

CHAPTER IV.

GRAMMAR.

I. The Noun.

1. THE CASES.

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

Examples :

- Dit is myn fádēr s'n huis. } *This is my father's house.*
 Dit is di huis fan myn fádēr. }
 Di boerē hullē frouē is by di huis. *The farmers' wives are at home.*
 Hy het di àppel fēr di kind gëgé. *He has given the apple to the child.*
 Hy het dit fēr hom gësê. *He has told him so.*

2. THE PLURAL.

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

As a general rule Nouns of more than one syllable ending in *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *aar*, *ii*, *aard*, *ing*, form their plural in *s*, while all the rest, whether of one or more syllables, take *e*; *kèttēls*, *kettles*; *bésēms*, *brooms*; *dékēns*, *blankets*; *ákkērs*, *acorns*; *handēlaars*, *merchants*; *bànkiirs*, *bankers*; *luiaards*, *lazy people*; *kèttings*, *chains*.

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

Observations: (a.) When the final consonant of a noun is preceded by a short vowel which remains short in the plural, that consonant is doubled before the plural ending *e*, as: dàk, *roof*, plur. dàkkè; bòk, *goat*, plur. bòkkè; bliik, *tin*, plur. bliikkè; kàr, *cart*, plur. kàrrè; mèś, *knife*, plur. mèssè; jàs, *coat*, plur. jàssè.

(b.) The following nouns form their plural irregularly: pàd, *road*, paaiè; blàd, *leaf of a book*, blaaiè; blàd, *leaf of a tree*, blárè; vàrk, *pig*, vàrkès; kàlf, *calf*, kàlfèrs; làm, *lamb*, lammèrs; kind, *child*, kindèrs; tree, *step*, treejè. Words ending in *d* or *f* change these letters into *j* or *w* respectively before final *e*; e.g. pad, *road*, pajè; graf, *grave*, grawè.

3. THE GENDER.

There are three genders in Cape Dutch, viz.:

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

(a.) By using the suffixes *in*, *es*, *ster* in forming female appellations from male ones, as: kónìng, *king*, kónìngìn, *queen*; beer, *bear*, bérìn, *she-bear*; dìgtër, *poet*, dìgtèrès, *poetess*; bàkkër, *baker*, bàkstër.

(b.) By using a different word for either sex, as:

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

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

(c.) By prefixing or affixing qualifying words :

mens, *man* ; mansmèns, *froumèns*.
 kind, *child* ; jòngëtjikind, *mysikind*.
 skaap, *sheep* ; skaapram, *skaapooi*.
 bok, *goat* ; bokram, *bokooi*.
 ful, *colt* ; hengsful, *merriful*.
 kalf, *calf* ; bulkalf, *fèskalf*.
 eend, *duck* ; mannëtjieend, *wyfieend*.

4. DIMINUTIVES.

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

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

Examples : *huisi*, little house ; *plaasi*, little farm ; *fraggi*, small load ; *dorpi*, small village.

boompi, small tree ; *armpi*, little arm ; *halmpi*, small stalk ; *riimpi*, small strap.

frountji, little woman (dear wife) ; *kniitji*, little knee ; *boontji*, small bean ; *kamërtji*, little room.

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

Notice further :

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

II. The Article.

There are in Cape Dutch two Articles, viz. :

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

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

III. The Adjective.

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

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

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

3. The following have irregular forms of comparison :

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

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

Hy wil graag kom.	<i>He likes to come.</i>
Hy wil liwërs bly.	<i>He would rather stay.</i>
Hy wil di liefstë gaan.	<i>He prefers going.</i>

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

Hy is meer skelm as syn broer.	<i>He is more sly than his brother.</i>
Di ésel is meer moeg as di pèrd.	<i>The mule is more tired than the horse.</i>
Di fadër is in di dorp meer békënd, as di seun.	<i>The father is better known in the town than the son.</i>

IV. The Pronoun.

1. Personal Pronouns.

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

2. Possessive Pronouns.

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

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

3. Demonstrative Pronouns.

Dit, *this*.Dat, *that*.Hier-di, *this, these*.Daar-di, *that, those*.Deuskant-syně, *this one here, the one on this side*.Andėrkant-syně, *that one there, the one yonder*.

Examples :

Het jy dit al ooit gėsiin ?

Did you ever see this ?

Kan jy dat fėrstaan ?

*Can you understand that ?*Wattėr pėrd het siik gė-
word ?*Which horse has been taken ill ?*

Hier-di.

*This one.*Ek wil daar-di pėrd fėr-
koop.*I want to sell that horse.*Wattėr boom sal ek omkap,
deuskant-syně ?*Which tree shall I chop down,
this one here ?*Nė, anderkant-syně sal
bėtėr wees.*No, that one yonder will be
better.*

4. Interrogative Pronouns.

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

5. Relative Pronouns.

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

6. Indefinite Pronouns.

Imand, *somebody*; nimand, *nobody*; idėreen, *everybody*; iits, *something*; niks-ni, *nothing*; 'n mens, *one*; sommigė, *some people*; eenig een, *any one*; party, *some*.

V. The Verb.

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

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

2. CONJUGATION OF THE VERB. "kòm," *to come.*Infinitive Present : tĕ kom, *to come.*Past participle : gĕkom, *come.**Indicative Mood.*

Present Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullĕ, hullĕ kom, *I come, etc.*

Perfect Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullĕ, hullĕ het gĕkom, *I have come, etc.*

Future Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullĕ, hullĕ sal kom, *I shall come, etc.*

Future Perfect.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullĕ, hullĕ sal gĕkom hĕ, *I shall have come, etc.*

Conditional Present.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullĕ, hullĕ sou kom, *I should come, etc.*

Conditional Perfect.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullĕ, hullĕ sou gĕkom hĕ, *I should have come, etc.**Imperative.*Kom, *come (thou or ye).*

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

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

CONJUGATION OF THE VERBS "hĕ," *to have*, and "wees," *to be.*Infinitive Present : tĕ hĕ, *to have* ; tĕ wees, *to be.*Past Participle : gĕhad, *had* ; gĕwees, *been.**Indicative Mood.*

Present Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullĕ, hullĕ het, *I have, etc.*" " " " " " is, *I am, etc.*

Perfect Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë het gëhad, *I have had, etc.*
 " " " " " " " is gëwees, *I have been, etc.*

Past Tense.

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

Pluperfect Tense.

Ek, jy, hy, ons, jullë, hullë had gëhad, *I had had, etc.*
 " " " " " " " was gëwees, *I had been, etc.*

Future Tense.

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

Future Perfect.

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

Conditional Present.

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

Conditional Perfect.

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

Imperative.

[Hê,* *have* (thou or ye).
 Wees, *be* (thou or ye).

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

Examples:

Present Tense.

Ek doen,	èk siin,	èk gaan,	èk staan,	èk slaan.
Jy doen,	jy siin,	jy gaan,	jy staan,	jy slaan.
Hy doen,	hy siin,	hy gaan,	hy staan,	hy slaan, etc.

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

Perfect Tense.

Ek het gëdoen, het gësiin, het gëgaan, het gëstaan, het gëslaan.

Future Tense.

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

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

Examples :

Ek hèt ni fër hom gësiin ni,	<i>I haven't seen him.</i>
Ek weet niks ni fan di ding,	<i>I know nothing about the matter.</i>
Ek hèt dit nog nooit gëhoor ni,	<i>I never heard that yet.</i>
Ons hèt daar nimand gëkry ni,	<i>We found no one there.</i>

7. List of some of the Principal Verbs.

(The English is arranged alphabetically.)

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

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

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

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

VI. The Adverb.

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

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

3. Adverbs of Manner: Goed, *well*; slèg, *bad*; finnig, *quickly*; soetjës, *slowly*; règ, *right*; fërkeerd, *wrong*, etc.

4. Adverbs of Degree: Heeltëmaal, *altogether*; skaars, *scarcely*; al tē, *too*; banjë, *very*; gënog, *enough*; ampër, *almost*, *nearly*, etc.

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

VII. The Preposition.

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

VIII. The Conjunction.

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

IX. The Interjection.

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

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