Elementary Lessons in Cape Dutch
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(AFRIKANDER TAAL)

BY

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PREFACE

The "Afrikander Taal" is an offshoot (it can scarcely be called a dialect) of the Dutch language ("Netherlands" or—in South Africa—"Hollands"). It has considerably simplified its grammar, dropping most of the inflections, and is therefore much easier to learn.

The aim of this little book is entirely practical, and it does not pretend to be in any sense exhaustive, only to impart such a notion of the language as may be made the foundation for its fuller acquisition on the spot.

It may be usefully supplemented by the English Africander Vocabulary, now in course of publication by Messrs W. Blackwood & Son.

The spelling used in this book is that sanctioned by Di Genootskap fan regte Afrikaners. But the practice of the small number of Taal writers is by no means uniform, and in Eerste Beginsels van di Afrikaanse Taal, published under the auspices of the above society, we find van, ver, voor, for
fan, etc. But as these differences do not affect the sound, and we are only concerned with the spoken language, this is not a point of much importance.

It remains to give a few hints on pronunciation, so far as this can be done in print.

a, e, i, o, all sound much the same as in French or German.

u, when long, approximates to the French \( u \) in lune or German \( û \) in \( für \); when short, it has a sound somewhat between this and the English short \( u \) in \( but \).

\( y \), sometimes written \( ei \) (\( \text{fontein,} -\text{ry} \)) = English \( a \) in \( fate \).

\( ii \) (\( ie \)) = Fr. \( ie \) or English \( ee \) in \( thee \).

\( oe \) = English \( oo \) in \( too \); German \( u \) in \( gut \).

\( oo \) = English \( o \) in \( stone \).

\( ui \) = almost like German \( ö \) in \( böse \),—no exact English sound.

\( g \) is always a guttural, like German \( ch \) or \( g \) in \( wagen \) (as pronounced in Southern Germany); sometimes written \( ch \).

\( j \) as in German = English \( y \) in \( year \).

\( s \) is nearly always = English \( z \).

\( w \) = English \( v \).

The small amount of Afrikander literature available (mostly published at Paarl, Cape Colony), is useful, in the absence of oral practice, for getting an insight into the idioms, etc., of the language.

The official language of the late Transvaal and O.F.S. governments, in which speeches
were delivered in the Volksraden and sermons preached, is an old-fashioned Dutch, approximating to the language of the States Bible (1634),—the authorised version which has always been used in all Dutch-speaking countries.

Any suggestions calculated to increase the usefulness of the "Lessons" will be welcomed by the authors.

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AFRIKANDER TAAL

LESSON 1.

There is only one definite article in the Taal, di, which is used for all nouns alike, both in singular and plural, as: di man, the man; di frou, the woman; di kind, the child; di huis, the house; di perd, the horse; di Kaap, Cape Town.

(Di also means: "this" or "that" used before a noun.)

The indefinite article is 'n (short for een, one), as: 'n man, 'n frou, etc. When used in full it means the number one, as: een man, one man.

The form of the verb given below serves for all persons and both numbers of the Indicative Present, also (with a few exceptions) for the Infinitive.

The past participle is made by prefixing ge to this form, as: ge-praat, spoken; ge-loop, walked.
The past tense is made by using the past participle with the auxiliary het (have), as: ek het gepraat, I spoke, or I have spoken.

The personal pronouns are: Sing. 1. ek, 2. jy, 3. hy (m), sy (f), dit (n): Plur. 1. ons, 2. julle, 3. huile.

Adjectives used before the noun take e, as: di grote huis, the large house. After the noun they are invariable, as: di huis is groot. No change is made for gender or number.

Nouns.

Verbs.

Adjectives.

mysi, girl praat, speak mooi, fine, pretty
jong, boy loop, walk lelik, ugly
os, ox ry, ride klyn, small
wa, waggon werk, work wîl, white
kar, cart het, have swart, black
mens, person is, be ou (d), old
boom, tree eet, freet, eat jonk, young
tuin, garden kook, cook nuw, new
pad, road sin, see goed, good, well
deur, door haal, fetch kwaad, bad

foor, before, in front of, at; in, in; toe, to (used after the noun it governs); agter, behind; by, beside; an, at; op, on, in; en, and; baing, very, much, many; mar, only; ni . . . ni, not, as: hy ni praat ni, he does not speak.

Is walking, etc., is translated simply by walks, etc.

Does he walk? by, Walks he? etc.

Er is, there is, or there are; Ja, yes; Nê, no.

Exercise 1.

The cart is in front of the house. The black horse is at the door. There is a large
tree in the garden. The waggon is in the road. The black ox is eating (*freet*). We have eaten (use, *eet*). Fetch the white horse. A person is riding beside the waggon. Ride to the house. They have worked. The woman is good. The girl is pretty. That ugly boy has worked well. I have a fine white horse. The waggon is behind the house. The cart is at the door. The horse and cart are on the road. The black boy is working in the garden. A person cannot work and talk at-the-same-time (*tegelyk*). The horse has not eaten. The naughty (bad) girl has not worked. Is the bad boy behind the door? No. The woman is cooking. He is behind the tree. This bad man is not working. She is very pretty. He is old. The old white horse cannot work. The house is very small. There is a small door at the back of (behind) the house. The large door is in front of the house. There is a very good road to Cape Town (use *na* before, and *toe* after). I have a good horse. He has a new waggon. I have not seen the new cart. The man and the girl are talking in the garden. I see the boy on the road. That young man (*jonkman*) has a very ugly horse. They have only one ox, it is an ugly black one. They are sitting (sit) and talking at the door. Are you (pl.) sitting in the garden? Yes.
LESSON 2.

The plural of nouns is formed as a rule, by adding either \textit{e} as \textit{perd}, \textit{perde}, or \textit{s}, as \textit{man}, \textit{mans}. A final consonant preceded by a vowel, is usually doubled, as \textit{os}, \textit{osse}. But where the singular has a double vowel preceding the final consonant, one of the vowels is dropped in the plural, as \textit{skaap}, \textit{skape} (sheep).

A few nouns take \textit{ens}, \textit{frouens}, \textit{wa'ens}, \textit{jongens}, and a few \textit{ers}, as \textit{kinders}.

The Future of the verb is formed by means of the auxiliary \textit{sal} (shall) and the Infinitive, \textit{ek sal loop}.

The only verbs which have distinct forms for the Infinitive are

to have, which makes Inf. \textit{hè}, Indic. \textit{het}
to be \textit{" wees " is}
to become \textit{" worde " word}

These verbs, with \textit{sal}, \textit{kan} (can), \textit{moet} (must), and \textit{wil} (will), also have the only Imperfects in common use, viz., \textit{had}, \textit{was}, \textit{werd}, \textit{son}, \textit{kon}, \textit{moes}, \textit{wou}.

There are three exceptional past participles: \textit{gehad}, which is formed from the Imperfect, instead of the present; \textit{gewees} and \textit{geworde}, formed from the exceptional Infinitive.

The personal pronouns have distinct objective forms in the singular only, viz., 1. \textit{my}, 2. \textit{jou}, 3. \textit{hom} (m.), \textit{haar} (f.).

\textit{Dit} (it) is the same for nom. and acc. (\textit{dit} also means "this" and "that," \textit{dis} = \textit{dit is}).
AFRIKANDER TAAL

stad, town, pl. kamer, room nooit, never
stedé weer, weather fandag, to-day
dorp, village warm, warm morre, to-mor-
straat, street kou (d), cold row
kombuis, kitchen kou(d), cold gister, yesterday
plaats(e)s, farm helder, light, nog, still, yet
kos, food bright almal, all of us,
vuur, fire kom, come you all,
water, was, wash etc.
lug, day slaap, sleep binne, inside
dag, night se, tell, say buite, outside
nag, night maak, make, do gê, no, none
goed, clothes wag, wait tot, until

Gen and nooit take ni after them, as: hy het gê perd ni. Ek het fer hom nooit gesiin ni.

Fer (for) is used pleonastically before the direct personal object of a verb, as in the above sentence, and in sé fer hom, hy sal kom, tell him he is to come.

Fan-nag, to-night; fan-middag, this afternoon, etc., are formed like fan-dag.

Exercise 2.*

He has worked well to-day, he will sleep well to-night. I will walk to the village to-morrow.

We shall ride to the farm this afternoon. The girls will fetch water. Make (a) fire in the room. The boys will sleep outside. There is no fire in the kitchen. It is fine weather. I have never ridden (on a) horse. You must ride to the farm to-morrow. This farm is large. The oxen are black. They fetched the horse yesterday. The

* The figures show the order of the sentences in which an auxiliary verb occurs.
girls are in the kitchen. The black boys are working in the garden. Have you seen the men? They are inside the house. The people in this house are very old. The women will sleep in this room. It is very cold in these houses. I want (wil) some (wat) cold water. I will sleep in the waggon. The girls will wash the clothes to-morrow, there is no water to-day. The night is dark. The air is bright. The children must go to the house and fetch the food. The houses are large. The oxen cannot work. There are many people in the street. The house is in (the) Greyling Street. The people in this village have beautiful gardens. There are many large trees in this garden. You must wait till to-morrow. I have only one small cart and no waggon. The carts have not come. Tell him I cannot sleep outside.
LESSON 3.

The Possessive Pronouns are:

Sing. my (n), jou, syn (m), haar (f); plur. ons, julle, hulle.

(Syn serves for neuter as well as masculine.)

When used before a noun they do not change, as: my (n) huis, jou goed, syn tuin. But when used after the verb to be, they take e, as: di huis is mynE, di goed is jouE, di tuin is syne.

The Possessive case of nouns is indicated either by the preposition fan (of), as: di huis fan my fader, my father's house; or by putting syn or haar after the noun in the Possessive, as: my fader syn huis.

There is no Grammatical gender, except as in English, when really required by the sense, i.e., the pronouns he and she are only used of persons, or of animals whose sex is distinctly indicated.

Gender in nouns is generally indicated by different words, as: seun, son; dogter, daughter; bul, bull; koei, cow.

In a few cases by the affixes in and es, as: koningin, queen; meesteres, mistress.

There is only one Relative Pronoun: wat. It is also used as an Interrogative Pronoun or Adjective: what? wi? Who?

What? or which? before a noun: Watter. Which, without a noun: watter-een? Which house is yours? Watter huis is joue? Here are two books, which will you have? Hiir is twee boeke, watter-een wil jy hé?
Hiir-di and daar-di are used as Demonstratives when di alone is insufficient, as: Give me that knife! Gê fer my di mes! Which? This one? No, that one. Watter-een? Hiir-di? Nê, daar-di.

doen, do  hoofdeul, how  skoon, clean
fra, ask, request stuikki, piece toen, when,
koop, buy saal, saddle
toornoop, sell toom, bridle hoe? how?
stryk, to iron stal, stable hiir, here
gê, give pas op, look out daar, there
sit, sit, put wingerd, vineyard waar? where?
maak, make bootd, orchard te, too
stoep, verandah woard, worth broer, brother
oggend, morning stewels, boots suster, sister
aan, evening danki, thank you

Exercise 3.

What are you doing there? I am cleaning (say: make . . . clean) the verandah. Tell the woman she is to bring the clothes home (huis-toe) when she has washed them (say, it). How has she washed them? She has done them very well. Has she ironed them? Yes. Where are the horses which you have bought? How much did you give for them? How much did you give for that waggon? That is too much, I do not want to buy it. How much do you ask for your black horse? How much will you give me? These are fine horses. Which is his? That one. Hendrik’s oxen are here, where are his horses? How did you sleep? Very well, thank you. Can you iron? Yes ma’am (juffrou or no). Give me the clothes, I want to see if
they are clean. No, they are very dirty, they have not been washed at all (heeltemaal). Where is the boy who rode to the farm yester-
day? Fetch my horse quickly (gou). Where is your horse, my son? She has ironed our clothes. Where is my sister? She is in the
house. Where are the girls? They are sitting in the verandah, talking (te praat). What have you done with the saddle? It is in (on) the
verandah. Where is my bridle? this is Jan's. They have a large orchard and a beautiful vineyard. Where is the man who came to the
farm this morning? Who has cleaned (gepoetst) these boots? He has done them very badly (sleg). Tell him he is to clean the knives, they
are very dirty. Which is the road to the village? This is my brother's vineyard. Where is Dirk's farm? It is near (naby) the road to the village.
Ask him where the saddle is. How many people are sitting on the verandah? I want a clean knife. Who has washed these clothes? Who
is the master (baas) here? Where will you go this evening? It is a fine morning.
LESSON 4.

The Numerals are:

Een, twe, dri, fitir, fyf, ses, sewe, ag (t), nege, tiin, elf, twaalf, dertiin, feertiin, fyftiin, sestiin, sewetiin, agtiin, negetiin, twintig, een-en-twintig, etc., dertig (thirty), feertig, etc., honderd, twee honderd, etc., duisend.

Eerste, twede, derde, fitirde, fyfde, etc., up to 19 (except agste); from 20 onward ste is added, as: twintigste, etc.

The Passive is formed with the auxiliary verbs worde (to become) and wees (to be), and the Past Participle.

Pres. *Ek word geroep*, I am called.

Imperf. *Ek werd geroep*.

Future *Ek sal geroep worde*.

Perfs. *Ek is (or was) geroep*.

In compound tenses the Participle comes after the object of the verb, as: *Ek het di mysi geroep*.

*brood*, bread

*flys or flies*, meat

*sout*, salt

*soup*, soup

*groente*, vegetables

*aardappels*, potatoes

*druiif, pl. druiwe*, grape

*perski, pl. perskiis*, peach

*huming, gat*, fence, hedge

*koring, hawer*, corn, oats

*f'el (fogel)*, bird

*baatji*, coat

*hemd and hemi*, shirt

*kraag*, collar

*kattekwaad, deugnit*, mischief

*styfseI, ryk*, wretch

*soet, swor*, starch

*ryp, (also bekwaam)*, rich

*sour", poor

*bekwaam"
Exercise 4.

The peaches have been stolen. The grapes are not ripe yet, they are sour. The vineyard which I have seen is very large. Which of the three orchards is yours? What has he done with the saddles? Which one have you spoilt? What (sort of) people live in those large houses? Whose (fan wi) is that garden? Who has gone to the stable? The two boys have gone, to (use om-te) groom (roskam) the horses. Who has eaten (up) all the bread? There is no salt in the soup. Who cooked the food? Have you (pl.) no vegetables? We shall all be (say become) ill if (as) we eat only meat. You can have (kry) plenty (genoeg) (of) potatoes, and there are also grapes and peaches. How has she washed my shirts? She has put too much starch into them, you cannot put them on. My collars are not clean, where have you put the four pairs of (paar) dirty cuffs (mansette)? The boys (jongetjiis) of the village have been up to (say, have done) mischief; they have been in the orchard and have stolen the best peaches; then (toen) they got (raak) into the vineyard, and
were eating (say, and were thereon ... to go to eat) the grapes, when (toen) they saw me com(ing), and ran away as quickly as (use, so ... as) they could. They have made a great gap in the hedge, the wretches. The first grapes are almost ripe now, we must soon (gou) pick them. I picked some ('n party) of my peaches to-day, they are not yet ripe enough (genoeg) to (om te) eat, but we cook them. You must not eat green peaches, you will be ill. The fox (fos) said the grapes were sour because (omdat) he could not reach (beryk) them. The boys who stole the peaches will be beaten by (deur) their father. The saddles will be stolen if (as) you leave (laat) them outside. The clothes are being washed. The meat is being roasted. The rations (kos) will be given out this (fan) evening. The bird I saw was very large. The people who live here are very poor. She is a very (reg) pretty girl but she is poor, her uncle and her aunt are rich but they are bad people. She has six brothers and five sisters. What day is this? It is the 7th (of) June (Juni). There are five hundred cattle (beeste) on that farm. The farmer (boer) has ten sons; the eldest is thirty years old, and the youngest only nine.
LESSON 5.

The Comparative degree of Adjectives is formed by adding *er*, as : *My huis is mooier as di syne.* The Superlative takes *ste.* *Di huis is di grootste fan al di huisan di Kaap.*

When an adjective ends in *r* the comparative suffix is *der; swaar, heavy, swaarder; seer, sore, seerder.*

Irregular comparisons are : *goed — beter—*best (*e*); *baing, or feu1—meer—meest (*e*); *graag (willingly)—liwer—hiift (*e).*

The Conditional of the verb is formed by means of *sou* (Imperfect of *sal*). *Ek sou loop as ek ni siik was ni,* I should walk if I were not ill. *Ek sou geloop hé, as ek ni siik gewees was ni,* I should have walked, etc. *Ek sou geroep worde,* I should be called.

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<tr>
<td>as, dikkels or dikwelse,</td>
<td>if, than often</td>
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<tr>
<td>jaar,</td>
<td>year</td>
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<td>maand,</td>
<td>month</td>
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<td>week;</td>
<td>week</td>
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<tr>
<td>uur,</td>
<td>hour</td>
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<td>son,</td>
<td>sun</td>
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<td>maan,</td>
<td>moon</td>
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<tr>
<td>ster,</td>
<td>star</td>
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<tr>
<td>tyd,</td>
<td>time</td>
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<tr>
<td>huisraad,</td>
<td>furniture</td>
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<tr>
<td>gereedskap,</td>
<td>tools</td>
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<td>buig,</td>
<td>harness</td>
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<td>fork,</td>
<td>fork</td>
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<td>lepel,</td>
<td>spoon</td>
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<tr>
<td>te,</td>
<td>tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>koffi,</td>
<td>coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>af was,</td>
<td>to wash up</td>
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<tr>
<td>skottel,</td>
<td>dish (coll. skottelgoed)</td>
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leef or woon, live
sterwe, die (*frek, die, said of animals*)
break
gebruik, take (tea, etc.)
skyn, shine
oppoets, polish, clean
lees, read
trek, pull, draw (a cart)
fan, of, from
tot, to, till
weer, again
of, or
met, with
heel, whole
des, knife
lank, long
fandaan, from, as Waar kom jy fandaan? Where do you come from?

Exercise 5.

How many years have you lived in Cape Colony? I came here when Sir George Grey was Governor (Gouverneur). He lived here from 1854 to 1861. Where did he die? He died in London, 20th Sept. 1898. How many months are there in the year? There are twelve months. How long are you going to stay (bly) at the farm? Three weeks. I would willingly stay longer, but my father says I must go home. She has been two hours cleaning (say busy "bèsig" to clean) the forks and spoons. Do you take tea or coffee? The boy has broken the large dish. Whose is this furniture? It is my aunt's. He is polishing the harness. What have you done with the tools? These are my tools. These are your forks. She is washing the dishes. Have you washed the tea-things (té-goed)? No, not yet—I must make the water hot first (eers). The moon shines brightly. This is the best time of the year (jaarstyd). The stars are very beautiful to-night. Who was the first Governor of the Cape Colony? Jan Van Riebeek. Yes, but I mean (bedoel, or meen) the first English Governor? Sir David Baird, in 1806. I have no time to read, I must work the whole day. I should read often if I had not so much to do. These children must work all day, their father
is poor and there is much to do on the farm. Hendrik has more sheep than Jan, but Jan’s sheep have better wool (wol). I have no time to give you the book to-day, you must come again to-morrow. This is the smallest horse that I have ever (ooit) seen. This is the heaviest waggon in (say, of) the village. It is much heavier than mine, eighteen oxen cannot draw it. I will ride out to-night, when the stars are shining. The night is beautiful, but it is very cold. It is often so hot that we cannot work. We should be able to work if it were not so hot. He would not have broken the dish if he had taken care (opgepas). He would not have polished the tools if I had not told him. You would not have been ill, if you had not drunk bad (sleg) water. All my oxen are sick (ill). These clothes are cleaner than those you washed yesterday. My brother has been very ill because he drank (some) bad water. I would willingly lend (leen) you my saddle, but I want (use nodig hè) it myself (self) to-day.
LESSON 6.

Some compound verbs which form one word in the Infinitive, are separated in the Present Indicative, as: oplet, to pay attention; ek let op skoonmaak, to clean, ek maak skoon.

If the verb is followed by any object or adverbial qualification, the separated particle is removed to the end of the sentence, as: opskryf, to write down; hy skryf syn lesse gou op, he writes down his lessons quickly.

The past participle inserts ge between the two parts of the verb thus: opgelet; opgeskryf; aangefal, attacked; uitgesny, cut out.

But some verbs form inseparable compounds, as: ek hardloop, I run quickly. Di hond stertwaai, the dog wags his tail.

In dependent sentences the verb always goes to the end. Hy sê fer my dat hy baing geld het. He told me that he has much money.

If a verb is in a compound tense, the auxiliary comes after the participle, as: fra fer hom of (whether) hy di gereedskap opgeposts het.

If the sentence is negative, the second ni comes after the final verb. Hy sê fer my dat hy di kar ni gehad het NI.

hout, to like
stuur, to send
graaf, to dig
ploeg, to plough
breng, to bring
gooi, to throw
hoender, fowl
y’er, egg
doring, thorn
foot
reg, properly,
straight
so, quickly
as, as... as
The woman did not look out properly that the fowls should not get into the garden. How many eggs have you to-day? I have twelve to-day, I shall have more to-morrow, because the girls have gone to the farm to fetch them. I do not like eggs. I cannot eat them because I once (eens) had (use, kry) a bad one. Attend now (to) what I say to you (fer jou). Tell him to send me three fowls to-morrow. The boy got a thorn into his foot when he was digging in the garden; it must be cut out. The doctor (dokter) is cutting the thorn out of the boy's foot. How much land has he ploughed? Ten morgen. Do people plough with oxen or with horses in this country (land)? Always with oxen. Do you like coffee? I like it very much. This coffee is better than what we had in town yesterday. My father died last year. Fifty of my sheep have died. When we speak of people we say sterwe, but when we speak of animals (diire) we say frek; just as we say eet of people, and freet of animals. I ran as quickly as I could, but I did not find him. The dog (hond) wags his tail when he is glad, the cat (kat) wags her tail
when she is angry; the lion (leeu) and the tiger (tii'er) do the same (diselfde). Bring the tea, I am very tired and very thirsty. She has not yet made the coffee. Here are two eggs, will you have one? Will you take coffee? No, thank you, I drink only water. Do you never drink anything else (iits anders) but (as) water? No, never. Then you must look out that you get good water, or (anders) you will be (become) ill. Standing (staande) water is not good to (om te) drink. The water of this river is very good. Do not throw the dirty water in front of the house. This room is very dirty, I do not want to sleep in it. Do you know (ken) that girl? She is my cousin. Good-day, Uncle Piet. Good-day, nephew. My cousin and his wife live at (te) Pietersburg, in the Transvaal.

Note 1.—Diminutives (formed by adding i, ji, or tji to a noun, as boek-i, straat-Ji, etc.) are of frequent use, and often without any special diminutive force.

Note 2.—Adjectives ending in d frequently drop it when inflected, as goe-ie for goe-de, roo-ie for roo-de (red).

Note 3.—As will be seen in the following examples, the present of the verb is often used in narrative for the past.
LESSON 7.

Translate into Taal:

Dirk and his wife Annie had much trouble (1). They had spent (2) their money (3) foolishly (4) and were in debt (5). A bad man named (6) Ashton, had bought up all their debts and was going to (7) sell their house and furniture (8) because they could not pay (9). Dirk fell-ill (10) with fever (11), and Annie did not know what she should do. Dirk had a good old uncle named Karel, but he had quarrelled (12) with him, because the old (man) did not approve (13) of Dirk's ways (14); and Dirk would not listen (15) to his advice (16) and now he was ashamed (17) to ask his uncle for help (18). But when he was ill, and could do nothing; Annie knew (19) there was no-one-else (20) who could help them, and she went to uncle Karel's house. Happily (21) she found his wife, aunt Sarah, alone (22), and told her everything (23). The good old (woman) went out at once (24) to look for (25) her husband (26).

Translate into English:

"Wat is dit nou weer (1), Saartji," sê oom, toen tante uit di kamer kom. "Dirk is siik, sê tante, en Anni het fer ons kom haal."

"Waarom het sy dan nou ni liwer (2) 'n jong gestuur ni?" "Omdat sy bang (3) was, dat ons ni sou kom ni. Laat di perde nou mar ankom (4) dat ons kan ry." "Ek sal ni," sê oom kortaf (5). Mar tante het beter geweet, sy wis hoe oom fer Dirk soos 'n kind liif-het (6), en laat George daarom mar di perde foor di spider inspan.

"Ek seg fer (7) jou, Saartji, ek gaan ni," brom (8) oom. "Jy sal tog ni fer Dirk laat sterwe ni?" antwoord tante, wyl (9) sy di siikte 'n bitji erger (10) gemaak-het (9). "Mar Anni praat fan bankrotskap" sê oom, "en ek wil daar niks fan hoor ni, jy kan mar (11) alleen ry." "Alleen gaan ek ni," sê tante, "jy moet saam (12) ry." Dit was egter (13) ni so maklik (14) ni om fer (15) oom o'er-te-haal (16), mar op di end kry (17) tante tog haar sin (18), en dit het ni lank-geduur ni-of (19) hulle sit in di spider, oom en Adonis foor, tante en Anni agter. Di arme Anni was deur (20) di fer-moeienis (21) en di sterke (22) andoening (23) so uitgeput (24), dat, toen sy weer rustig (25) en gemaklik (26) in di spider sit sy in 'n soort fan sluimering (27) fal, en met haar hoof (28) teën (29) di bors (30) fan tante geleun (31) en as 'n klyn kind uitgerus (32) het. Oom Karel was alles-behalwe (33) in 'n goeie stemming-
fan-gemoed (34). Hy het gerook (35) soos 'n lokomotief, mar toen hy 'n paar maal so half skuins (36) omgekyk (37) het, en Anni soos 'n kind an di bors fan syn frou siin leun, het hy tog (38) di lysels (39) uit Adonis syn hande gefat (40) en tante Saartji het met genoegen (41) gesiin hoe hy met di grootste fersigtighyd (42) fer ider klippi (43) pad-gegê (44) het, om di half slapende ni te steur (45) ni. Sy wis dat sy baing moeite (46) sou hê om fer oom om-te-haal, om iits (47) fer Dirk te doen, mar sy wis oek dat hy 'n goeie hart het, 'n ware Kristen was, en syn blaf (48) baing erger was as syn byt (49).

1. Again, 2. rather, 3. afraid, 4. send for, 5. shortly, 6. lief hé, to love, 7. Note the use of fer, 8. grumbles, 9. while she made out, 10. worse, 11. just, 12. with me (lit. together), 13. however, 14. easy, 15. fer, not translated, 16. bring round, persuade, 17. get, obtain, 18. wish, 19. it was not long before . . . 20. through, 21. fatigue, 22. strong, 23. emotion, 24. worn out, 25. quiet, 26. comfortable, 27. doze, 28. head (usually kop), 29. against, 30. breast, 31. leaned, 32. rested, 33. anything but, 34. frame of mind, 35. smoked, 36. sideways, 37. omkyk, look round, 38. after all, 39. reins, 40. seize, take, 41. satisfaction, 42. care, 43. little stone, 44. pad gé, to go out of the way, 45. disturb, 46. difficulty, 47. anything, 48. bark, 49. bite.
Translate into Taal:

Joseph's brothers were envious (1) of him, and they sold him as (2) (a) slave (3), and told their father that he was dead (4). Many years (5) afterwards (6) there was a famine (7) in the land, and their father sent them to Egypt to buy corn (8). They saw Joseph, but they did not know (9) him; he was a very rich man and a friend (10) of the king (11) of Egypt. He knew them, but he did not tell them who he was. He gave-them-back (12) the money, which they had paid (13) for the corn, but he said (that) they must not come again, if they did not bring (14) their youngest brother with (14) (them). They came back and told this to their father. He did not wish (15) to let Benjamin go, but they persuaded him at-last (16), and they went to Egypt.


Translate into English:

Toen Josef hoor hoe Juda fer hom soebat (1) om Benjamin tog mar te laat gaan, toen kan hy ni meer ni. Hy sê an syn knegs (2): "Gaan almal weg uit di kamer." En toen,
bars (3) hy uit fan di huil (4) ja, hy huil so hard, dat di mense dit buitekant (5) kan hoor.

Hy sê: "Ek is Josef, leef my pa (6) nog (7)? Nou kan myn kinders nagaan (8) hoe ferstom (9) of di broers was, hulle kon gên woord praat ni. Josef siin toen dat hulle bang (10) fer hom is om al di kwaad wat hulle fer hom gedaan het. Daarom sê hy: Kom tog digter (11) by my, ek is Josef, julle y'e broer, wat julle na Egypte ferkog (12) het. Mar daarom hoef (13) julle ni meer bang te wees ni, God het fer my hiir-na-toe (14) kom laat om te sorg (15) fer koring in di hongersnood. Julle moet almal by my kom woon, ons ou' fader oek en al julle kindertjiis. Kyk tog reg fer my an en julle sal siïn dat ek Josef is. Gaan, seg nou fer pa dat syn Josef nog leef, en fertei hom hoe ryk dat ek is, so dat ek fer julle almal kan sorg, so lank di hongersnood nog duur." Toen fal hy om Benjamin syn nek en soen (16) fer hom, en hulle huil altwe. Toen soen hy oek fer al syn broers. Nou was hulle nog meer jammer (17) om al di kwaad wat hulle an hom gedaan het.

LESSON 9.

Translate into Taal:

Some (1) of the old people have told me of a tailor (2) who was very clever (3) in his work; but at-the-same-time (4) he was a terrible (5) thief (6). He was a coloured-man (7) by (9) the name of Jacob. As he could work particularly (10) well (11), quickly (12), and neatly (13), many people in the neighbourhood (14) asked permission (15) from his master (16) to make use of (17) Jacob's services (18). But if people did not look-out (19) very sharply (20), Jacob sometimes (21) stole stuff (22) enough (23) to make a whole (24) jacket (25), which he afterwards sold to (26) some-one-else (27). He stole fowls and eggs out-of (28) the hen-house (29) or raisins (30) which were drying (31) on the floor (32), or sweet-potatoes (33) out of the garden. When the slaves got their freedom (34), many of them stayed (35) with their old masters as paid (36) servants (37), but no one wanted (38) to keep (39) Jacob.

Hy kom by myn fader, en na 'n hele-boel mooi praatjiis en gebabbel, wis hy dit onder di andag fan myn fader te breng dat hy "fer baas fan diins kan wees as kleremaker." Op 'n afwysende antwoord begin hy daarop te plyt dat hy "altyd fer basi sulke mooie nettjise klere gemaak het, selfs nog voor basi getroud was." Dog di antwoord was toen meer beslis. "Nê Jacob ek wil jou glad ni fer my laat werk ni, want jy is te skelm." En so was dit oek want myn fader het hom goed geken, en wis hoe fyn dat hy as slaaf kon steel sonder dat hy dit nodig had, wyl syn ou' baas 'n regte goeie ou'man daar in di buurt was wat uitstekend goed fer syn slawe gesorre het. Syn diwery was dus enkel uit weelde omdat hy deurdring was fan 'n diifagtige geaardhyd wat by hom as 'n tweede natuur ingewortel was. En had hy as slaaf wat fan alles fersiin word wat hy nodig het, ni ontsiin ni om fan syn lange fingers flinkweg gebruik te maak, hoefseul te-meer sal hy dit nou doen, nou dat hy fer hom self moet sorre (of sorg). Dit wis myn fader, en daarom werd dit goed en mees fylig gefind, om Jacob mar liwer in di pad te steek.

1. much, 2. talking, 3. chattering, 4. notice, 5. negative, 6. commenced, 7. plead, 8. such, 9. neat, 10. clothes, 11. even, 12. married,
LESSON 10.

Translate into Taal:

Jan Immelman wanted to marry (1) Annie Janssen, but her aunt, Mrs. (2) Alberts, would-not (3) hear of it (4) : so (5) he asked Annie to meet (6) him at the Magistrate’s-office (7) in the village, and marry him secretly (8). They did this, but he had-to (9) leave (10) her at once (11). He went to Cape Town (12) by the next (13) train (14), and she said good-bye (15) to him at the station (16), and then began (17) to walk home. When she was alone on the road, she took off (18) her glove (19) and looked-at (20) her wedding-ring (21), and felt (22) very unhappy (23) when she remembered (24) that she must not show (25) it to her aunt. It seemed (26) strange (27) to her too (28), that Jan had not given her his address (29) at Cape Town (30).


Translate into English:

Juis-toen (1) foel (2) sy 'n re' endruppel (3) op haar hand fal, en toen sy opkyk was di
lug met dikke (4) wolke (5) bedek. Dit was iits ongewoons (6) dat in di tyd fan di jaar, in di middel fan di winter sulke donderwolke (7) en stormweer (8) kon opsteek (9). En deur dat weerskante (10) fan di pad sulke (11) hoge berge was, en deur dat sy ferdiip (12) was in haar treurige (13) mymerings (14) en droefige (15) gedagtes (16), het sy di tekens (17) fan di stormweer ni eerder (18) opgemerk (19) ni. Di druppels begin oek al net-fluks (20) te fermeerder, (21) en di weer (22) begin te dreun (23), sodat sy toen finniger (24) anstap (25). Elke ogenblik fal di re’ en ’n bitji harder, wyl di weerlig (26) heen-en-weer (27) di lug deurkruis (28). “Ek sal deur-en-deur (29) nat (30) wees foor ek by di huis is, as ek ni iwers (31) ’n skuilplek (32) kan kry ni,” seg sy by haarself, en dit-fal-haar in (33) dat daar ’n klyn e murasi (34) ni fer daar fandaan (35) af ni, langes (36) di pad staan, wat nog ’n stukki dak (37) op had.

LESSON 11.

Translate into English:

Ek kom skemerdonker (1) by di wa, en begin 'n fuur te maak, en sit (2) 'n ketel water op om té te maak fer ons aandête. Ek sit (2) toen eensam (3) by di fuur. So nou-en-dan (4) fal daar nog 'n grote druppel uit di lug, en klagend (5) hoor ek di uil (6) steun (7). Naderhand (8) hoor ek Klaas ankom (9) met di osse. Met heel-wat (10) moeite (11), fang (12) ons toen di osse tussen (13) di tamboekigras wat daar twaalf foet hoog (14) groei (15) en ons binde (16) hulle an di bome fas (17) naby (18) di wa, want hiir dwaal (19) nog enkele (20) leeus (21) rond; (19) nou sit Klaas en ek alleen by di fuur; dis pik donker (22). Ek fra fer hom, waar hy so laat (23) gebly het. Hy sê, hy het fer hom so baing ferwonder (24) o'er di grote oue geboue (25), dat di osse uit di hande geraak het, en hy het hulle skaars (26) in di hande gekry foor donker.

Translate into Taal:

While (1) I was still talking with him, I heard a rustling (2) in the bushes (3) and high grass. And I saw a Kaffir crawling (4) out from the grass. When-still-a-little-way-from-me (5) he threw himself (fell) down (6), and crept nearer (7) on (his) hands and knees (8), and talked the whole time, but I could only (9) understand “Umkosì, Kosi.” When he was a few paces (10) from me, I shewed (11) him by signs (12) that he could stand up (13). Then I saw by (14) the string (15) with knucklebones (16) round (17) his neck, and the belt (18) with bits-of-wood (19) and little roots (20) round his waist (21), that he was a witch-doctor (22), and so also by the feathers (23) in his hair (24). He had a bundle (25) of assagais (26), which he came (and) laid-down (27) before my feet.

Translate into English:

Daarbo (1) onder di krans (2), onder di digte (3) bosse (4), is 'n grote platte (5) klip, en dis di deur fan di grote kraal onder di berg, waar di witte Koningin nog woon. Mar net (6) di kaptyn (7) en ek en dri indunas weet fan di deur. En al jare net (8) met folle (9) maan, soos (10) ons miliis (11) en ons kaffirkoorn ryp is, mar foor ons oes (12), dan pluk ons eers di rypste are (13) fan di kaffirkoorn, en ons maak sewe potte biir (14), en ons neem dan 'n witte ooilam (15) fan een jaar oud en midder­nag gaan di kaptyn en ek met di dri indunas. Ons rol dan di grote klip weg, en ek slag (16) di bok (17) en sit di sewe potte biir daar fer di witte Koningin en haar jonge noois (18) en dan gaan ons onder (19) in di flakte (20), an di foet fan di kop (21). Dan hoor ons eers so mooi sing onder di kop, en dan naderhand kom di witte Koningin en haar jonge noois uit, almal wit angesteek (22), en met lange hare, en sing­sing (23) klim (24) hulle daar op di grote klip.

Translate into Taal:

And when they have finished (1) singing, then the Queen holds (2) her hands up (2), and on the tip (3) of each (4) finger it shines just-like (5) a little star (6), and then she blesses (7) us; that Molimo may (8) give (9) us rain and dew (10) and sunshine (11), and drive-away (12) the locusts (13) and the Matabele; that our mealies and kaffir-corn may grow, that our goats and cows may increase (14) well (15) and give much milk (16), so that we can eat porridge (17) and drink milk and beer, and our wives also, and our little children (18) also. But if we do not bring the milk and the beer for the white Queen, then she does not come out to bless us, and then our wives and our children cry (19), and our cattle (20) die, and the locusts plague (21) us, and the Matabele come to rob (22) and murder (23) us. And this is now the truth (24) which I have related (25) to you.

DIALOGUE 1.

Where do you come from?
I come from the village.
What village is that?
It is called Doornhoek.
How far is it?
Three miles.
Is this the right road?
Yes, go straight on.
Is the road good?
Yes, very good, but just before you come to the drift there is a bad place, very muddy, where you will have to go round by the field.

There is a drift on the road, then?

What is the name of the river?
It is not a river, it is only a small stream; I do not think it has a name.

Is it difficult to cross the drift?

SAMESPRAAK 1.

Waar kom jy fandaan?
Ek kom fan di dorp af.
Watter dorp is dit?
Dit heet Doornhoek.
Hoe fer is dit?
Dit is dri myl.
Is dit di regte pad?
Ja, gaan mar reguit.
Is di pad goed?
Ja heel goed, mar net foordat jy an di drift kom, is 'n slegte plek met baying modder, daar moet jy feld inloop.

Daar is dus 'n drift op di pad?

Hoe heet di rifir?

Dit is gên rifir ni, dis mar 'n klyne spruitji; ek ni glo ni dat dit 'n naam het.

Is dit moeilik om o'er di drift te kom?
No, it is quite easy just now, there are plenty of stepping stones to cross by.

In the rainy season you cannot walk by this road, you must ride.

**DIALOGUE 2.**

Is this your house?

No, ours is the one with the white gate, on the other side of the road.

Ah, I see, it has a large garden in front.

Yes, and there is a larger one behind, it reaches as far as the river.

There are two fine oak trees by the gate.

Yes, my father planted them fifty years ago.

Will you come in?

What a beautiful place. Your verandah is covered with roses.

**SAMESPRAAK 2.**

Is dit jou huis?

Né, di ander-di met di witte hek, anderskant fan di pad is onse.

A, ek siin al, daar is ’n grote tuin foor.

Ja, en ons het ’n grotere agter, dit raak net an di rifir.

Daar staan twee mooie ykebome by di hek.

Ja, myn fader het di foor fyftig jaar geplant.

Wil jy mar binne kom?

Wat ’n mooie plek. Jou stoep is heetemaal met rose begroei.
They are flowering nicely now after the rain; last spring we had no rain for three months, and then everything was dried up.

Come in out of the hot sun, and sit down in the verandah.

Ah, how cool it is here, and how sweet the roses smell.

We are very fond of sitting here in summer.

Is it very cold in the winter?

Sometimes it is very cold.

**DIALOGUE 3.**

What fruit have you in the garden?

We have oranges, lemons, grapes, peaches, apricots, pears, quinces, apples, pomegranates, guavas, pampelmoes—

What is pampelmoes?

**SAMESPRAAK 3.**

Watter soorte fan frugte he jy in jou tuin?

Ons het lamoens, lamoens, druwe, perskiis, appelkose, pere, kweepers, appels, granaat-appels, koejawels, pampelmoes—

Watter is pampelmoes?
This is the tree. We have not very many here, they do better in Natal.

Ah! I know them, we call them shaddocks in English. I do not care for them.

Did you ever taste the preserve made of them?

No, I do not know it; is it like marmalade?

No, not like your English marmalade; we cut the fruit in pieces and preserve it in syrup. It is very good.

Are there any oranges on the trees?

There are still a good many, and you see the trees are flowering again.

Yes, I see the flowers and smell them; how sweet the orange-blossom is.
Yes, and it is very pretty, and the pomegranate-flower too.

Do you like pomegranates?

Not much, and they are tiresome to eat because of the seeds. And guavas I think sickly; but I am very fond of pears and peaches.

It is a pity the peaches are over, I would have picked you some.

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**DIALOGUE 4.**

What vegetables do you grow?

We have nearly all the European ones: peas, beans, potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, cabbages, cauliflower, lettuce, spinach, tomatoes, vegetable-marrows, cucumbers—

Ah and pumpkins too, what big ones!

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**SAMESPRAAK 4.**

Watter soorte fan groente groei hiir?

Ons het byna al di Europeese groente soos: ertjiis, boontjiis, artappels, worteltjiis, rape, uiwe, kool, blomkool, sla, spinasi, tammatiis, murg fan groente, komkommers—

En oek pompoens, watter grote!
We have several kinds; here are the sweet potatoes. Do you like them?

I suppose I shall get used to them, but I cannot say I do. But I think boiled green mealies are delicious.

Do you not have them in England?

Not often, except tinned ones, but I think they might be grown. Are these water-melons?

Yes, they are not quite ripe enough to gather. Here are the bee-hives.

Do you get much honey?

Last year we took eighty pounds.

Is it not very difficult to keep this large garden watered in the dry weather?
You see we have the river close by, and it never dries up. If it were not for that, we could not keep many plants alive through the summer.

Then you get your rains in the winter?

Yes, it is not so in Natal. There the rain comes in the summer.

But you too have your summer when it is winter with us in Europe?

Yes, in that the two countries are alike, but we have a dry summer and they a wet one.

**DIALOGUE 5.**

Has the butcher sent the meat?

No, ma'am, it has not yet come.
It will be too late for dinner, we cannot have it today. Tell Piet to kill two fowls.

Will you have them roasted or boiled, ma'am?

You can roast them. Then you must boil some rice.

Do you want green peas, ma'am?

Miss Katie brought in this basket and said they were to be for dinner.

Yes, we will have them. They are not shelled yet.

No, ma'am, Piet can do them when he has killed the fowls.

Good, but see that he does not waste his time.

What pudding will you have, ma'am?

Dit sal te laat kom fer di dinner, ons kan dit fan-dag ni gebruik ni. Se fer Piet hy sal tue hoenders slag.

Wil juffrou di gebraai of gekook he?

Jy sal di mar braai. En dan moet jy wat rys kook.

Wil juffrou oek groene ertjiis he?

Miss Kaatji het dit mandji saamgebreng, en sy se dis fer dinner.

Ja goed, dan sal ons di mar gebruik. Mar di is nog ni gedop ni.

Né, juffrou, Piet kan dit mooi doen as hy di hoenders klaar geslag het.

Dis goed, mar dan moet jy toekyk dat hy gêne tyd fersuim ni.

Watter soort fan podding wil juffrou he?
I will make a pineapple cream; you shall see how it is done.

Thank you, ma'am, I shall like to know how to make those nice English puddings.

Did you never taste plum pudding?

Yes, ma'am, I have tasted it once. Ah, that was good.

Well, I will make one at Christmas.

**DIALOGUE 6.**

**SAMESPRAAK 6.**

Why is breakfast not ready?

I have not been able to light the fire, ma'am.

Why not, have you no wood?

It is green wood, ma'am, it will not burn.

Have you no other?

There is a packing-case in the verandah, I will tell Jan to chop it up at once.

Ek gaan 'n room-ananas maak. Jy kan mar toekyk hoe dit gaan.

Danki, noi, ek sal danig graag leer om di lekker Engelse poddings te maak.

Hê jy nog nooit plum-podding geproef ni?

Ja, noi, ek het dit eenmaal geproef. Ag, dis als te lekker.

Nou goed met Kersmis sal ek een maak.

Waarom is di brekvis nog ni klaar ni?

Ek het di fuur ni kan ankry ni, noi.

Waarom ni, hê jy dan gêns hout ni?

Niks as groene hout, noi, dit wil ni brand ni.

Hê jy dan gêns ander ni?

Daar is 'n kissi op di stoep, ek sal fer Jan sê dat hy dit gow-gow klyn hak.
That is right Jan, take this wood down to the kitchen quickly. You can finish breaking up the box afterwards. Tell Jim to be quick.

Is the kettle boiling?

Where are the eggs? I hope they are good.

I do not know how to tell if they are good.

Give me a basin of water and I will show you. This is a bad one, it floats. If they are good they sink to the bottom of the basin. Why, they are all bad. Who brought these in?

The new boy, ma'am.

He is the stupidest boy I ever knew. I expect he took the eggs from under a sitting hen.

Shall I send a boy to look for fresh eggs, ma'am.


Kook di water al?

Waar is di y'ers? Ek hoop hulle is goed.

Ek kan ni siin ni of hulle goed is.

Gê fer my 'n kommetji met water, dan sal ek fer jou dit lat kyk. Dit hiir is 'n slegte y'er, dit dryf op di water. As di y'ers goed is dan sink hulle na di bodem.

Wat-nou, hulle is altermal sleg. Wi het di binne gebreng?

Di nuwe jong, noi.

Hy is di stomste jong wat ek ooit gesiin het. Ek denk hy het di y'ers onder 'n broeiende hoender weggeneem.

Wil noi ek sal 'n jong stuur om ferse y'ers te soek?
No, it is too late. You had better open a tin of tongue.

Where is Jan? I will get one out of the store-room, and send him up with it.

Well Jan, what have you got there?

I have found some eggs, ma'am. Three in the grass behind the stable, and two in the manger.

They were not there yesterday.

They must be quite fresh, you can boil them, Jim.

**DIALOGUE 7.**

I do not feel well.

What is the matter?

My head aches.

You look ill. Do you feel hot?

**SAMESPRAAK 7.**

Ek voel my ni goed ni.

Wat skeel jy dan?

Ek het kopseer.

Jy lyk danig siik. Is jy erg warm?
No, I have been shivering all the afternoon.
You did not eat anything for dinner.
I cannot eat. The sight of food makes me feel sick.
Have you any other pain?
Yes, my back aches, and my arms and legs. I have pain all over.

Let me take your temperature.

How will you do that?

You must put this thermometer into your mouth, thus.

How long must I keep it so?

You must not speak, or you will let it fall.

You must keep it in your mouth for two or three minutes.

Now give it to me. I see you have fever. Your temperature is 102.
Will you give me some quinine?

Not now. You must go to bed at once, and you had better have a hot-water bottle.

We must do everything possible to make you perspire.

Herb-tea is a good thing for that.

I will tell Sannie to make you some.

**DIALOGUE 8.**

Can you give me anything to eat?

Certainly, what would you like?

I should like a cup of tea, and some bread and butter, and a boiled egg.

I am afraid there are no eggs to be had just now.

I can give you some tinned tongue or some sardines.
Very well, I will have some sardines. Will tea be ready soon?

Dis ook goed, gê fer my dan mar sardiintjies. Is di té gou klaar?

Yes, the water is boiling in the kitchen. Do you object to condensed milk?

Ja, di water kook al in di kombuis. He jy iits tege gekondenseerde melk?

I do not mind it if there is no other to be had. Then I suppose you have no fresh butter?

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I do not mind it if there is no other to be had. Then I suppose you have no fresh butter?

Then I suppose you have no fresh butter?
Will you tell me the names of some of the pieces of furniture in your house?

With pleasure. Let us begin with the dining-room. Here are the table and the chairs.

What do you call that chair in the corner?

That is an armchair. And this is the sideboard.

We have collected our furniture bit by bit. We keep our best things in the drawing-room.

What do you call this?

That is the staircase.

Now we will go upstairs in the bedroom. This is the bed.

What kind of clothes do you have on the beds here?

Seg fer my tog di name, assiblief, fan 'n paar meubels in jou huis?

Met pelsiir, ons sal met di eet-kamer begin. Hiir is di tafel en di stoele.

Watter noem jy di stoel daar in di hoeki?

Dis 'n leuningstoel. En daar is di syboord.

Ons het ons meubels lank-samerhand saam-gebreg. In di foorkamer het ons di beste neergesit.

Watter noem julle dit-hiir?

Dis di trap.

Nou kom ons bowe in di slaapkamer. Hiir is di kooi (or bed.)

Watter soort fan beddegoed gebruik julle hiir?
Much the same as in England. We have blankets, sheets, pillows, and a counter-pane on the top.

Do you use a mattress or a feather-bed?

Always a mattress; a feather-bed is too hot and unhealthy.

I see you have an English dressing-table. Are they generally used here? They are not Dutch at all.

No, the English have introduced them. We like them very much.

**DIALOGUE 10.**

This horse is lame.

Look and see if he has a stone in his hoof.

Look out that he does not kick you.

Lend me your knife. It has an instrument for taking out stones.

**SAMESPRAAK 10.**

Di perd is kreupel (or mank).

Kyk mar eens of hy oek 'n klippi in syn foet het.

Pas op dat hy jou ni skop ni.

Leenfermy jou mes. Daar is 'n werktuig in om klippiis uit te haal.
Have you got it out?  
Yes, he will be all right now.

Don't ride him too hard for a while.

No, I will take good care of him.

He has not been shod.

We never shoe horses in this country.

That is very bad for their hoofs.

It does not hurt them unless they are much in town where the roads are hard.

Most horses run on the veldt, and that does not wear out their hoofs.

Have all the horses been watered?

No, only these.

Take the rest down to the stream now.

Do not let that horse drink while he is so hot.

Rub him down well first.

---

Het jy dit uitgehaal?
Ja, dis alles reg nou.

Ja moet hom mar 'n tydji ni lat hardloop ni.

Nê, ek sal wel goed fer hom sorre.

Hy is ni beslaan ni.

Ons beslaan di perde nooit ni.

Dis danig sleg fer hulle poote.

Dit kan hulle gêns kwaad doen, as hulle mar ni feul in di stad kom ni waar di pade hard is.

Di meeste perde loop in di feld, dit doen hulle poote gen kwaad.

Het al di perde water gehad?

Nê, alleen mar hiir-di.

Fat di andere nou saam na di spruit toe.

Moeni di perd laat swip ni as hy so warm is.
Have you bought those ponies of Mothibi’s?
Yes sir, he will have the whole lot driven up for you to-morrow.
How many are there?
Fifty head, sir.

**DIALOGUE 11.**

It is time to get up. The bugle has sounded.
I did not hear it.
Well, make haste, we have no time to lose.
I cannot get this buckle fastened.
There you are. Where are your spurs?
I cannot find them.
You are always losing your things. There they are, under the saddle-bag.
Have you seen my bridle?

**SAMESPRAAK 11.**

Dit is tyd om op te staan. Di beu’el het geblaas.
Ek het dit ni gehoor ni.
Nou maak mar foort, ons het gên tyd te ferliis.
Ek kan di gesp ni toe kry ni.
Dis al klaar. Waar is jou spore?
Ek kan hulle ni finde ni.
Jy ferliis altyd jou goed. Daar is hulle al, onder di saalsak.
Het jy myn toom oek gesiin?

No, why can’t you keep all your things together like the other fellows?
There it is, but it wants cleaning. Help me with this strap, like a good fellow.

We shall have to mount presently.

I shall have to catch my horse.

Why did not you knee-halter him last night?

I did, but he's got loose somehow.

Make haste and get those horses fed.

Have you given this horse his oats?

Yes, sir, he has eaten them all.

Then give him some hay. What are you doing with that green stuff?

You told me to give the horse some hay, sir.

That is not hay. I call it forage.

Hiir is dit al, mar dit moet opgepoes word.

Waarom het jy hom gisteraan en gekniihalter (or geknelter) ni?

Ek het dit gedoen, mar hy is somerso losgeraak.

Maak dat julle gou di perde kos ge.

Hé jy di perd syn hawer gegé?

Ja, baas, hy het dit heeltemal opgeefreet.

Gé hom dan wat hooi.

Wat maak jy met di groene goed?

Baas het fer my gesé ek moet di perd hooi ge.

Dis ni hooi ni. Ek noem dit groen foer.
We call it hay in our part of the country, sir. The commandant told us yesterday that there is no more pressed hay left.

Oh! very well, but don't let him eat too much.

**DIALOGUE 12.**

Can you give me a room for to-night?

We have only this small one vacant.

That will do. I want to go away by the Tarkastad post-cart.

Then you will want to be called early?

When does it leave?

At six. You can have breakfast at half-past five.

Where does the post-cart start from?

In front of the house.

Can I take any luggage with me?

---

**SAMESPRAAK 12.**

Kan jy my fer fannag oek 'n kamer gé?

Ons het alleen nog mar di klëntji hiir leeg.

Dis goed genoeg. Ek moet met di Tarkastad pos-kar saam ry.

Dan moet jy seker froeg geroep worde?

Wanneer ry di weg?

Om ses uur. Jy kan net om half ses brekfis fat.

Waar ry di pos-kar af?

Net foor di huis hiir.

Kan ek oek bagasi saam fat?
Have you any very large boxes?

Het jy oek baing grote koffers?

No, only this trunk, a small box, and a handbag.

Nè, alleen mar di koffer hiir, 'n klyne kisses, en dan' n tassi.

That will be all right. Have you engaged your seat?

Dis al goed. Het jy jou plaas al geneem?

No. I will do that tomorrow morning.

Nè, dit doen ek morre oggend wel.

No, that will not do. You cannot go by the post-cart unless you take your place beforehand.

Nè, dit kan ni. Jy kan ni met di pos-kar saam gaan as jy jou plaas ni fooruit geneem het.

Where do I take it?

Waar doen ek dit dan?

The office is just across the road, at the railway station, you can see it from here.

Di kantoor is net anderskant di pad, by di stasi, jy kan dit hiir net mooi siin.

Thank you, I will go at once.

Danki wel, ek gaan mar dalik.

DIALOGUE 13.

I want to find a good teacher for my children.

Ek moet 'n goeie onderwyseres fer myn kinders hé.
Do you mean one who will come and live on the farm?

Yes, we cannot afford to send them away to school.

Is there none near you?

No, the nearest is thirty miles away.

What do you want them to learn?

To read and to write first. Then arithmetic and English, and I should like the girls to learn a little music.

But the elder ones can read, surely?

Yes, I taught them that, and their catechism. But I have no time to attend to them properly now.

I know of a lady who has lately come out from England, and who is looking for a situation.
Perhaps she would not care to go so far into the country.

I do not think she would mind.

You know we live very quietly. Can she speak Dutch at all?

She can already speak a little.

That is good, for you know I am not very good at English myself.

I will write to my friend if you like, this very day.

Yes, do please.

**DIALOGUE 14.**

How far is it to Villiersdorp?

About 75 miles.

Can you go there by train?

**SAMESPRAAK 14.**

Hoe fer is dit na Filliersdorp toe?

Byna 75 myle.

Kan jy daar met di spoortryn na toe kom?
No, you can only go as far as Cradock. Then you must take the post-cart to Villiersdorp.

The place I want to go to is beyond Villiersdorp; it is a farm called Good-ferwagting.

I have heard of it; it is Mr Vanderplank's is it not?

Yes, how far is it from Villiersdorp?

I do not know how many miles, but it takes about half a day to get there.

Does the post-cart go there?

No, it goes only as far as Meyer's store, on the Queenstown road. If Mr Vanderplank is expecting you, I suppose he will send a cart to meet you there.
I have written to tell him I am coming. I shall not know till I have his answer.

Ek het fer hom geskryf dat ek kom. Ek sal ferders niks weet ni foor ek syn antwoord kry.

**DIALOGUE 15.**

Piet, the mistress wants you.

I am coming. Good morning ma'am.

Piet why have these paths not been swept? Look how untidy they are.

It is that lazy boy, Jantje, ma'am. I told him to do it this morning.

You ought to have stayed to make him do it.

And I told you to prune those rose-trees. Why have you not done it?

I forgot, ma'am.

Bring your knife, and do it now.

**SAMESPRAAK 15.**

Piet, juffrou het fer jou geroep.

Ek gaan al. Goeie morre noi.

Piet, waarom is di pade hiir ni opgefeeg ni? Kyk tog hoe slordig di uitsiin.

Dis di skuld fan di luie jong, Jantji, noi. Ek het fer hom gesê om dit fanoggend te doen.

Jy sou gebly hé, om natesiin dat hy dit doen.

En ek het fer jou gesê om di rose-bome te snoei. Waarom het jy dit dan ni gedaan ni?

Ek het fergeet, noi.

Breng jou mes saam en doen dit nou.
I want this bed dug up to sow vegetables in.

Do not forget to water the flowers this evening.

Have you fed the fowls?

Yes, ma'am, I have just done it.

How many chicks are there just now?

There ought to be fifty-two ma'am, but there are only thirty-five out of six broods.

What has become of the others? do the hawks take them?

Yes, ma'am, there is one that comes every morning at the same time. I wish you would ask the master to shoot it.

Very well, I will do so.

**DIALOGUE 16.**

Good morning, sir.

Good morning, do you want to speak to me?

**SAMESPRAAK 16.**

Goeie morre, meneer.

Morre, won jy my spreek?
I am Mr Van Niekerk's boy, sir, and he sent me to ask you if you can lend him a book.

Very willingly; but what has happened? Your master is generally too busy to read.

The master is in bed, sir. The young horse kicked him yesterday, when we were harnessing him.

That is bad. Is he much hurt?

He cannot stand, but the doctor says his leg is not broken. He will be all right in a week or two if he is careful.

Well, I will lend him all the books he wants if he does not mind their being English books. I have no Dutch ones.

Ek is Baas Van Niekerk syn jong, meneer, en baas het fer my gestuur om meneer te fra of jy fer hom ’n boek wil leen.

Met pelsiir; mar wat is dit dan tog? Jou baas het gewoonlik feuls te feul te doen om te lees.

Baas leg te bed, meneer. Di jonge perd het fer hom gister geskop as ons hom wou optuig.

Dis kwaai. Het hy sig erg beseer?

Hy kan ni staan ni, mar di meester (or dokter) sê syn been is ni gebreek ni.

Hy sal in’n paar weekiis weer in orde wees, as hy fersigig is.

Wel, ek sal fer hom graag al di boeke leen wat hy mar wil, mar hy moeni naar fin ni dat hulle alte- maal Engels is. Ek het heel gên Hollandse ni.
The master said, sir, I was to tell you he will be very glad of some English books.

All right, then you may take these, and tell Mr Van Niekerk I will ride over this afternoon, and see how he is.

**DIALOGUE 17.**

You must go to the store, Jan.

Shall I go at once, ma'am?

No, not till you have finished washing up the dishes.

I have nearly finished, ma'am.

Here is the list of things I want.

You must give it to the man, and see he gives you all the things correctly.

Baas het gesê, meneer, ek moes fer meneer sé dat baas graag Engelse boeke wil hé.

Dis oek al goed, jy kan di hiir mar saam neem, en sé fer meneer Van Niekerk ek sal agtermiddag uitry en fer hom kom siin.

**SAMESPRAAK 17.**

Jan, jy moet na di smeervinkel toe.

Moet ek nou dalik gaan, noi?

Nê jy moet eers di skottelgoed klaar was.

Ek het amper daarmee klaar, noi.

Hiir is di lyssi fan alles wat ek nodig hé.

Jy moet dit an di klerk ãê, en goed toekyk dat hy fer jou alles goed (reg) ãê.
Am I to bring the things back with me?

Sal ek di goed saam breng huis-toe?

Yes, there will not be more than you can carry. One pound of tea, two pounds of coffee, three pounds of sugar, a packet of salt, a tin of jam, two ounces of pepper, two ounces of cinnamon, a bottle of essence of cloves, a packet of starch, and two packets of corn-flour. Can you remember all that?

Ja, jy kan dit maklik saam breng. Een pond te, twee pond koffie, dri pond suiker, een pakki sout, 'n tinnetji jam, twee ons peper, twe ons kaneel, een flessi kruinael essens, 'n pakki styfsel, en twee pakkis maïsena.

I think so, ma'am. That will be eleven packages.

Ja, dit sal wel gaan, noi. Dis net elf pakkis.

Do not forget to bring the paper back with you.

Moeni fergeet ni, om di papiirtji terug te breng.

Do you want me to go anywhere else, ma'am?

Wil juffrou ek sal nog ergens anders oek gaan?

Yes, I want you to take this note to the minister.

Ja, jy sal di briiff hiir by di predikant breng.

Is there an answer, ma'am?

Is daar oek 'n antwoord op, noi?

No, you need not wait. And come home as quickly as you can.

Nê, jy hoef ni te wag ni. En maak dat jy so gou molik weer huis-toe kom.
DIALOGUE 18.

What work can you do?

I can cook, wash and iron.

Can you make bread?

Yes, ma'am.

Do you understand housework?

I have been accustomed to sweep and scrub, make the beds, tidy the rooms and dust the furniture.

Was it a large house?

There were five bedrooms, and seven beds to make every morning. I had to wait at table too, and fetch all the water for the bath.

You would not have to do that here; there is water laid-on in the bathroom.

The boy who cleans the knives and boots, carries the water for the bedrooms. I have a cook.

SAMESPRAAK 18.

Watter soort fan werk kan jy doen (or maak)?

Ek kan kook, was en stryk.

Kan jy ook brood bak?

Jawel, juffrou.

Kan jy ook huis-werk doen?

Ek is gewoond om te feeg en te fyl, bedde op te maak, kamers reg te sit, en di meubels af te stof.

Was dit 'n grote huis?

Daar was fyf slaapkamers en alle oggend sewe bedde op te maak. Ek moes oek an tafel diin, en al di water haal fer di bad.

Jy hoef dit hiir ni te doen ni, ons het di water an-gelyd in di badkamer.

Di jong wat di messe en di stewels skoonmaak breng di water fer di slaap-kamers. Ek het al 'n
and a table-boy; it is a housemaid I want, and if she can wash and iron so much the better.

Do you want a nurse-maid ma'am?

Yes I do, do you know of one?

My cousin is looking for a place. She has been for three years at Dr Anderson's.

And why is she leaving?

Because Mrs Anderson is going to England with the children.

Well, you can tell her to come to see me tomorrow afternoon.

**Dialogue 19.**

Have you heard that the Van Reenens have a new English teacher coming?

No, I did not know it. Will she be here soon?

**SameSpreak 19.**

Het jy al gehoor dat di Van Reenens 'n nuwe Engelse onderwyseres kry?

Né ek het daar nog niks fan gehoor ni. Kom sy al gou?
They think she will arrive next week.

Will she teach any other children besides theirs?

Mrs Van Reenen is going to ask all the neighbours to send theirs, so that they can all learn together, and the parents will share the expense.

I will certainly send mine. Only yesterday I said to my husband that it is a shame they should grow up without an education.

Yes, but what can we do, when there is no school within reach?

That is just what he said. I am so glad to hear about this English lady. Is she very clever?

They say so. She plays and sings beautifully.

Well, well; I should like Sannie and Minnie to learn music.

Hulle denk dat sy in di followe week ankom.

Sal sy oek nog ander kinders leer, behalwe di fan hulle?

Juffrou Van Reenen gaan fer al di bure frå, om hulle kinders te stuur, om almal saam te leer, en di ou, ers ferdeel dan di koste tusse hulle.

Ek stuur myn kinders seker saam. Gister het ek nog teen myn man gest, dis skande dat hulle sondar opfoeding opgroei.

Ja mar, wat kan ons daar-an doen, as daar gén skool in di buurt is ni?

Dis net wat myn man sé. Ek is so bly te hoor fan di Engelse dame. Is sy baing knap?

Hulle sé fan ja. Sy speul en sing als te pragtig.

Nou dis goed; ek wou wel graag dat Sanni en Minni musiik sou leer.
But I hope she will not teach them to look down on their parents, and think themselves too good for house work.

I do not think she will; for I am told she is a very good and very sensible woman.

DIALOGUE 20.

How old are you?
I am forty-seven.

Have you always lived here?

I have lived here ever since I was married.

What is your native place?
I was born at Graaf Reinet.

Are your parents still living?
Yes. My father is seventy-nine, and my mother seventy-two.

Do they still live at Graaf Reinet?

SAMESPRAAK 20.

Hoe oud is jy?
Ek is sewe-en feertig jare oud.

Het jy altyd hiir gewoon?

Ek het hiir gewoon so lank as ek getroud is.

Wat is jou geboorteplek?
Ek is in Graaf Reinet gebore.

Lewe jou ou’ers nog?

Ja, myn pa is nege en sewetig jaar, en myn ma twee-en sewetig.

Woon hulle nog altyd in Graaf Reinet?
Yes, they are still in the same house which my grandfather built.

Do you never go away?

I have been twice to Capetown, and we sometimes go to visit the old people, but not often, the journey is too long with all the children.

How many children have you?

Nine; six boys and three girls.

**DIALOGUE 21.**

Have you any brothers and sisters?

I have three sisters and two brothers living.

Where do they live?

One of my brothers is a schoolmaster, and lives at Malmesbury in the Western Province; the other has the next farm to this.

**SAMESPRAAK 21.**

Het jy ook broers en susters?

Ek het dri susters en twee broers in léwe.

Waar woon hulle?

Een fan myn broers is skoolmeester en woon in Malmesbury, in di West-provinsi, di ander het di plaas hiir naas.
We passed a house before we came here, is that his?

Yes, you can see it from here if you go to the top of the hill over there.

And where do your sisters live?

The eldest is married to an Englishman, and lives near Greytown, in Natal.

Has she any children?

She has seven, the eldest is fifteen years old.

My second sister has married a farmer who has gone to settle in Ngamiland.

Where is that?

It is far away to the north beyond Khama’s country.

But surely that is all desert?

We used to think so, but they say it is good
land for cattle, if it can be irrigated, and they are going to try that.

A number of people have gone there lately.

And your youngest sister?

She is studying at the Huguenot Seminary at Wellington.

I have seen that college; it is a very good one.

What is she going to be?

She wants to be a teacher.

DIALOGUE 22.

Has the washerwoman come?

Yes, ma'am, she is here.

Tell her to come to me.

Good morning, ma'am.

SAMESPRAAK 22.

Is di wasfrou gekom?

Ja, juffrou, sy is al hiir.

Sê fer haar, dat sy by my kom.

Goeie morre, noi.
Good morning, Sannie, have you done all the clothes?

It is not all finished yet, ma’am. You sent me so much this time. The gentleman’s shirts are not finished yet, I have to iron them still.

There is too much starch in these things. How many times have I told you that?

Oh, ma’am, the things are not nice if there is no starch in them.

I did not say I wanted no starch, but you put in far too much. The collars are as hard as iron. They hurt one’s neck.

I won’t do it again, ma’am.

Let me see how you have ironed my linen dress. That is very good. But look, these hand-
kerchiefs are full of holes. You have been rubbing them on the stones.

Oh no, ma'am, the holes were in them when you sent them.

Sannie, Sannie, do speak the truth! They were new handkerchiefs. I only bought them three weeks ago. I must give the clothes to someone else if you do this again.

Oh, ma'am, every one does the same. All the women wash in the river, and they must use the stones to get the dirt out of the things.

No, no, that is not necessary. If you use plenty of soap and rub well with your hands, the things will be quite clean.

di sakdoekiis is fol gate. Jy het di op di klippiis gewryf.

Ag nè, noi, di gaatjiis het daarin geweës, as juffrou di doekiis fer my gestuur het.

Sanni, Sanni, praat tog di waarhyd. Dit was nuwe sakdoekiis. Ek het di amper dri weke gele gekoop. Ek sal di goed an imand anders gé, as jy dit weer so maak.

Ag, noi, ons doen dit almal. Al di frouens (myde) was hulle goed in di rifir, en ons moet di klippiis gebruik om di dinge skoon te kry.

Nè, nè, dis heel ni nodig ni. As julle mar genoeg seep gebruik en goed met julle hande wryf, dan sal alles mooi skoon kom.
But you are all too lazy and too impatient, you do not care to take time, and so you spoil my things by pounding them with stones.

**DIALOGUE 23.**

Good morning, sir. I have heard that you want a boy to work here.

Who told you to come?

Mr Smith, sir, at the store. He gave me a note for you.

What is your name?

Jan Bantji, sir.

I see Mr Smith says you have worked for him over two years, in the house and in the store.

Can you look after horses?

Yes, sir. Before I was with Mr Smith I was

**SAMESPRAAK 23.**

Goeie morre, baas. Ek het gehoor baas soek 'n jong om hiir te werk.

Wi het fer jou hiir na toe gestuur?

Meneer Smith, baas, fan di winkel. Hy het fer my'n briiff fer baas gegé.

Wat is jou naam (or hoe heet jy)?

Jan Bantji, baas.

So, ek siin al, Meneer Smith sé dat jy meer as twee jaar by hom gewerk het, in di huis en in di winkel. Kan jy perde oppas?

Ja wel baas. Foor ek by Meneer Smith gekom,
horse boy to Mr Van Rooyen, the Magistrate; but Mr Smith had a boy in the stable already, and he wanted me in the store, because I can read and write.

Oh, you can, can you? I don't like boys who can read and write; they are no good. They read letters that don't belong to them and are quite capable of forging their master's name.

Mr Smith will tell you, sir, that he found me honest.

Well, if they are not dishonest they are lazy, and think themselves too good for their work. No, no — no school kaffirs for me.

Then I shall not suit you, sir, good-day.

was ek perdejong by Meneer Van Rooyen, die Magistraat; maar Meneer Smith had al 'n jong in di stal, en hy had my in di winkel nodig om dat ek kan lees en skryw.

So, kan jy dat? Ek hou ni fan jongensni wat kan lees en skryw. Hulle is altemal deuginis. Hulle lees brive wat ni fer hulle is, en hulle is ook danig goed in staat om di naam fan hulle baas te ferfals.

Meneer Smith sal fer baas sé, dat ek altyd eerlik gewees is.

Nou ja, as hulle dan ni oneerlik is ni, dan is hulle lui en foel hulle als te goed fer hulle werk. Nê, hoor, ek wil gênskoolkaffers hé ni.

Dan sal ek fer baas ni deug ni. Dag baas.
Wait a minute. Your late master gives you a very good character. Why are you leaving?

Because Mr. Smith is going away to Mashonaland, sir.

When does he leave?

On Monday, sir.

Well, I will see him and make further inquiries. You may come again tomorrow at the same time. Good-morning.

Good-morning, sir, and thank you.

**DIALOGUE 24.**

How do you do, sir?

How are you, Mr Smith. I am sorry to disturb you this afternoon, in the midst of your preparations for leaving, but I will not detain you long.

Don’t mention it. Won’t you sit down. What

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Wag nog 'n rukki. Jou forige baas ge fer jou 'n regte goeie getuigenis. Waarom ga jy weg?

Omdat Meneer Smith na Masonaland gaan trek.

Wanneer gaan hy weg?

Maandag, baas.

Goed, ek sal fer hom gaan siin en ferder na jou frå. Jy kan mar morre om dees tyd terug kom.

Goeie morre.

Dag baas, danki.
will you take? Klaas, bring the brandy and soda-water.

No, thank you, I won't take anything. I came to ask you about a boy of yours, who came to me, looking for a place.

Oh, I know, Jan Bantji, a very decent fellow. He has been with me over two years.

And you always found him honest and trustworthy?

Always. I have often had to go away, and leave the store in his charge, and never missed the smallest thing.

And he is industrious?

Oh, yes—works just as well when you are not there as when you are.

You gave him a very good character, but when I
found he could write—well, I thought he might have written it himself.

No, you may be quite easy about that. If you engage Jan Bantji, you will find him a very trustworthy and useful man.

Do you think Jan is to be trusted with horses?

Certainly. He understands them thoroughly and is very gentle with them.

Horses require a great deal of care in this country.

They do. You are fortunate if you have not lost any yet.

I have not had mine very long, but they seem all right so far.

How many have you?

Two Basuto ponies.
They are stronger than imported horses, but you will have to take care. You should never leave them out at night, and never let them graze before the dew is off the grass in the morning. If you have Jan to look after them, you can trust him to see to that.

May I ask what wages you have been giving Jan?

Fifteen shillings a month and his food.

Oh, I do not understand that sort of arrangement. I would rather give him more and let him find himself.

Of course you can do as you like about that.

Di is sterker as ingefoerde pèrde, mar jy moet tog fersigtig wees. Jy moet hulle nooit snags buite laat bly ni, en nooit laat graas ni, foor dat di dou morrens fan di gras af is. As Jan fer jou goed sorg dan sal hy dit alles wel reg sit.

Mag ek fer jou frå hoe feul huur jy fer Jan gege het?

Fyftiin skellings in di maand en dan syn kos.

Ag mar soon skikking kan ek glad ni ferstaan ni. Ek gé hom liwers wat meer en laat hom syn yé kos fat.

Jy kan dit maar net skik soos jy wil, natuurlik.

**DIALOGUE 25.**

Good morning, Mrs Richards; I am riding to town to-day, and I
called to ask if you have any letters for the English mail.

Thank you, Mr Coetzee. I shall be very much obliged if you will take them, as we cannot spare a boy to-day.

Can I do anything else for you?

If the mail is in, you might ask if there are any letters for us at the post-office.

I shall not pass this way coming back, but I will send a boy with them in the morning if there are any.

Thank you, that will do very well. Here are the letters for the post.

One, two, three; all right. I will take care of them.

I have no stamps, will you get me some and put them on?

of jy ook briwe het fer di Engelse mail.

Danki, baas Coetzee. Dis als te frindelik as jy di saam wil fat; ons kan fandag gênd jong mis ni

Kan ek oek nog wat anders fer jou doen?

As di mail angekom is wil jy dan by di pos-kantoor frê of daar oek briwe fer ons is?

Ek kom hiir ni weer ferby ni, as ek huis-toe kom, mar as daar briwe is, sal ek di morre oggend met 'n jong saam stuur.

Danki wel, dis oek goed. Hiir is di briwe om in di pos te sit.

Een, twe, dri; dis al goed. Ek sal wel daarvoor sorre.

Ek het gênd stemps ni, wil jy fer my'n paar koop, en op di briwe sit?
Certainly. Never mind the money, I will tell you how much they are when I see you again.

What stamps must I put on these letters?

These for England will be a penny each. Wait a minute; this one is overweight. You must pay 2d. for it.

How much can you send for a penny?

Only half an ounce.

This one for Delagoa Bay will be 2½d. That makes 8½d. altogether.

Can you give me change for half-a-crown?

Here it is. One and nine-pence-halfpenny.

Where must I post these letters?

You can put them into that box just inside the door.

Will they be in time for the English mail?
Yes, it does not leave till to-morrow.

Are there any letters for Mrs Richards of Richards' Vley?

I will look. Yes, there are seven letters and five newspapers. Will you take them with you?

Yes, I am riding out again this evening. Do you mind putting them into the saddlebag for me?

Are you Mr Dirk Coetzee of Henningshoek?

No, I am his brother, Hendrik Coetzee. You don't mean to say there are any letters for him?

Yes, here are two. Will you take them too?

Thank you. I should never have thought of asking. We hardly ever get any letters.

Jawel, di gaan pas morre weg.

Is daar oek briwe fer Juffrou Richards fan Richards' Fley?

Ek sal eens kyk. Ja, daar is sewe briwe en fyf koerante. Wil jy di saam fat?

Ja, ek gaan fanaand weer huis-toe ry. Wil jy di fer my in di saalsak sit?

Is jy oek baas Dirk Coetzee fan Henningshoek.

Né, ek is syn broer, Hendrik Coetzee. Jy meen tog seker ni, dat daar briwe fer hom is?

Ja, hiir is twe. Wil jy di oek saam fat?

Danki wel. Ek sou nooit gefrâ hé ni. Ons kry amper nooit gên briwe ni.
KEY.

Exercise 1.


Exercise 2.

water he. Ek sal in di wa slaap. Di mysiis sal morre di goed was; er is fandag gën water ni. Di nag is donker. Di lug is helder. Di kinders moet huis-toe gaan en di kos haal. Di huise is groot. Di osse kan ni werk ni. Er is (or daar is) baing mense op di straat. Di huis is op di Greyling Straat. Di mense in di dorp het mooie tuine. Er is baing grote bome in di tuin. Ek het mar een klyne kar, en gên wa ni. Di karre is ni gekom ni. Sê fer hom ek kan ni buite slaap ni.

**Exercise 3.**

Exercise 4.

Di eerste druwe is nou amper ryp, ons moet di gou pluk. Ek het fandaag 'n party fan myn perskiis gepluk; hulle is nog ni ryp genoeg ni om te eet, mar ons kook hulle. Jy moet gêns groene perskiis eet ni, jy sal siik worde. Di fos sê di druwe is suur, omdat hy di ni beryk kon ni. Di jongetjiis wat di perskiis gesteel het, sal deur hulle fader geslaan worde. Di saals sal gesteel worde as jy di buite laat. Di goed word gewas. Di flys word gebraai. Di kos sal fanaand uitgegê worde. Di fo’el wat ek gesiin het was baing groot. Di mense wat hiir woon, is baing arm. Sy is ’n baing mooie mysi, mar sy is arm, haar oom en tante is ryk mar hulle is slekte mense. Sy het ses broers en fyf susters. Watter dag is dit (or di hoefefulste dag is dit)? Dit is di sewede Juni. Daar is fyf honderd beeste op di plaas. Di boer het tiin seuns; di ouste is dertig jaar oud, en di jongste mar nege.

Exercise 5.

Hoefeful jaar het jy an di Kaap gewoon? Ek het hiir gekom as Sir George Grey Gownwerneur was. Hy het hiir gewoon (or geleef) fan agtiin honderd fiir en fyftig tot agtiin honderd een en
Ek het gën tyd fandag ni om jou di boek te gë, jy moet morre mar terug kom. Dis di klynste perd wat ek ooit gesiin. Dis di swaarste wa fan di dorp. Dis feul swaarder as di myne, agtiin osse kan di ni trek ni. Ek sal fanaand (or fannag) uitry as di sterre skyn. Dis 'n mooie nag, mar baing koud. Dis dikkels so warm dat ons ni kan werk ni. Ons sou werk as dit ni so warm was ni. Hy sou di skottel ni gebreek hê ni as hy opgepas had. Hy sou di gereedskap ni opgepoets hê ni, as ek dit fer hom ni gesê had. Jy sou ni siik gewees syn, as jy gên sleg water gedrink had. Al myn osse is siik. Hiir-di goed is skoner as wat jy gister gewas. Myn broer is baing siik gewees om dat hy sleg water gedrink. Ek sou jou graag myn saal leen, mar ek hêt dit fandag self nodig.

**Exercise 6.**

Di frou het ni goed opgepas ni, dat di hoenders ni in di tuin raak. Hoefeul y'ers het jy fandag? Ek het twaalf fandag, ek sal morre meer hê, omdat di mysiis na di plaas-toe is om di (or hulle) te haal. Ek hou ni fan y'ers ni. Ek kan di ni eet ni, omdat ek eens 'n slegte

Exercise 7.

Dirk en syn frou Anni had baing sorg. Hulle had hulle geld dwaas ferkwis, en had skulde gemaak. 'N slegte man, di Ashton heet, had al hulle skulde opgekoop en sou hulle huis en huisraad ferkoop, omdat hulle ni kon betaal ni. Dirk leg te bed met di koors, en Anni het ni geweet ni wat sy doen sou. Dirk had 'n goeie oue oom, di Karel heet; mar hy had met hom te kwaad gekry, omdat di oue Dirk syn doen ni goedkeur ni, en Dirk na syn raad ni wou hoor ni, en nou was hy skaam om fer syn oom om hulp te fra. Mar toen hy siik was, en nik's kon doen ni, wis Anni dat er nimand anders was, wat hulle kon help, en sy het na oom Karel syn huis gegaan. By geluk find sy syn frou, tante Saartji, alleen, en sè fer haar alles. Di goeie oue gaan rats na buite om haar man optesoek.
Exercise 8.

Josef syn broers was afgunstig fan hom, en hulle het hom as slaaf ferkoop (or ferkog), en het fer hulle fader gesê dat hy dood was. Baing jare naderhand was er 'n hongersnood in di land, en hulle fader het fer hulle na Egypte-toe 'gestuur, om koring te koop. Hulle het fer Josef gesiin, mar hulle het fer hom ni geken ni; hy was 'n baing ryke man, en 'n frind fan di koning fan Egypte. Hy het fer hulle geken, mar hy het ni fer hulle gesê ni wi hy was. Hy het fer hulle di geld terug gegê wat hulle fer di koring betaal had, mar hy het gesê dat hulle ni weer kom moes as hulle ni hulle jongste broer (tji) meebreng. Hulle kom terug en sê dit fer hulle fader. Hy wou ni fer Benjamin laat gaan ni mar hulle het hom yndlik o' ergehaal; en hulle het Egypte-toe gegaan.

Exercise 9.

Sommige fan di oue mense het my fertel fan 'n kleremake wat baing knap was in syn werk, mar daarby was hy 'n freeselike diif. Hy was 'n

Exercise 10.

Jan Immelmann wou met Anni Janssen trou; mar haar tante, Juffrou Albertz wou niks daarfan hoor ni; daarom fra hy fer Anni of sy hom by di Magistraatskantoor op di dorp wou ontmoet, en gehym met hom trou. Hulle het dit oek gedoen; mar hy moes haar anstons ferlaat. Hy het met di follende spoortryn Kaap-toe gegaan, en sy het op di stasi afskyt fan hom geneem, en toen begin huis-toe te loop. Toen sy alleen was op di pad trek sy haar
hanskoon uit en bekyk haar trouring, en foel sig baing ongelukkig, toen sy sig herinner dat sy dit fer haar tante ni moes wys ni. Dit lyk haar ook freemd dat Jan haar syn adres an di Kaap ni had gegê ni.

**Exercise 11.**

Terwyl ek nog met hom praat, hoor ek 'n geritsel in di struike en di hoge gras. En ek het 'n Kaffer gesiin, uit di gras kruipende. Nog 'n endji fan my af, fal hy neer, en kruip nader op hande en knieie, en praat di heele tyd, mar ek kon net mar ferstaan "Umkosi, Kosi." Toen hy nog 'n paar stap fan my af was, wys ek hom deur tekens dat hy opstaan kon. Toen het ek gesiin an di snoer met dolosse om syn nek, en di gordel met houtjiis en worteltjiis om syn lyf, dat hy 'n towerdokter was, en soo oek an di fère in syn hare. Hy had 'n bos asgaaie wat hy foor myn foete kom neerlé.

**Exercise 12.**

En as hulle klaar is met sing, toen tel di Koningin haar hande op, en op di punt fan elk finger blink (or skyn) dit nês 'n sterretji, en
toen se'en sy fer ons, dat Molimo ons re'en en
dou en sonskyn moet gê, en di sprinkhane en
di Matabele afkeer; dat ons miliis en ons
kafferkoorn groei, dat ons bokke en koeis mooi
anteel en baing melk gê, dat ons pap kan eet,
en melk en biir kan drink, en ons frouens oek
en ons kindertjiis oek. Mar as ons di melk en
di biir fer di witte Koningin ni breng ni, dan
kom sy ni uit ni om fer ons te se'en, en dan
ween ons frouens en ons kindertjiis, en ons
beeste frek, en di sprinkhane pla fer ons, en
di Matabele kom fer ons berowe en fermoor.
En dis nou di waarhyd wat ek fer jou fertel
het.