kroon; voer, stalling en oppassing van twee pèrde gekoop te Driefontein, twee da'e, te'en vijf shillings per dag, maak tien shillings—altesaam vijf pond tien shillings en zes dubbeltjes.

Nou ja, dis alles rech, ek zal jou 'n cheque* uitschrijwe. Sê ver die jong hij moet die pèrde voer gee en water toe neem. Om half acht moet hij hulle stasie toe bring, ek zal daar wees om te zien, dat hulle op die trein gezet (getruk) worde.

Hier is jou cheque.

Dankie, meneer, is daar nog iets, wat ek voor u kan doen?

Nie, dat ek weet nie. Zorg net, dat mij bagasie op tijd bij die trein kom. Ek het nog 'n bietjie bezigheid in die dorp. Is daar mark van morre?

Nee, van morre is daar nie mark nie.

Nou ja, gegroet, alles ten beste.

Alles ten beste meneer, pelsierige reis.

CHAPTER IX.

Prepositions.

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

<i>An</i> = to	<i>Na</i> = towards, to	<i>Te</i> = at
<i>Bij</i> = near	in the direction of	<i>Tot</i> = till
<i>Bo</i> = above	<i>Na</i> = after (ref. to time)	<i>Uit</i> = out of
<i>Deur</i> = through	<i>Om</i> = round	<i>Van</i> = of, from
<i>In</i> = in	<i>Oo'r</i> = over, about	<i>Ver</i> (fir) = for
<i>Met</i> = with (†)	<i>Op</i> = on, upon	<i>Vóór</i> = before

(†) Often pronounced *moet*.

Other important prepositions are :

Achter = behind	Omtrent = about
Anderkant = on the other side of	Rondom = round
Behalve = except	Onder = under
Benede = below	Tegen (tee'n) = against
Binne = inside, within	Tussche (pr. tusse) = between
Buite = outside	Volgens (follens) = ac- cording to
Duskant = on this side	Wegens = on account of
Langs = along	Zonder = without
Naast = next, next door to	
Niette'ntstaande = notwithstanding.	

Remarks.

(1) The above prepositions may, of course, have other meanings besides those that are given.

(2) The H. D. preposition *voor* occurs in S. A. Dutch in an unaccented form *ver* (fir) and accented form *vóór*. The latter denotes either *time* (*vóór* die 10de Januari) or *place* and *position*. (Die tafel staat *vóór* die kas) or else approval, preference (Ek is *vóór* die voorstel).

The unaccented form *ver* (fir) is put to still greater variety of uses. In sentences like: *Ek sê ver jou. Glô ver mij. Hij het ver ons gezien*,—it seems simply to indicate that the noun or pronoun following is not the subject.

This redundancy, however, ought to be avoided.

(3) The preposition *na* = to, towards, is sometimes strengthened by the addition of *toe*, e.g. *ek gaan na die stasie toe?* (cp. also: *Waar gaan jij na toe? gaan jij daar na toe? kom hier na toe*). *Na* is often left out: *ek gaan stasie toe; ons gaat huis toe; die konstawels (police) het hom tronk (prison) toe geneem*.

In the same way *saam* is added to *met*. *Hij gaan met ons saam* = he is going together with us. Sometimes adverb and preposition are the same: *Hij moet uit zij huis uit* = He must go out of his house. *De slang is in die gat in* = The snake is in the hole again.

(4) Two prepositions may combine and form a compound preposition. We have already come across *om te* before

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

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

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

Note also the following idioms:—

Die boeke, wat hij van praat = the books he is talking of.

Hij weet *nerrens* (nergens) *van* nie = hij weet van niks = He knows [of] nothing.

Hij moet *errens* (ergens) kwaad *oo'r* wees = he must be angry about something.

In the same way *nerrens* and *errens* may be combined with other prepositions.

Vocabulary XI.

Altemits =, perhaps	<i>Kuier</i> = visit, stay
Bewoon = inhabit	<i>Lastig</i> = troublesome
Brood = bread	<i>Moeite</i> = difficulty
Burgemeester = mayor	<i>Oes</i> = harvest
Dagelijksch = daily	Ouderdom = age
Donker = dark	Ouma = grandmother
Droogte = drought	Potlood = lead-pencil
Gerus = without fear, safely	Praatjies = cackle
Hond = dog	Predikant = Dutch clergyman
Kaart = map	Sloot (pr. slote) = ditch, moat
Kasteel = castle	Stamp = to knock, bump
Kelder = celler	Tafel = table
Kop = head, a more dignified word is <i>hoof</i> , plural <i>hoofde</i> ; hence: hoofpijn = headache, hoofstad = capital	Teeken = to draw
Krach = strength, plural <i>krachte</i>	Verband = mortgage
	Verlofbrief = permit
	Verdien = to earn
	Vijand = enemy

Vocabulary XI—*continued.*

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

Exercise XXI.

(Translate into English).

Ek het 'n brief *an* mijn zuster geschrijve. Die fort * staan *bij* die rivier. Die werk is *bo* mij krachte. Die kat spring *bo op* die tafel. Die vijand het *deur* die rivier gekom. Ek het *in* die donker kamer mij kop *tee'n* 'n deur gestamp. Met moeite verdien hij zij da'elijksch brood. Mijn Ouma gaan morre *na* Kaapstad. *Na* 'n kuier van drie maande is ek eindelijk weer *bij* die huis. Hulle het *om* die dorp gerij. *Romdom* die kasteel was 'n sloot *met* water. Dit is nou tien minute *o'er* zes. Daar is 'n verband *op* die huis. Hij woon *te* Zeepunt. Kan jij *tot* honderd tel? Die schape is *uit* die kraal. Ek het genoeg *van* zijn praatjes.. Ons predikant kom *van* Ceres. Ek het *ver* hom geleer peerdrij. *Voor* acht uur moet jij mij nie thuis verwach nie. Die huis wat *achter* ¹ daarie boome staan is mij broer zijne. Is die plaas *duksant* die spruit? Nee, *anderkant*. *Behalwe* zijn hond het hij gen enkele vriend gehad nie. *Beneden* de vloer was een kelder. *Binne* zes weke moet ek die huis verlaat. Die weer is zoo mooi, ons kan gerus van aand *buite* zit. Kom, ons loop *langs* die rivier af (down). *Naast* ons woon een schoolmeester. *Nietste*'nstaande zijn hoo'e ouderdom kan hij nog *sonder* bril lees. Ons plaas is *omtrent* vijf mijle van Boesmanskop. Die kaffer kan *omtrent* vijf minute *onder* water blij. Eindelijk krij (meet) ik hom in die groot pad *tusse* die Paarl en Wellington. *Vollens* die laatste berichte zal die mielië oes van (this) jaar prachtig wees. Niemand mag *sonder* verlofbrief op reis gaan. *Wegens* die droogte was die meeste van ons vee gevrek. Waar rij jij na toe? Ek rij stasie toe. Waar schrijf jij mee? *Met* 'n potlood. Waar is jou pa?* Ek denk, hij is *achter* in die mielië lande

¹ The use of *achter* in : *achter breakfast, achter dinner* is to be avoided.

anderkant die spruit. Die huis, wat jij van praat word tee'nswoordig deur die burgemeester bewoon. Hij is nerrens mee tevrede nie, hij is 'n lastige ou man. As jij hom errens oo'r kom zien, sê hij altijd, dat hij zoo baingte doen het. Het jij altemits van die fijn penne om kaarte mee te teeken ?

Vocabulary XII.

Accompany = <i>saam stap met</i>	Inquire = <i>vra</i>
Again = <i>weer</i>	Lake = <i>meer</i>
Arch-rogue = <i>verflakte (verbrandste) vdbond</i>	Monkey tricks = <i>kattekwaad</i>
Basket = <i>mandjie</i>	Mulberries = <i>moerbeie</i>
Bookcase = <i>boekekas (t)</i>	Notice = <i>notisie</i>
(to) Build = <i>bou</i>	Personal = <i>persoonlike</i>
(to) Cheat = <i>floos, fop</i>	Perpetrate = <i>uifhaal (s)</i>
Church = <i>kerk</i>	Pocket = <i>zak</i>
Curse = <i>vloek</i>	Rest = <i>rus</i>
Deem = <i>ach' (H.D. acht)</i>	Rinderpest = <i>runderpes</i>
Dignity = <i>waardigheid</i>	Shelf = <i>plank</i>
Divide = <i>deel</i>	Subscribe = <i>inteeken (s)</i>
Free ticket = <i>vrij biljet</i>	Supervision = <i>toezich (H.D. toezicht)</i>
Geogr. Journal = <i>geografisch Tijdschrift</i>	Tin = <i>blik</i>
General = <i>generaal</i>	(to) Travel = <i>reis</i>
(to) Have a hand, etc. = <i>een handjie hê</i>	Unhappy = <i>ongelukkige</i>
Hospital = <i>Hospitaal</i>	Vote = <i>stem</i>
	Warning = <i>waarschuwing</i>

Exercise XXII.

(Translate into South African Dutch.)

I am thinking of (an) my poor sister. The castle stands near the lake. The pot* hangs above the fire. The house stands right on the top of a mountain. How shall I get (kom) through all my work ? If you divide eighteen into (in) ninety you get five. Five votes were for me and four against me. They have taken the poor man to the hospital (add: toe). After this warning he never cheated us again. They walked round the mountain. He paid my expenses out of his own pocket. The old man accompanied me to the gate. A curse seems to rest on

this unhappy district.* I told you it would rain. She came out of the garden with a basket of mulberries in her hand.* His house, his lands, his cattle—everything was taken away from him. After to-day (vandag) the school* will begin* at (om) nine o'clock in the morning ('s morgens, or: in die ochend). We live on this side of the church. My little brother is an arch-rogue, if there are any monkey-tricks perpetrated in the village you may be sure (tr. can believe me) [that] he has a hand in them. Opposite (tee'nover) our house is a bookshop. I deem it beneath my dignity to take (neem) notice of his cackle. We expect to reap (oes) about two hundred and fifty bags (plur.) [of] mealies. Without you (polite form) I could not have finished the work. The bridge was built under the personal supervision of the general. Most of their cattle have died from (an) rinderpest. My leadpencil has fallen behind the bookcase. There were two pairs of scales on the counter. I have a free ticket to travel to any place between here and Capetown. The tins you have inquired about (na) are on the second shelf in the pantry. I have subscribed to the Geographical Journal. He has inquired (vra) after (na) you.

CHAPTER X.

Prepositions—[Continued].

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

Ek schrijf an mij oom.	I am writing to my uncle.
Aliwal Noord lê an Groot Rivier.	Aliwal North is on the Orange River.
Die schilderij hang an die muur.	The picture hangs against the wall.

Hij het bij tijds (betijds) ^{gekom.}	He has come in time.
Hij blij bij zijn oom op die plaas.	He stays with his uncle on the farm.
Zij het 'n maand bij ons gekuier.	She has stayed with us a month.
Hierie boeken kan jij bij du Toit koop.	These books you can buy at du Toit's.
Ek het nie geld bij mij nie	I have no money about me
Hij is deur zij exam(e)n.	He has passed his examination.
Die boek is deur 'n Franschman geschrijwe.	The book is written by a Frenchman.
Dit is bo mij vuurmaakplek.	It is beyond me (I can't understand it).
Ek weet ek is hier onder vriende.	I know I am here among friends.
Die zendeling het onder die wildestammen gewerk.	The missionary has worked among the savage tribes.
Onder ons.	Between you and me.
Onder kerktyd het hij uitgestap.	During the service he walked out.
Hij het 'n groot werk onderhande .	He is busy with a great work.
'n Onderkoning =	a Viceroy
'n Onder-officier =	a non-commissioned officer
'n Ondermeester =	an assistant master
Hij het die geld onder zijn bediende verdeel.	He divided the money among his servants.
Ek zal jou om acht uur verwach.	I shall expect you at eight o'clock.
Ek lach om jou grootwoorde.	I am laughing at your big words.
Ek wed jou om tien pond. (Dit is 'n ompad).	I bet you ten pounds. (This is a round about way).
(Mij tyd is om).	(My time is up).
Om die rede.	For this reason.
Mettertyd zal alles rech kom.	In course of time everything will get right.
Hij laat mij nou met rus.	He now leaves me alone (in peace).
'n Briefie met potlood geschrijwe.	A note written in lead pencil.

Meteens	At once, suddenly.
Met Paschen, met Kersmis	At Easter, at Christmas.
Hulle gaan na bo; kom, ons gaan na buite.	They are going upstairs; come, let us go outside.
Ek zoek na mij hond.	I am looking for my dog.
Waar kijk jij na?	What are you looking at?
Hij is baing gek na zij dochtertjie.	He is very fond of his little-girl.
Ek verlang na mij dinner.	I am longing for my dinner.
Hij het nou 'n betrekking na zij zin	He has now a position he likes (after his heart).
Hij is zijn heele familie tot last.	He is a burden to his whole family.
Tot mijn spijt kan ek nie saamgaan nie.	To my regret I cannot accompany you.
Wach tot Vrijdag.	Wait till Friday.
Tot mijn verbazing.	To my astonishment.
Die water het tot an ons stoep gestaan.	The water stood right up to our "stoep."
Die laaste mensch was bij die brand, tot Kaffers en Hot-nots toe (inkluis).	Everybody came to see the fire, even Kafirs and Hot-tentots.
Ek is tot uw diens(t).	I am at your service.
Hij is tot pos(t)meester benoem.	He was appointed post-master.
Al jou moeite is ver niet.	All your care (trouble) is in vain.
Hij hou jou ver die gek.	He is making a fool of you.
Jij moet ver hom oppas.	You must be on your guard against him.
Ek het dit maar ver die grap gesê (uit gekheid).	I only said it in jest.
Hulle het hom ver dood opgetil.	(also: Ek het maar gespeel). They lifted him up as good as dead.
Hij het dit uit liefde ver zij land gedoen.	He did it out of love to his country.
Ek weet dit uit ei'e onder-vinding.	I know it by my own experience.
Van morre, van middag.	This morning, this afternoon.
Van aand, van nacht.	This evening, to-night.
Van jaar (van die jaar), van die week.	This year, this week.

- Ek zal jou van harte steun.** I shall heartily support you.
Baas, die hark het vanzelf gebreek. Baas, the rake broke of itself.
Bruin van kleur. Of a brown colour.
Hij bewe van die koors. He is shaking with fever.
Bleek van schrik. Pale with fright.
Hij het gedans van pelsier. He danced with joy.
Van mij part kan jij maar die ding laat staan. As far as I am concerned you had better leave the thing alone.
Twee pond koffie. Two pounds of coffee.
Een glas bier. A glass of beer.
Die secretaris-voo'l lewe van slange, padda's, muise en anderongedierte (gocha's). The secretary-bird lives on snakes, frogs, mice and other vermin.
Op zoo'n manier zal hij nooit verder kom nie. In that manner he will never get on.
Hij is nog op school. He is still at school.
Hij is op toech (H. D. tocht) na Kimberley. He is on a transport journey to Kimberley.
Op zijn ou' dag moet hij van die genade van ander mensche lewe. In his old age he has to depend upon others for the means of subsistence.
Op hoo'e leeftijd. At an advanced age.
Let op mij woerde. Pay attention to my words.
Al zij zeuns op een na. All his sons except one.
Op die plaas. At (on) the farm.
Die trein is net op tijd. The train is just in time.
Die twee jonges is weer an makkaar. The two boys are fighting again.
Die ou man kan nie buite zij pijp nie. The old man can't do without his pipe.
Hij het zes plaase, buite die wat hij zelf op woon. He has six farms besides the one he himself lives on.
Hij is altijd tee'n die spoorweg gewees. He has always been against the railway.
(Ek is daar op tege). (I am against it).
In die laaste tij'e het die rijwiele oo'ral in die mode gekom. Lately bicycles have become the fashion everywhere.
Hij lijk op zij vader. He looks like (resembles) his father.
Die geld wat jij mij stuur, kom mij mooi te pas. The money you send me, comes in very handy.

Zulk een antwoord kom nie te pas nie.	Such an answer is out of place (unbecoming).
Die huis is an die brand.	The house is on fire.
Zij naam is bo die deur.	His name is over the door.

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

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

Vocabulary XIII.

Again and again = herhaal- delijk	Matter = zaak. This word also means <i>lawsuit</i>
Beefsteak = <i>biefstuk</i>	Place = plek
Building = <i>gebou</i>	Privately } = <i>privaat</i>
Discuss = <i>bespreek, bepraat</i>	Private } = <i>privaat</i>
Excellency = <i>excellensie</i>	Scarcely = <i>schaars</i>
Fellow = (1) <i>kerel</i> (2) <i>vent</i> (in a disdainful sense)	Scribble = <i>knosi, slordig</i> <i>schrijwe</i>
Forgery = <i>valsche handtee- kening, valscheheid in ge- schrifte</i>	Scum (of the population) = <i>Krethi en Plethi, schórie- mórie, Jan Rap en zij maat</i>
Fraud = <i>bedrog, bedrie'eri</i>	Seem = <i>schijn</i>
Furniture = <i>huisraad</i>	Shadow = <i>schaduwee</i> (H. D. <i>schaduw</i>)
Ghost = <i>spook</i> (pr. <i>spoke</i>)	Splendid = <i>prachtig, heerlijk</i>
Governor = <i>Góvernneur</i>	Start operations = 'n <i>begin</i> <i>maak met die werk</i>
Groceries = <i>smeerware</i>	Study (room) = <i>Studeerkamer</i>
Holidays = <i>vacansie</i>	Supply = <i>toevoer, anvoer</i>
Importance = <i>belang</i>	Theft = <i>diefstal, steel</i>
Inspector of Mines = <i>Mijn- inspecteur</i>	Treat = <i>behandel. To stand</i> <i>a treat = trakteer</i>
To like = <i>graag hê</i>	Town Hall = <i>Stadshuis</i>
Lip = <i>lip*</i> plur. <i>lippe</i>	Translate = <i>vertaal.</i>
Matches = <i>vuurhoutjies</i>	

Exercise XXIII.

[Translate into South African Dutch.]

(1) This afternoon at 4 o'clock I shall wait for you in front of the Town Hall.

(2) Don't (Moenie) be angry with me; I only said it in jest.

(3) But I maintain that your remarks are out of place.

(4) I want (wil) to see you privately upon a matter of great importance.

(5) The furniture in the room consisted of a bed*, a table two chairs, a wardrobe and a bookcase without books.

(6) We are dependent upon the farmers round about the village for our supply of meat and vegetables.

(7) The water came up to our lips.

(8) To my great regret he did not pass his examination.

(9) What are you looking at? I am looking at that building [over there]; it seems to be on fire.

(10) What are you doing (maak) in my garden? I am looking for my dog.

(11) At Easter you must come and stay with us for a couple (paar) [of] weeks.

(12) I received a note written in red ink and scribbled in such a manner that I could scarcely read it.

(13) He is very fond of beefsteak and baked potatoes. (See § 27).

(14) He was indignant about the manner in which (waarop) he had been treated.

(15) We are proud of our little village.

(16) Are you laughing at me? No, I am laughing about something I am reading.

(17) Are you afraid of ghosts?

(18) My father told my brother again and again that he must be on his guard against that fellow, but it was all (puur) in vain.

(19) He seeks his friends among the lowest scum of the place.

(20) He was appointed private secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

(21) The groceries you must get at Swanepoel's, but the tobacco and matches you can buy at van der Merwe's.

(22) He was frightened at his own shadow.

(23) The youngest brother is still at school, the eldest is with his father on the farm.

(24) Besides those two sons Mr. Uys has three daughters. One of them is married to the Inspector of Mines at P.

(25) If you approve of my plan* we shall start operations this morning.

(26) He was charged with theft, fraud and forgery.

(27) I wish you would mind your own business (meddle with your own affairs).

(28) I long for the holidays.

(29) A splendid painting by (van) Rembrandt was hanging against the south wall.

(30) They discussed the matter over a glass of hermitage*.

(31) He has sold all his farms except one.

(32) If you don't mind I should like you¹ to come upstairs to my study and help me to translate a couple of letters.

(33) I am at your service, sir.

¹ Translate: that you come, &c.

CHAPTER XI.

Adverbs.

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

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

Hij praat *banja groot* = You talk very big (brag),

Hij het *fluit-fluit* gewin = He won easily.

Hij het *platzak* thuisgekome = He came home without any money in his pocket (penniless).

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

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

Hulle het *één-één* geloop = They walked in single file.

Hij moet *gou-gou* hier kom = You must come here very quickly (at once).

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

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

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

(2) s. As in: *zelfs* (even), *desnoods* (if required), *dikwijls* (often), *binnenslands* (in the interior, in the country itself), *betijds* (in time).

(3) ies. (tjies, pjies). As in: *Zoetjies* (softly, gently, slowly), *stilletjies* (softly, silently), *netjies* (neatly).

(4) lijk (pr. luck). As in: *zekerlijk* (certainly), *eindelijk* (at last). It corresponds to *ly* in English adverbs but is more rarely used.

(5) *waarts*. As in: *noordwaarts*, *voorwaarts*, etc.

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

Hij werk *die minste* = he works least.

Hij hardloop *die vinnigste* = he runs fastest.

Of *dikwijls* (*banja*) = often, the comparative is *meer* or *meermale*, the superlative is *meest* or *die meeste*. Of *selds*

(*) *Fluit* = to whistle; *broek* = breeches; *scheur* = to tear.

(seldom) the comparative is *minder*, the superlative *minst* or *die minste*.

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

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

a. *Adverbs and Adverbial phrases denoting Time.*

Ek blij vandag (hede) bij die huis.	I remain at home to-day.
Jij het van morre (van ochend) laat opgestaan.	You have risen late this morning.
Morre kom die zaak voor die hof.	To-morrow the case will come before the Court.
Wat gaan jij van mid-dag doen?	What are you going to do this afternoon?
N'aand,—ek kom van aand 'n bietjie met julle gezels.	Good evening—I have come to have a little chat with you to-night.
Ek het gister verjaar.	Yesterday was my birthday.
Zoo? en ek het eergister verjaar.	Indeed! and my birthday was the day before yesterday.
O'rmorre zal jou nuwe pak klaar wees.	The day after to-morrow your new suit will be ready.
Kan ek dit nie morre-aand krij nie?	Cannot I get it to-morrow night?
Ek het nou al mij schulde afbetaal.	I have now paid off all my debts.
Die nuwe spoorweg word anstaande (die follende) week ver die verkeer geopen.	Next week the new railway will be opened for traffic.
Verlede (laaste) jaar het ons maar min vruchte gehad.	Last year we had but little fruit.
Ons werk nie 's nachs nie, dan slaap ons.	We don't work in the night, then we sleep.

- Sommige mensche slaap oo'rdag ook. Some people sleep in the daytime as well.
- 's Morrens vroeg is die oubaas altijd 'n bietjie nukkerig. Early in the morning the old gentleman is always a bit irritable.
- Ek rook nooit nie. I never smoke.
- Vammelewe sij da'e het ek transport gerij, maar ek het dit nou opgege. At one time (once upon a time) I used to do transport-riding, but I have now given it up.
- Was jij ooit in *Frankrijk* geweest? Have you ever been in France?
- Ja, maar dit is lang gelede. Yes, but it is long ago.
- Wanneer gaan jij weer? When are you going again?
- Hoe lank was jij ziek geweest? How long have you been ill?
- Omtrent drie maande. About three months.
- Dit is banja lank. That is very long.
- Eerst het hij 'n rukkie geboer, toe (toen) het hij 'n winkel gebegin. First he farmed for a little while, then he started a shop.
- Hoe dikwijls het ek jou gewaarschuw? How often have I warned you?
- Die trein is net op tijd. The train is exactly up to time.
- Dis nie die eerste maal nie, dat jij mij flous (betrek). It is not the first time that you impose upon me.
- Eindelijk het jij dan toch gekom. So you have come at last.
- Ons het 'n vol uur ver hom gezoek; uiteindelijk krij ons hom onder 'n klomp matroze. We looked for him for fully an hour; at last we found him among a lot of sailors.
- Om tien uur is hij gewoonlijk (deurgaans) op zij kantoor. At ten o'clock he is usually in his office.
- Om acht uur 'saans is hij meestal thuis. At eight o'clock of an evening he is at home as a rule.
- Jij het net betijds gekom; as jij 'n minuut later was geweest, was ek verdrink geweest. You came just in time; if you had come a minute later; I should have been drowned.

Eers het hij 'n prachtige bezigheid gedoen; later (naderhand) het hij ongelukkig gespeculeer en al zij geld en goed verloor.	At first he carried on a splendid business; later on (afterwards) he lost all his money and goods through disastrous speculations.
Nou en dan kom daar 'n kleine bui reent.	Now and then we have a small shower of rain.
Die Gowerment staan hom jaarlijks (ieder jaar) 'n kleine subsidie toe.	The Government allows him yearly (every year) a small subsidy.
Morre ochend (pr. <i>och</i> -end) voor zon-op zal ons rij.	We shall ride away tomorrow morning before sunrise.
Van zon-op tot zon-onder zal ons in die zaal (zadel) wees.	We shall be in the saddle from sunrise till sunset.
Jou horlosie is achter.	Your watch is behind.
Die tijd is om.	The time is up.
Die reent is oo'r.	The rain is over.
Ek gaan na die telegraafkantoor; intussche (in die tussche tijd) kan jij die goed inpak.	I am going to the telegraph office; in the meantime you can make a parcel of those things.

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

Waar sien jij 'n kar?	Where do you see a cart?
Daar , nabij die randjie.	Yonder (there), close to the "randje."
Waar gaan hulle na toe?	Where are they going?
Waar kom u vandaan?	Where do you come from?
Hoe ver isdit na Kraaipan?	How far is it to Kraaipan?
Het jij mij hond iewers (errens) gezien?	Have you seen my dog anywhere?
Nee ek het hom nerrens gezien nie.	No, I have not seen him anywhere.
Daar is 'n plaas, duskant die berg, laat ons zoo'n toe (zoo heen toe) gaan.	There is a farm on this side of the mountain, let us go there.
Breng die hond buitekant, hij tjank al te baing.	Take the dog outside, he yells rather too much.

- Is jou baas **binnekant**, mij jong?
 Is your master **inside**, my boy?
- Nee**, baas, mij baas is uit; hij zal nie voor zononder trug (terug) wees nie.
 No, sir, my master is out; he won't be back before sunset.
- Kom hier-sô** (hier na toe).
 Come **here** (hither).
- Na die trein 'n uur stil gestaan het, gaan hij eindelijk weer **voorwaars** (voorwaarts).
 After the train had stood still for an hour, it went **forward** again at last.
- Trek** die blinde (blindings) **neer** (af).
 Pull the blinds **down**.
- Jou das zit **scheef**.
 Your tie is **crooked**.
- Die wind het ons vlagpaal omgewaai, maar ons het hom van morre weer **oo'rend**. (pr. oo'r-end) gezit.
 The wind has blown down our flagstaff, but we have put it **up** again.
- Ek** het jou **oo'ral**s (overal) **gezoek**.
 I have looked for you **everywhere**.
- (Sij bemoei jou **oo'ral**s mee).
 (You meddle with **everything**).
- Die pad self is nie al te goed nie en daar is diepe slote **an weerskante** (an al twee kante).
 The road itself is not particularly good, and **there** are deep ditches on **both sides**.
- In watter** **richting** lê Bloemfontein?
In what **direction** lies Bloemfontein?
- Anderkant** daariespitskoppie.
 On the other side of yonder pointed koppie.
- Die branders het daarie schuit **onderste** bô geslaan.
 The breakers have turned that boat **upside down**.
- Die pèrde en schape is **deurmakaar** in die kraal. (ep. 'n *Deurmakaar* spul).
 The horses and sheep have got mixed in the kraal. (a mixed lot).
- Die bobbejane het van die berg **na onder** gekom.
 The baboons have come **down** from the mountain.
- Daarie berg is **ordentelijk** hoog; dit zal jou 'n vol uur neem om **bo** (bo *op*) te kom.
 That mountain is pretty **high**; it will take you quite an hour to climb to the top.

- Die *ballon* gaan weer *op* (omhoog). The balloon is going up again.
- Jij moet die groot pad hou tot *Kalbaskraal*, dan moet jij *links* (*rechts*) afdraai. You must keep the main road till *Kalbaskraal*; then you must turn to the left (*right*).
- Op 21 Maart kom die zon *persies* in die *ooste* op en gaan *persies* in die *weste* onder. On the 21st of March the sun rises *due east*, and sets *due west*.
- 'n Groot zwerm *sprinkhane* het *zuidwaarts* getrek (in 'n *zuidêrlijke* richting). A great swarm of locusts has gone south (in a *southerly* direction).

c. Other Adverbs.

- Waarom (*hoe* kom) lach jij? Why do you laugh?
- Wat kom jij hier raas voor mij deur? Why do you come and make a noise before my door?
- Waarvoor gebruik hulle 'n *domkrach*? What is a jack used for?
- Ek het nog *maar* twee shillings oo'r. I have *only* two shillings left.
- Ek het *maar* gespeul. I *only* said it in jest.
- Hij kan jou *mak'lijk* optil. He can *easily* lift you.
- Ach, wat, hij's te slech. Ah, no, he's not in it.
- Die *pêrdjie* stap *netvinnig*. That little horse walks *uncommonly* fast.
- Hij was *net* betijds. He was *just* in time.
- Wach *net* 'n oo'nblink. *Just* wait a moment.
- Hulle het mij *amper* geraak. They *almost* hit me.
- Is dit *rechtig* waar? Is it *really* true?
- Kan jij *altèmits* (*misschien*) 'n pond klein maak? Can you *perhaps* give me change for a sovereign?
- Mij oom lijk *banja* vererg op ons. *Dalkies* denk hij dis ons, wat zij *draad* stukkend gesnij het. My uncle looks quite *angry* with us. *Perhaps* he thinks that we *have* cut his wire (*fence*).
- Die dokter het hom ten *strengste* belet om in die *aandluch* uit te gaan. The doctor has *very strictly* prohibited him from going out into the night air; and yet he has done it.
- Tooh het hij dit gedaan.

Kom toch!

Wees toch stil!

Nou dat jij toch na die dorp gaan, kan jij maar meteen een boodschap voor mij doen.

Ek was schaars (nauwelijks) weg, of dit begin te stortreën.

Ons het drie soorte wilde bokke op ons plaas, **namelijk** springbokke reebokke en blesbokke.

Die *wewenaar* woon **heeltemaal alleen**.

Jij het mij die zaak **verkeerd** uitgelé.

Hulle het **saam** gereis tot Beaufort West.

Mijn vader is glad nie tevrede nie met zija nuwe knech.

U moet die twee rekenings **afzonderlijk** uitmaak.

Jan hou hom kastag (kamma) groot meneer.

Gert was konsuis (kastag, kamma) ziek. Hij het mar die pappellele koors gehad.

Toe ek hom vra: hoe gaan dit nog Gert?—
sé hij: **zoo-zoo**..ek is rechte ziekerig.

Do come!

Do be quiet!

Now that you have prevailed upon yourself to go to the village you might just as well take a message for me.

No sooner had I left when the rain came pouring down.

We have three kinds of buck on our farm, viz., springbuck, reebuck and blesbuck.

That widower lives quite alone.

You have given me a wrong explanation of that affair.

They travelled together till Beaufort West.

My father is not at all satisfied with his new servant.

You must make out the two accounts separately.

John puts on airs as if he were a man of importance.

Gert pretended to be ill, but all the time he was shamming.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) *Daarom* = *therefore, consequently, indeed, &c.*

Hij kan die pèrd nie rij nie, **daarom** wil hij hom verkoop. He cannot ride the horse, that is the reason why he wants to sell it.

Hij is **daarom** 'n snaaksche kerel. He is a funny fellow **indeed.**

(3) *Ewe* = (1) *just, just as*, (2) *quite, &c.*

Hij is **ewe** (zoo, net zoo) oud as zijn broer. - Hulle is tweeling. He is **just** as old as his brother. They are twins.

Wil jij **ewe** hierie brief pos? Will you **just** post this letter?

Ek sê **ewe** beleef: goeie morre meneer—mar toe begin hij te raas en uit te vaar, dat ek nie weet hoe ek dit het nie. I said **quite** politely: good morning, sir—but then he began to storm and rave that I was **quite** dumbfounded.

(4) *Zoo maar* (*sommar*) = *at once, without apparent reason, just, without taking any notice, summarily, &c., &c.*

Hij het mij **zoo maar** geslaan. He struck me without **any apparent reason.**

Ek zien **zoo maar** jij's 'n zeun van Oom Gert. **Zoo?** I see **at once** you are one Oom Gert's sons. **Indeed?**

Ah nee ah, ou vrind, jij kan nie **zoo maar** uitstap nie, jij moet mij eers betaal. Oh no, my friend, you must not walk out so **coolly**, you must pay me first.

e. Adverbs as Links.

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

These adverbs differ from conjunctions in the following respects:

(1) They only join one principal sentence to another, therefore they do not affect the arrangement of words except as regards § 18, Rule II.

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

Vocabulary XIII.

Awkward = <i>lastig</i> , (leelijk)	On the average = <i>deur di bank, gemiddeld</i>
Baby = <i>kind</i> (<i>baba, babatjie</i>)	Ox-waggon = <i>ossewa</i>
Beg = <i>soesbat</i>	Passage = <i>gang</i>
Bet = <i>weddenschap</i>	Politician = <i>politikus</i>
Boers = Boere	Position = <i>toestand, posisie</i>
Calmly = <i>rustig</i>	Refuse = <i>wêr</i> (H.D. <i>weiger</i>)
Chameleon = <i>verkleurmannetjie, trapzoetjes</i> (*)	Second (noun) = <i>sekonde</i>
Changeable = <i>veranderlijk</i>	(to) Seize = <i>pak</i>
(to) Close = <i>tos maak</i> (s)	Service = <i>diens</i> (H.D. <i>dienst</i>)
(to) Coax = <i>mooipraat, paai</i>	Strange to say = <i>vreemd genoeg</i>
Cousin = <i>neef</i>	Thank you = <i>dankie</i> (H.D. <i>dank u</i>)
Deny = <i>strij</i>	(to) Trap = <i>betrap</i>
Difference = <i>onderscheid</i>	Used = <i>was gewoon om—, het die gewoonte gehad om</i>
Disappear = <i>verdwyn</i>	(to) Wake (a person) = <i>waker maak</i>
Eagle = <i>arend</i>	(to) Want (wish to) = <i>wensch</i>
Else = <i>anders</i>	
Franc = <i>frank</i>	
Leisurely = <i>op mij gemak</i>	
Master = <i>baas</i>	
Molest = <i>o'orlast andoen, kwaad doen</i>	
Mysterious = <i>geheimsinnig</i>	

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

Exercise XXIV.

(Translate into S. African Dutch).

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

- Mr. Visser's? Mr. Jan Visser's; the name of the farm is Vierfontein.
17. I was riding on leisurely when my horse fell down without any apparent cause, and refused to get up again. I coaxed him, I hit him, but it was all in vain. This was an awkward position.
 18. Wolf said: "Cousin Jackal, you have eaten all the butter." Jackal denies, and says: "Really, Uncle Wolf, I have not done it."
 19. Walk softly in the passage, else you will wake the baby. Close the door when (as) you go out.
 20. The policeman seized me without reason. I did not molest anybody. I stood talking quite calmly to one of my friends.

CHAPTER XII.

Conjunctions.

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

Examples.

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

Remarks.

(1) *Soos* is a contraction of *zoo as*, and *nes*, curiously enough is a contraction of *net zoo as*.

(2) The Reader must be reminded that English *of* = Dutch *van* and Dutch *of* = Eng. *or*.

(3) Most of the above conjunctions are also used to connect sentences.

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

Table I.

Dutch.	English.
<p style="text-align: center;">Al Maar (mar) En Want</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Though But And For</p>

Examples.

<i>Al</i> is hij nie sterk nie, hij werk daarom baing.	<i>Although</i> he is not strong, he does much work all the same.
Ek het op die bepaalde tijd gekom, <i>maar</i> jij was nie bij die huis nie.	I called at the appointed time, but you were not in.
Jan, gaan na die waanhuis <i>en</i> trek die kar uit.	John, go to the coach house and pull the cart out.
Loof die Heere, want hij is goed.	Praise ye the Lord, for He is good.

Table II.

Dutch.	English.	The clause following conjunction indicates :
Toen	When }	Time
As, wanneer	When }	"
Terwijl	While	"
Na (nadat)	After	"
Tot	Till	"
Soos, nes	As soon as	"
Voor (voordat)	Before	"
Waar	Where	Place
As	If	Condition
Ingeval	In case	"
Tenzij	Unless	"
As, nes, soos	As, like, just as, &c.	Comparison
Omdat (oo'r)	As, because, since	Cause
Ofschoon	Though, although	Concession
Voor zoover (as)	As far as	Limitation
Zoodat	So that	Result, effect
Hoe...hoe	The...the	Proportion
Dat (lat)	That	has many meanings
Of	Whether, if	"
Hoe	How	"

Remarks.

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

- (a) Dutch *as* never has a causal meaning as in English. "As it is very late" has to be translated : "Omdat (daar) dit baing laat is."
- (b) English *as* never means *when* or *if*, as it sometimes does in Dutch. Therefore "As ek vandag nie kan kom nie," must be translated "When or if I cannot come to-day."

- (c) English *as* may mean *while*, as in: This point we shall keep in view *as* we are proceeding, the Dutch equivalent would be *terwijl*.
- (d) Dutch *as* is used after a comparative: *hij is ouwer as ek (than I)*.

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise XXV.

(To be translated into English).

1. *Toen* ek hom die nuus vertel, dans hij zoomar van blijdschap (joy).
2. *Toen* hij nog rijk was, was niks na zij zin nie; nou is hij met alles (als) tevrede.
3. *As (Wanneer)* meneer Swanepoel van middag kom, en ek is nie hier nie, moet hij maar zoo lank in die studeerkamer (study) op mij wach.
4. *Terwijl* jij die brief schrijwe, zal ek zoo lank na (after) die winkel kijk.

5. *Na* hij die geweer ongeluk (accident) gehad het, het hij nooit meer gaan jach nie.
6. *Soos* (nes) ek die kamer inkom, merk ek daar is iets verkeerd.
7. Hij het gesterwe, voor die oorlog gebegin het.
8. Kan jij mij altemits *sê waar* meneer Trichard woon?
9. *As* meneer bij die eerste dwarsstraat links afdraai, is dit die derde huis an meneer zij rechterhand.
10. *Ingeval* u misschien geld te kort kom, kan u maar an mij telegrafeer om meer.
11. Ons gee nie korting nie, *tensij* an ons klandisie, wat altijd bij ons koop.
12. *Soos* (net soos, nes) jij zaai (sow), zal jij ook maai (reap).
13. Ek lijk daarie grawe nie, *omdat* hulle te zwaar is.
14. Platjie moet tronk toe, *oo'r* hij 'n bottel brandewijn gesteel het.
15. *Ofschoon* Hans nog maar jonk is en glad nie knap nie, het zijn vader net zoo lang angehou en gekonkel, *tot* hulle zij zeun burgemeester gemaak het.
16. *Voor soover* (as) ek weet, is daar nie 'n man van die naam van Koekemoer in die heele (whole) dorp nie.
17. Ek het nou twee dage vrij, *soodat* ons nou 'n paar da'e na Randfontein kan gaan om te jach.
18. *Hoe* eerder (sooner) jij met die werk kan begin, *hoe* liewer ek dit zal hê.
19. Op die vergadering het hij hom zoo mal angestel, *dat* al die mensche met hom gespot het.
20. *Of* dit ree'n of haa'l of storm, iedere middag om vijf uur persies gaan hij die deur uit om een uur te wandel (walk).

Vocabulary XV.

(to) Admire = bewonder		(to) Cheer = toejuich (s)
Admittance = (die) toegang		Company = gezelschap
Battle = slag, -plu. sla'e		Cork = kurk
Belonging to = behoorende an		Decent = tamelijk, ordentelijk
Chain = <i>ketting</i> (pr. <i>kettang</i>)		Disappointed = teleurgestel
(to) Climb = <i>klouter</i>		Dutch = <i>Hollansch</i>
		(the Dutch) = die Boere

	Enter = <i>inkom</i> (s)	Rise = <i>opstaan</i> (s)
(to)	Float = <i>drijfwe</i>	Rob = <i>berowe</i>
	Fun = <i>speuletjies</i>	Rock = <i>klip</i>
	Gold (adj.) = <i>gouwe</i>	Ruffian = <i>schurk, vā-</i> <i>bond</i>
	Guilty = <i>schuldig</i>	Safe = <i>veilig</i>
	Hall = <i>zaal</i>	(to) Show = <i>wijs</i>
	Harbour = <i>hawe</i>	Situation (1) <i>betrekking</i>
	Heartily = <i>hartelijk</i>	(2) <i>toestand</i> (3) <i>posisie</i>
	Hold = <i>vashou</i> (s)	Sound = <i>here: afgedank-</i> <i>ste</i>
	Hurt = <i>bezeer</i>	South African = <i>Zuid</i> <i>Afferkaansch</i>
	Innocent = <i>onschuldig</i>	Stamp = <i>poszee'l</i>
	Light = <i>lich</i> (H. D. <i>licht</i>)	(to) Stamp = <i>tjap</i>
	Meet = <i>makaar ontmoet</i>	Students = <i>studente</i>
	Memory = <i>geheue</i>	Study = <i>studeer</i>
	Merry = <i>vrolijk</i>	(to) Take place = <i>plaas vinde</i>
	Monkey = <i>aap</i> (<i>baboon</i> <i>= bobbejaan</i>)	Thrashing = <i>pak, pak</i> <i>slaag, loesing</i>
	Nimble = <i>rats</i>	Throat = <i>strot</i>
	Not at all = <i>glad nie</i>	Tough = <i>taai</i>
	Obtain = <i>krij</i>	(to) Trust = <i>vertrou</i>
(to)	Pass (an exam.) = <i>maak</i>	(to) Turn out = <i>blijk</i>
	Ratel = <i>kind of Cape</i> <i>badger</i>	Use = <i>gebruik</i>
	Really = <i>rechtig</i>	Untruth = <i>Leu'n</i>
	Rebellion = <i>oproer, re-</i> <i>bellie</i>	Woe = <i>wee</i>
	Refuse = <i>belet, wei'er</i>	

Exercise XXVI.

[Translate into South African Dutch.]

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

(7) After I had passed my examination I had to wait (het ek moet wach) six months before I obtained a decent situation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(14) If I should be late (tr. if I am perhaps late), you (plur.) need (hoef) not (to) wait for (op) me.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix I.

Interjections.

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

Eina (pr. eye-nar) expresses pain, *sies* (pr. cease) disgust, *haai* or *arrie* surprise, *mijn machtig* anger or impatience, *soe* expresses an unpleasant sensation, for instance: *Soe, dis warm hier, dis koud hier, &c.*

Ach or *och* correspond to English *oh* or *ah*, but *ach nee* = you don't mean to say so. *Ah nee ah* = indeed no; *ah ja ah* = yes indeed. *Ah nou* = stop it! *Foei* = fie. *Op die aards*, or *mijn lieve tijd* = goodness! good gracious!

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

Appendix II.

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

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

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

(*) The diminutives *ompie*, *tannie*, or *nefie* are sometimes used.

Appendix III.

The Dutch spoken by Native Servants.

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

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

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

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

Appendix IV.

The History of South African Dutch.

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

(*) White lads are called *jonge*, pl. *jonges* (H.D. *jongens*).

was buried well nigh two centuries ago, and neither they nor their descendants have left any written records in the new language.

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

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

It is only recently that the subject has been taken up in good earnest, and two able historical studies have been given to the world; one by Dr. W. J. Viljoen¹ of Stellenbosch, and the other by D. C. Hesseling² of Leiden, Holland.

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

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

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

¹ Beiträge zur Geschichte der Cap-Holländischen Sprache; Strassburg 1896.

² Het Afrikaansch, Bijdrage tot de Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Taal in Zuid-Afrika; Leiden 1899.

Appendix V.

Some S. African Proverbs.

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

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

16. Die wijn in die man, die wijsheid in die kan. As soon as the wine is inside a man, his senses (wisdom) are in the jug.
17. Hoe grooter gees(t), hoe grooter bees(t). Great minds (geniuses) often lead shameful lives.
18. Alles zal rechkom. Everything will come right in the end.
19. Beter 'n halwe eier as 'n lee'e dop. Better half a loaf than no bread. (Better half an egg than an empty shell.)
20. Jakhals sé die druiwe is zuur. The grapes are sour says the fox.
21. Stille waters diepe gronde. Still waters run deep.

GENERAL DUTCH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

CAUTION.—Dutch words commencing with *IJ* will be found under *I*. (s) with compound verbs stands for *separable*.

<i>Aand</i> (pl. aande), evening	<i>Afkeur</i> , to disapprove of
<i>Aangenaam</i> , pleasant	<i>Aflaai</i> (s), to unload
<i>Aap</i> (pl. ape), monkey	<i>Afstof</i> (s), to dust
<i>Aarbei</i> , strawberry	<i>Al</i> , all
<i>Aartappel</i> , potato	<i>Al</i> (adv.), already
<i>Aardig</i> , funny, strange	<i>Algemeen</i> , general, universal
<i>Ach</i> (interj.), ah, oh.	<i>Almaal</i> , all
<i>Ach</i> (vb.), (1) to respect (2) to deem, consider	<i>Al te danig</i> , particularly, exceedingly
<i>Achter</i> , behind	<i>Alreeds</i> , already
<i>Achting</i> , respect	<i>Alles</i> (als), everything, all
<i>Advertensie</i> , advertisement	<i>Allerlei</i> , all sorts of
<i>Afborstel</i> (s), to brush	<i>Altemits</i> , perhaps
<i>Afbrand</i> (s), (1) to burn down (2) to be burnt down	<i>Altesaam</i> , in all
<i>Afdraai</i> (s), to turn off	<i>Amandels</i> (amallangs), almonds
<i>Afrikaner</i> (Afferkaner), Afri-cander	<i>Amper</i> , almost, nearly
<i>Afhang van</i> (s), to depend upon	<i>An</i> , to
<i>Afhankelykheid</i> , dependence	<i>Ander</i> , other
	<i>Anders</i> , else, otherwise

- Anhou* (s), to persevere, continue (see also : *volhou*)
Ankom (s), to arrive
Anstaande week, next week
Anstel (s), to appoint — also : to behave
Anstellerig, affected
Antrek (s), (1) to dress, (2) to take to heart
Antwoord (vb.), to reply, answer
Antwoord (noun), reply, answer
Anatap (s), to quicken one's pace
Appel, apple
Appelkoois, apricot
Appeltjies der liefde, Cape gooseberries
Arbeid (noun and verb) work, labour
Arend, eagle
Arm (pl. *arme*), arm (limb)
Arm (adj.) poor
Arrie interj. indic., surprise
Artikel, article
As, (1), if, (2) as, like
Asseblief, please, if you please
- Baal* (noun), bale
Baas, master, sir
Baatjie, jacket
Bagasie, luggage
Baing, *banja*, *baaie*, (1) much, (2) very, (3) often
Bak (vb), to bake, fry
Baklei (*beklei*), to fight
Balans, balance
Ballon, balloon
Bang, afraid
Bankrot, bankrupt
Baster, halfbreed
Bedenk, to think of, invent
- Bederwe* (adj.), spoilt
Bederwe (vb.) to spoil
Bediende, servant
Bedrie'rij, fraud deception
Bedrog, fraud, deception
Been, leg
Bees, beast
Beesvleesch, beef
Beeste (sing. bees), cattle
Behalve, except
Behandel, to treat, deal with
Behoor (1) ought, (2) belong
Behoorlijk, proper, properly, decently
Begrijp, to understand
Belang, importance
Beleef (H.D. *beleefd*), polite
Bek, mouth (of an animal)
Bekend, known
Bekwaam, able, capable
Belangrijk, important
Belet, (1) prevent, (2) refuse
Bemoei, to meddle with
Benede, below
Bepaald, definite, appointed
Bepraat, to discuss
Bére, to stow away, hide
Berowe, to rob
Beschuldig, to accuse
Bespreek, discuss, bespeak
Betaal, to pay, to pay for
Beteeken, to mean, signify
Beteekenis, meaning
Betijds, in time
Betrap, to entrap
Bewe, to tremble
Beweeg (*bewee'e*), to move
Bewonder, to admire
Bewoon, inhabit
Bezeer, to hurt
Bezig, busy
Bezem (pl. *bezems*), besom
Bezoek (noun and vb.), visit

- Biefstuk*, steak (the English word is mostly used)
- Biet*, beetroot
- Bietje*, little, bit
- Bij* (prep.), near
- Bijkom*, (1) to reach, obtain, (2) to come to one's senses
- Bijwoon* (s), to attend
- Binne* (superl. *binneste*), inside
- Binnekant*, inside
- Bizonder*, particularly
- Blaas*, to blow
- Blad* (pl. *blare*), leaf (of a tree)
- Blad* (pl. *blaaie*), leaf (of a book)
- Blatjang*, chutney
- Blauw* (blou), blue
- Bleek*, pale
- Bles* (1) white spot on the forehead of horses (2) horse with a forehead thus marked
- Blesbok*, buck with a white spot on the forehead
- Blij* (adj.), glad
- Blij* (vb.), to remain, dwell, live
- Blijk*, to turn out, to become evident
- Blijk* (noun), token, an earnest, (pl. *blijke*)
- Blik*, tin; *'n blik huis*, a house of corrugated iron
- Blinde* (blinnings), blinds
- Blink maak*, to polish
- Blom*, flower (pl. *blomme*)
- Blomkool*, cauliflower
- Bo*, above, at the top
- Bobbejaan*, baboon
- Boch*, (1) worthless fellow, (2) trash, nonsense
- Boch goed*, trashy goods, stuff
- Boek*, book
- Boekkas*, book case
- Boems*, an interjection
- Boer* (pl. *boere*), farmer
- Boer* (vb.), to farm
- Bok* (pl. *bokke*), buck, goat
- Bok-ooi*, she-goat
- Bok-ram*, he-goat
- Boom*, tree
- Boo'nate*, topmost, uppermost
- Boontjies*, beans
- Boo'rd*, orchard
- Boos*, angry
- Borstel*, brush, to brush
- Botter*, butter
- Bosch* (pl. *bossche*), wood, forest, bush
- Bou*, to build
- Brand* (noun), fire (of some building or large object) *an brand* = on fire
- Brand*, to burn
- Branders*, breakers
- Brandewijn*, brandy
- Breed* (*bree'e*), broad
- Breek*, to break
- Brei*, to tan
- Breng*, (1) to bring (2) to take (3) to tender
- Brief* (pl. *briewe*), letter
- Brii*, pair of spectacles
- Broek* (pl. *broeke*), breeches, trousers
- Broer* (pl. *broers*), brother
- Brood*, bread, pl. *broode* = loaves
- Brug* (plur. *brugge*), bridge
- Bruilof*, wedding
- Bruin*, brown
- Bui* (1) shower, (2) humour, mood
- Buikgort*, girth

- Buite*, outside, superl.
buitenste = outmost
Buitekant, outside
Bult, gentle rise—undulation of the ground
Burgemeester, mayor, burgo-master
- Daad*, deed
Daar (adv.), there
Daar (conj.), because, as, since
Daardie (daarie), that those
Daarna, thereupon
Daarom, therefore
Dadelijk, immediately
Dag (pl. da'e), day. *Van dag*, to-day
Da'eltjks, daily
Dalkies, perhaps
Dak (pl. dakke), roof
Dam (pl. damme), reservoir
Dammetjie, small reservoir
Damwal, embankment round part of the "dam."
Dan (adv.), then
Dan (conj.), than. *As*, however, is mostly used after a comparative
Dankie (for "dank u"), thank you
Dans, dance, to dance
Dapper, brave
Deel (noun), part
Deel (verb), to divide
Desnoods, if required
Deur (prep.) (1) through, (2) by
Deur (noun), door
Deur die bank, on the average
Deurgaans, usually
Deurmakaar, mixed, delirious
- 'n *Deurmakaar spul*, a mixed lot
Die, the
Diefstal, theft
Dienaar, servant. *Uw gehoorzame Dienaar*, your obedient servant
Diens (pl. dienste) service
Diep, deep
Dier, animal
Dik, thick, stout
Dikwyls, often
Ding, thing
Dis, it is
Diskont, discount
Dispens (or : *spens*), pantry
Dokter, physician
Dom, stupid
Domheid, stupidity
Domkrach, a jack (kind of screw-lever)
Donker (comp. donkerder), dark
Dood (noun), death
Dood (*dooi*), adj. dead
Doodblaas, to blow out (a candle or light)
Doodmaak, to kill
Dop (pl. doppe), shell
Dorp (pl. dorpe), village
Dozijn, dozen
Draad (1) wire, (2) yarn
Draadheining, wire fence
Drif (pl. drifte), ford, crossing
Drijfwe (1) to float, (2) to drive, (3) to carry on (business, trade, etc.).
Droog (*doo* 'e), dry
Droogte, drought
Druif (pl. druiwe), grapes
Dubbeltjie, penny

- Duister* (comp. *duisterder*), dark, obscure
Duitster (noun), German
Dun (*dunne*), thin
Duskant (adv. or prep.), on this side
Duskantse (adj.), on this side
Duur (*dure*), expensive
Dwars, across
Dwarstraat, street crossing or opening on the main street

Een-een, one at the time, in Indian file
Eend (pl. *eende*), duck
Eenig, any
Eenigeen, any one
Eers (*eerste*), first
Eet, to eat
Eetbaar, eatable
Eetkamer, dining room
Ei'e (*eige*), own
Ei'endom, property, premises
Eier (pl. *eiers*), egg
Eina, interj. expr. pain
Eindelijk, at last, finally
Einde, see *End*
Ekskuus (1) pardon, (2) excuse, (3), I beg your pardon
Ellendig, miserable
Elk (*elke*), each, every
Elkeen, everybody
Emmer, bucket
End end, distance
Endjie (1) short distance, (2) piece
Engelschman (pl. *Engelsche*), Englishman
Enz. (*en-zoo-voorts*), etc.
Erf, plot of ground
Errens (*erns*), somewhere

Ewe, just (see § 44, d)
Exame (pr. *ek-sar-me*), examination

Fijn hcu, to be particular, fastidious
Firma (pl. *firma's*), firm (noun)
Flater (noun), mistake
Flaww (*flo*), very tired, exhausted. *Flaww van die honger*, famished
Flous, to cheat, deceive
Fluksch, smart
Fluit-fluit (adv.), easily
Fontein (pl. *fonteine*), a natural spring
Fop, to deceive, impose upon
Fout (pl. *foute*), mistake
Fraai, fine
Frankrijk, France
Franschman, Frenchman
Frotsig, worthless

Gaan, to go
Gang, passage
Gars (*garst*), barley
Gat (pl. *gate*), hole
Gauw (*gou*) *maak*, to be quick, hurry up
Gebed (pl. *gebee'e*), prayer
Gebeur, to happen
Gebouw, building
Gebroeders van Zijl = van Zijl Bros.
Gebruik (noun), use, custom
Gebruik (vb.), (1) to use, (2) to take (food, refreshments, etc.). "*Ek gebruik nie twak nie*," I don't smoke or chew tobacco
Gedaan, finished, exhausted
Gedeelte, part

- Gedoen*, done, performed
Geel, yellow
Geelwortels, carrots
Gee, to give
Gees (pl. *geeste*), mind, spirit
Gehue's, memory
Geheim (noun and adj.), secret
Geheimzinnig, mysterious
Gehoorzaam, obedient
Gek (pl. *gekke*), (1) fool, (2) foolish
Gek na, fond of
Geld, money
Gelijk (noun), right. *Jij het gelijk* = you are right, you are doing the right thing
Geluk (noun), happiness, luck
Geluk (vb.), to be successful
Gelukkig, happy, lucky, fortunate
Gemak, ease
Gemiddeld, on the average
Genade, clemency, grace
Geniet, enjoy
Genoeg, enough
Geraas, noise
Gerf (pl. *gerwe*), sheaf, bundle
Gerus (*geruste*), adj. (1) without fear, tranquil; (2) safely
Gesp, buckle
Getrouw, faithful
Gewaar, to perceive
Geweer (pl. *geweers* or *gewere*), gun
Gewoonlijk, usually
Gezels, to chat
Gezelscrij (noun), chat
Gezelschap, company, society
Gezicht (pl. *gezichte*), (1) face, (2) view, sight
Gezaaide, crop
Gezond, healthy, wholesome
Gister, yesterday
Glad (adj.), smooth, even
Glad (adv.), entirely, totally
Glo, to believe
Gocha's, any nondescript vermin, insects, creeping things of small size
Godsdienst (pl. *godsdienste*), (1) religion, (2) religious service
Godsdienstig, religious
Goed (adj.), (1) good, kind, (2) well (*dit gaat goed*), (3) right (*jou antwoord is goed*)
Goed (adv.), well, right
Goed (noun), goods, stuff
Goedere, goods
Goedkeur, to approve of
Goedkoop, cheap
Goeters, goods, things (slang)
Gooi, to throw
Gou-gou maak, to hurry up
Goud (noun), gold
Gouwe (adj.), gold, golden
Gouvernement, government
Gouverneur, governor
Graaf (pl. *grawe*), spade
Graanzolder, grain loft
Graf (pl. *grawe* or *grafte*), grave
Granaatappel, pomegranate
Grap (pl. *grappe*), joke
Gras, grass
Grenadilla, same in English
Grijp, to clutch
Groen, green
Groente, vegetables

Groot, to greet, take leave
Groot, great, big
Grootpad, high road
Grootpraat, to boast, bluster

Haai! interj. expr. surprise

Haal, to fetch

Haas (pl. hase), hare

Haastig, in haste, hurriedly

Hand (pl. hande), hand

Handel (hannel), noun and verb,—trade, commerce, barter

Hart (pl. harte), heart. *Mij hartje* = my dear

Hartelijk, hearty, heartily

Haave (pl. hawens), harbour

Haver, oats

He, to have

Hede, to-day

Heel (adj.), whole

Heel (adv.), very

Heelmaak, to repair

Heeltemaal, quite, totally

Heer, gentleman

(die) *Heere*, the Lord

Heerlijk, splendid

Hek (pl. hekke), gate

Help, to help, support

Hemp (H.D. hemd), shirt

Herhaaldelijk, repeatedly

Herstel (1), to repair, (2) to be convalescent

Hier, here

Hierdie (hierie), this, these

Hiersó (hiersa), here

Hoe? how?

Hoed, hat

Hoef (pl. hoewe,) hoof

Hoef (vb.), to need. *Behoeften* = need (noun)

Hoe kom? why?

Hoender (hoener), fowl

Hollander, a Dutchman from Holland

Hollansch, Dutch

Hond (pl. honde), dog

Hoof (pl. hoofde), head

Hoofstuk, chapter

Hoog (hoo'e), high

Hoop (noun and verb) (1), hope, (2) heap

Hoor, hear

Horing, horn

Hou (1), to keep, (2) to hold, (3) to last, endure

Hout, wood, timber. *Brandhout* = firewood

Hou (van), to like

Huis, house

Huisraad, furniture

Hulp, help, support

Huur (vb.) to hire

Huur (noun), hire, rent

Ieder (eider), each (one), every (one)

Iedereen (eiedereen), every one

Iemand, somebody

Iets, something, anything

Iewers, somewhere, anywhere

Ingeval, in case

Inklus, inclusive of

Inkom (s.), to enter

Inpak (s.), to pack, pack up

Inteeken, to subscribe

IJs, ice

IJster, iron

Jà, to ride fast, chase; *weg*

já, to drive or chase away

Ja, yes

Jaar (pl. jare), year

Jaarlyks, yearly

- Jach* (noun and verb), hunt, go out shooting
Jan Rap en zij maat, the lowest rabble
Jan, John
Jas (pl. *jasse*), coat
Jok (vb.) to tell a fib, joke
Jong (pl. *jonges* or *volk*), native boy, native servant
Jonge (pl. *jongens*) white boy, youth
Jonk (*jonge*), young (adj.)
Juls, July
Juni, June
Juwelier, jeweller
Juweliersware, jewellery
- Kaart*, map
Kaf, chaff
Kafferkring, millet
Kalf (pl. *kalwers*), calf
Kalkoen, turkey
Kamer, room
Kamma (*kammelielies*), pretending to be, quasi, pseudo.
Kan (vb.), can
Kan (noun), jug, tankard
Kandelaar, candlestick
Kant, side
Kantoor (pl. *kantore*), office
Kapok, snow
Kar (pl. *karre*), cart
Karnatjie, cutlet
Kas (pl. *kaste*), chest, cupboard. *Kleerkas* = chest of drawers
Kas (pl. *kasse*), cash box, money chest
Kastag, see *kamma*
Kasteel, castle
Kat (pl. *katte*), cat
Kattekwaad, monkey tricks
- Keizer*, emperor
Kelder, cellar
Ken, to know
Kerk, church
Kêrs (pl. *kêre*), candles
Keremis, Christmas
Kerwol, chervil
Ketting (pl. *kettings*), chain
Kind (pl. *kinders*), child, baby
Kinderachtig, childish
Kijk, to look
Kijl, top hat
Kis (pl. *kiste*), chest, case
Kla, to complain
Klaar (1), ready, (2) finished, done for
Klach (pl. *klachte*), complaint
Klandisie, customers
Klas (pl. *klasse*), class
Klant (pl. *klante*), customer
Klee, to dress
Kleed (pl. *kleere*), clothes
Kleed (pl. *klee'e*), carpet
Kleinmaak (e.g. 'n pond) to give or get change for
Klerasie, clothing
Klerk (pl. *klerke*), clerk
Kleur (pl. *kleure*), colour
Klim, to climb
Klip (pl. *klippe* or *klippers*) stone, rock
Klok (pl. *klokke*), clock (one o'clock = *een uur*)
Klomp (pl. *klompe*), lot, herd, collection, assortment, troop, etc.
Kloof (pl. *klowe*), gap between mountains, ravine
Klop, to knock
Klouter, to climb

- Knop*, (1) clever, (2) good looking, (3) just in time, just
Knie (pl. knie'e), knee
Kniehalter, to kneehalter
Knip (vb.), to blink
Koei, cow
Koejawel, guava
Koffie, coffee
Kol (pl. kolle), spot
Kombuis, kitchen
Koning (pl. konings), king
Konkel, to intrigue
Konstawel, policeman
Konsuis, see *kamma*
Kooi, (1) bed, (2) cage
Kool (pl. kole), cabbage
Steenkole = coals
Koopman (pl. kooplui), merchant
Koors, fever
Kop (pl. koppe), (1) head, (2) hill
Koppie, (1) cup, (2) hill, hillock
Korhaan, bustard
Kort, short
Korting, discount
Kos, food
Kraal (pl. krale), enclosure for cattle
Krach (pl. krachte), strength, force
Krethi en Plethi, the lowest classes, especially the off-coloured section of the population
Krij, (1) to get, obtain (2) to find
Kroon (pl. krone), crown
Kropslaai, lettuce
Kruis (noun), cross
Kruis (vb.), to cross
Kruit, gunpowder
Kuier, to stay, visit
Kul, to deceive, cheat
Kurk, (1) cork, (2) crutch
Kwaad (kwaai), angry
Kwaai, severe, strict
Kwart, quarter
Kwartier, (1) quarter of an hour, (2) part of a town, (3) residence
Laag (la'e), low
Laat (adj.) late
Laat (vb.), to let, allow, permit
Laat staan, to leave alone
Laat vat, to depart, start
Laf, cowardly
Lafhart, coward
Lamoen, orange
Land (pl. lande), land
Langs, along
Lank (lange), long, tall
Lap (pl. lappe), rag
Last, burden, load
Lastig, troublesome
Lé, to lie, lay
Leeftijd, age
Leelijk, ugly
Leer (vb.), (1) to learn (2) to teach
Leer (noun), leather
Lei, to lead
Leisels, long reins
Lek, (1) to lick, (2) to leak
Lekker, nice to the taste. *Ek voel niks lekker nie* = I don't feel very well.
Lekkerlijf = drunk (slang)
Lew'n, lie
Lew'nachtig, lying, untruthful
Lewe, to live
Lewe (noun), life

- Lewer*, to deliver, send, furnish with
Lich (adj.), (1) easy, (2) of light weight, (3) shining, full of light
Lich (pl. *lichte*), light
Lief (*liewe*), dear, kind, 'n *lief kind*, a sweet child
Liefde, love (noun)
Lief hé, to love
Lij, to suffer
Lijf (pl. *lijwe*), body
Lijk (pl. *lijke*), corpse
Lijk (vb.), (1) to look like, (2) to seem
Lijk op, resemble
 (dit) *Lijk na reen*,—it looks as if it were going to rain
Lijn (pl. *lijne*), line
Linker (adj.), left
Linksch, left-handed
Links (adv.), left, to the left
Lip (pl. *lippe*), lip
Loer, to peer
Loesing, thrashing
Logies (*losies*), lodging.
Losies-huis, boarding-house
Lokwart (pl. *lokwarde*), loquat
Loop, to walk
Lui (adj.), lazy
Lui (noun), people
Luid (*lui'e*), loud
Luid (adv.), loud, aloud
Lus (H. D. *lust*), desire

Maal, (1) time (s), (2) meal
Maak, (1) to make, (2) to do
Maand, month
Maar, (1) but, (2) only
Maa'r (adj.), lean, thin
Maart, March
Maat (pl. *mate*), measure

Maat (pl. *maters*), comrade
Maatschappij, company, society
Mag, may
Makaar, one another, each other
Mal, mad, foolish
Man (pl. *manne* or *mans*), man
Mane, mane (s).
Mandje, basket
Mansier, manner
Mankeer, to ail
Mark (pl. *markte*), market
Maskies, goodness!
Matroos (pl. *matrose*), sailor
Mee (adv.) with
Meer (pl. *mere*), lake
Meestentijds, mostly
Mei, May (the month of)
Meid, native woman, servant
Melk, milk, to milk
Meneer, gentleman, sir
Mensch, a man, human being
 'n *Mensch*= one (indef. pron.) 'n *Mensch kan nie vooruit weet nie*= one cannot know on beforehand
Mensche, people
Met, with
Meteen, at the same time
Meteens, suddenly
Mettertijd, in course of time
Meubels, furniture
Middag, midday, noon
Mielies, maize, Indian corn
Min, few, little, seldom
Minuut (pl. *minute*), minute
Mode, fashion
Moeg, tired
Moete, trouble
Mcenie, don't!
Moerbei, mulberry

- Moet* (past tense *moes* or *moest*), must
Mooi (*moois*), pretty
Mooipraat, coax
Mond, mouth
Morge, a sq. measure, about two acres
Morre, (1) morning, (2) good morning!
Morre (adv.), to-morrow (van morre = this morning)
Mos, see § 45, d
Muis, mouse
Muur (pl. mure), wall
- 'N**, a cr an, the indef. art.
Na (adj.), near, close at hand
Na (prep.), (1) to, towards, (2) after (denoting time)
Naam (pl. name), name
Naar (*nare*) (adj.), unpleasant, miserable, seedy
Naartje, Tangereen
Naast, next, next door to
Nader, comp. of *na*
Naderhand, later on
Naai, to sew
Naaimasien, sewing machine
Nach (pl. nachte), night
Nachmaal, Holy Communion
's Nachts, in the night, by night
Namelijk, namely
Nat (*natte*), wet
Natlei (s), to irrigate, water
Na toe, to, towards
Natuurlijk, naturally, of course
Né? is it not, has it not? etc. (French, n'est-ce pas?)
Nederig, humble
- Nee*, no
Neef (pl. newe), cousin, nephew
Neem, to take
Neer, down
Neerval, to fall down
Nefte, see *neef*, Appendix II. note
Nerrens (*ners*), nowhere
Nes, just as, just like.
Net (pl. nette), net
Net (adj.) neat
Net (adv.), (1) just (2) rather (3) but
Netjies (adv.), neatly
Net nou, in a minute, a minute ago
Nichie, see Appendix II., note.
Niemand, nobody
Niettes'nstaande, notwithstanding
Niks (*niets*), nothing
Noch (conj.), neither, nor
Nog (adv.), yet, still
Nog nie, not yet
Noi, see Appendix III
Noodig, necessary
Noord, *noorde*, north
Notisie, notice
Nou, now
Nou ja, well
Nu, see *nou*
Nukkerig, irritable, cross
Nuus (*nuws*), news
Nuut (*nuwe*), new
- Ochend*, morning
Oes (H. D. oogst), pl. *oeste*, harvest
Oes (vb.), to harvest, reap
Ofschoon, though, although
Okkerneut, walnut

Om, round, round about
Omdat, because, since, as
Om pad, a round about road
Om te . . . in order to
Omtrent, about
Onder, (1) under, (2) among
Onderduimsch, underhand
Onderscheid, difference
Onderste, downmost, lowest
Onderste bo, upside down
Ondervinding, experience
Ongedierte, vermin
Ongeluk, accident, misfortune
Ongelukig, unfortunate
Onschuldig (onschuldig), innocent
Ontmoet, to meet
Oog (pl. oo'e), eye
Ook (oek), also, too, as well
Oom' uncle. See Appendix II.
Oo'nklik, moment
Oop (*ope*), open
Oopmaak, to open
Oor (pl. oore), ear.
O'er (prep.), over
Oo'r (conj.), because
Oo'ral, everywhere. *Hij weet oorals wat van* = he knows something about everything
Oo'rdag, in the daytime
Oo'rend, up, on end
Oo'rlamsch, shrewd, cunning
Oo'rlast, molestation
Oorlog (pl. oorloge), war
Oo'rmorre, the day after tomorrow
Oost, *ooste*, east
Op, (1) on, (2) up, (3) finished
Opdraant, going upwards, up hill
Opferhoof(d), headman, chief

Ophou (s), to cease
Oplich (s), to lift up
Opnoem (s), to enumerate
Oppas (s), to take care, guard
Oppassing, care
Oprech, truthful
Oproer, rebellion, rising
Opstaan, to rise, get up
Opstand, rising, rebellion
Opsteek, (s) (1) to put up (hands), (2) to incite
Optel (s), (1) to pick up, (2) add up
Opzaal, to saddle (up)
Oranje, orange (colour)
Orde, order (regularity)
Ordentelijk, considerable
Order, command, order
Os (pl. osse), ox
Ossewa, ox waggon
Overal, see *oo'ral*s
Ou (adj.), old
Ou (noun), old man
Oud (*ou'e*), adj., see *ou*
Oubaas, old gentleman
Ouderdom, age
Ouderwetsch, old fashioned
Oulap, penny
Ouma, grandmother
Oupa, grandfather
Paai, to coax
Paar, couple, pair
Pad (pl. paaie), road, path
Pad gee, to give way
Padda (pl. padda's), frog, toad
Pak (pl. pakke), suit of clothes
Pak (vb.), (1) to pack, (2) to seize
Pakhuis, warehouse, storehouse

- Pak sla'e*, thrashing, drubbing
Pampoën, pumpkin
Pappegari, parrot
Pappelelle koors, pretended illness
Part (pl. parte), part
Partij (noun), party
Partij (adj.), some
Paschen, Easter
Patrijs, partridge
Peer (pl. pere), pear
Pelsier, pleasure
Pelsierig (1) pleasant, (2) good bye
Perbeer, to try
Pêrd (pl. pêrde or pêre) horse
Permantig, impudent, insolent
Persies (adj.), precise, particular
Persies (adv.), precisely
Persoonlijk, personal
Pierinkie, saucer
Pieterselie, parsley
Pijnappel, pine apple
Pijp, (pl. pijp), pipe
Pil (pl. pille), pill
Pinkster, Whitsuntide
Pisang, banana
Plaas (1) farm, (2) room, space
Plaas hé or *plaas vinde*, to take place
Plank, shelf, board
Plas (pl. plasse), puddle, pool
Plat, flat
Plat-ak, penniless
Plek, spot, locality
Ploeg (pl. ploë'e), plough
Ploë, to plough
Polisie, police
- Pond*, (1) pound (weight), (2) value, coin
Pondok (pl. pondokke), hut
Poot (pl. pote), leg (of an animal)
Posseel (H.D. postzegel), stamp
Posisie, position
Pot (pl. potte), pot
Potlood, lead pencil
Praat, to talk
Praatjies, cackle
Prachtig, magnificent
Predikant, Dutch clergyman
Prijs (pl. prijse), price
Privaat, private, privately
Proe, to taste
Proef (pl. proewe), proof, experiment
Profijt (pl. profijte), profit
Provisiekamer, storeroom
Pruim (pl. pruime), plum
Put (pl. putte), well
- Raad* (pl. rade), Council
Raad (no pl.), advice
Raak, to hit, touch
Raas, to make a noise
Rud (pl. ratte), wheel (of machinery)
Radije, radish
Randjie, stony ridge
Ransel, to thrash
Ratel, Cape badger
Rat (pl. ratte), rat
Rats (adj.) nimble, agile
Rech (1) right, (2) straight
Rechs, on the right hand
Rechter (adj.) on the right hand
Rechter (noun), judge
Rechte (adv.), very, seriously
Rechtig, really, truly

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

Saam, together
Sambriel, umbrella
Schaap (pl. schape), sheep
Schaarsch, scarce (adj.)
Schaars, scarcely
Schade, damage, loss

Schaduwce, shade, shadow
Schat, treasure
Schatrijk, very wealthy
Scheef, awry, askew, aslant
Scheer, pair of scissors
Scheer. (vb.), (1) to shave,
 (2) to shear
Schelm (adj.), roguish, sly
Schelm (noun), rogue
Schep, to fill with, ladle. But
 the word has really no
 equivalent in English
Schiet, to shoot, fire
Schijn, (1) to shine, (2) to
 seem
Schilderij, painting, picture
Schip (pl. schepe or schippe),
 ship
Schoenmaker, bootmaker
Schoenwarsel, boot blacking
School (pl. schole), school
Schoon, clean
Schoonmaak (s), to clean
Schoorsteen, chimney
Schoot (pl. schote), shot
Schop, to kick
Schorzners, scorzonera
Schotsman, Scotchman
Schouder, shoulder
Schree, to shout, cry, weep
Schrijwe, to write
Schrik, to get frightened
Schrikmaak, to frighten
Schuit (pl. schuite), boat
Schuldig, guilty. (Hoeveel
 is ek u *schuldig* = how
 much do I owe you.)
Schuld maak, to get into debt
Schurk, blackguard, ruffian
Sekretaris-voos'l, secretary bird
Sellery, celery
Sekonde, second (1-60th of a
 minute)

- Seroet*, cigar
Sesoen, season
Show (pl. shows), agricultural show
Sies, interj. expr. disgust
Sigaar, cigar
Sis, cotton print
Skwossies, squash
Slaaf (pl. slawe), slave
Slaai, salad
Slaap, to sleep. *In slaap* = asleep
Slag (pl. sla'e) blow, battle
Slang (pl. slange), snake
Slech (*slechte*), bad, evil
Sleutel, key
Slim, clever
Sloot (pl. slote), ditch
Slordig, untidy, slovenly
Slot (pl. slotte), lock
Smeer, to smear
Smeerware, groceries
Snaaksch, funny, strange
Soe, interjection, see App. I
Soebat, to beg, beseech
Sommige, some
Soos, as, like
Spandeer, to spend
Spanspek (=panspekkie), melon
Speculeer, to speculate
Speel (speul), to play
Spektakel, to-do, rumpus
Speuletjies, fun
Spijt, regret
Spitskoppie, pointed hill
Spit, to dig
Spook, ghost, apparition
Spoor, track, trail
Spoorweg, railroad
Spot, to jest
Spreek, to speak
Spring, to jump, bound
- Springbok*, springbuck
Sprinkhaan, locust
Spruit, dry watercourse, tributary
Staan, to stand
Stad (pl. stee'e), town, city
Stadig, slow
Stadshuis, Town Hall
Stal (pl. stalle), stable
Stalling, stabling
Stam (1) trunk, stem, (2) tribe, clan
Stamp, to knock
Stap, to step, walk, pace
Steek, to stick, put
Steil, steep (adj.)
Stem, voice, vote
Sterk, strong
Stert, tail
Sterwe, to die
Steun, support, to support
Steur (1) to take notice of, (2) to interrupt
Stewel, boot
Stiebeul, stirrup
Stil, still, quiet
Stilletjies, quietly, softly
Stoel, chair
Stoep, steps, "stoop"
Stof (pl. stoffe), material, stuff
Stof (no plural), dust
Stok (pl. stokke), stick
Stoovboot, steamer
Stortreen, to pour
Straf (vb.), to punish
Straf (adj.), strong, severe
Streng, strict, severe
Streek (pl. streke), trick
Strij, argue, deny
Strot, throat
Struis (pl. struise), straw hut

Studeer, to study
Studeerkamer, study (room)
Student (pl. students),
 student
Stuk (pl. stukke), piece.
 (Dis gen *stuk* waar nie =
 It is not at all true)
Stukkend, in pieces, broken
Stuur, to send. *Stuur om* =
 to send for
Suiker, sugar
Sukkel, to be long over a
 thing, to worry

Taai, tough
Taal, language
Tabak (twak), tobacco
Tabbert, lady's dress
Tafel, table
Tamelijk, middling
Tanta (pl. tanta's), aunt
Te (prep.), at
Te (adv.), too
Teeken (noun), token, sign
Teeken (vb.), to draw
Tee'n, against, towards
Tee'nwoordig, present
Teenswoordig, at present
Tegelijk, at the same time
Teleurstel, to disappoint
Tenzij, unless
Têre, to tease
Terug, back
Terwijl, while
Teu's, short reins, bridle
Tevrede, satisfied, content
Tijd (pl. tije) time
Tjank, to howl
Tjap, to stamp
Toch (1) yet, still, all the
 same, (2) indeed, really
 (3) it emphasizes a request
 or command.

Toe (adj. or adv.), closed.
Toe oo'e = closed eyes
Toegang, (1) admittance, (2)
 entrance
Toejuich (s), cheer
Toelaat (s), to allow
Toemaak (s), to close
Toen (conj.), when
Toen (adv.), then
Toestaan (s), to allow, grant
Toestand, state, condition
Toevoer, supply
Toezich, supervision
Tot, till
Totaal, total, totally
Toom, bridle
Toonbank, counter
Trakteer, to stand treat
Trapzoetjies, chameleon
Trein (pl. treine), train
Treurig, sad
Thonk, prison
Trotsch, proud
Trouw, faithful
Trouw (vb.), to marry
Tuig (pl. tui'e), harness
Tuin (pl. tuine), garden
Tussche, between

Ui (pl. uie), onion
Uit, out
Uitdwi (s), to indicate, point
 out
Uiteindelijk, at last, finally
Uiterste, extreme
Uitgawe, expenses
Uitkom (s), to come out, tally
Uitlach (s), to laugh at (a
 person)
Uitlander, foreigner
Uitschrijve, to copy, make out
Uitspan (s), to unharness
Uitstel (noun), delay

- Uitstel* (s), to delay, put off
Uitwaar, rave
Uitverkoop, to sell off
Uitvoer (noun), export
Uitvoer (verb.), (1) to export,
 (2) to execute, to do

Vaatjie, small barrel, keg
Vabond, rogue
Vacansie, holiday
Val, to fall
Valsch, false
Vammelewe se da'e, in the
 days of yore, once upon a
 time
Van, of
Vandag, to-day
Vannaand, to-night
Vandisie, sale
Vark (pl. *varkens*), pig
Varsch, fresh
Vas (vaste), firm, fast
Vashou (s), to hold fast
Vasmaak (s), to fasten
Vat (pl. *vate*), barrel, cask
Vat (vb.), to take
Veel, much, often
Venster, window
Vent, fellow
Ver (prep.), for
Vër, far (comp. *verder*)
Verander, to change
Veranderlijk, changeable
Verbaas, astonished
Verband, mortgage
Verbaasing, astonishment
Verbij, past, over
Verdien, to earn
Verdiensie, earnings
Verdieping (pl. *verdiepings*),
 storey
Verdrink (1) to drown, (2)
 to be drowned

Verdwaal, to lose one's way
Verdwijn, to vanish, dis-
 appear
Vererg, angry
Vergadering, meeting
Verjaar (vb.), to have one's
 birthday
Verjaarsdag, birthday
Verkeerd (adj. and adv.),
 wrong
Verkijker, telescope, field-
 glass
Verklaar, to declare
Verkleurmannetjie, chameleon
Verkoop, to sell
Verlaat, to leave
Verlang, to long for
Verlede (adj.), past
Verlief word op, to fall in
 love with
Verlofbrief (noun), permit
Verloor, to lose
Verontwaardig, indignant
Veroordeel, to condemn
Versche'e, several
Verschillend, different, various
Verstaan, to understand
Vertee'woordig, to represent
Verteerbaar, digestible
Vertaal (tolk), translate
Pertel, to relate, tell
Vertrek (noun), apartment
Vertrek (verb), to depart
Vertrou, to trust
Verwach, to expect
Verzekker, (1) to insure, (2) to
 assure
Vet (vette), fat
Vijand, enemy
Vijg (pl. *vij'e*), fig
Vind, *vinds*, to find, consider
Vinnig, fast, swift
Vlag (pl. *vlagge*), flag

Flagpaal, flagstaff
Vleesch (vlijsch), meat
Vlie (vlieg), to fly
Vlieg (pl. vlie'e), fly
Vlijtig, hard-working, diligent
Vloek, to curse, swear
Vloer, floor; but: on the first floor = op die eerste verdieping
Voel, to feel
Voer, forage
Voet (pl. voete), foot
Volhou (anhou), to persevere, continue
Volg (volge), to follow
Volgens (vollens), according to
Volgende (vollende), next, following
Volk (pl. volke), people, nation
Volk (no plural), native servants
Volop, plentiful, abundant
Voo'l (pl. voo'ls), bird
Voo'lstruis, ostrich
Voor (pl. vore), furrow
Voor (prep.), before
Voordeel, advantage, profit.
In zijn voordeel, in his favour
Voor die gek hou, to play the fool with
Voorraad (noun), stock, store
Voorstel, proposal
Vooruit (adv.), in advance, ahead
Voorwaars (adv.), forward
Voor zoover as (conj.), as far as
Vospérd, bay horse
Vra, to ask, inquire

Vrach (pl. vrachte), load
Vreeslyk, frightful, fearful
Vreet, to eat (said only of animals)
Vrek (noun), miser
Vrek (verb), to die (said only of animals)
Vrij (vrije), adj. free
Vrij biljet, free ticket
Vrij kamer, guest room
Vrind, friend
Vroeg (vroe'e), early
Vrolijk, merry
Vrot (adj.), rotten, worthless, incapable
Vrou (pl. vrouens), woman, wife, lady
Vruch (pl. vruchte), fruit
Vuil, dirty
Vuur (pl. vure), fire
Vuurhoutje, match
Vuurmaakplek (dit is bo mij), this is beyond my understanding
Wa (pl. waa'ns), waggon
Waaï, to blow, swing
Waaï (noun), blow, box on the ears
Waar, true
Waar (adv. or conj.), where
Waar (pl. ware), ware, goods
Ward, worth
Waardigheid, dignity
Waarlijk, really, truly
Waarom, why
Waarschuwing, warning
Wach, to wait. *Schaapwachter*, shepherd
Wakker, awake
Wal (pl. walle), bank of a river

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

Wijs (adj.), (1) wise, (2)
 insolent, conceited
Wil (vb.), (1) will, (2) to
 want, wish to. *Dit wil ik*
he = I quite agree with
 you
Win, to win, gain
Wins (pl. *winste*), profit,
 gain
Winkel, shop
Winkelier, storekeeper
Wit (*witte*), white
Witwortels, parsnips
Woekeraar, usurer
Woerts, interj.
Wol, wool
Wonderlijk, wonderful
Woning, dwelling
Woon, to dwell
Woonhuis, dwelling house
Woord (pl. *woorden*), word

Zaai, to sow
Zaaiende, tilled fields
Zaak (pl. *zake*), (1) affair
 matter, (2) lawsuit
Zaal (noun), (1) saddle, (2)
 hall
Zach (*zachte, saf*), soft
Zak (pl. *zakke*), bag
Zalf, ointment
Zé, to say, tell
Zee, sea
Zeer, sore
Zeer maak, to hurt
Zeil (noun), sail
Zeil (vb.), to sail
Zeker, (1) certain, (2) sure
Zekerlijk, certainly
Zelde, seldom
Zelf, self
Zelfs, even
Zending, missionary

Zet (zit), to put, place
Zeun (pl. zeuns), son
Zeuntjie, a little boy, son
Ziek, ill, indisposed
Ziekerig, seedy, poorly
Ziekte (pl. ziektes), illness
Zien, to see
Zing, to sing
Zit, to sit (to put, place)
Zoek (na), to look for
Zoet, sweet
Zoetjies, softly
Zomer, summer
Zonder, without
Zon, sun
Zononder, sunset
Zonop, sunrise
Zoo, (1) so, (2) indeed!
Zoodat, so that

Zoo maar (sommarr), see § 45,
 d
Zoo'ntoe (= zoo-heen-toe),
 thither, that way
Zoo wat, about
Zorre, to take care
Zout (noun), salt
Zout (adj.), salt
Zuid (zui'e), south
Zuip, to drink (said of
 animals)
Zuiver, pure, clean
Zuster, sister
Zuur, sour
Zuur lamoene, lemons
Zwak, weak
Zwart, black
Zwerm (pl. z erme), swarm

