Fergelykende Comparative Taalkunde Grammar

van Afrikaans en Engels. Cape Dutch.


Deur S. J. Du Toit. By S. J. Du Toit.


FERGELIJKENDE COMPARATIVE

TAALKUNDE GRAMMER

FAN OF

AFRIKAANS ENGLISH

EN AND

ENGELS CAPE DUTCH

TWEEDE HERSENE UTGAAF, SECOND REVISED EDITION

DEUR BY

S. J. DU TOIT. S. J. DU TOIT.

PAARL:
D. F. du Toit & Co., Bredorp
1902.

PAARL:
D. F. du Toit & Co., Limited
1902.
FOORREDE.

(By di eerste Uitgaaf)


Di naturelle-tale, so oek di bitji Hollans, Duits, Frans, ens, wat hiir gebruik word laat ons buiten rekening.

Di folkstaal van Suid Afrika word wel geneem Hollans, mar imand behoef mar 'n heel opperflakkige kennis daarvan te hé om te bemerk dat Afrikaans in woordeskat sowel as in taalkunde 'n heel andere taal is as Hollans.


Di antwoord hiipo is ni moeilik om te gé ni. In di stryd om di bestaan tussen tale win di maklikste taal ditaltyd. Dus kan daar gen twyfel wees ni of Afrikaans moet dit win teen'eer Hollans. Ja meer nog, so fér as dit betref 'n stryd tussien di twee landstale self, as ons Hollans tel teen Engels, dan is ons sêker dat ons hanksamer-hand moet verloor (want Hollans is 'n onleerbare taal fer 80 persent Afrikaners en Engelse in Suid Afrika), mar as ons Afrikaans teen Engels set, dan het ons ni alleen kans om ons grond te behou ni, mar selfs om grond te win, want Afrikaans is nog maklik-er as Engels, en di Engelse in Suid Afrika sin almeer in dat dit nuttig is om Afrikaans te ken.

Ons het daar bewysse fan. Op di oenblik is daar meer Engelse wat Afrikaans ken as 15 of 20 jare gelede. In enige grote besig-

PREFACE.

(To the first Edition)

The two main languages spoken in South Africa are Cape Dutch and English. Cape Dutch is spoken by the great majority of the rural population, whilst English is generally the language of the great cities and trading population. In the Cape Colony both languages have equal rights. In Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Rhodesia, English is the only recognised official language, but where desired Dutch is also taught in the schools.

The native languages, together with the little Dutch, German, and French, etc., spoken here, we leave out of account.

The vernacular language spoken in South Africa is generally called Dutch, but only a superficial knowledge of it is required to see that it is quite a separate language, as regards its dictionary as well as its grammar.

Two languages will surely continue to exist in South Africa, at all events during a lifetime. It is only the question, whether they will be Cape Dutch and English, or Dutch and English. And this question is warmly debated nowadays.

To answer this question is not difficult. In the struggle for existence between languages, the easiest language always wins. So there can be no doubt that Cape Dutch will win against Dutch. And even more, as regards the struggle for the upperhand between the two languages of the land, when we oppose Dutch to English, then it is certain that we must gradually lose (because Dutch is an unlearnable language for 90 percent of the Afrikaners and Englishmen in South Africa), but if we put Cape Dutch alongside of English, then we are not only enabled to keep our ground, but even to win ground, as Cape Dutch is still easier than English, and Englishmen in South Africa gradually come to the conclusion, that it is useful to know Cape Dutch.

We have proofs for this. At present there are more Englishmen knowing Cape Dutch than 15 or 20 years ago. In any great busi-
Hyd an di Kaap en Port Elizabeth kan di Afrikaner nou tereig kom in syn yge taal, wat frieder ni di gefal was ni.


Hieruit siin ons dat di Engels-sprekende befolking fan Suid Afrika Afrikaans moet en veil en kan en sal leer, nes ons Afrikaners Engels. Mar Hollands is for 'n Afrikaner en Engelsman alby in Suid Afrika 'n freemde taal, wat ons ni kan leer ni, al veil ons oek.

En waarom sou ons ni alby tale, Afrikaans en Engels, in ons land erken en leer ni? Twee tale is ni tefort in 'n land ni, mar ruim ge­noeg. Dis ygentlik fer ferstandelike ont­wikkeling goed om twee tale te leer. Eers deur fergelykende leer 'n mens ita goed ken. Daarom neem hulle almeer in ander lande, wat mar een landstaal is, 'n tweede taal by op di skole, fer fergelykende taalkunde, byf. in Holland en Duitsland.

En feral fan Afrikaans en Engels is 'n fergelykende taalkunde binsonder nuttig en leerzaam hiir in ons land. Dis opmerkelik in Afrikaans, dat di Ingwees fan di taal (di woordboek) suier Germaans gebly het; inderdaad di suiwste Germaanse taal wat nou bestaan; mar di en fan di taal (di taalkunde), di forme en uitdrukings, is gro­tendeels gewysig folland Frans (deur di Hu­gente) en Engels. Oral in di forme uitdruk­nings, sinbou, ens, kry 'n mens di indioed fan di 2 tale, terwyl skaars 'n dosyn Franse en 'n 50 Engelse woorde burgerig gêryt hy in Afrikaans.

Mar feral met Engels het di Afrikanse taalkunde 'n seldsame o'erveekoms; alby kom o'ereen in eentonghiljy deur weggoi fan ferdubingsforme, onnodige geslaggonderskydinge, ens., ens., soos uit di fergelykende taalkunde wat ons nou gê blyk.

Ons gê di werk egter mar as 'n eerste proef, onvolmaak en gedruk deur besware sooos eerste proewe mar aaltyd is; en bowe­diin is dit opgestel onder felerly drukte en besware. Ons forsoek dan oek om gunt-

ness in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth die Afrikaner may easily find his way with his own language, which was not the case for­merly.

But we have another proof for this. The firm D. F. du Toit & Co. at the Paarl, pu­blished Dialogues in Cape Dutch and Eng­lish, in 3 series. Of these at least 12,000 copies have been sold. Of the first series the 4th edition is already sold out, and the 5th is in print. And the demand continually increases. And who buys it? Afri­canders to learn English? No, nine-tenths were bought by Englishmen to learn Cape Dutch.

From this it is evident that the English­speaking population of South Africa must and will and can and shall learn Cape Dutch, just as we Afrikaners learn English; but Dutch is both for the Afrikaner and Eng­lishman in South Africa a foreign language, which we cannot learn, although willing.

And why should we not recognize and learn both languages, Cape Dutch and Eng­lish, in our country? Two languages are not too many in a country, but quite sufficient. It is really good for the intellectual development to learn two languages. Only through comparison we learn to know anything thoroughly. Hence a second language is more and more learned at school, in other countries, where there is only one language, for comparative study of languages: as, for example, in Holland and Germany.

And especially a comparative grammar of Cape Dutch and English is very useful in our country. It is remarkable in Cape Dutch, that the body of the language (the dictionary) remained purely Germanic; in fact, the purest Germanic language in existence; but the soul of the language (the grammar), the inflections and idioms, are greatly modi­fied according to the French (by the Hugue­notes) and English. Everywhere in the in­fections, idioms, syntax, etc., we meet the influence of those two languages, while hard­ly a dozen French and some 50 English words only have been taken up in Cape Dutch.

But chiefly with English the Cape Dutch Grammar has a striking resemblance; both agree in simplicity by throwing away in­fections, useless distinctions of gender, etc., as is evident from the comparative grammar, which we now give.

We, however, give the work as a first proof, incomplete and encumbered by diffi­culties, as is usually the case with first proofs; and above all it was written un­der manifold pressure of business and dif­
Ons het tot lyddraad gebruik di "Eerste Beginsels van die Afrikaanse Taal," wat reeds in 1876 uitgege is deur "Di genootskap van Regte Afrikaners," en waarvan 'n tweede druk gegee is in 1882.

Ons doel was ni 'n netoegerne taalkunde te ge ni, mar di hoofregels, so eenvoudig en prakties as molik, om di Afrikaner in staat te stel selfsoefel Engels te leer dat hy hom self kan help, en di Engelsman om selfsoefel Afrikaans te leer dat hy hom kan behelp.

Dis ni 'n fertaal-boek ni. Ons set wel Afrikaans en Engels langs majaar en ge wel di taalregels fan alhy, sodat 'n Afrikaner hirnit syn taal en Engels alby kan leer, en 'n Engelsman netso; mar ons gie di regels in alby tale follenshulle ygeenaardige spraakgebruik.

Di taalkunde is bepaal vir selfsoefening, hoewel dit goed fer n skoolboek kan gebruik worder ook. Daarom gie ons di self-instruksien ook ni so dat dit oral kan dien fer huie skoolmeesters ni, mar net waar dit nodig is fer selfonderrig.

Ons hoop dus 'n dubbele doel te beryk; fereers om di Afrikaner en Engelsman na-der na makaar toe te breng in di dagelike lewe op maatskaplike gebied; mar dan ook te beforder dat hulle makaar beter leer fer-staan in di staatkundige lewe; want baing misferstand het ontstaan deur di ferskil in tale, omdat ons makaar ni ferstaan ni.

Ons woon nou eenmaal same in een grote land, en ons is bestemd om een grote nasi te worde. Onder di lyding fan di Poorsinighyd praat ons twee tale. Mar waarom sal dit 'n rede wees dat ons twedragtig moet wees? Ne, laat ons leer om makaar te fer- staan en same te werk. Hirttoe hoop di skrywer het by met di gebrekkige werk 'n steentji bygedraag.

Mog di geskrif syn doel beryk, en 'n steentji wees in di grote gebou fan 'n Ferenigde Suid Afrika!
D. F. DU TOIT & CO.,
PAARL,

HET TE KOOP:
SAMESPRAKE IN AFRIKAANS EN ENGELS.
Seer nuttig om di twee tale te leer.
Prys 1/6 per pos.

HAVE FOR SALE:
DIALOGUES IN CAPE DUTCH AND ENGLISH.
Very useful to learn these two languages.
Price 1/6 per post.

FERGELYKJENDE TAALKUNDE FAN EN IN AFRIKAANS EN ENGELS.
Dis di boek fer Afrikaners wat hulle y'e taal, saam met Engels wil leer.
Prys 1/6.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR OF AND IN CAPE DUTCH AND ENGLISH.
This is the book for English men who wish to learn their language, together with Cape Dutch.
Price 1/6.

GEBEURTENISSE IN DI KAFFERORLOGE FAN 1834, 1835, 1846, 1850—1853,
Deur P. P. J. Coetzee, Sr., gewese padwyser by di Engelse troepe.
Prys: Per pos, 1s.

ADVENTURES IN THE KAFIR WARS OF 1834, 1835, 1846, 1850—1853,
By P. P. J. Coetzee, Sr., lately Guide to the British troops.
Price: Per post, 1s.

DI GESKIDENIS FAN DI AFRIKAANSE TAALBEWEGING.
In di Boek find 'n mens fele bissone, bode om trent di ontsaan, di fortgarg, di werk en di doel fan di beweging in verband met di Afrikaanse Taal.
Prys per pos: EEN SHILLING EN SIXPENCE.

THE HISTORY OF THE AFRICAN LANGUAGE (CAPE DUTCH) MOVEMENT.
In this Book many particulars are found about the origin, the progress, the working, and the aim of the movement in connection with the African language.
Price per post: ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE.
Preface to second Edition

As we expected the first edition was soon sold and we now hereby offer a second, thoroughly revised, edition. Especially now, after the war we hope there will be a better understanding and more cooperation between the two nationalities and consequently an increased want mutually to learn each other's language and a greater need of such a comparative grammar, as we hereby offer.

The Publishers.
Salomo's Goudmijnen bezoekt in 1894.

Door Ds. S. J. Du Toit.

These are very interesting sketches of travels through Matabeleland and Mashonaland, important description of ancient mines and ruins, with historical researches and extracts from old and rare works, Portuguese East African Annuals, and of recent explorations and excavations, showing the highest probability that we have here the veritable Land of Ophir, where the Queen of Sheba reigned, and whence Solomon got his gold.

An English translation of the book may now be had.

Ons Klyntji. Ons Klyntji.

Eerste en Enigste Afrikaanse Tydskrif.

Befat o.a. oorspronkelike romantise ferhale, sketses van ons folks karakte, folksferhale (dure storie), gedigte, ens., ens.

Ferskyn al maande. Prys 4s. per jaar, posey, vooruit betaalbaar.

N.B.—Proefnommers gratis, op aanvaag.

First and Only Periodica in Cape Dutch.

Contains i.a. original fictions, romances, sketches of national character, folk lore, poems, etc.

Published monthly. Subscription 4s. per annum, post free, payable in advance.

N.B.—Single Copies sent gratis on application.
Fergelijkende Taalkunde

AFRIKAANS EN ENGLS.

EERSTE DEEL.

OM DI WOORDE REG TE SKRYWE:

I. O'er di Letters.

1. 'n Taal bestaan uit woorde, en di woorde word geskrywe met letters, wat uitgespreek worden in lettergrepe.

2. In Afrikaans en Engels, soos in di meeste nuwe tale, gebruik ons di Latynse letters, 26 in getal, soos ons dit hiir laat folg, in grote en klyne lettertekkens:


Anmerking.—Di meeste oue tale had ekseen hulle yge letters, wat di uitdrukking was fan di gebruikte klanke in elke taal. So had Hebrews, Grieks, Latyn, en nog baing ander tale, ekseen syn aparte alfabet, waarien ferskrye letters onderling 'oereenkom, mar enkele bygefoeg en afge laat word in di ferskillende tale. Mar nou di nuwe tale mees almal di Latynse letters o'ergeenem het, is dit begrypelik, dat diselfde letters ni juis pas fer al di klanke in di ferskillende tale. Dit moet ons goed in di oon hou, want huiruit word di follende punte in ons letterskrif eers begrypelik.

3. Om di rede gebruik ons in Afri-

kaans ni al 26 Latynse letters ni, omdat di Latynse taal klanke had wat ons ni het ni. So gebruik ons di follende letters net in freemde name en woorde, mar in Afrikaans ferfang ons hulle met ander tale, wat meer met ons klanke o'ereen-

kom:

Comparative Grammar

OF

ENGLISH & CAPE DUTCH.

FIRST PART.

ORTHOGRAFY.

1. A language consists of words, and words are written in letters, which are pronounced in syllables.

2. In English and in Cape Dutch, as in most modern languages, we use the Latin Alphabet, which consists of 26 letters, written in capital and small letters, as follows:

A a, B b, C c, D d, E e, F f, G g, H h, I i, J j, K k, L l, M m, N n, O o, P p, Q q, R r, S s, T t, U u, V v, W w, X x, Y y, Z z.

Note.—Almost all ancient languages had each its own distinctive alphabet, which was adapted to the sounds peculiar to each respective language. Thus Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and many other languages, had each its own alphabet, of which several letters were identical or similar, thus clearly showing a common origin, but some were added and others omitted in the different languages as required. Now, since most of our modern languages have adopted the Latin alphabet, the natural consequence is, that this same alphabet does not accurately express all the sounds of the different languages. This ought to be kept in view, because it explains the following material points in our orthography.

3. For this reason all 26 letters of the Latin alphabet are not used in Cape Dutch, since Latin had sounds which are not used in Cape Dutch. Thus the following letters are only used in foreign names and words, but in Cape Dutch they are replaced by corresponding letters, better adapted to the relative sounds:
e. — wat ferfang word deur ’n k, soos kapittel, kandidaat, ens.; en somtys deur ’n s, soos sederboom, sement, ens., en ch deur ’n y, soos gristelik, in plaas fan christelik, ens.

f. — of ku, wat altyd samegaau, ferfang ons deur kw, soos kwessi, kwalityt, ens.

4. Mar omgekeer, an di ander kant het ons nou weer te min letters fer al di klanke wat in Afrikaans en Engels ontwikkel is en waarmee di Latynse tal gen letters het ni. In di gebrek fersin ons op 3 maniere:—

a) deur di letters te ferdubbel, soos mar, daar, ens.;

b) deur toontékens op di letters te plaas, soos gegé, wéreld, ens.;

c) deur 2 of 3 letters same te set fer een klank, soos baiing, mooi, ens. (Wat ferkeerdelik twee- of drieklank genoem word, hoewel dit mar een klank is wat met 2 of 3 lettertékens uitgedruk word.)


c. —is replaced by k as in kapittel (chapter), kandidaat (candidate), etc., and sometimes by s, as sederboom (cedar tree), sement (cement), etc., and ch by y, as gristelik (Christian), etc.

4. But on the other hand we have too few letters in the adapted Latin alphabet to express all sounds in English and Cape Dutch, because we have sounds for which the Latin alphabet has no letters; this deficiency is supplemented in 3 ways:—

a) by doubling letters, as in met and meet, rod and rood, etc.;

b) by placing accents on letters in Cape Dutch as in wéreld (world), gégé (given), etc.;

c) by using 2 or 3 vowels to express one sound, as baiing (many) mooi (pretty), etc.

5. This remark applies especially to vowels, because in English as well as in Cape Dutch we have only 6 vowels, with which to express 26 and 25 sounds respectively (as will appear later on). But this is also the case with a few consonants, as ng (in singings), q.u (in quality), th (in without), which, though 2 separate letters, together only express one single sound, so that they can never be pronounced sing-ing and with-out. Because ng, q.u and th in such cases represent one single sound, they are inseparable.

Note.—In Italian, Spanish and Swedish also those letters which are not used are replaced by corresponding letters.
6. Since the Latin alphabet is used in different modern languages to express their several peculiar sounds as near as possible, it follows that the same letters are not pronounced alike in different languages. Thus the following letters are pronounced differently in English and Cape Dutch:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Cape Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>ai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>ou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>aai, waai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. The English pronunciation of g in go, gas, give, etc. is not found in Cape Dutch.

7. Now, if we had sufficient letters to express all sounds in our language, it would only be necessary to know the letters and their sounds in order to express such sounds in letters. But as we have to express our sounds through an insufficient alphabet, it is difficult properly to express all sounds in writing, especially in learning a foreign language. For this reason we now give a list, showing first how the Afrikaner expresses his sounds in letters, with examples in Cape Dutch and English (as far as English has got the same sounds), and then another list, showing how the Englishman expresses his sounds in letters, with examples in English and Cape Dutch (as far as the latter has got the same sounds). Naturally these sounds in the examples are not always identical, but only approximately equivalent, as far as possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afrikaans</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aa</td>
<td>mar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eë</td>
<td>gegeë</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engels</th>
<th>Cape Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a a</td>
<td>mar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eë</td>
<td>gegeë</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How the Englishman expresses his sounds in letters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Cape Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a a</td>
<td>mar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eë</td>
<td>gegeë</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engels</th>
<th>Cape Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a a</td>
<td>mar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eë</td>
<td>gegeë</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. The English pronunciation of g in go, gas, give, etc. is not found in Cape Dutch.
Oefening:—Neem di freemde letters e, f, r, s, z, uit in di volgende sinne en set di regte letters in di plek daarvan:—

Dit ge extra ven moeite om 'n taal zui-ver goed te skrywe, mar cyfer is nog zwaarder, veral as di eers moeilike quessis moet enigsyfer.

Anmerking:—Di oorsprong fan onse letterskryf is nog altyd 'n kwessi tussen ge-leerde. Di oue Egiptenaars het 'n soort fan hyygie skrif gehad, dis afbeeldings wat almal 'n betekenis had, so had hulle 1,700 solke afbeeldings wat hulle hieroglyfe genoem het. Natuurlik is dit 'n moeilike ma-nier fan skrywe, net mar fer di ingewyde of priesters. Di Sinées het weer fer elke woord in aparte lettertekene; so het hulle ruim 43,000 letters. Dis nog moeiliker. Di ge-wone a b c et 26 letters, wat so samegefoeg word dat dit 'n onyndige menigte klanke uit-druk. Ons het nou wel besware, omdat dit ynentlik te min is, en di net geskik fer al onse klanke ni. Tog is dit 'n grote gemak.

Mar nou kom di fraga: waarfandaan kom di letterkry? Want di letters kom in al di talie so fer o'reer, dat 'n mens maklik kan sien, dat hulle een oorsprong het. Omtrent di oorsprong is daar 2 opinis:—

But now the question arises, whence have these characters or this mode of writing its origin? For there is such a similarity between these characters in the alphabets of the different languages, that they must have had a common origin. Concerning this origin there are two different theories:—

Exercise:—In the following sentences (parallel column) replace the foreign characters r, s, f and z, by the proper characters:—

Note.—The origin of using written characters for expressing sounds is still an unsolved problem among scholars. The ancient Egyptians had a sort of sacred writing in hieroglyphs, or writing in pictures, of which they used 1,700, having each a different meaning. This was naturally an intricate mode of writing, used only by the initiated or priests. The Chinese again use a separate written character for every word, so that they have fully 43,000 letters, which is still more difficult. The usual alphabet consists only of 26 letters, which are used to express certain sounds and are thus combined as to express all possible sounds. We now find certain difficulties, because we actually have too few characters, and those not adapted for all sounds, still this invention is a vast improvement upon the above-named two modes of writing.
a. Eers het sommige gemeen, dat di 26 letters uitgeseok is uit di 1,700 hieroglyfee fer di algemene gebruik, en dus oorspronklik ook mar afbeeldings fan sekere voorwerpe was. Mar De Rougé het angetoon, dat di letters ontstaan is uit oue letters, wat di priisters gebruik het, lank foordi hieroglyfee uit Egipte na Feniëe en fandaar na di ander folke o'ergekom het.

b. Bilderdijk is feral di man wat met grote skerpsinnighed wol sanaaon dat di letter-teken niks anders is as afbeeldings fan di spraakorgane, soos hulle in werk- ing is by di uitspreek fan di letters, befoorbeeld di O is di ronde ope lippe by uitspreek; di B is di geslotte lippe; di T is di tong teen di tande by uitspreek, enz. (Kyk sya boek o'er "Het Letterschrift"). Mar nuwe taalgelerde ferwerp di mening.

II O'er di Lettergrepe

1. Soefel letters as 'n mens in een slag uitgespreek is 'n lettergreep. So het ons woorde fan een lettergreep, soos skool; fan 2, soos bit-tong; fan 3, soos juis-mente; fan 4, soos kuls-kon-ne-tji; fan 5, soos pap-pe-le-le-koors; fan 6 soos laf-far-wa-ter-li-moen, ens.

Oefening:--Skryf di volgende woorde afgedeel in lettergrepe:--

Koggelstok, hotopse, haarnaasfoor, fuurnaakplek, ferkleurmannetji, krockema-kranka, karkattji, skaapsteker, uielflis.

2. 'n Lettergreep is ope, as dit op 'n k linker uitgaan, soos jo, en gesluit as dit op 'n medekinker yndig soos jag.

Oefening:--Wys an in di volgende woorde watter lettergrepe ope en watter gesluit is:--

Perbeerslag, gemakkelik, moeielik, andere, folkome, betrekklike foornaamwoorde, fergelykende trappe, koekemakranke, dolosse.

3. Waar twee klinkers agtermekaar kom en twee lettergrepe maak, daar set ons in Afrikaans 'n komma ('), diag gene nis by twee, om an te wys, dat dit ni an makaar moet gelees worde ni, soos Isra'el, Indiêe, ens.

Oefening:--Fal di kommas in tot af-skylenting in di folle:de woorde:--

Oer driewintig dae kom di skip fan Australie. Party mense skrywe Hoogerhuis en Lagerhuis, en andere weer Hoerhuis en Laerhuis fan ons Parlement.

II Syllables

1. As many letters as are pronounced together at once form a syllable. Thus we have in Cape Dutch as well as in English words of one and more syllables, as knap-sak, etc.

Exercise:--Write the following words and separate the different syllables, thus ka-tji-pi-riing:--

2. A syllable is called open when it terminates in a vowel as go, and closed when it ends in a consonant, as got.

Exercise:--Point out in the following words which syllables are open and which closed:--

Perbeerslag, gemakkelik, moeielik, andere, folkome, betrekklike foornaamwoorde, fergelykende trappe, koekemakranke, dolosse.

3. When 2 vowels follow on each other, which are pronounced as 2 syllables, this is indicated in Cape Dutch by placing a comma between the two, as in lus'el, Indiêe.

Exercise:--Separate the syllables in the following words, by inserting the required commas:--

Oer driewintig dae kom di skip fan Australie. Party mense skrywe Hoogerhuis en Lagerhuis, en andere weer Hoerhuis en Laerhuis fan ons Parlement.
1. In English and Cape Dutch we write with a capital letter:—
   a) the first letter of a sentence;
   b) " , " , " , " every line in poetry;
   c) " , " , " all proper names.

2. Proper names derived from foreign languages are written in Cape Dutch as they are written in their original languages, even with the 5 letters, otherwise not in use (c, q, v, x and z). But in English the spelling of such proper names are arbitrarily altered, according to usage.

3. Exercise 3:—How are the following proper names written in English:—
   Jacobus, Johannes, Petrus, Paulus, Terentius, Pindarus, Juvinalis.
marg en mur. 7 is altyd lank en word dus ni ferdubbê ni. soos my
en myn.

Enge's Hollans en di meeste tale
folg di reël ni en dit feroorsaak
baing moeilikhe in hulle spelling.

Oefening: — Maak di spelfoute reg in di
follellende woorde :

Omkoopey, omkopbaar, ferniilend, muuraasî, bietji, fuurig, jaarig.

5. Di 'f' an di end fan 'n woord feran­
der dikwils in w (soos in Engels in
v) as di woord ferlang word, sodat
dit dan di eerste letter fan di follen­
de lettergreep word, soos braaf—
braave — skeef — skewe, dif — diwe.

6 Di 'g' fal weer by sulke fereiligings
weg in di uitspraak, mar di reeel­
maligheid behou ons dit in di spel­
ling, soos : oog—ooge (spreek uit o'è
of ôë), laag—lauge (uitspraak la'ë of
hê) of hoog — hoge (uitspraak ho'ë of
hê) ens.

5. In Cape Dutch the 'f' changes into
w (as in English into v) when the
termination of a word is lengthened,
mostly in the formation of the plural,
thus : slaaf—slaawe, graaf—graawe, ens.

6. In Cape Dutch the 'g' is dropped in
pronunciation when a word is thus
lenghtened, but for the sake of regu­
larity it is retained in the spelling,
as shewn by examples in the parallel
column.

---

TWEDF PART.
OM DI WOORDE REG TE FERBUIG EN
TE FERFOEG.

I. O'er di Soorte fan Woorde.

1. Ons het, in Afrikaans en Engels
1° soorte fan worde :

1. Naamwoorde. 5. Telwoorde,
3. Hoedanigheid-
woorde. 7. Bywoorde.
4. Voorsetse-
woorde. 8. Foegwoorde.
5. Foornaa-
woorde. 10. Uitroepwoorde.

Anmerking: — In nuwere Engelse Taal-
kundes word di Lidwoorde en Telwoorde ni
as aparte woordssoorte behandel ni, mar as
Hoedanigheidwoorde beskou.

2. In Afrikaans word di Naamwoorde,
Hoedanigheidwoorde en Foornaam­
woorde ferbuig : in Engels net di
Naamwoorde en Foornaamwoorde
en Hoedanigheidwoorde net in di
trappe fan fergelyking Di Werk­
woorde word ferfoeg, en di ander
soorte bly onferander in alby tale.

SECOND PART.
ETYMOLOGY.

I. Parts of Speech.

1. The words used in English and
Cape Dutch are distributed into 10
parts of speech :

2. Articles. 7. Adverbs.
5. Numerals. 10. Interjections.

Note: — In modern English grammar
the Articles and Numerals are not classified
as separate parts of speech, but treated as
adjectives.

2. In Cape Dutch Nouns, Adjectives
and Pronouns are declined, in Eng­
lish only Nouns and Pronouns,
Adjectives only in the degrees
of comparison, Verbs are conjuga­
ted, the other parts of speech remain
indeclinable.
1. Elke ding dit self naam, en di woord wat dit uitdruk is di naamwoord. Di ding wat ek me skrywe heet pen; daarom is pen 'n naamwoord.

**Oefening:** Soek uit al di naamwoorde in di follenge folsinne: 'n Kerk is 'n gebou. Di pen is skorp. Di ink is swart. In di skool en in di kerk staan banke.

2. Daar is 2 soorte fan naamwoorde:—
   a. algemene, of spoorname, soos mens, huis, boom, dorp, berg, kor, ens.
   b. bissondere, of wynname, soos Piet, Klap, Kaffer, Maandag, ens.

**Oefening:** Wys an di follenge folsinne watter woorde spoorname en watter wynname is: Willem het Paarl toe gery. Toen hy in di dorp kem ontspoed by fer Piet daar. Hulle het toen same by oom Isak gaan kuier. Daar hy hulle baie frugte gekry, soos driuwe, pere, appels, ens.

**Anmerking:** In Engels praat hulle ook nog fan afgetrokke en naamgestelde naamwoorde, mar dit kom net so goed onder di eerste klas (a).

3. Di naamwoorde het 3 geslagte:—
   a. mannelik, as dit its manneliks andui, soos man, jader, seun;
   b. vrouelik, as dit its vroueliks meen soos fron, moeder, dogter;
   c. onsydlig, as dit ni mannelik of vrouelik is ni, soos huis, përd, wa.

**Oefening:** Wys an di follenge sinne watter naamwoordename mannelik, watter vrouelik, en watter onsydlig is: Myn jader het 9 kinders, 4 seuns en 5 dogters. Myn oom het 6 broers en 9 susters; hulle kinders is myn neefs en niggis. In ons tuin staan baie bome en hulle dra lekkere frugte.

**Anmerking:** In Hollans is di geslagte willekeurig en baie moeilik, fer' n Afrikaner en Engelsman onleerbaar; mar in Afrikaans en Engels is dit maklik en omtrek eenders.

---

**II. Nouns.**

1. Everything has its name, and the word used as the name of anything is called noun (Latin nomen, name). I write with a thing called pen, therefore the word pen is a noun.

**Exercise:** Select the nouns from the following sentences:—A church is a building. The pen is sharp. The ink is black. In the school and in the church are benches.

2. There are 2 classes of nouns:—
   a. Common Nouns, being the names of a whole class of things, as man, house, tree, village, mountain, cart, etc.
   b. Proper Nouns, used as the name of some particular person, animal, place or thing, as Peter, Cape, Kaap, Monday, etc.

**Exercise:** Point out in the following sentences which words are common and which are proper nouns:—William rode to the Paarl. When he came in the village he met Piet there. Both then visited uncle Isaac. There they got lots of fruit, such as grapes, pears, apples, etc.

**Note:** Some English grammars also distinguish abstract and collective nouns as separate classes, but they may also be classified under common nouns(a).

3. Nouns have got 3 genders:—
   a. masculine, when the name of anything of the male sex, as man, father, son;
   b. feminine, when the name of anything of the female sex, as wife, mother, daughter;
   c. neuter, when the name of anything of neither sex, as house, horse, wagon.

**Exercise:** Point out in the following sentences which nouns are masculine, which feminine and which neuter:—My father has got 9 children, 4 sons and 5 daughters. My uncle has got 6 brothers and 9 sisters; their children are my nephews and nieces. In our garden grow many trees and they bear delicious fruit.

**Note:** In Dutch the distinction of genders is arbitrary and very intricate, unlearnable to an African as well as to an Englishman; but in English and Cape Dutch it is very similar and easily learnt.
Di onderskyding fan geslagte fan lewendige dinge word op 3 maniere gemaak, in Afrikaans en Engels alby:

Eerste Manier: — Deur di mannelike woord 'n fronelike uitgang te gee, soos koning is mannelik, koningin frouelik; priester mannelik, priesteres frouelik.

Anmerking: — Mar dis mar enkele uitsonderinge, fan min gebruiklike woorde wat di Afrikaner nog ni in syn yge taal bewerk het ni, mar wat hy met geslagsonderskyding en al uit Hollans o'ersene. Di Afrikaner het 'n afkeer van verbuilinge an syn woorde; dis fer hom te lastig. Di Engelse het dit tot 'n sekere hoogte ook, daarom dat in hulle taal di soort fan onderskyding ook ni soveel is ni as by Hollans.

Di Afrikaner bet n afkeer van ferbuilinge an syn woorde; dis fer hom te lastig, Di Engelse bet dit tot 'n sekere hoogte, daarom dat in hulle taal di soort fan onder­skyding ook ni soveel is ni as by Hollans.

Hulle gewone frouelike uitgang is ess, soos count, countess; mar hiir op is weer 'n menigte uitsonderinge, wat ons onmoglik vanwi.

J. wie die woorde s aan fer alby geslagte, as sodanig diette dan mees fan di geslag wil onderskye, dan doen jy dit deur aparte woorde in di plek daarvan te set. Dis feul in gebruik in Engels sowel as in Afrikaans. Ons go fan alby 'n lysi, eers fan di gemene geslagswoorde (waar dit bestaan) en dan fan di mannelike en frouelike onders­skyding:

Égpare — man, vrou
Oners — fader, moeders
" papa, mamma
Kinders — broer, suster
" seun, dogter
" jongetji, myasi
Neef, niggi
Oom, tante.

Pèrde — hengs (reum), merri
Varkens — beer (burg', sog.
Beeste — bnl (os), koëi
Hoenders — haan, hen
Hondo — teef, reum
Bok — ram (kapater), ooi.

Derde Manier: — Deur mannelike en frouelike naamwoorde in Afrikaans foor of agteran di gemeenslagtige woord te set; in Engels

Second Manier: — Quite different words are used, as:

Bachelor, maid  Husband, wife. (spinster).
Boar, sow.  King, queen.
Boy, girl.  Lord, lady.
Brother, sister.  Man, woman.
Buck, doe.  Brother, sister.
Bull, cow.  Milter, spawner.
Bullock, heifer.  Bachelor, maid.
Cock, hen.  Lord, lady.
Colt, filly.  Bride, betch.
Dog, bitch.  Son, daughter.
Drake, duck.  Bride, betch.
Drone, bee.  Son, daughter.
Earl, countess.  Earl, countess.
Father, mother.  Father, mother.
Gander, goose.  Earl, countess.
Gentleman, lady.  Earl, countess.
Hart, roe.

Third Manier: — Masculine and feminine nouns or pronouns are prefixed or affixed to nouns of common gender, as:

First Mode: — The masculine and feminine are formed by different suffixes, as murderer, murderess, or the feminine is formed by adding certain suffixes to the masculine. The commonest of these, and the only one by which fresh feminines can still be formed, is ess, as count, countess.

Note. — There are, however, many deviations from and exceptions to this rule in English, which we cannot give in detail. In Cape Dutch this is more an exception than a rule, the Africander being averse to suffixes. We find it merely, as a remnant of the Dutch Grammar, in a few words as koning, koningin; priester, priesteres.
deur naamwoorde en soms ook deur foornaamwoorde. Hiër volg weer 'n lysie:

Mens—mansmens, vroumens
Jongmens—jongman, jongnôl.
Kaptyn—mankaptyn, myndkaptyn,
Towenaar, towersheks.
Skaap—skaapram, skaapooi.
Bok—bokram, bokooi.
Kalf—bulkalf, ferbalf.
Ful—hensfnl, men·ifnl.
Eend—mannetjieend, wyfieend.
Gans—mannetjigans, wyfigans.
Man—man-servant, maid-servant.
Man—man-singer, woman-singer.
He—he-devil, she-devil.
Boar—boar-pig, sow-pig.
Buck—buck-rabbit, doe-rabbit.
Bull—bull-calf, cow-calf.
Cock—cock-sparrow, hen-sparrow.
Dog—dog-fox, bitch-fox.
He-goat,—he-goat.
Pig—pig-sow, sow-pig.
Turkey—turkey-cock, turkey-hen.

5. Di naamwoorde het 2 GETALLE, enkelfoud, as 'n mens een ding bedoel, soos kalbas, komkommer, ens., en meenfoud, as jy meer as een ding meen, soos kooljewels, lukwarte, ens. Woorde soos koring, gars, hawer, hotter, per, sout, koffie, ens., is altyd enkelfoudig, in Afrikaans en Engels alby.

6. Di meenfoud word gemaak fan di enkelfoud in Afrikaans deur e en s, as mens, mens, ens.; en in Engels deur s en es in agteran, soos book, books; box, boxes, ens.

Oefening:—Stryke di meenfoud fan di follende woorde in Afrikaans:—perd, bôom, veg, straat, huis, emmer, geeë; en in Engels:—gas, tree, church, cow, potato.

7. Afrikaans is buitegewoon reelmatig in di forming fan di meenfoud. Tog moet di follende punte in anmerking geneem word:

a. Fer di welluidendheid word di medeklinker an di end fan di woord meesal ferdubbel voor di e, dis feral so met k, t, m, n, p, r, s, t, byf, juk, jukke; pil, pille; kam, kamma; kan, kanne; strop, stroppe; kar karre; mes, messe; pot, potte; ens.

b. Di f word voor di e meesal fersag in w, (nes in Engels in v) soos hof, howe; graf, grauve; ens.

c. Enkele woorde neem ers in plaas fan s, agteran, soos kind, kinders; kalf, kalwers; lam, lammers; ens.

Man—man-

5. Nouns have got 2 NUMBERS, singular, when we speak of one thing for which the noun stands, as calabas, cucumber, etc., and plural, when we speak of more than one of the things for which the noun stands, as guavas, laqats, etc. Words such as corn (wheat), barley, rye, butter, pepper, coffee, tea, rice, air, etc., are always used in singular both in English and Cape Dutch.

6. The plural is formed from the singular by adding, in Cape Dutch e or s, as mens, mense; man, mans, ens.; and in English by adding s and es, as book, books; box, boxes, etc.

Exercise:—Write the plural of the following words in Cape Dutch:—perd, boom, veg, straat, huis, emmer, geeë; and in English of:—gas, tree, church, cow, potato.

7. Cape Dutch is exceptionally regular in the formation of the plural, still the following irregularities should be noted:

a. For the sake of euphony consonants at the end of nouns are mostly doubled before the e of the plural; this is especially the case with k, t, m, n, p, r, s, t. (For examples see parallel column.)

b. The f before the e forming the plural is usually softened into w, (like English into v) as: hof, howe, etc.

c. To some singular nouns ers is suffixed instead of s, as: kalf, kalwers, etc.
d. Enkele male word di of herander in j, soos pad, poë; blad, bluje; ens.

Oefening.—Strywe di meerfoud fan: os, fles, pik, wiil, dop, dam, pen, spar, kat, kloof.

Anmerking.—Afrikaans is fek reelmatiger in di forming fan di meerfoud as Hollands. Dit blyk o.a. daarruit dat waar di enkelfoud in Hollands deur gebruik of herstel van onreelmatig geworde was Afrikaans dit weer reelmatig gemaak het soos blyk uit di fol­lende voorbeelde:

**Hollands.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enk.</th>
<th>Meerf.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koe</td>
<td>Koeien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vloo</td>
<td>Vlooi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ei</td>
<td>Eieren</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afrikaans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vloo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ei</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. In Engels is di uitsonderinge meer soos:

a. Di y word agter 'n medeklinker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ker­ket
9. Afrikaans en Engels gebruik genaamwoorde by di naamwoorde ni; di betrekking waarin 'n naamwoord staan word angewys met foorsel sels. Daarin kom hulle, onder ander, o'ereen met Frans onder di nuwe taal.

Anmerking.—a. In di meeste one tale het hulle werklik naamfalle gehad, sodat di naamwoorde in elke naamfalte 'n andere uitgang van ferbuiging gehad het. So had Latyn 6 naamfalle en in amper elke naamfalte is di laaste letters fan di woord anders, bevoorbeeld:——

Eerste naamfalte: equus, 'n pêrd—a horse.
Twede " equi, fan'n pêrd—of a horse.
Derde " equo, an 'n pêrd—to a horse.
Fûrde " equum, fer 'n pêrd—a horse.
Firste " equo, o pêrd!—o horse!
Sesde " equo, op'n pêrd—on a horse.

Hiinuit sin ons duidelik dat di Latynse woord equus in elke naamfalte 'n andere uitgang het, mar ons woord blyf mar altyd pêrd en di Engelse horse.

b. In di nuwe tale, feral di Germanie, so, slyf di feranderde uitgangs al meer en meer af, soos o.a. angetoon is deur Max Muller. No gebruik hulle wel nog konstei di naamfalte en naamwoorde self ni, maar set meesal net di foorsel sels (neuter) form the plural in era, as genius, genera;

2) Greek nouns in 6 form the plural in 6, as crisis, crises;
in 6 form the plural in a, as phenomenon, phenomena;
3) French nouns in eau plural eaux, as beau, beaux.
4) Italian nouns in e and o plural i, as dilettante, dilettanti; virtuoso, virtuosi.
5) Hebrew nouns plural im, as cherub, cherubim; seraph, seraphim.

Exercice:—Write out the plurals of the following words:—Ox, tooth, foot, child, man, penny, hero, lady, calf, box, phenomenon, datum, loaf, genus, analysis, appendix, cherub, beau, focus, beauty, mouse, wife, country, leaf, brother, woman, self, kiss, fox, life, chief, eye, gipsy, medium, sheep, fairy, donkey.

9. In English and Cape Dutch we have in reality no cases or declensions, showing the various relations which nouns have to other words in the sentences in which they are employed, this is expressed by prepositions. In this respect they agree i.a. with French amongst modern languages.

Note.—a. In most ancient languages the nouns themselves were declined to express these relations, so that in each case the noun had a different termination. Thus they had 6 cases in Latin and in nearly every case the last letters of the nouns were different. (See example parallel column).


d. Bowedini het Afrikaans nog di o'reen kom, met Hebreuws dat dit 'n foorsestel het om an te toon di foorwerp waarop di werkning fan 'n o'ergaand werkwoord o'ergaan, itts wat in Hollands en Engels en di meeste nuwe tale ni kan uitgedruk word. Mar dis ni, net fer en 'n o'reen met Hebrew, waarin oor gagaand werkwoord fan die meeste tale nie kan uitgedruk word. En di so o'reen met Hollands fan 'n werkwoord en die meeste tale, as in Engels.

c. In Engels word di s partykeer weggieslike di sogenaamde tweede naamfal en net di komma-gehou om dit an te wys. Dis di gefal:

1) By di meerfoud, as dit reeds op s uitgaan, soos the cat's tail is "di kat sy staart:" mar the cats' tail is "di katte hulle staart.

2) Waar di enkelfoud yndig op es, as 'n aparte lettergroep, soos Socrates' wife.

3) Waar woorde reeds op ss, z, us, en ce, yndig, om ni te feul di sis-klink te gebruik ni, soos for goodness' sake.

Oefening:—Skrwyte uit di tweede naam fal enkelfoud, en waar dit kan wees, ook meerfoud, fan di woorde wat in di Engelse "Exercise" gegê word.

10. Op laa moet ons by di naamwoorde nog spreek, dat 'n mens in Afrikaans (ni in Engels) di meeste daarfan fan ferklaringstjies maak as jy 'n klynne dingetji bedoel. Dit doen ons deur 'n agteran di naamwoorde te las, in enkelfoud, en ies in meerfoud, soos knaap word knaap, relations of nouns by prepositions, and in this way they can form as many cases as they have got prepositions. For this reason we simply do away with that frivolity.

c. The only remnant is the s in the possessive case of English and Cape Dutch. But in the latter this is only the case in compound words, such as "freesferdrag," and in English the s is separated from the noun by an apostrophe ('); so that in reality it is no declension of the noun. And in this respect English and Cape Dutch agree with Hebrew, where in like manner also the possessive case is the only vestige of declension.

d. Besides this Cape Dutch is similar to Hebrew in another respect, as both express the relation between a transitive verb and the objective noun by a particular preposition, for which we find no equivalent in either English or Dutch, (See illustration below.)

Hebreuws: Ve ha adam jada uth Hawa va teled uth Ka'ain,
Afrikaans: En di mens bekon fer Eva en sy baar fer Kain.
Engels: And the man knew -- Eve and she bare -- Cain.
Hollands: En de mensch bekende -- Eva en zij baarde -- Kain.

c. In English the s of the possessive case is sometimes omitted and only the apostrophe comma (') retained as a mark of the genitive. This is the case:—

1) When the plural terminates in s, e.g., the cat's tails;

2) when the singular terminates in es as a separate syllable, e.g. Socrates' wife.

3) When nouns terminate already in se, as, us and ce, to avoid too much of the hissing sound, e.g., for goodness, sake.

Exercise:—Write down the possessive case singular, and, where they admit of it, the possessive case plural, of the following nouns:—mother, eagle, man, girl, boy, poet, John, righteousness, woman, Xerxes, drum, sheep, sister, cat, Moses, sun, sea, shell, Aristides, rose, people, Roberts, bee, caterpillar, river, tree, child.

10. In conclusion we must remark that in Cape Dutch (not so in English) of most nouns the diminutives can be used when anything small is meant. This is done by adding an i to the nouns in singular, and ies in plural, e.g. knaap, knaap,
knapiës, ens. Hierby moet di fol­lende reëls in di oog gehon­de­de:—

a. As 'n naamwoord yndig op m, dan gebruik ons pi, soos boom word boompi, boompiës, ens.

b. As di naamwoord yndig op f, g, k, p, en s, dan word di medeklinker meesal ferdubbel, soos draaf word draafp, frag word fraggi, pak word pakki, kop word koppi, kas word kassi.

c. As di naamwoord yndig op d, l, m, n, r, t, en op klinkers, dan moet ons, behalwe die letters, klare gelaat:—

pad, stref, frug, bak, kam, man, dop, spar, os, pot, tou, mamma, tre, sooi, karo, ou, sy.

Oefening:—Swrywe di follende woorde uit as verklynwoordtjies: pad, straf, frug, bak, kam, man, dop, spar, os, pot, tou, mamma, tre, sooi, karo, ou, sy.

III. Articles.

1. Both English and Cape Dutch have 2 articles:—

the definite, in English the, in Cape Dutch di;
Anmerking.—Party nuwe Engelse taalkundes behandel di lidwoord as onder: skryfende hoedanigheidswoorde.

2. In alby tale word di lidwoord ni ferbuig ni.

3. Di onbepaalde lidwoord word in Afrikaans geskrywe 'n, en di telwoord een, soos : 'n mens het mar een neus.

4. In Engels word di onbepaalde lidwoord a gebruiik voor naamwoorde wat met 'n medeklinker, en an foor di wat met 'n klinker of swygende h begin, soos a man, an eye, a hill, an hour.

Oefening:—Maak di foute reg wat di lidwoorde angaan in diollowende sinne: Een mens het mar 'n ewe. Dis jet een sere oog as twee. Een perd en een esel is nuttig dire.

N. B. — Hoor word di d oek 'n j, soos goed—goeie, of 'n ie, goed—goeie. By hoedanigheidswoorde afgeleyd uit ferlede deelwoorde fan werkwoorde, kryg hulle by ferbuiging 'n d of 'n t foor di e, soos "di koffi is gemeng—dis gemeng-de koffi"; "di stori is opgemaak—dis n opgemaakte stori."

Note.—Modern English grammars classify the articles as distinguishing adjectives.

2. In both languages the article is indeclinable.

3. In Cape Dutch the indefinite article is written 'n and the numeral een (one), e.g.: a ('n) man has got only one (een) nose.

4. In English the indefinite article an is used before nouns, beginning with a vowel or silent h, e.g.: a man, an eye, a hill, an hour.

Exercise:—Correct the mistakes in the Cape Dutch sentences given in the parallel column.

IV. Adjectives.

1. Everything possesses some distinguishing attribute or quality and the words indicating such attitude or quality we call adjectives, as beautiful, ugly, old, young, &c.

Note.—Some English Grammars classify not only the Articles, but also the Numerals under the Adjectives.

2. In Cape Dutch, when the adjective is placed before the noun, an e is suffixed for blending together, e.g.: "di 'n flukse perd," but when the adjective follows the noun, this is omitted, e.g.: "di perd is fluks." This is the only ordinary declension of adjectives in Cape Dutch, but English has not got it.

Note.—Here also the terminating d becomes f or ie, e.g. goed, goeie, or goeie. Adjectives derived from past participles of verbs take d or f before the e. (See examples parallel column).
3. Adjectives, however, admit of 3 varieties of form, called Degrees of Comparison, expressing the different degrees of such attribute or quality. Usually 3 degrees are acknowledged. The Positive Degree is the adjective in its simple form, e.g. a great house. The Comparative Degree is used when we wish to indicate that one thing, or a group of things, possesses the same quality or attribute as another, but in a greater degree, e.g. this house is greater than the other. The Superlative Degree is that form of it which shows that a certain thing, or group of things, possess the attribute denoted by the adjective in a greater degree than any other among several of which it is one, e.g. this house is the greatest of all the houses in Cape Town. These degrees are formed nearly in the same way in English and Cape Dutch, by adding er or to the simple form of the adjective in the comparative and est in the superlative degree in English, and est in Cape Dutch, e.g. great, greater, greatest.

4. Many adjectives, from the nature of the ideas which they express, cannot have comparative and superlative degrees: as golden, silver, dead; innumerable, omnipresent, omnipotent, English, French, daily, verbal, right, left, etc.

5. In Cape Dutch the formation of the degrees of comparison is very regular. It is only to be noted that adjectives ending already in r form the comparative degree by adding der, as swaarder from swaar, etc. The only irregular formations are the 3 following:—good, beter, beste; meer, meeste; graag, liwers, liifste. The irregular forms in English are the following:—
good, better, best:
little, lest, least:
much (many), more, most:
bad, worse, worst:
late, later or latter, latest or last:
nigh, nigher, highest or next:
fore, former, foremost or first:
old, older or elder, oldest or eldest:
far, farther, or further, farthest or furthest.
Oefening. — Skryf di trappe fan figo-
yking uit fan di rollende hoedanighe-
woorde: — eer, duur, froom, dii, hoog, suur,
soet, heet, kwaa, min, baing, pikswart, faal.

Exercise. — Give the comparative and
superlative forms of the following adject-
ives: — good, wise, little, bad, late, near,
foe, much, old, frugal, few, valuable, many,
patient, high, pretty, black, heavy, hot, fair,
far, gentle, able, bitter, green, gay, useful,
red, swift, modest, merry, rough.

6. In Afrikaans word meer en meeste
ook gebruik in enkele gefalle om di
trappe fan figoeyking uit te druk,
soos: Hy is meer geleerd as fer-
standig. In Engels word dit feul
meer gedoen met more en most, soos
by alle hoedanighyswoorde met
meer as 2 lettergrepe, en by almal
classieke, en noem die uitgaan
can 'n mens
klemtoon op die laaste lettergreep
fan naamwoord, om dit nie gedurig
Di woorde
van
ferkoop, en toet het
meerhole
niet gooi
nie of buig in Afrikaans en Engels,
In Afrikaans word
woord
oriëntaal, jiague
geslaag, tweeg
talle, en nog 'n
klikte en weekerkers,
blyf kans; maar di
aanwyndingswoorde hett dri
elike, jiague
geslaag, tweeg
talle, en nog 'n
klikte en werkere.

6. In Cape Dutch very seldom the
degrees of comparison are formed
by adding meer and meeste to the
simple adjective, as “He is more
learned than wise.” In English this
is done by adding more and most to
all adjectives of more than 2 syllab-
es, and to all of 2 syllables except
those ending in y, er and ble, besides
those which have the accent on the
last syllable.

V. O'er di Foornaamwoorde.

1. Foornaamwoorde kom in di plek
fan naamwoorde, om dit ni gedurig
meer te moet herbaal ni. In plaas
fan te sê: “Piet het di perd fan Piet
ferkoop en toen het Piet spyt gehad,”
kan 'n mens sê: “Piet het syn perd
ferkoop, en toen hy spyt gehad.”
Di woorde syn en hy kom in di plaas
van Piet, daarom is hulle foornaam-
woorde.

2. Ons het in Afrikaans en Engels, 6
soorte fan Foornaamwoorde: perso-
soonlike, besitslike, aanwysende, betrek-
klike, fraseende, en weederkerende.

3. Di persoonlike, besitslike en fra-
gende foornaamwoorde het dri
beslagte, twee gefalle, en nog 'n
o'erblyfself fan ferbuiging in Afri-
kaans; mar di aanwysende, betrek-
klike en weederkerende blyf onfer-
anderd.

4. Di persoonlike foornaamwoorde wys
an di persoon wat praat (of skryf),
eerste persoon, enkelfoud, ek en my,
meerfoud ons: di persoon met wi 'n
mens praat, tweede persoon, enkelfoud
iy en jou, meerfoud julle; di persoon
fan wi 'n mens praat, derde persoon,
enkelfoud hy en hom, sy en haar,
meerfoud julle. Tot gemak gê ons
dit in 'n lys fan foornaamwoorde in
Afrikaans en Engels:

V. Pronouns.

1. Pronouns are words used instead of
nouns, to avoid repetition. Thus
instead of saying, “Peter has sold
Peter's horse and then Peter was
sorry,” we say, “Peter has sold his
horse, and then he was sorry.” Here
the words his and he come in the
place of the proper noun Peter and
are consequently called pronouns.

2. In English and Cape Dutch Pro-
 nouns are divided into 6 classes:
personal, possessive, demonstrative, rela-
tive, interrogative, and reflexive.

3. The personal, possessive, and in-
terrogative pronouns have 3 genders,
2 numbers, and a remnant of declen-
sion in Cape Dutch: but the demon-
strative, relative and reflexive are
inflexible.

4. Personal Pronouns indicate the
person that speaks, (or writes), first
person; the person to whom is
spoken (or written), second person;
and the person of whom is spoken
(or written), third person. The fol-
lowing comparative table will facili-
tate and elucidate it:
I Pers. enkelf. (sing.)
" meeref. (plural)
2 enkelf. (sing.)
" meeref. (plural)
3 enkelf. (sing.) mann. (masc.)
" froue. (femin.)
" onsy. (neuter)
" meeref. (plural)

Anmerkings: --a. By di eerste en tweede persoon word gen ferskil fan geslag gemaak.

b. By di Afrikaner fan kindshyf af fer-toedoliek inge spaan, dat jy en jou en julle ondsynd is, daarom as ons bid to onse liwe Here, of as ons praat met man! wat hoger is as ons, dan se ons n in plaas fan jy en jou, of ons herhaal di naamwoord. Di laste doen ons di meeste: "Pa sal fer my belewe Pa sal fer my een fan Pa syu perde gê," ens., in plaas fan: "Pa, jy het fer my belewe, jy sal fer my een fan jou perde gê," ens.


Engels: You must learn your lesson. Enkelfond en Meerfond.

Hollans: Gj moet uce les leeren. Enkelfond en Meerfond.


Notes: --a. With the first and second person no distinction of gender is made. This is not necessary, because they are the persons in communication, speaking and hearing, (or writing and reading), so that they are aware whether the persons with whom they communicate are male or female. But the third person not always being present, the distinction of gender is necessary.

b. Wrongfully Afrikaners from early infancy were taught that it is uncivil and irreverent to use the second person of the personal pronoun jy and jou and julle, consequently in prayer to the Lord, and when speaking to superiors, they use the Dutch u, or they more frequently repeat the noun thus: "Papa has promised me Papa will give me one of Papa's horses," etc., instead of: "Papa you promised me, that you will give me one of your horses," etc.

c. In expressing the second person Cape Dutch is more distinct than either English or Dutch, using separate words for singular and plural, which they have not got. In Cape Dutch the second person singular is always jy and jou and plural julle, but in English both are you and in Dutch gy. True, Dutch formerly had gylliede in plural, but this form is now obsolete; English on the other hand has got thou in singular, but this is also an antiquated form, only used in prayer, poet y, etc., not in ordinary language. Just the same is the case with possessive pronouns. In Cape Dutch the singular is jou and the plural julle, but in English you stands for both singular and plural, and in the Dutch we.

For illustration see parallel column.

d. In Cape Dutch jou is a declension of jy and hom of hy; but my is not a declension of ek, neither haar of sy. The same in English him is a declension of he and them of they, but me is no declension of I, nor us of we, nor her of she. This is another confusion due to the mistake of framing the grammar of Germanic languages after the mode of Latin.

5. Di besittelike fornaamwoorde druk 'n besitting uit, soos; myn frou, ons kind, julle hoenders, hulle toin, hou krawetji, syn kiri. Fer gemak geef ons di follende lysi:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Pers. enk. (sing.), alle geslagte (all genders)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meef. (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meef. (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meef. (plural), alle geslagte (all genders)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aanmerking.—By di besittelike fornaamwoorde het ons ook di ferbuiging fan di e, mar net andersom as by di hoedanig hydswoorde. By hasgenoemde kom di e agteran as di naamwoord folg, en hír as daar gen naamwoord folg ni. Soos: Dis 'n flakse pêrd; mar di pêrd is flakte. Dis jou pêrd; mar: di pêrd is joue. Di Engels gebruik dit net so met di s, behalwe in di eerste persoon enkelvoud waar my dun man word.


Exercise:—Point out the pronouns in the following sentences and their person, number and gender:—They are good boys. She can play the piano nicely. It is very cold. She puts her hat on. I know you can learn well; this lesson is not too difficult for you. You must use your own discretion. We must do our duty. He walks in his sleep. I forgot my part. Do your duty, I will do mine. They call him a rascal. We have seen you. I hope you will soon come and see us.

5. Possessive Pronouns express a possession, as: my wife, our child, your owls, their garden, her earring, his stick. The following is a full table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afrikaans</th>
<th>Engels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>myn</td>
<td>my and mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ons</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jou</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>julie</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn his</td>
<td>her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn uis</td>
<td>theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—In English the possessive pronoun has the suffix s and in Cape Dutch e when it follows the noun, as: “this is your horse,” but “this horse is yours,” &c., except in the first person singular where my changes into mine. In Cape Dutch it is just the opposite with adjectives; there they take the e when preceding and not when following the noun.

Exercise:—Point out all personal and possessive pronouns in the following sentences and their respective person, number and gender:—Afrikaners stick to their habits; they do not like innovations. He learns his lesson. She studied her music well. I honour my parents. We must honour our parents. You must bring your book. This pen is yours. You (plural) must obey your teacher. This pen is his, but the slate is mine.

6. Demonstrative Pronouns point out what person or thing is intended. E.g., “Give me that book.” You ask: “Which?—this one?” I reply: “No, that one;” Here this and that with the plural these and those are demonstrative pronouns.

6. Demonstrative Pronouns point out what person or thing is intended. E.g., “Give me that book.” You ask: “Which?—this one?” I reply: “No, that one;” Here this and that with the plural these and those are demonstrative pronouns.
Hier-di, daar-di, deus-kant-syne, ander-kant-syne, di een, di ander een, is hiir anwysende foornaamwoorde.


8. Di fragende foornaamwoorde dii 'n vraag an, en is ook in Afrikaans en Engels folkome gelyk, soos.—

\[\text{Wi}? \text{(Eng. who ?)} \text{fer persone.} \]
\[\text{Wat}? \text{(Eng. which ?)} \text{fer dinge.} \]
\[\text{Watter}? \text{Watter-een?} \text{(Eng. what ?)} \text{fer persone en dinge.} \]

Di enigste ferskil is di Engelse \textit{who} wat nog 2 ferbnigingsforme o'ergehou fer alle persone, geslagte, en getalle, namelijk \textit{whose} en \textit{whom}.


7. Relative Pronouns refer to some noun or pronoun, whether expressed or understood. As: "The man \textit{who (or that)} walked there." Here the relative pronoun \textit{who (or that)} refers to the noun \textit{man}. "Who will not go, may stay behind." Here the noun to which the relative pronoun \textit{who} refers is not expressed, but understood. The full sentence would be: "The person who," etc.

8. Interrogative Pronouns express a question; they are similar in English and Cape Dutch, being:—

\[\text{Who ? (C. D. wi ?)} \text{for persons.} \]
\[\text{What ? (C. D. wat ?)} \text{for things.} \]
\[\text{Which ? (C. D. watter ? wattereen ?)} \text{for persons and things.} \]

The only difference between the two languages is that all interrogative pronouns are indeclinable in Cape Dutch, whereas in English \textit{who} has two declensions, \textit{whose} and \textit{whom}, for the possessive and objective cases in all persons, numbers and genders.

Exercise:—Point out all pronouns in the following sentences, to what class they belong and of what person, gender and number they are:—This book is more beautiful than that. This tree is a better bearer than that. Do you want this one? No, I want the other one. What are you doing there? Who is the prettiest? What man is the strongest? Which horse is the finest? Which book do you want? And what girl? This is the horse that won the races, and this is the jockey who rode it. You have got my hat. Tell her, she must come and fetch her book. Let them first finish their work, and then go for play.
VI. Numerals.

1. Numerals express numbers and are of two classes:—

   a. the number itself, as: one, two, three, etc.

   b. the number as adjective, as: first, second, third, etc. This last class, of numeral adjectives, derived from the first, of cardinal numerals, are formed regularly in Cape Dutch, by adding the suffix "de" to all numbers from 1 to 19 except 1 and 8, where "ste" is added, as all further numbers from 20 upwards. In English after first, second and third the formation is also regular, by adding the suffix "th".

2. When Numerals are used as Adjectives they are declined in the same way, in Cape Dutch, but not in English.

Note.—In most English grammars Numerals are classified under Adjectives, but as they do not express an attribute or quality but a quantity we prefer the old style of treating them separately.

Exercise:—Point out the Numerals in the following sentences, showing to what class they belong: I have often said: rather ten faithful friends than a multitude of unfaithful ones. This is the first time, but beware if this happens again! Four times eleven are forty four. He had many sorts of grapes in his garden, but little wine in his cellar, only four vats of six leagers and three vats of seven leagers each.

2. When Numerals are used as Adjectives they are declined in the same way, in Cape Dutch, but not in English.

Anmerking. — Di Engelse taalkunde reken di Telwoorde onder di Hoedanighydswoorde; mar ni 'n hoedanigheid mar 'n hoedanigheid anndai hou ons liwer de oue manier om hulle 20 apart te behandel.

Oefening:—Wys di Telwoorde an in di follelinge sinne en tot watter soort hulle behoor:—Ek het dikwils gesê; liweers tien tronie frinde as 'n menigte ontroue. Dis di eerste mal, mar pasop as dit weer gebeur! Firk maal elf is fiek-en-feertig. Hy had baing aruwe in di wingerd, mar min wyn in di kelder, net firk fate fane ses le'er en dri fate fan scwe le'er elk.

VI. O'er di Werkwoorde.

1. Werkwoorde druk 'n werking of toestand uit, soos: Myn skape wy; ek loop, ek slaap.

2. Daar is 2 socer te werkwoorde:—

   a. O'erguoande werkwoorde, waar di werkging fan di werkog op 'n andere ding kan o'ergaan. So is luiflê 'n
3. *Oergaande werkwoord*, want ek kan sê: ek het myn vrou *lief*; di werkning *liefhe* gaan dan *oor* fan my op myn vrou.


3. Di *Oergaande Werkwoorde* kan 'n mens op twe maniere gebruik, nadat jy di werking beskou, fan di kant fan di werker, of fan di kant fan di lyder waarop di werkning o'ergaan. Dan is dit.

a. *Bedrywend* (werkend) as jy dit fan di kant fan di werker beskou soos: Piet *slaam for Jan.*

b. *Lydelend*, as jy dit fan di kant fan di lyder beskou, soos: *Jan word ge-slaam Fan Piet.*

Anmerking.—1) In di taalkunde fan andere tale praat hulle ook fan *wederkerende en onpersoonlike werkwoorde*. Mar in Afrikaans Engels, en di meeste nuwe tale be- staan dit in di ferfeggang fan di werkwoord self ni. Soos of ek sê: *Di frou was haar kind* (bedrywend o'ergaande) of: *Di frou was fer haar self* (wederkerig): di werkwoord *was* is mar net *renders*.

Note.—1) In most grammars *Reflexive* and *Impersonal Verbs* are treated as separate classes. But in English, Cape Dutch and most modern languages this distinction does not exist in the conjugation of the verb itself. Thus, whether I say, *The woman washes her child (transitive)*, or, *The woman washes herself* (so-called *reflexive*), the conjugation of the verb to *wash* is just the same.

2) In Cape Dutch very often the object upon which the action of transitive verbs is directed is pointed out by a special pre- position *fer*, as in Hebrew by *te*. (See page 13, d).

4. *Fan di ferfeggang* fan di werkwoorde het ons in di nuwe Germananse tale ook mar min *o'ergheon*, feral in Afrikaans en Engels: want dit word fer di meeste part gedoen met *hulpwerkwoorde*, dit is werkwoorde wat ook *partykeer* gebruik word om di ferfeggang fan andre werkwoorde te help maak.

5. *Di Hulpwerkwoorde* is: *he*, *sal*, *wees*, *worde*, *wil*, *kan*, *moet*, ens. *He* word ge- bruik om di *ferlede* in di bedrywende werkwoord, *wees* en *worde* om di *ferlede* in di lydende werkwoord te help maak; en *sal* om *lore* is a transitive verb, because I can say, *"I love my wife,"* the feeling of loving going over from me to my wife.

b. *Intransitive Verbs* denote a state or an action or feeling which is not directed towards or exerted upon an object, as to *sit*, to *sleep*, etc.

3. *Transitive Verbs* can be used in 2 ways, according to the way in which you view the action, either from the side of the actor (called subject), or of the object upon which the action is directed. In the first case the verb is said to be in the *Active Voice*, as *"John strikes Peter,"* and in the second case in the *Passive Voice*, as *"Peter is struck by John."*

4. Of the conjugation of verbs very little remains in modern Germanic languages, especially in English and Cape Dutch, for the greater part this deficiency is supplemented by the use of *auxiliary verbs*, being verbs used also to assist in the forming of the conjugation of other verbs.

5. In English only the Present and *Imperfect tenses* in the *Active Voice* are formed by inflection; and in Cape Dutch only the *Past tense* (by adding *ge* to the present). All other tenses are formed by the use
of auxiliary verbs. In English the
Imperfect tenses are formed by the
indefinite tenses of the verb *be*, the
Perfect tenses by means of the in-
definite tenses of the verb *have*, both
followed by the past participle, and
the Future tenses by the means of the
verbs *shall* and *will*, followed by the
indefinite mood. In Cape Dutch the verb *have* (*he*) is used in
forming the Past tense in the Active
Voice, *be* (*wees* and *word*), in form-
ing the Past tense in the Passive
Voice, and *shall* (*sal*) for the
Future tenses.

### Conjugation of Auxiliary Verbs

#### Onbepaalde Manier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teenw. tyd</th>
<th>Present T.</th>
<th>Ferlede T.</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Deelw.</th>
<th>Past Partic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hê</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>gewad hê</td>
<td>have had</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wees</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>gewees hê</td>
<td>have been</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worde</td>
<td></td>
<td>geworde</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan</td>
<td></td>
<td>gekan hê</td>
<td>gekan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moet</td>
<td></td>
<td>gemoet hê</td>
<td>gemoet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wil</td>
<td></td>
<td>gewil hê</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>must</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Note
- In other grammars 4 different
Moods are distinguished in the conju-
gation of verbs: Infinitive, Indicative, Subjunctive,
and Imperative. But in the conjugation
itself only 2 Moods exist, viz. Indefinite
and Definite.

6. The Indefinite Mood is the verb in
its different Tenses, but without
distinction of Persons; the Defini-
tive Mood gives both the Tenses and
Persons.

7. Verbs have got 3 principal
Tenses:

- **Present**: I walk.
- **Past**: I have walked.
- **Future**: I shall walk.

8. The Future Tense is expressed in
4 ways in Cape Dutch, as—

- 1st Future—Ek sal loop.
- 2nd Future—Ek sal geloop hê.
- 1st Conditional Future—Ek sou loop.
- 2nd Conditional Future—Ek sou geloop hê.
In English the Future Tense is actually expressed in 2 ways, as—
1st Future—I shall walk, or shall be walking.
2nd Future—I shall have walked.

9. Only in Auxiliary Verbs Cape Dutch has got 2 Past Tenses, namely the Imperfect, and Perfect, as below:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ek het gehad.</td>
<td>Ek het</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ek is of was gewees.</td>
<td>Ek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ek is of was geworde.</td>
<td>Ek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes.—1) It greatly simplifies Cape Dutch, that the Imperfect Tense is abolished and that all irregular verbs are made regular, because this is the greatest difficulty for anyone learning English or Dutch and most modern languages. And as Cape Dutch retains the Imperfect in Auxiliary Verbs, more than English, it suffices for all practical purposes, because the greater part of our conjugations are made up by Auxiliary Verbs, as we have seen. Besides in Cape Dutch the Present is really used as the Historic Tense, with an adverb of time toen (then), making the description of events more graphic, just as in Hebrew, which actually only has 2 tenses, past and future.

2) English and other modern languages distinguish 3 Past Tenses, and so many different names are given to them, that we rather retain the old nomenclature:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Onvolmaak Ferlede (Imperfect)</td>
<td>I walked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferlede (Perfect)</td>
<td>I have walked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meer-as-Folmaak Ferlede (Pluperfect)</td>
<td>I had walked.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But the thoughtful reader will see himself that the verb walk remains the same in all past tenses, namely walked, further difference is made by the Auxiliary Verb.

Teenvoordige tyd (Present)—loop (to walk).
Verlede " (Past) geloop he (to have walked).

10. The Infinitive Mood has only 2 Tenses:—

11. The Indicative, Subjunctive and Imperative Moods we call Definitive Moods.
Anmerking.—Di gebiede manier tel ons by di bepaalde, omdat di persone daarby bepaal word, soos: loop jy! loop julle! mar in form is dit gelyk an di onbepaalde.


---|---|---
Loop (walk) | lopend (walking) | geloop (walked).
Kook (boil) | kokend (boiling) | gekook (boiled).

13. Di teenwoordige delewoord word in Afrikaans altyd gebruik as 'n hoo-danighydswoord. Di het twé tye, teenwoordige en ferlede, is in ander spraakkunste. Mar ons gê dit daarom mar an, omdat di mense daarau gêwend is in ander spraakkunste. Mar di ferlede deur ge fôôr di werkwoord te set, soos:—

13. The Present Participle is in Cape Dutch always used as an Adjective.

14. Di ferlede delewoord word gebruik same met di hulpwerkwoord om di ferlede tyd fan di werkwoord te maak.

14. The Past Participle is used together with the Auxiliary Verbs to form the Past Tenses of Verbs.

15. Di werkwoorde het dtri Persone in di enkelfoud en meerfoud:—

1 Pers. | 2 Pers. | 3 Pers.
---|---|---
Enkelf. (Sing.)—Ek loop (I walk). | Jy loop (you walk). | Hy loop (he walks).
Meerf. (Plural)—Ons loop (we walk). | Jull e loop (yon walk) . | Hulle loop (they walk).

Anmerking.—Di persone in Afrikaans maak gen fêrskil an di ferfoeging fan di werkwoord self ni; en in Engels is di enig fêrskil di s in di derde persoon enkelfond teenwoordige tyd, sodat di persone hiir yntik ni te pas kom ni. Mar ons gê dit daarom mar an, omdat di mense daaran gewend is in ander spraakkunste. Mar by di ferfoebele gê ons mar net di eerste persoon an.

16. Di fêrskil di fêrsbeele sal fêder alles duidelik maak:—

Bepaalde Maniër.
Indicative Mood.

---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ek het | I have | ek had | I had | ek het ge- | I have had |
| ek is | I am | ek was | I was | ek is of was | I have or had been |
| ek word | I can | ek werd | I could | ek is of was ge- | ek het ge- |
| ek kan | I must | ek kon | I would | kan | moet |
| ek moet | I will | ek moes | | | ek wou |
| ek wil | | | | | |
### Note

In Cape Dutch of the Auxiliary Verb *sal* there are only the Past and Imperfect Tenses in use *sal* and *son*, which are also used in forming the Future Tenses in the conjugation of other verbs. In English in the same manner *may* and *might* is used in the subjunctive mood.

---

### Transitive Verb: Roep

**Bedrywende Form** (Active Voice):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ek sal hé</td>
<td><em>shall have</em></td>
<td>ek sal ge- had hé</td>
<td>I shall have had</td>
<td>ek sou hé</td>
<td>I should have</td>
<td>ek sou ge- had hé</td>
<td>I should have had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ek sal wees</td>
<td><em>shall be</em></td>
<td>ek sal ge- wees hé</td>
<td>I shall have been</td>
<td>ek sou wees</td>
<td>I should be</td>
<td>ek sou ge- wees hé</td>
<td>I should have been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ek sal kan</td>
<td><em>can</em></td>
<td>ek sal ge- kan hé</td>
<td>ek sal ge- kan hé</td>
<td>ek sou kan</td>
<td>ek sou</td>
<td>ek sou ge- kan hé</td>
<td>ek sou ge- kan hé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ek sal</td>
<td><em>must</em></td>
<td>ek sal ge- moet hé</td>
<td>ek sal ge- moet hé</td>
<td>ek sou moet</td>
<td>ek sou</td>
<td>ek sou ge- moet hé</td>
<td>ek sou ge- moet hé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ek sal wil</td>
<td><em>will</em></td>
<td>ek sal ge- wil hé</td>
<td>ek sal ge- wil hé</td>
<td>ek sou wil</td>
<td>ek sou</td>
<td>ek sou ge- wil hé</td>
<td>ek sou ge- wil hé</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Indicative Mood**:

- **Present Tense (Teenwoordige Tyd)**: ek roep (I call).
- **Past Tense (Ferlede Tyd)**: geroep (to have called).
- **Past Participle (Deelwoord)**: geroep (called)
- **Indicative Mood (Bepaalde Manier)**

**Transitional Future** (vervolgende werkwoord):

- **1st Future** (eerste Toekomende Tyd): ek sal roep (I will call).
- **2nd Future** (2de Toekomende Tyd): ek sou geroep hê (I will have called).
- **1st Conditional** (eerste Bepaalde Manier): ek sou roep (I would call).
- **2nd Conditional** (2de Bepaalde Manier): ek sou geroep hê (I would have called).
Lydende Form. (Passive Voice).

Onbepaalde Manier. (Infinite Mood).

Teenw. T. (Present T.): Geroep worde (to be called).
Ferl. T. (Past T.): Geroep geworde hé of wees (to have been called).

Bepaalde Manier. (Indicative Mood).

Teenw. T. (Present T.): Ek word geroep (I am called).
Onf. Ferl. T. (Imperfect T.): Ek werd geroep (I was called).
Folm. " " (Perfect T.): Ek is geroep (I have been called).
Meeras, " " (Pluperfect T.): Ek was geroep (I had been called).
1e. Toek. T. (1st Future T.): Ek sal geroep worde (I shall be called).
2e. " " (2nd " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 

VIII. Other Parts of Speech.

1. Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions and Interjections are indeclinable.

2. Adverbs are employed to notify the meaning of Verbs, as to shoot far; of Adjectives, as very pretty; and of other Adverbs; also to define particulars of place, as here and there; and of time, as early, late, &c.

3. Prepositions, being the modern equivalents of case-endings, are employed with nouns to mark the relation in which these nouns stand to other words of the sentence, as at the door of the house, behind me, out of the kraal, &c.

4. Conjunctions are used to connect words and sentences, as: John and Peter; but John is sad.

5. Interjections are used for expressing astonishment, gladness, fear, and other emotions, which have no grammatical connection with the sentences in which they occur, as oh! ah! lo! &c.
DERDE PART.

OM DI WOORDE REG TE FERBINDE.

1. O'ER FOL SINNE.
1. 'n Fol sin is di hêle uitdrukking fan di sin fan ons gedagte.
2. Di dele fan 'n folsin is enkele sinne.
3. Di enkele sinne bestaan weer uit klynere déle.
4. Di klynere déle is weer saamgesteld uit woorde.
5. So kan ons 'n folsin op 3 manire uitmekaar haal.

voorbeeld.

Folsin : "Myn fader roep fer my ; daarom moet ek gaan."
Enkele Sinne : 1) "Myn fader roep fer my ;"
2) "Ek moet gaan."

Klynere parte :—
Onderwerp, waarvan 'n mens praat.
Gesegde, wat 'n mens fan di onderwerp sê.
Foerverp, waar di werking fan di onderwerp op o'ergaan.
Bepaling, wat enige deel fan di sin nader bepaal.

6. Laat ons nou 'n sin in klynere parte ferdeel, neem : "Di brawe fader straf syn stoute seun uit liifde."

Onderwerp : fader.
Bepaling fan Onderwerp : di brawe.
Gesegde : straf.
Bepaling fan Gesegde : uit liifde.

Voerverp : seun.
Bepaling fan Voerverp : syn stoute

7. Dan kan ons 'n sin nog ferder oplos in woorde. Di forige word genoem redekwastig en hiir-di taalkundige ont-lating in Hollanse taalkunde. Neem diselfde sin :—

THIRD PART.

SYNTAX.

1. Sentences,
1. A sentence is the full statement of the sense of our thought.
2. The parts of a sentence are simple-propositions.
3. Propositions are again divided into small parts.
4. These smaller parts are again composed of words.
5. Thus we can analyse a sentence in 3 ways.

Example.

Sentence : “My father calls me ; therefore I must go.”
Propositions: 1) “My father calls me.”
2) “I must go.”

Smaller parts :—

Subject, of which we speak.
Predicate, what we say of the subject.
Object, upon which the action of the predicate goes over.
Enlargement, to qualify any part of the sentence nearer.

6. Let us now analyse a sentence into smaller parts, take : “The good father chastises his naughty son through love.”

Subject : father.
Enlargement of Subject; the good.

Predicate : chastises.
Enlargement of Predicate; through love.

Object : son.

Enlargement of object : his naughty.

7. We can further divide a sentence into words. The former is called analysis, and this parsing. Take the same sentence :—
Di—bepalende lidwoord.

braue—hoedanighydswoord, stellende trap.

fader — naamwoord, soortnaam, mannelik, enkelfond.

straf—o'ergaande werkwoord, bepaalde wys, bedrywende form, teenwoordige tyd.

syn—beetitelike toornaamwoord, mannelik, enkelfond.

stoete—hoedanighydswoord, stellende trap.

seun — naamwoord, soortnaam, mannelik, enkelfond.

uit—foorsetsel.

litte—naamwoord, soortnaam, mannelik, enkelfond.

II. O'er di Leestekens

Fer di duidelikhyd skrywe ons met di follende leestekens, wat diselfde is Afrikaans en Engels:—

(.) Punt, an di ynde fan 'n folsin.

(,) Komma, agter di gedeeltes fan 'n sin.

(;) Kommapunt, an di ynde fan 'n sin, as daar nog 'n ferk'aring op folg.

(:) Dubbele punt, net so, as daar nog 'n anhaling op folg.

(?) Fraagteken, agter 'n frag.

(!) Uitroepteken, agter 'n uitroepeing.

(“—”) Anhalingstekekens, by di begin en end fan 'n anhaling uit imand syn woorde of geskrif.

Anmerking:—Di enigste ferskil is, dat Engels meesal foor 'n anhaling 'n komma plaas waar di Afrikaans (en Hollans) 'n dubbele punt set.

Oefening.—Plaas di nodige leestekens in di follende sinne:

Ek het fer hom gesê Pas op jong moet ni daar loop ni. Mar hy se West jy wat Ek sal doen wat ek wil.

The—definite article.

good—adjective, positive degree.

father—common noun, masculine, singular.

chastises—transitive verb, indicative mood, active voice, present tense.

his—possessive pronoun, masculine, singular.

naughty—adjective, positive degree.

son—common noun, masculine, singular.

through—preposition.

lore—common noun, singular.

II Punctuation.

For the sake of distinctness in writing we use the following signs, which are the same in English and Cape Dutch:—

(.) Fullstop, at the end of a sentence.

(,) Comma, after the par's of a proposition.

(;) Semicolon, at the end of a proposition, when some explanation follows.

(:) Colon, the same, when a quotation follows.

(?) Sign of Interrogation, after a question.

(!) Sign of Exclamation, after an exclamation.

(“—”) Inverted commas, placed at the beginning and end of quotations.

Note: The only point of difference is that in English a comma is usually placed before a quotation where a colon is used in Cape Dutch.

Exercise.—Give the necessary punctuation to the following sentences:—

I told him Take care do not go there But he said You know what I shall do as I like.
III. Ygemaardige Uitdrukking in Afrikaans.

1. Nes in Frans het ons 'n dubbele ontkennings denekkeling afkomstig fan di Franse flughtelinge, soos: "Moet nie gaan ni." — "Gev een ni!"


4. Dan het Afrikaans enige ygemaardighede same met Hebrews:
   a. Nes in Hebrews le so het ons oek 'n foorsetsel fer, wat net foor di foorwerp kom om an te wys dat di werking fan di werkwoord op di naamwoord oergaan. (Bl. 13, d).
   b. So plaa ons eek nes Hebrews di foorsetsels partykeer agteran as dit 'n beweging in een of andere rigting niodruk, soos Kaap-uit, zö&-lo, land nil, son-op, son-onder, ens.
   c. Nes in Hebrews herhaal ons 'n woord om krag daaran te ge, soos: "Dood is hy dood," fer "hy is sekere dood;" "kom sal hy kom," fer "hy sal sekere kom."

III. Peculiarities of Cape Dutch.

1. Just as in French Cape Dutch use a double negation, probably this is to be traced baack to the influence of the Huguenots (Examples parallel column).

2. To the same source is to be traced the use of ons in Cape Dutch where in Dutch wy and ons are used, being a regular version of the French nous.

3. In Cape Dutch the imperative mood is seldom used directly, the auxiliary verb moet is usually used instead. (Examples parallel column).

Note: — Perhaps that is to be attributed to the same sense of extreme modesty manifest elsewhere (page 14, d). He does not come out boldly as dictator, but simply prescribes something because it must be.

4. In some peculiarities Cape Dutch agrees with Hebrew, as:—
   a. As Hebrew le so it uses the preposition fer, simply to show the objects upon which the action of transitive verbs operates. (See page 13, d).
   b. In the same way prepositions are frequently used as suffixes to nouns when indicating a movement in one or other direction. (Examples parallel column).
   c. As in Hebrew, a word is often repeated in Cape Dutch for the sake of emphasis. (Examples parallel column).

IV. Om Gedigte te maak.

1. Hiir moet ons oplet op 2 dinge; moet en egm.

2. Di moet wys an di lengte fan di afdelings van foete fan fers-regels.

3. Di regels kan 1, 2, 3, of meer afdelings van foete hê.

IV. Prosody.

1. Two things must be noted here: measure and rhyme.

2. The measures of verse treat of the length of feet in every line.

3. Every line of a verse can have 1, 2, 3 or more feet.
4. Every foot is composed of 2 or more syllables.

5. In every foot one syllable must be accented (\), although it is not written out or printed, as we do here in our examples.

6. When the first syllable is accented, then it is called a trochee, as

```
Táke, oh | táke those | lips a | wáy,
That so | sweetly | wére for | swírn.
```

N.B. The rhyme syllables are printed in italics; they can follow in pairs, or every other line. Here the lines are of equal length, but they can also differ in length.

7. When the second syllable is accented it is called a jambic verse, as:

```
And máy | at last | my wéa | ry áge
Find óút | the péace | ful hér | mitage.
```

N.B. In these lines all the feet are full, in the former one syllable is wanting in the last foot.

8. When the last syllable of a line is accented it is a single rhyme, but sometimes the syllable before the last is accented, then it is called double rhyme. These two can alternate, as:

```
I live | to hail | that réa | son,
By gif | ted minds | forefáld,
When mén | shall live | by réa | son
And nót | alóne | for gél.
```

9. When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
```

When a foot has got 3 syllables and the second is accented it is called an amphibrachic verse, as:

```
9.
Na Lāngnek | na Lāngnek | So klink deur | Transvaal,
Na Lāngnek | o'er heuwels | en felda!

N.B. Partykeer skiet daar 'n syllabe o'er an di end fan 'n regel in di stendende rym, soos hiirbo onder No. 8, en partykeer kom daar weer een te kort in di stande rym, soos onder No. 6.

10. Di digter het dus grote speelruimte. Mar fer een ding moet hy oppas; di maat waarome hy begin moet hy bou, en so ook di folgore fan ryme.

Allow me | to muse and | so sigh,
Nor talk of | the change that | ye find.

N.B. Sometimes there is a syllable over at the end of the line in the double rhyme as under No. 8, and sometimes there is a syllable short in the single rhyme as under No. 6.

10. The poet has consequently great license; but he must always take care to continue the measure, rhythm and rhyme with which he commences his first stanza.