

Lessons at Sight.

WITH PRINCIPAL NOUNS, VERBS, AND ADJECTIVES.

It is not possible, in the limited space at our disposal, to give anything like a vocabulary of the Taal, but some of the principal nouns, verbs, and adjectives, have been so arranged in this section of the book, that the reader may be able to form short sentences at sight, whilst at the same time acquiring the English meaning of the Taal words in general use.

The reader will remember that the Definite Article *Di*, THE, can be applied to all nouns alike, and that the word *is*, is equivalent to the English IS, OR ARE.

A short sentence can be formed by using these words in conjunction with a noun and adjective:—

EXAMPLES.

NOUN.	ADJECTIVE.
<i>Mysi</i> , Girl.	<i>Mooi</i> , Pretty.
<i>Di Mysi</i>	<i>is mooi</i> .
The girl	is pretty.

(Also means This and That,
when used before a noun.)

<i>Stewels</i> , Boots.	<i>Groot</i> , Large.
<i>Di Stewels</i>	<i>is groot</i> .
The boots	are large.

The examples can be easily applied to the following:—

NOUNS.	ADJECTIVES.
<i>Pad</i> , Road	<i>Goed</i> , Good.
<i>Kamer</i> , Room.	<i>Groot</i> , Large.
<i>Koei</i> , Cow.	<i>Wit</i> , White.
<i>Perd</i> , Horse	<i>Swart</i> , Black.
<i>Perde</i> , Horses.	<i>Min</i> , Little
<i>Hond</i> , Dog.	<i>Jonk</i> , Young.
<i>Mysi</i> , Girl.	<i>Oud</i> , Old.
<i>Boom</i> , Tree.	<i>Klyn</i> , Small.
<i>Dorp</i> , Village.	<i>Sleg</i> , Bad.
<i>Water</i> , Water.	<i>Blij</i> , Glad.
<i>Jong</i> , Boy.	<i>Mager</i> , Thin.
<i>Skaap</i> , Sheep.	<i>Nuw</i> , New.
<i>Kar</i> , Cart.	<i>Duur</i> , Expensive.
<i>Kos</i> , Food.	<i>Donker</i> , Dark.
<i>Nag</i> , Night.	<i>Mooi</i> , Pretty.
<i>Stoep</i> , Verandah.	<i>Lelik</i> , Ugly.
<i>Foet</i> , Foot.	<i>Warm</i> Warm.
<i>Weer</i> , Weather.	<i>Kou (d)</i> , Cold.
<i>Dag</i> , Day.	<i>Helder</i> , Bright.
<i>Fuur</i> , Fire.	<i>Skoon</i> , Clean.
<i>Kombuis</i> , Kitchen.	<i>Fuil</i> , Dirty.
<i>Toom</i> , Bridle.	<i>Soet</i> , Sweet.
<i>Brood</i> , Bread.	
<i>Druif</i> , Grape	} <i>Suur</i> , Sour.
<i>Druive</i> , Grapes	
<i>Groente</i> , Vegetables	<i>Groene</i> , Green.
<i>Man</i> , Man	<i>Luie</i> Lazy.

By re-arranging the foregoing Nouns and Adjectives, many more sentences can be formed. The reader should endeavour to form short sentences with the other nouns and adjectives given in the book. This will help to impress the meaning of the different words on the memory, and at the same time give a rudimentary idea of sentence formation.

The next lesson will be to apply the Indefinite Article *een*, A or An, abbreviated to 'n, to the nouns and adjectives of *quality* given above.

The Verb *is* will be dispensed with, and the adjectives placed *before* the nouns. It should be remembered that the letter **e** is added to adjectives of quality that come before nouns.

The following examples will guide the reader:—

ADJECTIVES.	NOUNS.
<i>Goede</i> e , Good.	<i>Perd</i> , Horse.
'n <i>Goede</i> e	<i>Perd</i> .
a good	horse.
or	
an	
<i>Fuile</i> e , Dirty.	<i>Kamer</i> , Room.
'n <i>Fuile</i>	<i>Kamer</i> .
a dirty	room.

It will now be advisable to give a few simple examples of how the Pronouns, both Personal and Interrogative, can be applied.

The reader may refer to the Synopsis of Grammar, where the Pronouns in general use are given, and apply them all where possible.

Below will be found examples in order, *i.e.*, Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, and Interrogative.

PERSONAL PRONOUN.	VERB.	INDEF. ART.	NOUN.
<i>Ek</i>	<i>het</i>	<i>'n</i>	<i>plaas.</i>
I	have	a	farm.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.	NOUN.	VERB.	ADJECTIVE.
<i>Jou</i>	<i>saal</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>nuw.</i>
Your	saddle	is	new.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.	NOUN.	VERB.	ADJECTIVE.
<i>Dit or Dat</i>	<i>diamant</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>duur.</i>
This or that	diamond	is	expensive or dear.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.	VERB.	DEF. ART.	NOUN.
<i>Wi</i>	<i>het</i>	<i>di</i>	<i>sout ?</i>
Who	has	the	salt ?
	NOUN.	VERB.	ADVERB.
<i>Wat</i>	<i>stad</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>naby ?</i>
What	town	is	near ?
<i>Watter</i>	<i>boek</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>hiir ?</i>
Which	book	is	here ?

THE PRINCIPAL VERBS AND EXAMPLES.

In compiling this work, every effort has been made to give instruction and information in the plainest language. Therefore, a few examples are given below of VERBS and their relative positions in simple sentences. It may be noted here, that the Taal has what is called "a double negation"—that is to say, when the sentence is negative, the word *ni*=no or not, follows the final verb. An example in English would be "There is no one here, *no*." A few examples will be found amongst those given below. The reader will remember that the added *ge* indicates the past tense.

The principal verbs are in black letters.

TAAL:	ENGLISH:
<i>Wi het di groente gekook?</i>	Who cooked the vegetables?
<i>Hulle het di beste koring gestell.</i>	They have stolen the best wheat.
<i>Watter soorte fan blomme groei hiir?</i>	What sort of flowers do you grow here?
<i>Ek het dit ni gehoor ni.</i>	I did not hear it (no).
<i>Hy het my 'n hond gebreng.</i>	He has brought me a dog.

TAAL.	ENGLISH.
<i>Ni, dis nog ni gekom ni.</i>	No, it has not yet come (no).
<i>Hulle stuur fer hulle na di stal.</i>	They send them to the stable.
<i>Ek het ni fer hom gesiin ni.</i>	I have not seen him, (no).
<i>Ek wil daar-de kar ferkoop.</i>	I want to sell that cart.
<i>Het julle al geeet?</i>	Have you all eaten?
<i>Moe ni praat ni.</i>	Do not talk (of it).
<i>Ons het van Johannesburg gekom.</i>	We came from Johannesburg.

The following is a list of Verbs in general use:—

TAAL.	ENGLISH.
<i>Fraag</i>	to ask
<i>Antwood</i>	„ answer
<i>Bad</i>	„ bathe
<i>Begin</i>	„ begin
<i>Bind</i>	„ bind
<i>Bring</i>	„ bring
<i>Slaan</i>	„ beat
<i>Breek</i>	„ break
<i>Glo</i>	„ believe
<i>Blaas</i>	„ blow
<i>Koop</i>	„ buy
<i>Draag</i>	„ carry
<i>Fang</i>	„ catch

TAAL.	ENGLISH.
<i>Schommaak</i>	to clean
<i>Angaan</i>	„ continue
<i>Kook</i>	„ cook
<i>Suy</i>	„ cut
<i>Kom</i>	„ come
<i>Handel</i>	„ deal
<i>Ferlos</i>	„ deliver
<i>Ferwoes</i>	„ destroy
<i>Hinder</i>	„ disturb
<i>Ferdeel</i>	„ divide
<i>Drink</i>	„ drink
<i>Dryf</i>	„ drive
<i>Graaf</i>	„ dig
<i>Eet</i>	„ eat
<i>Fernoom</i>	„ enquire
<i>Foel</i>	„ feel
<i>Feg</i>	„ fight
<i>Find</i>	„ find
<i>Fli</i>	„ fly
<i>Kry.</i>	„ get
<i>Ge</i>	„ give
<i>Maal</i>	„ grind
<i>Groe</i>	„ grow
<i>Ha'el</i>	„ hail
<i>Hang</i>	„ hang
<i>Genees</i>	„ heal
<i>Help</i>	„ help

TAAL.	ENGLISH.
<i>Huur</i>	to hire
<i>Raak</i>	„ hit
<i>Hou</i>	„ hold
<i>Hoop</i>	„ hope
<i>Jag</i>	„ hunt
<i>Skop</i>	„ kick
<i>Doodmaak</i>	„ kill
<i>Weet</i>	„ know
<i>Klop</i>	„ knock
<i>Duur</i>	„ last
<i>Lag</i>	„ laugh
<i>Leer</i>	„ learn
<i>Fërlaat</i>	„ leave
<i>Lyk</i>	„ like
<i>Leef</i>	„ live
<i>Laaï</i>	„ load
<i>Kyk</i>	„ look
<i>Lief hê</i>	„ love
<i>Maak</i>	„ make
<i>Meet</i>	„ measure
<i>Ontmoet</i>	„ melt
<i>Maai</i>	„ mow
<i>Noem</i>	„ name
<i>Ferf</i>	„ paint
<i>Pluk</i>	„ pick
<i>Plant</i>	„ plant
<i>Speal</i>	„ play

TAAL.	ENGLISH.
<i>Giit</i>	to pour
<i>Prys</i>	„ praise
<i>Bid</i>	„ pray
<i>Drak</i>	„ press
<i>Bëlö</i>	„ promise
<i>Straf</i>	„ punish
<i>Re'ent</i>	„ rain
<i>Lees</i>	„ read
<i>Ontfang</i>	„ receive
<i>Bly</i>	„ remain
<i>Rus</i>	„ rest
<i>Braai</i>	„ roast
<i>Faar</i>	„ sail
<i>Red</i>	„ save
<i>Saag</i>	„ saw
<i>Sê</i>	„ say
<i>Fat</i>	„ seize
<i>Fërkoop</i>	„ sell
<i>Naai</i>	„ sew
<i>Skud</i>	„ shake
<i>Skyn</i>	„ shine
<i>Skuit</i>	„ shoot
<i>Sug</i>	„ sigh
<i>Sing</i>	„ sing
<i>Sit</i>	„ sit
<i>Slaap</i>	„ sleep
<i>Ruik</i>	„ smell
<i>Rook</i>	„ smoke

TAAL.	ENGLISH.
<i>Klink</i>	to sound
<i>Saai</i>	„ sow
<i>Spreek</i>	„ speak
<i>Steel</i>	„ steal
<i>Stap</i>	„ step
<i>Ophou</i>	„ stop
<i>Stryk</i>	„ stroke
<i>Fé</i>	„ sweep
<i>Swem</i>	„ swim
<i>Neem</i>	„ take
<i>Anfal</i>	„ take hold of
<i>Praat</i>	„ talk
<i>Proef</i>	„ taste
<i>Fërtel</i>	„ tell
<i>Denk</i>	„ to think
<i>Trap</i>	„ tread
<i>Bëhandël</i>	„ treat
<i>Draai</i>	„ turn
<i>Bëgryp</i>	„ understand
<i>Kuiër</i>	„ visit
<i>Loop</i>	„ walk
<i>Was</i>	„ wash
<i>Wé</i>	„ weigh
<i>Win</i>	„ win
<i>Wind</i>	„ wind
<i>Werk</i>	„ work
<i>Wensch</i>	„ wish
<i>Skry</i>	„ write

The following list of NOUNS will be found useful to the beginner. It is, necessarily, a short list, but contains the Nouns that the reader will probably require to use most frequently:—

ENGLISH.	TAAL.
A	
Agent	<i>Agent</i>
Arithmetic	<i>Rekenkunde</i>
B	
Boiler	<i>Kettel</i>
Boots	<i>Stewels</i>
Bottle	<i>Bottel</i>
Boy	<i>Jong</i>
Brandy	<i>Brandewyn</i>
Bread	<i>Brood</i>
Brother	<i>Broer</i>
Butcher	<i>Slagter</i>
C	
Cart	<i>Kar</i>
Church	<i>Kerk</i>
Clothes	<i>Goed</i>
Coal	<i>Kool</i>
Coat	<i>Baatji</i>
Coffee	<i>Koffi</i>
Corn	<i>Koring</i>

ENGLISH.

TAAL.

D

Day	<i>Daag</i>
Daughter	<i>Dogter</i>
Doctor	<i>Dokter</i>
Door	<i>Deur</i>
Drift	<i>Drift</i>

E

Engine	<i>Engine</i>
--------------	---------------

F

Farm	<i>Plaas</i>
Father	<i>Fader</i>
Fire	<i>Fuur</i>
Food	<i>Kos</i>
Fork	<i>Fork</i>

G

Garden	<i>Tuin</i>
Girl	<i>Mysi</i>
Gold	<i>Goad</i>
Grape	plural, <i>Druive</i>

H

Harness	<i>Tuig</i>
Hay	<i>Hooi</i>
Horse	<i>Perd</i>
Hospital	<i>Hospital</i>
House	<i>Huis</i>

ENGLISH.

TAAL.

K

Kitchen	<i>Kombuis</i>
Knife	<i>Mes</i>

L

Letter	<i>Briif</i>
--------------	--------------

M

Machine	<i>Masiin</i>
Man	<i>Man</i>
Market	<i>Mark</i>
Meat	<i>Flys</i>
Milk	<i>Melk</i>
Mother	<i>Moeder</i>

N

Night	<i>Nag</i>
-------------	------------

O

Oats	<i>Hawei</i>
Ox	<i>Os</i>
Ox-waggon	<i>Ossewa</i>

P

Peach	<i>Perski</i>
Post office	<i>Pos Kantoor</i>
Pudding	<i>Podding</i>

ENGLISH.

TAAL.

R

River	<i>Rifir</i>
Road	<i>Pad</i>
Room	<i>Kamer</i>

S

Saddle	<i>Saal</i>
Salt	<i>Sout</i>
School	<i>Skool</i>
Sheep	<i>Skaap</i>
Sister	<i>Suster</i>
Son	<i>Seun</i>
Soup	<i>Sop</i>
Spoon	<i>Lepel</i>
Stable	<i>Stal</i>
Stamp	<i>Stemp</i>
Stone	<i>Klip</i>
Street	<i>Straat</i>

T

Table	<i>Tafel</i>
Tea	<i>Té</i>
Telegraph	<i>Telegraaf</i>
Town	<i>Straad</i>
Train	<i>Tryn</i>
Tram	<i>Tram</i>
Tree	<i>Boom</i>

U

Uncle	<i>Oom</i>
-------------	------------

ENGLISH.		TAAAL.
	V	
Vegetables		<i>Groente</i>
Veldt		<i>Feld</i>
Verandah		<i>Stoep</i>
Village		<i>Dorp</i>

W

Water	<i>Water</i>
Weather	<i>Weer</i>

To conclude the lessons, a few examples are given of the general manner in which Afrikanders address each other.

An old man is addressed as *Oom*, uncle, and his wife as *Tante*, aunt. Males address one another as *Broer*, brother, or *Ou Broer*, old brother, the *ou* being a term of endearment. Females will say *Suster*, sister. Fathers are addressed as *Pa*, and mothers as *Ma*; grandfathers as *Ou Pa*, and grandmothers as *Ou Ma*. A minister of religion is called *Meneer*, Mister, and a schoolmaster, *Meester*. A male native is called *jong*, or *ou jong*, a female native as *ou myd*.

Natives usually address their masters as *Seur*, or *Baas*, and their mistresses as *Ou Noi*.