

CHAPTER V.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

I. The Numbers.

Cardinal.		Ordinal.
Een,	<i>one.</i>	Di eerstē.
Twee,	<i>two.</i>	„ twédě.
Dri,	<i>three.</i>	„ derdě.
Fiir,	<i>four.</i>	„ fiirdě.
Fyf,	<i>five.</i>	„ fyfdě.
Sès,	<i>six.</i>	„ sèsde.
Séwě,	<i>seven.</i>	„ séwěndě.
Ag,	<i>eight.</i>	„ agstě.
Né'ě,	<i>nine.</i>	„ né'ěndě.
Tiin,	<i>ten.</i>	„ tiindě.
Ellěf,	<i>eleven.</i>	„ èllěfdě.
Twalěf,	<i>twelve.</i>	„ twalěfdě.
Dertiin,	<i>thirteen.</i>	„ dertiindě.
Feertiin,	<i>fourteen.</i>	„ feertiindě.
Fyftiin,	<i>fifteen.</i>	„ fyftiindě.
Sestiin,	<i>sixteen.</i>	„ sestiindě.
Sewěntiin,	<i>seventeen.</i>	„ séwěntiindě.
Agtiin,	<i>eighteen.</i>	„ agtiindě.
Né'ěntiin,	<i>nineteen.</i>	„ né'ěntiindě.
Twintig,	<i>twenty.</i>	„ twintigstě.
Een ěn twintig,	<i>twenty-one.</i>	„ een ěn twintigstě.
Twé ěn twintig,	<i>twenty-two.</i>	„ twé ěn twintigstě.
Dertig,	<i>thirty.</i>	„ dertigstě.
Feertig,	<i>forty.</i>	„ feertigstě.
Fyftig,	<i>fifty.</i>	„ fyftigstě.
Sestig,	<i>sixty.</i>	„ sèstigstě.
Séwěnstig,	<i>seventy.</i>	„ séwěnstigstě.
Taggěntig,	<i>eighty.</i>	„ taggěnstigstě.
Né'ěntig,	<i>ninety.</i>	„ né'ěntigstě.

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

Twémaal twé is fiir,	<i>twice two are four.</i>
Drimaal dri is në'ë,	<i>three times three are nine.</i>
Fiirmaal fiir is sëstiin,	<i>four times four are sixteen.</i>
Fyfmaal fyf is fyf ën twintig,	<i>five times five are twenty-five.</i>

II. How Time is expressed.

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

III. Terms relating to Time, etc.

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

IV. Names of the Months.

Jannēwari maand,	<i>January.</i>
Fébērwari „	<i>February.</i>
Maart „	<i>March.</i>
April „	<i>April.</i>
My „	<i>May.</i>
Juny „	<i>June.</i>
July „	<i>July.</i>
Augus „	<i>August.</i>
Septēmbēr „	<i>September.</i>
Oktober „	<i>October.</i>
Nofēmbēr „	<i>November.</i>
Désēmbēr „	<i>December.</i>

V. Names of the Days.

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

VI. Points of the Compass.

Di Noord,	<i>The North.</i>
Di Suid,	<i>The South.</i>
Di Oos,	<i>The East.</i>
Di West,	<i>The West.</i>
Di wind is noord-west findaag, dar sal ré'ent kom,	<i>The wind is north-west to-day, we shall have rain.</i>
Di wind waai suid-oos,	<i>The wind blows from the south- east.</i>
Di oostēlijkē deel van di Koloni,	<i>The eastern part of the Colony.</i>
Di noordēlijkē deel van di Transfaal,	<i>The northern part of the Trans- vaal.</i>
Pretoria lê noord-oos van Johannēsburg,	<i>Pretoria lies to the north-east of Johannesburg.</i>
Di noordē grens van di dis- trik,	<i>The northern boundary of the district.</i>

VII. Cape Weights and Measures.

Measures not given under this head are like the English.

Weights—(Avoirdupois).

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

Dry Measure of Capacity.

3 bushels (<i>boessēl</i>) or 4 <i>sképēls</i>	=	1 muid or sack (<i>mud</i> or <i>sak</i>).
8 gallons	=	1 bushel (<i>boessēl</i>).

Liquid Measure of Capacity.

2 Cape pints (<i>pint</i>)	=	1 Cape quart.
6 Cape quarts (<i>kwart</i>)	=	1 Cape gallon.
8 Cape bottles (<i>bottēl</i>)	=	1 Cape gallon.
1 <i>ankēr</i>	=	7½ gallons.
1 <i>halfaampi</i> ,	=	2 <i>ankērs</i> .
1 aum (<i>aam</i>)	=	31⅔ gallons.
1 leaguer (<i>lèggēr</i>)	=	126½ gallons.

VIII. Money.

'n Stui'ër,	}	<i>a halfpenny.</i>
'n oulap,		<i>a penny.</i>
'n dubbēltji,		<i>penny ha'penny.</i>
'n oulap en 'n stui'ër,		
'n trêpēns,		<i>a threepence.</i>
'n sixpēns,		<i>a sixpence.</i>
'n silling,		<i>a shilling.</i>
'n daaldēr,		<i>a shilling and sixpence.</i>
twē silling,		<i>a florin.</i>
'n half kroon,		<i>half-a-crown.</i>
'n kroon,		<i>a crown.</i>
'n pond.		<i>a pound.</i>

IX. Land Measure.

1000 Cape Feet	=	1033 British Imperial feet.
(<i>Rijnlandsche voet</i>)		
12 Cape Feet	=	1 Cape Rood (<i>Kaapsche Roede</i>).
426 Cape Roods	=	1 English Mile (<i>Myl</i>).
144 Cape Square Feet	=	1 Cape Square Rood (<i>Vierkant Roede</i>).
600 Cape Square Roods	=	1 Cape Morgen (<i>Morge</i>).
1 Cape Morgen	=	2 12 English Acres.
302.38 Cape Morgen	=	1 English Square Mile.

X. Modes of Address.

Among Africanders proper an old man is addressed as *Oom*, uncle, and his wife as *Tante*, aunt. Persons so addressed reply by calling a younger man *Neef*, cousin (nephew), and a younger woman *Niggie*, cousin (niece). Males of equal rank and about equal age address one another as *Broer* (brother), or *Ou Broer* (old brother), the *ou* being a term of endearment pure and simple. Females under like circumstances will say *Suster* (sister), or, though seldom, *Ou Suster*. It should be understood, however, that these terms are not expected to be used by foreigners.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Natives commonly address their masters with *Scur*, or *Baas*, and their mistresses as *Ou Noi*.

Their master's eldest son is called *Klein Baas*, and the others *Baas Piit*, *Baas Andriis*, etc. The eldest daughter in the family is by the servants spoken of as *Klein Noi*.

XI. Common Christian Names.

Male.

Willēm,	<i>William.</i>
Koos (Koot),	<i>James.</i>
Frikki,	<i>Fred.</i>
Jan,	<i>John.</i>
Gert,	<i>Gerald.</i>
Hans (Johannes),	<i>John.</i>
Hendrik (Henni),	<i>Henry.</i>
Frans,	<i>Francis.</i>
Piet,	<i>Peter.</i>
Stoffël,	<i>Christopher.</i>
Jakop,	<i>James.</i>
Andriis,	<i>Andrew.</i>
Fani,	<i>Stephen.</i>

Female.

Rachëltji,	<i>Rachel.</i>
Sari,	<i>Sarah.</i>
Léni,	<i>Magdalene.</i>
Mitji (Màri),	<i>Mary.</i>
Sanni (Susi),	<i>Susan.</i>
Mimi,	<i>Maria.</i>
Wisi,	<i>Louisa.</i>
Anni,	<i>Anna.</i>
Bëtti,	<i>Elizabeth.</i>
Matti,	<i>Margaret.</i>
Hanni (Jani),	<i>Johanna.</i>
Tilli,	<i>Mathilda.</i>
Stina,	<i>Christina.</i>

