GRAMMAR OF AFRIKAANS
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MASKEW MILLER'S Exercises on Afrikaans for secondary schools.

By J. REYNOLDS, M.A., of the South African College Boy's High School, Cape Town.

Price 3/6

This has been compiled with a view of supplementing the Exercises in this Volume, and is prepared by a practical and experienced teacher of the subject through the English medium.
MASKEW MILLER'S
GRAMMAR
OF
AFRIKAANS

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FIFTH, REVISED AND GREATLY EXTENDED EDITION.

MASKEW MILLER, LIMITED,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS, CAPE TOWN.
PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

This Afrikaans Grammar, written as it is in English, is intended to supply the long-felt want of some kind of guide to the study of Afrikaans by English-speaking people. In connection with our special Afrikaans classes at the University this need has been repeatedly impressed upon us, especially by those who have passed beyond the school-going stage. They will no doubt heartily welcome this attempt to render them some assistance in their desire to become bi-lingual.

Knowing what object we have in view, therefore, nobody will expect to find here anything in the nature of an exhaustive scientific treatment of the Afrikaans language. We have tried to tabulate only the most essential rules requisite for the correct writing and speaking of Afrikaans, and we leave it to the student to make use of what additional reader he may find suitable. Exercises have been supplied at the end of each chapter, and numerous translated examples have also been furnished, but they will not suffice for the purpose of giving the student that constant practice in reading and speaking which is indispensable in the learning of a language. We are convinced, however, that when thoroughly mastered, this Grammar will give the student an excellent foundation towards the acquisition of the language.

In addition to the ordinary student we have also remembered teachers of Afrikaans in schools of both media. In the absence of a standard grammar the teacher is often in doubt as to what is correct Afrikaans.
We trust that he will find a useful guide in this book. On the model of what we have given, additional exercises for his classes could easily be multiplied. There is no reason why he should not also put the book in the hands of pupils of the Secondary School, where a right study of grammar is not altogether out of place.

Much of the information that we have compiled and systematised here naturally makes no pretence to originality. In addition to our own contributions we have made use of what body of knowledge was to be found elsewhere on the subject. Among others, we have consulted the following works:—De Waal’s “Africander Grammar,” Malherbe’s “Afrikaanse Taalboek,” Van Ryn’s “Easy Dutch, I.,” “Grammatika van die Afrikaanse Taaleksamen,” Elffer’s “Standard Dutch Grammar,” and Dingeman and Van Braam’s “Idiomen.” Indirectly we have also received invaluable assistance from Professor J. J. Smith, which we herewith gratefully acknowledge.

Whatever success we may hope to achieve, with the use of the book mistakes and shortcomings will, no doubt, come to light. For any suggested improvement we thank the critical reader in anticipation.

M. C. BOTHA.
J. F. BURGER.

Cape Town,
February, 1921.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Afrikaans  What it is ... ... ... 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Pronunciation ... ... ... 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Spelling ... ... ... 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>The Noun  -- Die Selstandige Naamwoord ... 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>The Pronoun  Die Voornaamwoord ... 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>The Adjective  Die Byvoeglike Naamwoord ... 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>Inflection of Adjectives ... ... ... 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>The Adjective (continued) ... ... ... 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX.</td>
<td>The Adverb  -- Die Bywoord ... ... 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.</td>
<td>The Preposition  -- Die Voorsetsel ... ... 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI.</td>
<td>The Conjunction  Die Voegwoord ... ... 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII.</td>
<td>The Verb  Die Werkwoord ... ... 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII.</td>
<td>The Verb (continued) ... ... ... 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV.</td>
<td>The Participle  -- Die Deelwoord ... ... 116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV.</td>
<td>The Verb (continued) ... ... ... 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI.</td>
<td>The Verb (continued) ... ... ... 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII.</td>
<td>Syntax ... ... ... ... 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII.</td>
<td>Syntax (continued) ... ... ... 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX.</td>
<td>Word-formation ... ... ... 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX.</td>
<td>Additional Exercises ... ... ... 168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE.

Wherever the terms Dutch and Nederlands are used, the language of Holland is to be understood.
CHAPTER 1.

AFRIKAANS — WHAT IT IS.

What is Afrikaans? It has been called by all sorts of names — a patois, a debilitated form of Dutch, a Hottentot language, kitchen Dutch, without a grammar, without a standard spelling, a mere dialect spoken by the uneducated, etc., etc. Its official recognition as a language came very long after it had in reality been the spoken tongue of the population. In the nature of the case it is impossible definitely to say when Afrikaans was first used in its present form. In a certain sense one may say that the elements of change were present in the Dutch language of the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, and that the growth of Afrikaans dates from the arrival of Van Riebeeck at the Cape in 1652. There is no doubt that the language spoken here during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was no longer the Dutch of the Netherlands. We find the first conscious attempt to write Afrikaans about 1860, and it then had practically the same form as that in which we know it to-day. In 1875 an association (Die Genootskap van Regte Afrikaners) was formed with the definite object of promoting Afrikaans to the position of the officially recognised written language of the Dutch section of the community. These propagandists, of whom the Revd. S. J. du Toit was by far the most prominent, met with great opposition on all sides, but within half a century (a long time, indeed!) they have succeeded in overcoming the barriers of conservatism and stupidity, so that Afrikaans to-day enjoys the rights of the second official language of the country. It has been introduced into Parliament, into the Church, into the School, and into the University. The simple
fact was that, though Nederlands and English were taught at school, practically the whole of the population, the educated as well as the uneducated, spoke a more or less uniform Afrikaans all the time. It was therefore only naturally that a claim to make it also the written language should have been put forward and ultimately granted.

The arguments advanced by the opponents of Afrikaans as a literary language were not difficult to refute. Every written language, of course, began as a dialect; and Afrikaans is a dialect of Nederlands in the same sense as English is of Anglo-Saxon, Italian or French is of Latin, and Nederlands is of West-Germanic. If it is debilitated because it has lost most of the inflexions of Nederlands, from which it has evolved, it is in this respect on the same level with English, which is likewise a greatly deflected language. Loss of flexion, indeed, most often argues a high standard of development in language.* As for spelling and grammar, everybody knows that a language consists of sounds, and that the representation of these sounds on paper by means of symbols or letters is something altogether arbitrary, and in all languages at most a convention, while grammar simply records the laws of the spoken language, and as such does not precede but follow it. Grammar is a descriptive, not a prescriptive science, and it must describe the language as it is spoken by the people.

The name Hottentot language Afrikaans probably owes to the fact that it contains a few dozen Hottentot words, or perhaps to the theory that it has assumed its present form under the influence of Malay-Portuguese—the language spoken by many of the slaves in the Cape Colony during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But English has the same Hottentot words (see Pett-}

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* See Jespersen: Progress in Language with special reference to English.
man's "Glossary of Africanderisms"), and Nederlands is not without words taken over from Malay Portuguese. Besides, all nations that traded with the East have adopted words from the various languages of the Eastern peoples. Indeed, is there any language of which the vocabulary does not contain words taken over from other languages with which it has come in contact? An examination into the origin of the English vocabulary will leave no doubt as to the answer to this question. And the same is true of Nederlands, though by no means to the same extent. Now when we compare Afrikaans with Nederlands, we shall find that both in respect of vocabulary and of syntax it is in the main Nederlands, and that many of the forms which are Afrikaans to-day are found in Nederlands of the seventeenth century, in many cases even as far back as the Middle Ages. We need not enter here into the question of the particular dialects of Nederlands in which we have to seek for the beginnings of Afrikaans; suffice it to refer to the fact that any language is liable to change under certain conditions. In the case of Afrikaans we shall here briefly sketch these conditions. The Hollanders who came to South Africa in the seventeenth century, found themselves placed in a new country, in which the climate and conditions of life were totally different from those of their native country in Europe. Through distance and lack of means of communication their connection with the mother-country and the mother-tongue was to a great extent cut off. They had very little opportunity for education and the study of Dutch literature. They daily came in contact with various nationalities, with languages differing widely from their own, while other Europeans from France and Germany kept coming in. It must be clear that all these causes promoted the remarkable change which their language rapidly underwent in the direction of deflection. The interesting fact about it all is, that the new words taken up by Afrikaans are mostly names
of objects and customs with which the people in Europe had no acquaintance, and for which they consequently had no names. This fact in itself more than adequately disproves the theory that Afrikaans has developed from Nederlands into its present form under the influence of any particular language, no matter whether it be Hottentot, Kaffir, Malay-Portuguese, French, or English.

The influence of French and German is a negligible quantity, but we cannot be sufficiently on our guard against anglicisms. From Kaffir we have such words as *impie*, *indocna*, etc.; from Hottentot: *abba*, *dagga*, *boegoe*, *kwagga*, etc.; from Malay-Portuguese: *nia*, *atjar*, *bochotie*, *koerung*, etc. It should, however, be pointed out that many of the words which were once looked upon as Malay-Portuguese, have since been found to be Malay, Portuguese, or Javanese, while others have come to us from the East through the medium of Nederlands. Several also, as *bottel*, *boetie*, etc., are now recognised as coming from Dutch dialects. It is certain that the influence of the slave-language has been grossly exaggerated.

Although Afrikaans is essentially Nederlands in respect of vocabulary and syntax, it differs widely from Nederlands in respect of sounds and accidence. It has lost most of the inflections, and a large number of consonants at the end and in the middle of words. Its vowels differ distinctly from those of Nederlands, and some of its consonants, too.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to point to the growing literature in Afrikaans, as well as to venture the remark that it is only by studying its language and literature that we can get to know a people in any true sense of the word.
CHAPTER II.

I. PRONUNCIATION.

A language consists of sounds. These sounds are produced by the air passing from the lungs through the windpipe and the larynx into the mouth and nasal passage; and as these can assume very many different positions, the number of sounds that can be produced, constitute an almost endless variety. We learn the sounds of our native tongue almost unconsciously by hearing it spoken every day. When, however, a foreign language is to be learnt, and one in which there are sounds unfamiliar to our ears, we find it by no means an easy matter to learn to pronounce these new sounds. To say that most people find it impossible to pronounce new sounds correctly after having heard and repeated them three or four times would be uttering a platitude. And if that is the case when the sounds are actually heard from the lips of those who speak the language, the impossibility of teaching them by means of symbols on paper must be sufficiently evident. When, therefore, we undertake to explain the sounds of Afrikaans in this chapter, we make haste to warn the reader that we are attempting an approximation at most.

Afrikaans makes use of most of the symbols used in English, but these symbols or letters do not always represent the same sounds. Our task here is to give the symbols—the alphabet—and as far as possible to explain for which sounds they stand. To some extent
this can be done by reference to English sounds where these exist. Where they do not occur in English, they can be defined phonetically, in which case a knowledge of phonetics is, of course, essential. The point which we wish to emphasize is that, unless the student is a trained phonetician, even with the most scientific phonetic transcription, the living voice of a teacher is necessary in the learning of a new language. And such a teacher should preferably be one who speaks the language as his native tongue. The ideal conditions would certainly be those under which he has had a training in the phonetics of his pupil's language as well as of the language he wishes to teach, and the learner a training in the phonetics of his mother-tongue at least. Under these circumstances the sounds will be more easily and intelligently learnt, and the dangers of a wrong pronunciation will be avoided. As a matter of fact, mispronunciations can be largely corrected by the help of a knowledge of phonetics, — a fact which is not yet sufficiently realised by teachers of language.

Afrikaans is written fairly phonetically, and when once the different vowel sounds have been mastered, the student will find little difficulty with the pronunciation of new words. A modern language is best learnt by speaking it and hearing it spoken as often as possible. For those who lack this opportunity, we have given a number of exercises on the sounds of Afrikaans. These should be read aloud, and constantly repeated until the student is thoroughly familiar with them. In the list of vowel sounds and consonant sounds which we have given below, he will find the necessary assistance in pronunciation. Care must be taken not to mix up "sound" and "letter." The first vowel-sign in "fairy," for instance, is "a," but the first vowel-sound is "ɛ."
THE ALPHABET.

The Afrikaans alphabet consists of 22 letters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Eng. ah</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>ell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>bee</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>em</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>dee</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>nearly oo in &quot;boor&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>ef</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>pee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>gee (g is a hard open back consonant like ch in Scotch &quot;loch&quot;)</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>er in &quot;very&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>hah</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>shortened ea-sound in &quot;eat&quot;</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>ye</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>Afr. i with lips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kah</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>Eng. v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>y</td>
<td>Eng. a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.—Learn the names of the Afrikaans alphabet, and when spelling Afrikaans words never use the English names of the letters, but always the Afrikaans.

VOWELS.

Note.—A closed syllable is one which ends in a consonant, an open syllable one which ends in a vowel.

Long a in closed syllables is written with a double vowel-sign: maan (moon). In open syllables the letter is not doubled: va-der (father). It is pronounced like "a" in "castle."

Short a occurs in closed syllables: kat (cat), kat-te (cats). It is occasionally found also in unaccented open syllables of words of foreign origin: pa-rallel, ba-gasie (baggage). It is pronounced like long a, only shortened, and is equivalent to the Northern English pronunciation of "a" in "hat." It is also very like the first "a" in "aha!"
Long e, like long a, is written with a double vowel-sign in closed syllables, but not in medial open syllables: been (leg or bone), be-ne (legs or bones). This sound is very like that of "e" and "ea" before "r" in English, as in: here, hear, etc. The vowel-sound in Afrikaans been is by no means the same as that in English "been," which is formed somewhat higher up in the mouth. In some parts of the Western Province it is very nearly that before certain consonants and in open syllables, but is considered to be dialectal.

Short e occurs in closed syllables: mes (knife), mes-se (knives), and occasionally in open syllables of foreign origin: feminisme, energie.

ê. This sound is the same as that in short e, but lengthened. It occurs in open syllables and before r: sé (say), êe (harrow, plural of eg), lêer (leaguer), Pêrel (Paarl), skêr (scissors), blêr (bleat). Before r + consonant it is written without the circumflex accent: perd (horse), terr (tart).

Weakly accented e occurs in open and closed syllables which are weakly accented. It is heard in the sound of the second e in beter (better), lepel (spoon), and is nearly the same as the sound of the second "e" in English "better."

Short i in closed accented syllables is pronounced very much like the i in English "bird," only shorter: wit (white), pit (pip), pit-te (pips). This sound is also found in unaccented syllables; but then it is written both i and e: i before k, g, ng and s; e in other positions: maklik (easy), stadig (slow), lepel (spoon), bome (trees).

Long i is the same sound as the proceeding, only longer: wie (wedges, plural of wig). It occurs only in a few words.

i is the sound represented by "ea" in "eat," but it is shorter and higher. When it bears the main
accent or occurs in closed syllables, or in open syllables of derived words, or at the end of a word, it is written

**ie**: tiepe (type), fiesies (physical), fiesika (physics). It is generally lengthened before **r**: mier (ant) in closed accented syllables.

Long **o** is written with a double vowel-sign in closed, but not in open syllables: **boom**—bo-me (trees). It is nearly the sound which is heard in the vowel-sound in English "boor."

Short **o** occurs in closed syllables: **pot**—pot-te (pots), **bok** (goat). It differs from the vowel-sound in English "pot" only in that the mouth is not so wide open when it is pronounced.

**ö** is the sound which occurs in open syllables, and is the same as short **o**, except that it is longer: **mōre** (morning), **sōe** (sows, plural of sog). Its English equivalent is the vowel-sound in "law."

Long **u** is written with a double vowel-sign in closed, but not in open syllables: **muur** (wall), **mu-re** (walls). The sound is obtained from that of **i** by rounding.

*Note.*—By "rounding" a vowel we mean the narrowing of the mouth-opening by approximation of the lips.

Short **u** occurs in closed syllables: **put**—put-te (wells), **dun** (thin). It is pronounced like weakly accented **e** with lips rounded.

**û** occurs before weakly accented **e**: **brug**—brûe (bridges). It is rare.

**eu** is the rounded vowel-sound of long **e**: **neus** (nose), **leuse** (motto).

**oe** occurs in open and in closed syllables. It is ordinarily short, but generally lengthened before **r**. It is nearly the sound heard in English "put"; **boek** (book), **boe-ke** (books), **boer** (farmer).
DIPHTHONGS.

aai is composed of the vowel-sounds long a and short i, and it is long: saai (sow), maai (reap), baaie (baths). It is equivalent to the vowel-sound in English “by.”

ai is the shortened sound of ai: baie (much), aia (name by which an old coloured woman is called). It is heard in English “bite.”

ei or y is composed of the sounds of e and i, and is the same as in English “rate.” The fact that we here have two symbols representing the same sound, naturally creates a spelling difficulty, as is seen in rys (rice) and reis (journey).

oom is composed of the sounds long o and short i, and is long: mooi (pretty), rooi (red).

oi is the sound of short o + i, and is short. Its English equivalent is the vowel-sound in “boy,” only shorter. It is heard in such words as toiings (rags), goiingsak (a coffee-bag).

ui is the rounded vowel-sound of ei or y: lui (lazy), vuil (dirty), ruik (smell).

oei is the sound oe + i: broei (hatch), koei (cow), moeilik (difficult).

ou consists of the sounds o and u, and is pronounced like the vowel-sound in English “boat”: fout (fault), nou (now).

eeu is the sound made up of long e and oe: leeu (lion), eeu (century), skreeu (cry out).

CONSONANTS.

b and d: In Afrikaans voiced consonants are not pronounced at the end of a word; b and d are therefore pronounced as p and t respectively. Thus we write hand but pronounce hant (Eng. hand).
followed by s, d is also pronounced as t: gids (guide) as gits.

*Note.—* A consonant is "voiced," when in the production of it the vocal chords vibrate, as e.g. in b and d in English "bring" and "down."

f and v are both sharp like English "f" a fact which entails a spelling difficulty in the case of initial f or v. At the end of a syllable the sign is always f.

g is the unvoiced back open consonant, pronounced like the ch in Scotch "loch." It may easily be deduced from the consonant sound 'ck' in "lock" by emphasizing and isolating the glide of breath which follows its (ck) pronunciation. When preceded by r or an accented vowel, and followed by a weakly accented e, it sometimes becomes a stop and is pronounced like "g" in English "go," as in berge (mountains), erger (worse). When g occurs between two vowels, of which the first bears the accent and the second is weakly accented e, it is generally dropped in Afrikaans. Thus: dag — dae (days), vraag — vrae (questions), hoog — hoë — hoër (high - higher). This applies also to d: breed — breë (bread), e.g. die berg is hoog en breed, but dit is 'r: hoë en breë berg.

In a few words of foreign origin g, when a stop, is written gh: ghoen (big marble), ghaap (an edible root found in the Karroo), anghorra, and pronounced like Eng. "g."

h is not a separate sound as in English and Dutch. It is only a modification of the vowel-sound which follows it, and is therefore simultaneously with it. The student must not pronounce it distinctly as in English. Its nearest English equivalent is the "h" between vowels in words like "behave," "behold," etc.

j is pronounced like English "y" in "year": jaar (year), jammer (pity).

k, l, m, n, p, s, and t represent more or less the same sounds as in English.
When n is followed by one of the fricatives (s, f, j, w, h, g, l, r), or by a strongly accented initial vowel in the following syllable, it is very often not pronounced separately but along with the preceding vowel, which is then nasalised and also lengthened. This is especially the case with the article 'n, and in prefixes in n, or in words which generally do not bear the main sentence-accent. If, therefore, o were to represent nasalised short o, “ons” would be pronounced as os and “onseker” as oseker. At present, however, no final rules can be laid down.*

r is never silent in Afrikaans, as is sometimes the case in English.

w is pronounced like v in English, that is, with the upper teeth against the under-lip.

ng is pronounced like English “ng” in “sing” and “singer.” The second g-sound, as is heard in “finger” (finger), is never heard in Afrikaans.

sj is the combination heard in genie (genius), sjokolade (chocolate). It is pronounced like the “sh” in “ship.”

tj is the combination heard in tjalie (shawl), tjank (howl). The ky in “thank you” pronounced together as if one sound is very like this tj.

* A nasalised vowel is one in the pronunciation of which the breath passes through the nasal passage as well as through the mouth.

II. ACCENT.—DIE KLEMTOON (AKSENT).

Two general rules may be laid down for the accent in Afrikaans:-

(1) The accent usually falls on the root-part of the word: érgste (worst); wóedend (wild); beléwe (experience); onthóof (behead);
(2) In long or compound words there is a tendency
to throw the accent on the first part of the word; dênnen­
boom (fir-tree); wâterslang (water-snake); wônderlik
(wonderful); Swêllendam, Húmansdorp.

These general rules are subject to the following
modifications:—

(1) In words of non-Teutonic origin the accent
generally falls on the last syllable: studënt; hospitaál;
uniiverseél.

(2) The prefixes and suffixes in compound words are
usually unaccented: behâal (obtain); gewérk (worked);
erkén (acknowledge); herinnér (remind); ontwíkker
(develop); wúarhéid (truth); belýdenis (confession);
verbíntenis (union); misdâdig (criminal).

(3) In verbs separably compounded the accent falls
on the prefix: uitskel, skel úit, uïtgeskel (to svold);
déurloop, loop déur, déurgeloop (to walk through).

It is of course impossible to give rules here to cover
every case, and nobody learns to speak a language with
the correct accent by memorising rules. What the
student needs is to read Afrikaans aloud, speak it, and
hear it spoken by others. In this way only will he
acquire the correct accent and pronunciation.

III. EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION.

Long a pronounced like a in “castle.”

1. In closed syllables, i.e. syllables ending in a
consonant, this sound is represented by aa:—

  aap (ape)       kaap (cape)    
  daar (there)   kaart (card)    
  gaan (go)      kaas (cheese)   
  haal (fetch)   laat (late, let) 
  haar (her, hair)
  haat (hate)    maan (moon)    
  jaar (year)    maand (month)   
  maar (but)
2. In **open** syllables, i.e. syllables ending in a vowel, and at the end of a word, this sound is represented by **a**:

- baken (beacon)
- dae (days)
- dame (lady)
- dra (carry)
- ja (yes)
- jare (years)
- kamer (room)
- kàtel (bedstead)
- later (later)

Short **a** - - long **a** shortened. This sound occurs chiefly in closed syllables.

- appel (apple)
- as (than, if)
- bal (ball)
- bank (bench)
- bang (afraid)
- dag (day)
- dam (dam)
- hand (hand)
- hard (hard)
- Jan (John)
- kam (comb)
- kan (can)
- kat (cat)
- lam (lamb)
- lamp (lamp)
- man (man)
- mat (mat)
- rak (shelf)
- sal (shall)
- span (team)
- stad (town)
- tak (branch)
- val (fall, trap)
- vark (pig)
- was (was, wash)
- wat (what)
- watter (which)
**Note also:**

- **op** (on)
- **'n** (a, an)
- **my** (my)
- **ons** (we, our)
- **hulle** (they, their)
- **ek** (I)
- **sy** (she, his)
- **die** (the)
- **julle** (you, your)
- **hy** (he)

**EXERCISE 1** *(OFFENING 1).* Read aloud:

1. Die kat slaap.  (2) Die lamp staan op die tafel.  (3) Daar staan 'n aap.  (4) Die dame is in die kamer.  (5) Daar is 'n bank, 'n kam en 'n tafel in my kamer.  (6) Die bal is in my hand.  (7) 'n Maand is langer as 'n dag.  (8) Die man sal die vark slaan.  (9) Waar is vader? Hy staan by die raam.  (10) Jan, waar is my appel? Daar op die tafel.  (11) Waar is julle ma? Sy kam haar hare.  (12) Pa gaan na die stad, maar ma slaap in die kamer.  (13) Daar is water in die dam.  (14) Jan, julle sal in die water val.

**EXERCISE 2.—** Translate into Afrikaans:

1. The lady is afraid.  (2) Where is my needle?  (3) You will fall.  (4) There is water in the can.  (5) John washes his hand.  (6) Can you speak our language?  (7) My name is John.  (8) The lamp stands on the table, but my father stands at the window.  (9) His hand is hard.  (10) The branch falls on the pig.  (11) Which lamp stands in the room?  (12) Carry the bench and the bedstead nearer.  (13) Later on he will speak our language.  (14) The cat is in the trap.  (15) My father hates cards.  (16) My mother goes to town and she fetches a mat and a shelf.
Long e \(\Rightarrow\) ea in "hear."

1. In closed syllables long e is represented by $ee$:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>been</td>
<td>leg, bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bleek</td>
<td>pale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breek</td>
<td>break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>een</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eer</td>
<td>before, honour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eet</td>
<td>eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geen</td>
<td>no, none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heer</td>
<td>gentleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keel</td>
<td>throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leer</td>
<td>learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lees</td>
<td>read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meel</td>
<td>flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meet</td>
<td>to measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neem</td>
<td>take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peer</td>
<td>pear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seer</td>
<td>sore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seep</td>
<td>soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speel</td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steel</td>
<td>steal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steen</td>
<td>stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teer</td>
<td>tar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veer</td>
<td>feather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vlees</td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>week</td>
<td>week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. In open syllables long e is represented by $e$:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>besem</td>
<td>broom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bene</td>
<td>legs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beter</td>
<td>better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eter</td>
<td>eater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemel</td>
<td>heaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hekel</td>
<td>to heckle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ketel</td>
<td>kettle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lelik</td>
<td>ugly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lepel</td>
<td>spoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leser</td>
<td>reader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seker</td>
<td>certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sewe</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speler</td>
<td>player</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stede</td>
<td>towns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrede</td>
<td>peace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. At the end of a word long e is represented by $ee$:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gee</td>
<td>give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mee</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree</td>
<td>yard, stride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twee</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vee</td>
<td>cattle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Short e (mostly in closed syllables) \(\Rightarrow\) e in "ten."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td>bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bek</td>
<td>mouth of an animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berg</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derde</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dertiëns</td>
<td>thirteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dertig</td>
<td>thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emmer</td>
<td>pail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
end (end)  rek (stretch)
erf (plot of ground)  skerp (sharp)
erg (bad)  sleg (bad)
hek (gate)  spek (bacon)
help (assist)  stem (voice)
hen (hen)  ster (star)
herfs (autumn)  sterk (strong)
het (has)  stert (tail)
ken (chin, know)  tel (count)
kerk (church)  vlek (stain)
klerk (clerk)  vlerk (wing)
merk (mark)  ver (far)
mes (knife)  verf (paint)
met (with)  weg (away)
nek (neck)  wen (win)
net (net)  werk (work)
nes (nest)  wet (law)
plek (place)

EXERCISE 3.—Read carefully and distinctly:—

(1) Jan het maar een been.  (2) My mes is' skerp.
(3) Die klerk speel met die bal.  (4) Die heer is lelik.
(5) Gee vir my die meel.  (6) Waar is die lepel?
(7) Neem die ketel en hierdie lepel.  (8) Daardie heer is bloek.
 (9) My mes is weg.  (10) By ons dam is 'n hek.
 (11) Jan speel met sy pa.  (12) Die vark het
 'n appel in sy bek.  (13) My been is scer.
(14) Jan, neem twee emmers en gaan haal water.
(15) Kan jy die sterre aan die hemel tel?
(16) Piet, gee vir my die teer.
(17) Daar is spek en vlees in ons stede.
(18) Ek rek my nek om die see te sien.
(19) Ons span sal wen.

N.B. daardie (that, those); hierdie (this, these).

EXERCISE 4.—Translate into Afrikaans:—

(1) We have two apples.  (2) Can you count the stars?
(3) John plays with the ball.  (4) A man has
two legs.  (5) My knife is in that kettle.  (6) The spoon falls on the mat.  (7) There goes the clerk of our town.  (8) Give this comb to that pale man.  (9) There are seven days in a week.  (10) A month is longer than a week; a week is longer than a day; but a year is longer than a month.  (11) In (the) autumn we eat apples and pears.  (12) Their church stands on a mountain.  (13) My father measures the plot of ground and carries a gate to the place.  (14) His mother works with pail and broom.  (15) He will break his neck.  (16) This player will certainly win.

Weakly accented e e in "the."

This e occurs at the end of a word; also in the prefixes be-, ge-, ver-, and in the suffixes -el, -em, -en, -er. Quite briefly we may say: weakly accented e occurs in unaccented syllables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>akker</th>
<th>begin</th>
<th>bësem</th>
<th>buite</th>
<th>gebrûik</th>
<th>lékker</th>
<th>lépel</th>
<th>mense</th>
<th>slëutel</th>
<th>solder</th>
<th>sonde</th>
<th>téken</th>
<th>vertél</th>
<th>waarde</th>
<th>wakker</th>
<th>wekker</th>
<th>winkel</th>
<th>wonder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(acorn)</td>
<td>(begin)</td>
<td>(broom)</td>
<td>(outside)</td>
<td>(use)</td>
<td>(nice)</td>
<td>(spoon)</td>
<td>(people)</td>
<td>(key)</td>
<td>(loft)</td>
<td>(sin)</td>
<td>(sign)</td>
<td>(tell)</td>
<td>(value)</td>
<td>(awake)</td>
<td>(alarm-clock)</td>
<td>(shop)</td>
<td>(wonder)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE 5.**—Read aloud:—

(1) My ma en my pa werk in die stad.  (2) Die lëpel staan in die water.  (3) Jan, gee vir my die bësem!  (4) Daar is lekkers in die winkel.  (5) Waar is die kamer waar ek moet slaap?  (6) Die sleutel van die solder is op die rak.  (7) Buite in die veld is dit lekker.  (8) Die wekker maak vir my pa wakker.  (9) Wat is die waarde van hierdie erf?  (10) Die mense tel die akkers op.
EXERCISE 6.—Translate into Afrikaans:

1. John, begin with your work, and use your pen.
2. There are spoons, brooms, mats, lamps and tables in the shops in our towns.
3. Our team is strong and will win.
4. There are people outside.
5. What is the value of this alarm-clock?
6. Take this flour and give (to) me water.
7. Can you eat meat? No, my throat is sore.
8. The strong man works in the mountain.
9. The key of his room is gone.
10. The hen with the sharp beak is on her nest.

In Afrikaans l and r in the combinations lk, lm, rk, rm are always pronounced:

arm (arm, poor)  melk (milk)
balk (beam)  salf (ointment)
ellf (eleven)  skelm (rogue)
elk (each)  swerm (swarm)
golf (wave)  twaalf (twelve)
half (half)  valk (falcon)
kalf (calf)  volk (nation)
kalk (lime)  warm (warm)
kalm (calm)  wolf (wolf)

j = Eng. y.

jag (hunt)  juk (yoke)
Jakob (Jacob)  jy (you, sing.)
jakkals (jackal)  jou (your)
jammer (pity)  julle (you, pl.)
jok (tell lies)  Julie (July)
jong (young)  Junie (June)
Jood (Jew)

Note also:---

gemaak (made)  optel (pick up)
moet (must)  wanneer (when)
EXERCISE 7.—Read carefully and distinctly:—


EXERCISE 8.—Translate into Afrikaans:

(1) The falcon sleeps in his nest. (2) July is not a warm month. (3) The poor rogue steals the milk. (4) What is the name of this ape? His name is Jacob. (5) Go (and) fetch ointment in that shop. (6) I have made a mark in the beam with my knife. (7) What is in those eleven pails? There is lime in them (— hulle). (8) When do you hunt the wolf? (9) Do you know the value of this kettle? (10) The calf is strong.

EXERCISE 9.—Translate Exercise 7 into English, and then re-translate it into Afrikaans.

é · e in “pen” lengthened.

blêr (bleat)                     pêrel (pearl)
hê (have)                       sê (say)
kêrel (fellow)                  skêr (scissors)
lê (lie down)                   wêrêld (world)

This sound, slightly shorter, is also found in the following words, where the sign ^ is not, however, necessary:—

perd (horse)                     stert (tail)
pers (purple)                   werd (worth)
è e in "pen" at the end of a word.

dè (used when offering) nè (eh?)
anybody something)

Note:— nee (no), nie (not).

EXERCISE 10.—Read aloud and learn:—

(1) Dè, Jan, neem hierdie lekkers vir jou. (2) Dit is 'n mooi perd, nè? (3) Nee wat, sy stert is te lelik. (4) Wat sé jy, Piet, wat is daardie perd werd? (5) Wil jy melk hê? (6) Daar lê 'n wolf. (7) Die wêreld is groot. (8) Daardie kêrel het 'n pêrel opgetel. (9) Dè, Klaas, gee hierdie lepel vir jou ma. (10) Jy wil water hê, nè?

EXERCISE 11.—Translate into Afrikaans:—

(1) The strong horse works hard. (2) The key lies on the shelf. (3) It is a pity that my leg is sore. (4) There are ugly people in the world. (5) That hen has a long neck. (6) The wolf is a man-eater. (7) People say that this is sin. (8) Give me your pair of scissors and take these sweets. (9) That fellow has a sharp knife. (10) What is this pearl worth? (11) In June we are going to hunt the wolf. (12) The acorns fall in my room. (13) The calf has a long tail. (14) It is a sin to tell lies.

g Scotch back consonant in "loch."

ag (eight) goud (gold)
eendrag (unity) graaf (spade, duke)
gaar (cooked) grap (joke)
gas (gas) gras (grass)
geel (yellow) groen (green)
geen (no, none) grond (ground)
gister (yesterday) groot (big)
goed (good) grys (gray)
**EXERCISE 12.**—Read carefully and distinctly:

1. Jan, wag vir my.  
2. Die vrugte is sag.  
3. Gie vir ons daardie goud.  
4. My pa is groot, maar ek is klein.  
5. Ek sal hier vir my ma wag.  
6. Daar is gas in die grond.  
7. Die graaf is gruiz.  
8. Ek werk met 'n graaf in die grond.  
9. Dit is 'n groot grap, nê?  
10. Daar staan 'n vrag vrugte.  
11. Mag is reg.  
12. Die krag van daardie man is groot.  
13. Dit is tog jammer dat hy ag appels het en ek het maar twee.  

**EXERCISE 13.**—Translate into Afrikaans:

1. The meat is cooked.  
2. That man steals in the night.  
3. The yellow apples on the table are nice.  
4. Yesterday we were in the town.  
5. The fruit is green.  
6. There lies a big pear on the grass.  
7. These poor people have no flour and no meat.  
8. That joke is good.  
9. My comrades laugh and play on the green grass.  
10. I must laugh when you tell the story of the jackal and the wolf.  
11. The strength of the horse is great.  
12. Unity is good for a nation.

Short i (in closed syllables)  i in "bird" shortened.

- **bid** (pray)  
- **dik** (thick)  
- **dink** (think)  
- **dit** (it)  
- **drink** (drink)  
- **klim** (climb)  
- **klip** (stone)  
- **lid** (member)  
- **pit** (pith, stone of a fruit)  
- **rit** (a ride)  
- **smid** (blacksmith)  
- **wit** (white)
ie ea in "eat." but shorter and higher.

dier (animal)  riet (reed)
drie (three)  siek (sick)
gieter (watering-can)  skiet (shoot)
hier (here)  spier (muscle)
kiem (germ)  tier (tiger)
mier (ant)  vriend (friend)

Note also:—

kyk (look)  soos (like)
seker (certainly)  want (because)

**EXERCISE 14.**—Read aloud:—

(1) Hierdie appel het tien pitte.  (2) Gee vir my daardie wit riet.  (3) Môre gaan my vriend en ek wildebokke skiet.  (4) Dag, Jan, mag ek hier by jou op die klip sit?  (5) Ja seker, klim maar op.  (6) Kyk, daar loop 'n mier.  (7) 'n Tier is 'n baie sterk dier, want sy spiere is so hard soos 'n klip.  (8) Dê, Klaas, neem hierdie gieter na die smid toe, en sê hy moet dit regmaak.  (9) Piet is sick, en daarom is daar baie siektekieme in die kamer.

**EXERCISE 15.**—Translate into Afrikaans:—

(1) The duke has three good friends.  (2) We drink water when it is warm.  (3) The people pray in the church.  (4) I think my friend is sick.  (5) John is a member of our church.  (6) Look, there is an animal in the reeds! Is it a tiger?  (7) The pearl falls into the watering-can.  (8) There are three ants on the table?  (9) My father lies in (the) bed, because he is sick.  (10) Can you shoot a tiger?  Yes, I think so.
Long o - oo in "boor."

1. In closed syllables long o is represented by oo:—

- boom (tree)
- boor (to bore)
- boot (boat)
- dood (dead)
- hoog (high)
- hoor (hear)
- lood (lead)
- loon (wages)
- loop (go, run)
- oog (eye)
- oom (uncle)
- oor (ear)
- toon (toe, tone)
- voor (furrow, before)
- woon (dwell)

2. In open syllables, and at the end of a word, long o is represented by o:—

- beloning (reward)
- bo (up, above)
- bome (trees)
- doring (thorn)
- koning (king)
- koring (corn)
- so (so)
- woning (dwelling)

oe - u in "put" (Eng.)

- bloed (blood)
- boek (book)
- boer (farmer)
- doek (cloth)
- doen (do)
- groet (greet)
- hoender (fowl)
- koel (cool)
- miljoen (million)
- pampoen (pumpkin)
- roes (rust)
- roet (soot)
- soen (kiss)
- soet (sweet)
- stoel (chair)
- toe (when, closed)
- vloek (curse)
- vloer (floor)
- voel (feel)
- voer (forage)
- voet (foot)

N.B.—This is a short sound, but when r follows, it often has a tendency to lengthen it; thus boer is a little longer than boek.

Note also:—

- kar (cart)
- kry (get)
- vra (ask)
EXERCISE 16.—Read aloud and learn:

(1) My oom sê dit is 'n sonde om te vloek.  (2) Die boom lê in die vloek.  (3) Hoor jy wat jy moet doen?  (4) Ek groet my pa en soen my ma.  (5) Die boer het voer op sy kar.  (6) Die loon wat hy vra, is hoog.  (7) Hierdie apples is soet, maar die lekkers is soeter.  (8) My voet voel seer.  (9) In die winter is dit koel.  (10) Ek sit op 'n stoel, maar my boek lê op die vloer.  (11) Die boer boor vir water, maar hy kry niks.  (12) Daar lê 'n halfmiljoen pampoen op die land.  (14) Waar woon jy?

EXERCISE 17.—Translate into Afrikaans:

(1) The white horse has strong muscles.  (2) There is blood on your hand.  (3) The wages of sin is death.  (4) We kiss your foot, O king.  (5) My friend has corn on his loft.  (6) The farmer has twelve million pumpkins on his land.  (7) There lies a watering-can; take it to the blacksmith.  (8) There is blood in your eye; is it sore?  (9) The king dwells in a strong dwelling.  (10) Do your work.  (11) John, take your book and stand on the chair.  (12) There runs an ant on the floor.

Short o (occurs in closed syllables) = aw in “law,” but shorter.

bok (goat)  lol (bother)
bol (ball)   mot (moth)
bom (bomb)  pot (pot)
bottel (bottle)  rot (rat)
gom (gum)  slot (lock)
kom (come, basin)  som (sum)
kop (head)  son (sun)
tol (top)  tot (to, towards)
ton (ton)  troks (truck)
ō (lengthened form of short o) a in "fall."
more (morning, to-morrow) sôre (look after)

Note also:—
moenie (don’t) waarheen (whither)

EXERCISE 18.—Read aloud and translate into English:—


EXERCISE 19.—Translate into Afrikaans:

(1) The lamb eats the green grass. (2) This is a big calf. (3) Each gate must have a lock. (4) The water in the basin is cool. (5) Don’t fall on your head! (6) It is not good to lie in the sun. (7) Come and wash your hands in the warm water. (8) Rats are ugly animals. (9) What is in that bottle? (10) The farmer will get a great sum for his load of fruit.

Long u - (Afr.) ie in "riet," with lips rounded.
This sound is long before r. In closed syllables not ending in r it is short and written uu.

buurman (neighbour) dispuut (dispute)
bure (neighbours) huur (hire)
muur (wall)  suur (sour)  vuur (fire)
nuus (news)  uur (hour)  vure (fires)
nuut (new)  verhuur (hire out)
stuur (send)  stuurman (pilot)

Short u weakly accented e with lips rounded.

druk (press)  put (well)
dun (thin)  rug (back)
hulle (they, their)  skud (shake)
hut (hut)  sluk (to swallow)
kurk (cork)  stuk (piece)
mud (bag)  suster (sister)
nul (nil)  vurk (fork)
punt (point)

û, the lengthened form of short u, is found in only a few words: —

bruò (pl. of brug — bridge)  røens (backwards, hill-crests)

Note also: —

laat (late)  om (round)

EXERCISE 20.—Read aloud: —

(1) Piet, hoe laat is dit?  Dit is ses-uur.  (2) Daar is 'n muur om die put.  (3) My oom dra 'n mud koring op sy rug.  (4) Daardie stuk kurk is dun.  (5) My buurman skud sy kop.  (6) Geit, stuur vir jou ma 'n stuk van hierdie lekker.  (7) Ons bure maak 'n groot vuur.  (8) Daar is 'n huis te huur by my oom.  (9) Ek het my kar aan die arm man verhuur.  (10) My suster gaan saam met my na die kaffer se hut.  (11) Jan, kom druk jou hand op hierdie bottel.
EXERCISE 21.--Translate into Afrikaans:

(1) My uncle lives in (the) town, but he works harder than a farmer.  (2) The strong man carries a bag (of) corn on his back.  (3) Take this piece of cork and press it into the bottle.  (4) The goat has two ears, but only one eye in his head.  (5) Send these sweets to your sister.  (6) Our neighbours live in a hut.  (7) To-morrow we are going to hunt tigers.  (8) Don't shake the branch: the fruit will fall on the ground.  (9) Come and kiss your sister.  (10) I cannot do these sums: my head is sore.  (11) What is the time?  It is twelve o'clock.

EXERCISE 22.—Translate Exercise 20 into English, and then re-translate it into Afrikaans.

**eu** (Afr.) *ee* in "been," with lips rounded.

**beul** (executioner)  
**deur** (door, through)  
**dreun** (rumble)  
**geur** (scent)  
**jeug** (youth)  
**kleur** (colour)  
**leun** (to lean)  
**leuse** (motto)  
**meul** (mill)  
**nous** (nose)  
**neut** (nut)  
**reus** (giant)  
**seun** (son)  
**steun** (groan)

*eeu* = (Afr.) long *e* + (Afr.) *oe*.

**eeu** (century)  
**leeu** (lion)  
**sncceu** (snow)  
**spreeu** (trash)

*Note also:*—

**asseblief** (please)  
**gewecr** (gun)  
**tand** (tooth)

EXERCISE 23. —Read aloud:

(1) Piet het voetbal gespeel en op sy neus geval.  (2) In hierdie twintigste eeu is daar nie meer reuse in
die wêreld nie. (3) Toe Jan van Riebeeck in Tafelbaai gekom het, was daar nog baie leeuw op Tafelberg. (4) Piet, maak asseblief die deur toe. (5) Waarom steun jou vriend so? Hy het tandpyn. (6) Gert, gaan haal jou geweer, dan gaan ons sprees skiet. (7) Die leuse van ons land is: eendrag maak mag. (8) Wat is die kleur van die wolke? Hulle is so wit soos sneeu. (9) Die geur van die rose is baie lekker.

**EXERCISE 24.—Translate into Afrikaans:**

(1) Please give me your gun. (2) What do you want to do? (3) I want to shoot the goat. (4) Send the corn to the mill. (5) That fellow has a purple nose: he kisses the bottle too much. (6) That flower has a nice odour. (7) The giant groans. (8) Piet sees the lion and falls on his back. (9) That horse has a white nose. (10) In our twentieth century the executioner has not much work. (11) Our motto is: work, for the night comes, when we cannot work. (12) What is the colour of snow?

ei, y ai in "pain."

bly (glad, remain)       eier (egg)       eis (demand)
gly (slip)               fontein (fountain) klei (clay)
ly (suffer)               klein (small) lei (slate, to lead)
lyf (body)               meid (servant) meisie (girl)
lyn (line)               reis (journey) sprei (spread)
pyn (pain)               trein (train) vlei (valley)
ry (ride)                 vel (skin)      wa (waggon)
ryk (rich)               vel (skin)      wa (waggon)
tyd (time)               vel (skin)      wa (waggon)
vry (free)               vel (skin)      wa (waggon)
vyn (five)               vel (skin)      wa (waggon)
ys (ice)                 vel (skin)      wa (waggon)

*Note also:*

blom (flower)       vel (skin)
kook (boil)         vel (skin)
EXERCISE 25.—Read aloud:—

(1) Ek het so’n pyn in my lyf. (2) Daardie meisie is baie ryk. (3) Oor ’n jaar gaan ek ’n lang reis met die trein maak. (4) Tyd is goud werd. (5) Die meid kook ’n eier. (6) Neem jou lei en maak hierdie som. (7) In die winter lé daar ys op die water. (8) Hoe laat is dit? Dit is vyfnur. (9) Die skoolkind dra sy lei aan ’n lyn.

EXERCISE 26.—Translate into Afrikaans:—

(1) Dit is vyfnur. (2) Daanlie meisie is baie ryk. (3) Oor ’n jaar gaan ek ’n lang reis met die trein maak. (4) Tyd is goud werd. (5) Die meid kook ’n eier. (6) Neem jou lei en maak hierdie som. (7) In die winter lé daar ys op die water. (8) Hoe laat is dit? Dit is vyfnur. (9) Die skoolkind dra sy lei aan ’n lyn.

EXERCISE 27.—Translate Exercise 25 into English, and then re-translate into Afrikaans.

**ai** - - y in “my” (Eng.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afrikaans</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baai (bay, bathe)</td>
<td>laai (to load)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>braai (fry)</td>
<td>maai (mow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draai (turn)</td>
<td>saai (sow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fraai (beautiful)</td>
<td>tamaai (very big)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haai (shark)</td>
<td>waai (to blow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwaai (hot-tempered)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ai = shortened form of aai.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afrikaans</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aia (an old coloured woman)</td>
<td>baie (much)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fraiings (tassels)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ooi - (Afr.) long o + (Afr.) i.
gooi (to throw) mooi (pretty)
kooi (bed) nooi (mistress, invite)
looi (to tan) strooi (straw, to strew)

\( \text{oi} = \text{oy} \) in “joy.”

noi (mistress), but the form nooi is more common.

oi - shortened form of \( \text{oi} \).
goingsak (sack of rough material) toings (latters)

oei - (Afr.) oe + (Afr.) i.
goie (from goed, \( = \) good ) loei (to low)
groei (grow) moeilik (difficult)
koei (cow) roei (to row)

EXERCISE 28.—Read aloud and translate into English:

(1) Daar in die berg groei 'n fraai blom. (2) Daar sit 'n mooi meisie. (3) In die winter saai die boere hulle graan, en in die somer maai hulle dit. (4) Klaas gooi die koei met 'n klip. (5) My oom is 'n kwaai man. (6) Die wind waai wes. (7) Laai die pampoene op die wa, Gert. (8) Op Rondebosch word baie velle gelooi. (9) Dit is moeilik om teen die wind op te roei. (10) Toe ons in die see baai, het ons 'n groot haai gesien. (11) Strooi die mooi meisie met blomme. (12) Die kaffer se die ounoi is baie kwaai.

EXERCISE 29.—Translate into Afrikaans:

(1) The old tree of our neighbour is very big. (2) My mother fries the meat on the fire. (3) The old coloured woman and her three sons dwell in a hut. (4) I
have a bed, a chair and a table in my room.  (5) The blacksmith carries a sack on his back.  (6) In summer it is nice to sleep on straw.  (7) To-morrow our friends will row on the bay in a boat.  (8) It is difficult to climb on Table Mountain.  (9) Look there, Piet, there is a very big shark!  (10) Jacob, lead the cow to the fountain!

**EXERCISE 30.**—Re-translate Exercise 28 into Afrikaans.

ou = oa in "boat" (Eng.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ou</th>
<th>=</th>
<th>oa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blou (blue)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>klou (claw)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dou (dew)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>koud (cold)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flou (faint)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>nou (now, narrow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fout (mistake)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>ou(d) (old)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gou (quickly)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>sout (salt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hout (wood)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>vrou (wife)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note also:*

| alles (all) | = | lug (air, sky) |
| blink (to glitter) |

**EXERCISE 31.**—Read aloud:

(1) Die lug is blou, maar sneeu is wit.  (2) Alles is nie goud wat blink nie.  (3) Die arme perd het flou geword in die kar.  (4) Gert, bring hout dat ons kan vuur maak, want dit is baie koud.  (5) Elke môre lê daar dou op die gras.  (6) Die ou man en sy vrou gaan dorp-toe.  (7) Piet het gister baie foute in sy les gemaak.

**EXERCISE 32.**—Translate into Afrikaans:

(1) There is a pretty girl in the train.  (2) It is difficult to milk our white cow.  (3) The dew is cold.  (4) The wife of my neighbour has five girls.  (5) Let
us row in a boat on the bay.  (6) We must reap (mow) what we sow.  (7) The wind blows cold.  (8) The stars glitter in the blue sky.  (9) The claw of the tiger is very strong.  (10) You must not make mistakes in your youth.  (11) Please give me the salt, and don’t spill it on the table.  (12) The water from that fountain is as cold as ice.

ui  (Afr.) ei with lips rounded.

bruin (brown)  skuit (boat)
bui (shower) suid (south)
duim (thumb) tuin (garden)
fluit (whistle) uil (owl)
huis (house) vuil (dirty)
lui (lazy) vuis (fist)
ruik (smell) 

Note also:—

aan (on)  rok (skirt)
reën (rain) 

EXERCISE 33.—Read aloud:—

(1) Gaan jy saam met ons dorp-toe? Nee, ek bly by die huis.  (2) Die man is arm, maar hy is te lui om te werk.  (3) In die winter val daar koue buie reën. (5) Die trein fluit by die stasie.  (5) Môre gaan ons op die baai in ’n skuit roei.  (6) Die vrou van die professor het ’n bruin rok aan gehad.  (7) Kan jy die geur van die rose ruik?  (8) Piet slaan die kaffier met sy vuis op die neus.

EXERCISE 34.—Translate into Afrikaans:—

(1) Our house is old, but it is very pretty.  (2) Can you smell the odour of the roses?  (3) The lazy man groans if he has to (must) work.  (4) The train whistles on the bridge.  (5) A cold shower is falling.
(6) In the garden are many pretty flowers. (7) I cannot work; my thumb is very sore. (8) John, come here quickly. I want to tell you something. (9) The servant milks the cow. (10) It is cold; bring wood so that we can make a fire. (11) The wife of my neighbour has a pretty skirt on.

**EXERCISE 35.—Read carefully:**

Middag, ou vriend, ek is regtig bly om jou te sien. Middag, Gert, ou vriend, hoe gaan dit met jou? Nee, goed dankie, Koos; maar hoekom lyk jy so haastig? Ek wil die voetbalwedstryd tussen Transvaal en Vry- stataat gaan sien, en dit begin om vieruur. Hoe laat is dit nou? Op my horlosie is dit net kwart oor drie. Maar dan moet jou horlosie agter wees, want die kerk- klok het net nou halfvier geslaan! Ja, ek dink jy het gelyk; maar waar is jou horlosie dan? Ag jong, hy het gister gaan staan op tien minute voor twaalf; toe het ek hom geskud tot hy weer loop, en nou het hy finaal gaan staan op twintig oor twaalf. Ek dink hy sal dan die horlosiemaker moet gaan. Dan het ek jammer vir jou, Koos! Maar ek moet loop, dus sal ek maar sê: tot weersiens! Tot siens, Gert, en lewe maar lekker!

**Vocabulary:**

agter — slow (lit. behind)
ble — glad
geslaan — struck
geskud — shaken
haastig — in a hurry
het gelyk — are right
hoekom — why
horlosie — watch
ekwart — quarter
laat — late
lyk — appear
middag — good afternoon (lit. midday)
netnou — just now
regtig — really
tot (weer)siens — an
revoir
tussen — between
wedstryd — match
EXERCISE 36.—Translate into Afrikaans:—

(1) Good morning, my friend, how do you do?
(2) I am in a hurry.
(3) There is a football match between Natal and Transvaal.
(4) What is the time? It is ten minutes past two.
(5) I think your watch is slow: it must be half-past two now.
(6) My watch has stopped at five minutes to one.
(7) You must shake it, then it will go again.
(8) No, thank you, I'll take it to the watchmaker's.
(9) I must go now; so long!
(10) The church clock has just struck half-past two.
SPELLING.

Spelling is the representation of the articulated sounds of a language by means of written signs or symbols. These symbols we call letters. The value and the form of these symbols are quite arbitrary, and so we find that each written language has its own alphabet. Most European nations use the Roman alphabet, but the same letter often represents quite different sounds in different languages. So we may compare the value of the a in English, Dutch, and French respectively. In each language a is the first letter of the alphabet, but it represents a different sound in each one, or even different sounds in the same language, e.g. in English: cat, father, late, bad, bade. A language is said to be written phonetically if each symbol, or combination of symbols, consistently represents only one sound. The more nearly phonetically a language is written, the easier will the spelling of such a language be. In this respect Afrikaans is not so difficult as English, because it is written more phonetically.

Every living, spoken language is subject to continual change — new words are introduced, inflexions dropped, words change their meaning and pronunciation, etc. Accordingly the spelling, if it is to be more or less a phonetic representation of the spoken words, and not merely an artificial collection of written symbols, has to keep pace with the development of the spoken language and change likewise. Thus we find reforms in spelling carried out in almost all European
countries from time to time. In Holland there have been three such reforms during the nineteenth century: in 1804, in 1865, and finally in 1891 (simplified Dutch). In 1913 the "Simplified Spelling Society" of England was fairly on its way to reforming the spelling of the English language, but the great war interrupted its labours. In the United States, France, Denmark, and even in Italy, which has a language written more nearly phonetically than any other European language, there are movements afoot to simplify the spelling of the languages of those countries.

In South Africa the spelling has been fixed for Afrikaans and the rules formulated by the "Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Taal, Lettere en Kuns" in 1915. In 1917 modifications were introduced and additions made to these spelling rules, in 1920 other modifications were introduced, and in 1921 the newest spelling rules appeared in the third (revised) edition of the "Afrikaanse Woordelys en Spelreëls." Even so it is safe to say that these rules are by no means final, as is only to be expected from a language which is only recently being used for literary purposes.

We wish to say here that we do not attach such very great importance to the spelling of a language that we consider correct spelling as the be-all and end-all of language study in our schools. In our opinion it is much more important that the student should be able to use the language correctly, and make himself intelligible in that language by expressing his thoughts clearly and concisely. Spelling, after all, is a mechanical art acquired by practice, and the student should read and write much to acquire that art. If the student has once thoroughly mastered all the sounds in Afrikaans given in Chapter II., he will find no great difficulty in writing Afrikaans correctly.
For the guidance of students we shall here give some of the more important spelling rules. Those who want more information on the subject, are strongly recommended to obtain "Afrikaanse Woordelys en Spelreëls; derde, hersiende druk," 1921 (obtainable at any bookseller’s).

1. **Inconsistencies:**

(a) ei and y are both used to denote the sound equivalent to the English ai in *pain*. No definite rules can be laid down here. The student must learn where to use ei and where y by close observation when reading.

(b) d at the end of a word is pronounced exactly like t in Afrikaans and b like p. The guiding rule here is that d is written when a d is heard in the inflected form of the word, and t when t is heard in the inflected form: *hand* — *hande*; *wind* — *winde*; *kind* — *kinders*; *kant* — *kante*; *rant* — *ran*; *lint* — *linte*.

(c) f and v are pronounced exactly alike in Afrikaans, viz., like English f, yet both symbols are retained for this one sound. Again, no rules can be laid down for their use, except that v never occurs at the end of a word in Afrikaans.

The reason for the existence of these inconsistencies in Afrikaans is that the "Akademie," in fixing the spelling, laid it down as one of its rules to adhere as closely as possible to the spelling of the simplified Dutch, to which the people in South Africa had become accustomed. The "Akademie" felt that to bring about phonetic consistency in the above three cases would involve too radical a change, and meet with too much opposition. We may safely predict, however, that these inconsistencies will be removed at no very distant date.

[See also Chapter II.: Pronunciation.]

2. The letters a, e, o, u in open syllables, i.e. syllables not ending in a consonant, as a rule, represent
long vowels: va-der, hemel, bo-me, u-re, etc. In closed syllables, i.e. syllables ending in a consonant, they represent short vowels, which are more or less distinctly different, too: men, pen, grond, punt, etc.

Accordingly these letters are doubled in closed syllables to distinguish them from the short ones: maan, been, oor, uur, etc. At the end of a syllable, i.e. in an open syllable, they are never doubled.

3. The vowels a and o at the end of a word, when accented, are also long: pa; so; hoërá; buró.

4. The vowel e is weakly accented (like e in “the”) at the end of a word, and in the prefixes be-, ge-, ver-, also in unaccented syllables like -el, -em, -en, er: sonde, betaal, gewerk, verhaal, lepel, besem, deken, bakker, etc.

5. Long -e at the end of a word is represented by -ee: see, tree, mee, gedwee (meek), etc.

At the end of a syllable it is represented by -e, as has been noted in Rule 2, but -ee is retained in compound words and before strong suffixes: veepos, seekus, meegaan, tweeling, weedom.

6. In closed syllables the vowel i is pronounced like the weakly accented e: dik, wonderlik, etc.

In open unaccented syllables it is pronounced like the English ea in “cat”: indiwidú, militér, etc.

In closed syllables, in accented syllables, and in derived words this sound is represented by ie: hier, riet, fiésika, kritiek, kriésis, Russies, Russiese, etc.

At the end of a word this sound is represented by ie, whether accented or not: stasie, sediésie, etc.

[For Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, see also Chapter II.]

7. In open syllables or at the end of a word the lengthened forms of short e (ë) and of short o (ö) get the sign . In closed syllables ending in an r, e
sometimes gets the *A*, but not if the *r* is followed by another consonant: sê, lê, wêreld, kêrel, môre, sôre, perd, bord, stert, etc.

8. The **dieresis** (**·**) is used in Afrikaans to mark the division of syllables where two vowels come together which would be pronounced as one sound if there were no mark of division: breë, knieë, vroëër, hoër, see.

If there is no danger of the two syllables being taken and pronounced as one, the dieresis need not be used: dæ, koeïë, luïë, gouë, etc. In these words there can be no doubt as to the number or division of syllables.

9. Most foreign words are now spelled according to the Afrikaans pronunciation:—

foreign ae becomes Afr. e: pedagogies, esteties.
,, è ,, ,, ee: komitee, dominee.
,, ai ,, ,, ê: affère (affair); populær.
,, au ,, ,, ou: outeur (author); ouditeur.
,, eau ,, ,, o: tablo, buro, kado.
,, c ,, ,, k or s, according to pronunciation: kafee, sentrum, ser-tifikaat.
,, ch ,, ,, g, k, s, sj, or tj, according to pronunciation: gaos, gemië (chemistry), kolera, masjien (machine), Sjinees (Chinese), sjokolade, tjeë (cheque).
,, th ,, ,, t: atleet, teater, tesis.
,, qu ,, ,, kw: kwartaal (quarter).
,, x ,, ,, ks: aksioma. heksameter.
,, z ,, ,, s: sefier (zephyr), soöologie.

The w in Afrikaans is written only where it is heard in pronunciation: indiwidu, aktiwiteit, diwident, ewolusie, Skandinawië.

10. In compound nouns ss is written only in the following instances: -
(a) When the stem of the first noun ends in s, and the second begins with s: jassak, grassaad, etc.; but: stadsaal, dorpskool, universiteitstudente, etc.

(b) When the first part of the compound consists of the words geestes or lewens, and the second part begins with s: lewensstandaard, geestesskepping, etc.

11. Before weakly accented -lik weakly accented e is written only in the following instances:—

(a) After b, d, w: onhebbelik, dadelik, gruwelik, etc.; but: naamlik, vroulik, aansteelik, etc.

(b) After ft, gt, kt, pt, st: skriftelik, veragtelik, bedektelik, stiptelik, beestelik, etc.; but: hartlik, stoflik, etlik, doenlik, etc.

12. Only the following forms are now recognised: ek, my, sy (no longer ik, myn, syn), as, baie, somar, somarso, toe.

13. Compound words are always written as one word in Afrikaans (sometimes joined by a hyphen), whereas in English they are usually written separately. Students should carefully note the following rules:—

(a) Words expressing one idea are written as one: eetkamer, grasgroen, vrugteboom, pypsteel, etc.

(b) When two nouns come together, the first being used in an adjectival function to qualify the second, they are written as one word: Studentevereniging, uniwersiteits huis, goewermentsgeboue, boekwinkel, etc.

Under this rule we have all the compound nouns of which the first part is a material noun (see under The Adjective): koperring, ysterpot, silwerhorlosie, linnehemp, etc.

(c) Geographical names of which the last part is a common noun: Tafelbaai, Vaalrivier, Drakensberg, Robbeneiland, Kerkstraat, Hoofstraat, etc.
The hyphen is used in the following instances:

(i) When too many vowels come together in the process of compounding: twee-uur, re-unie, drie-uur, etc. When the compound is felt to be an inseparable whole, the dieresis may be used, instead of the hyphen, to avoid confusion: beinvloed, drieërlei, etc.

(ii) With numeral adjectives connected by en: een-en-twintig, ses-en-dertig, honderd-en-drie, etc. When the connecting en is not used, they are written as one word: vyfhonderd, vierduisend, etc.

(iii) In doubling: kort-kort, speel-speel, fluit-fluit, etc.

(iv) With titles of which one or both parts are of foreign origin: goewerneur-generaal, superintendent-generaal.

(v) With compounds in which proper names, or adjectives formed from proper names, occur: Afrikaner-nasie, Boere-generaal, etc.

(vi) With two adjectives formed from geographical proper names: Anglo-Franse oorlog; Anglo-Japannse vriendskap, etc.

(vii) With geographical names consisting of a proper name and an adjective or adverb: Noord-Rusland, Suid-Amerika, Wes-Europa, etc.

The adjectives formed from these compounds retain the spelling: Suid-Amerikaanse produkte.

(viii) With compounds which are unusual or too long, or are not yet felt to be an inseparable whole: Suidpool-ekspediesie, swartwitpens-antiloop, Afrikaner-voormanne.

Finally, we may lay it down as a general rule that we write a word as we pronounce it. If we pronounce the word correctly and give the equivalent symbols for the sounds, we cannot go far wrong, as the same sound is generally represented by the same symbol in Afrikaans.
CHAPTER IV.

THE NOUN—DIE SELFSTANDIGE NAAMWOORD.

1 GENDER — GESLAG.

There is no "grammatical" gender in Afrikaans. Just as in English, the only distinction in gender is a distinction in sex. Thus only living beings are classified as to masculine, feminine or common gender; inanimate objects have no gender — they are neuter. In Afrikaans, as in English, neither the article nor the adjective is inflected to show difference in gender.

In the case of living beings the feminine may be distinguished from the masculine in the following three ways:—

1. By suffixes:—

(a) -in:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>koning (king)</td>
<td>koningin (queen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vriend (friend)</td>
<td>vriendin (friend)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hertog (duke)</td>
<td>hertogin (duchess)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wolf (wolf)</td>
<td>wolvin (she-wolf) *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beer (bear)</td>
<td>berin (she-bear)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jood (Jew)</td>
<td>Jodin (she-Jew)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>held (hero)</td>
<td>heldin (she-hero)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>god (god)</td>
<td>godin (she-god)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Many of these feminine endings have been and are being dropped in Afrikaans, e.g. boerin becomes boervrou, bakster bakkersvrou, etc.
(b) -es:—
sondaar (sinner) — sonders
baron (baron) — barones
prins (prince) — prinses
bedelaar (beggar) — bedelares
digter (poet) — digteres

(c) -ster (usually after stems of verbs):—
bakker (baker) — bakster
erker (worker) — werkster

(d) -e:—
eggenoot (husband) — eggenote
sekretaris (secretary) — sekretaresse

e -iese (with foreign words in -or, -eur):—
direkteur (director) — akteur (actor) — aktriese
direktriese eksaminator (examiner) — eksaminatriese

2. By prefixes: mannetjie (male) and wyfie (female) in the case of animals where no other distinguishing names for male and female are in use: —
mannetjievolstruis (cock ostrich) — volstruiswyfie
mannetjie-eend (drake) — wyfie-eend
mannetjietier (tiger) — tierwyfie

3. By using different words for the masculine and the feminine:—

pa (father) — ma
oom (uncle) — tante
haan (cock) — hen
reun (dog) — teef
The following nouns are common gender, and may be masculine or feminine:

- wees, weeskind (orphan)
- tweeling (twin)
- vreemdeling (stranger)
- huisgenoot (member of a family)
- lidmaat (member)
- gade (husband or wife)
- getuie (witness)
- leerling (pupil)
- perd (horse)
- vark (pig)
- hond (dog)
- lam (lamb)
- bok (goat)
- skaap (sheep)
- hoender (fowl)

Furthermore, the difference in gender may be brought out by the pronouns hy (he), sy (she), dit (it); sy (his), haar (her); syne (his), hare (hers):—Die kind het sy kop gestamp (the child bumped his head, i.e. it is a boy); Die vreemdeling het haar boek vergeet (the
stranger has forgotten her book); **Hierdie geld is syne; nee, dit is hare!** (this money is his; no, it is hers).

**EXERCISE 37.**—Change the masculine into the feminine, and the feminine into the masculine:

(1) Die seun van die koning is 'n prins.  
(2) My vriend het sy hoed vergeet.  
(3) Die baron het 'n mooi vrou.  
(4) My oom is al oud, maar hy is nog sterk.  
(5) Daardie digter skrywe mooi gedigte.  
(6) My onderwyser is 'n jong man.  
(7) My vader het 'n sekretaris om hom te help.  
(8) Die inspekteur was by ons skool.  
(9) Die arme bedelaar vra vir my neef geld.  
(10) Daardie sangeres kan baie mooi sing.  
(11) Die held het die wolf doodgemaak.  
(12) Sy eggenote is baie sick.  
(13) Die boer is 'n goeie bakker.  
(14) Die sekretaris van ons vereniging is ook tesourier.  
(15) Die Jodin het vir haar dogter 'n present gegee.  
(16) Sy is 'n goeie aktriese.  
(17) Daardie dame is 'n heldin.  
(18) Die jongetjie het sy ma lief.  
(19) Môre, haas.  
(20) My buurmanjie se haan is dood.  
(21) My swaer het baie neefs.  
(22) Die vors van Engeland is Keiser van Indië.

**Vocabulary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afrikaans</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hoed</td>
<td>hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al</td>
<td>already</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skrywe</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doodmaak</td>
<td>kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vergeet</td>
<td>forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nog</td>
<td>still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gedigte</td>
<td>poems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vereniging</td>
<td>society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>môre</td>
<td>(good) morning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.—**se** denotes possession, represented by an apostrophe in English: Jan **se** hoed (John's hat).

**II. NUMBER — GETAL.**

The plural (**meervoud**) is formed by adding **-e, -te, -s, -ers, -ere** to the singular (**enkelvoud**).
1. Plurals in -e:—

(a) Nouns with the accent on the last syllable form their plural by adding -e. Under this rule are also included nouns of one syllable. When the final syllable is unaccented, they take -s:—

boom (tree) — home
pen (pen) — penne
lemóen (orange) — lemoene
manél (frock-coat) — manelle
bédelaar (beggar) — bedelaars
poot (paw) — pote

drönkaard (drunkard) — dronkaards
wolf (wolf) — wolwe
bandiét (convict) — bandiete
táfel (table) — tafels
parlemént — parlemente
láfaard (coward)— lafaards

(b) Nouns ending in -aris take -e in the plural:—

sekretarís (secretary) --- notarís (notary) —
sekretarísse notarísse

In this connection the following spelling rules must be observed: —

(a) In the case of nouns having a long vowel-sound (represented by a double vowel-sign) in the singular, the plural form is written with one vowel-sign if it occurs in an open syllable: raam (window) — rame;
orkaan (hurricane) — orkane; geloof (belief) — gelowe.

(b) Nouns having a short vowel-sound in the final syllable double their final consonant in the plural in order to retain the short vowel: pot (pot) — potte;
mat (mat) — matte (ie and oe behave like long vowels).*

* In the case of ie and oe no confusion is possible, as is the case with a, e, o, and u. These symbols, ie and oe, always represent the same sound, and are of the same length, whether they occur in open or in closed syllables, which is not the case with a, e, o, and u. Thus the oe-sound in boek is the same as that in boe-ke, whereas the a-sound, for example, in mat is short, but long in ma-te, etc.
(c) Monosyllabic nouns in -ee only take a dieresis on the second -e for the plural: see (sea) — see; wee (woe) — weë; tree (yard) — treë.

(d) Nouns ending in f preceded by a long vowel, ie or oe, a diphthong, or a consonant change the f into w in the plural:

- graaf (spade) — graewe
- kloof (ravine) — klowe
- wolf (wolf) — wolwe
- lyf (body) — lywe
- grief (grievance) — griewe
- hoef (hoof) — hoewe
- diewe

If the f is preceded by a short vowel, it changes into ww in the plural:

- straf (punishment) — stof (dust) — stowwe
- strawwe

(e) g preceded by a long vowel and followed by an e usually falls out:

- dag (day) — dae
- slag (blow) — slae
- oog (eye) — ë
- weg (road) — weë

Exceptions to Rule 1.

(a) Monosyllabic nouns in -lm and -rm, being really of two syllables, take s in the plural:

- arm (arm) — arms
- skelm (rogue) — skelms
- halm (stalk) — halms
- swerm (swarm) — swerms

(b) The following monosyllabic nouns take s:

- oom (uncle)
- neef (cousin)
- man (husband)
- broer (brother)
- maat (companion)
- saal (saddle)
- spreeu (thresh)
- leeu (lion)
- seun (son)
- eeu (century) — eeue

2. Plurals in -te:

Some nouns ending in f, g, p, s, ended in -t in Dutch, and have lost this final t in Afrikaans, but in the plural it is found again before -e:
drif (passion) -- drifte
nag (night) -- nagte
krag (power) -- kragte
vrug (fruit) -- vrugte
amp (profession) -- ampte
nes (nest) -- neste
lus (lust) -- luste
gif (gift) -- gifte

**vrag (load) -- vragte**
wag (sentinel) -- wagte
lug (air) -- lugte
manuskrip (manuscript) -- manuskripte
bors (breast) -- borste
gees (spirit) -- geeste

3. **Plurals in -s:**

In addition to the exceptions mentioned under Class 1, the following nouns take -s in the plural:

(a) Nouns of more than one syllable ending in -el, -em, -en, -er, and not having the accent on the last syllable:

kèrel (fellow) -- kèrels
voël (bird) -- voëls
besem (broom) -- besems
teken (sign) -- tekens
laken (sheet) -- lakens
herder (shepherd) -- herders
leër (army) -- leërs
winkel (shop) -- winkels

koeël (bullet) -- koeëls
asem (breath) -- asems
baken (beacon) -- bakens
deken (counterpane) --
dekens
moeder (mother) --
moeders
swaer (brother-in-law) --
swaers

(b) Nouns of two syllables ending in weakly accented -ing take s; torings (towers); kussings (pillows); voerings (linings).

But nouns in -ing formed from verbs usually have two plurals:

vergadering (meeting) -- vergaderinge, vergaderings
bewerking (working) -- bewerkinge, bewerkings
wandeling (walk) -- wandelinge, wandelings
Nouns in -ling and -eling usually take -e:—

ellendelinge (scoundrels) jongelinge (young men)
volgelinge (followers) vlugtelinge (fugitives)
nuwelinge (newcomers) howelinge (courtiers),
leerlinge (pupils) etc.

It may be noted here that the tendency in Afrikaans seems to be to use -s as plural ending rather than -e (cf. English); and that writers under influence of Dutch will use the plural in -e to a greater extent than writers not so influenced. Especially in regard to nouns in -ing, -ling, and -eling is this the case. The more learned and bookish these words are, the more commonly will they have the plural in -e, but as they become more widely used, more popular, they will very likely take -s as plural ending.

(c) Nouns ending in an unaccented e take s:

klagte (complaint) — belofte (promise) —
klagtes beloftes

gedagte (thought) —

gedagtes rooie (red one) — rooies

swarte (black one) —

swartes jonge (young one) —

jonges

(d) Nouns of foreign origin with the accent on the last syllable often have two plurals:—

majoors, majore (majors) offisiere (officers)
koepons, koeponne (coupins)
direkteurs, direkteure (directors)
hotels, hotelle (hotels)

Sometimes they take -s only:—

generaals (generals) ambassadeurs (ambassadors)
kolonels (colonels)
akteurs (actors)

(e) Proper names take -s, unless they end in s already (when they take e); and when they end in a
vowel, they take 's: die Hofmeyrs; die van der Merwe's; die Hugo's; die Piets; die Jans; die Swartse; die Naudé's.

(f) Nouns ending in -aal, -aar, -aard, -ier take s if they denote persons, but e if they denote things:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>korporaals (corporals)</th>
<th>barbiers (barbers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wewenaars (widowers)</td>
<td>winkeliers (shopkeepers), etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bedelaars (beggars)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lafaaards (cowards)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

but:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kwartale (quarters)</th>
<th>riviere (rivers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gevare (dangers)</td>
<td>papiere (papers), etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The nouns barbare (barbarians), Spanjaarde (Spaniards), Hongare (Hungarians), Tartare (Tartars), are exceptions to this rule.

(g) Nouns ending in weakly accented -ee and -ie take s. Under this rule are included all the diminutives:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wéduwees (widows)</th>
<th>bokkies (little goats)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>skáduwees (shadows)</td>
<td>boompies (little trees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stásies (stations)</td>
<td>koninkies (little kings)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Plurals in -'s:—

Letters of the alphabet and nouns ending in an accented -a or -o take -'s in the plural: d's; m's; pa's (fathers); hoerá's (hurrahs); buró's (bureaux); tabló's (tableaux).

If the final a is unaccented, they take s according to rule: màssas (masses); pàddas (frogs).

Foreign names in -ee, -i, -o, -u also take 's: kafee's, impi's, duo's, parvenu's.
5. Plurals in -ers and -ere:—

A few nouns take -ers or -ere in the plural:—

kind (child) — kinders
gelid (rank) — geledere
lam (lamb) — lammers
goed — goedere (possessions)
gemoed (mind) —
gemoedere
kalver (kalf) — kalwers
maat (comrade) — maters

This -ers or -ere is really a double plural ending, as the -er was an old plural (cf. Eng. children, brethren, and the German plural ending -er).

In certain compounds the -er still expresses a plural meaning: lammertyd (lambing season); kinderkamer (nursery); kalwerhok (kraal for calves).

The singular forms of hoenders (fowls), eiers (eggs), blare (leaves of a tree) are not, as in Dutch, hoen, ei and blad, but hoender, eier, and blaar (contracted from bladder), this -er being the obsolete plural ending.

Under the influence of the Bible we often get expressions like: Kindere Israels (Children of Israel); lammere van Sy kudde (lambs of His fold), etc.

6. Irregular plurals:—

(a) In order to preserve the short vowel sound in the plural, a final consonant preceded by such a vowel is doubled: dak (roof) — dakke; hen (hen) — henne; etc.

But the following nouns lengthen the short vowel in the plural: —

bad (hot spring) — baaie
dag (day) — dae
bedrag (amount) —
dal (dale) — dale
bedrae
gat (hole) — gate
blad (leaf of a book) —
glas (glass) — glase
blaaie
pad (path) — paaie
bevel (command) —
slag (blow) — slae
bevele
vat (vat) — vate
The following irregular plurals may also be noted here:

- **gevoel (feelings)** -- gevoelens
- **hemp (shirt)** -- hemde
- **graf (grave)** -- grafte(s)
- **jas (raincoat)** -- jaste, jasse
- **jong (labourer)** -- jongens
- **lewe (life)** -- lewens, lewes
- **lid (member)** -- lede

Nouns ending in **-heid** have **-hede** in the plural:
**waarheid (truth)** -- **waarhede**; **swarigheid (difficulty)** -- **swarighede**.

A few nouns compounded with **-man** have **-manne, -mense, or -mans** in the plural:

- **koopman (merchant)** -- **koopmans**
- **timmerman (carpenter)** -- **timmermans**
- **werksman (workman)** -- **werksmense**
- **staatsman (statesman)** -- **staatsmanne**
- **voorman (leader)** -- **voormanne**
- **Boesman (Bushman)** -- **Boesmans, Boesmanne**

But:

- **Engelsman (Englishman)** -- **Engelse**
- **Fransman (Frenchman)** -- **Franse**
- **buurman (neighbour)** -- **bure**
(e) A number of nouns have more than one plural:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Plurals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>badde, baddens, batte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td>bedde, beddens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graf</td>
<td>grafte, graftes, grawe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klip</td>
<td>klippe, klippers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lewe</td>
<td>lewes, lewens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lid</td>
<td>lede, ledemate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mied</td>
<td>miede, miedens, miete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vark</td>
<td>varke, varkens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volk</td>
<td>volke, volkere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrou</td>
<td>vroue, vrouens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voorskoot</td>
<td>voorskote, voorskoorie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(f) Some nouns have two plurals with different meanings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Plurals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>badde, baaie (natural or hot baths), badde, baddens, batte (baths to wash in).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blad</td>
<td>blaaie (leaves of a book), blad, blaar — blare (leaves of a tree).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drif</td>
<td>drifte (passions), driwwe (fords).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goed</td>
<td>goedere (possessions), goeters (things).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoop</td>
<td>verwagtinge (expectations), hope (heaps).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>las</td>
<td>laste (loads, difficulties), laste (joints).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letter</td>
<td>letters (of the alphabet), lettere (literature).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maat</td>
<td>maats, maters (comrades), mate (measures).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raad</td>
<td>raadgewings (advice), rade (councils).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rug</td>
<td>rugge, rugte (backs), rûens (hill-crests).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saal</td>
<td>saals (saddles), sale (halls).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
skof — skowwe (hump on neck of an ox),
    skofte (work-shifts).
vorm — vorms (moulds),
    vorme (forms, aspects).

(g) A few diminutives have a double plural:—
goedjie — goedjies, goetertjies
kalfie — kalfies, kalwertjies
klippie — klippies, klippertjies
lammetjie — lammetjies, lammertjies
maatjie — maatjies, matertjies

(h) Some nouns have a borrowed plural:—
anbod (offer) — aanbiedinge
bedrog (deceit) — bedrieërye
beleg (siege) — beleëringe
doel (purpose) — doeëleindes
eer (honour) — eerbewyse
genot (enjoyment) — genietinge
sein (blessing) — seeëinge

7. A large number of nouns are only used in the plural, and have no singular:—
harsings (brains)
pokkies (small-pox)
masels (measles)
semels (bran)
koste, onkoste (costs)
medisyne (medicine)
komplimente (compliments)
toiings (rags)
fraiings (tassels), etc.

8. Some nouns have no plural:—

(a) Names of materials: goud (gold); koper (copper); silwer (silver).

(b) The majority of abstract nouns: liefde (love); hoogmoed (pride); welsprekendheid (eloquence), etc.
9. Nouns expressing weight, measure, or value, preceded by a definite numeral adjective, are used in the singular with a plural meaning:—

drie paar kouse (three pairs of stockings);
výf jaar gelede (five years ago);
tien pond sterling (ten pounds sterling);
sewe voet hoog (seven feet high);
Jan is twintig jaar oud (John is twenty years of age).

Note:—vier pond suiker (four pounds of sugar) signifies a quantity taken collectively,
while vier pondede suiker signifies the four pounds taken separately, one by one.

So also: drie jaar (one period), drie jare (three years taken separately).

EXERCISE 38.—Change the singular into the plural:—

(V.B.—The verb in Afrikaans is not inflected for number or person).

(1) Die predikant dra ‘n manel.  (2) Daar lê ‘n brood op die tafel.  (3) Die bedelaar vra ‘n pennisie.  
(4) Die sekretaris skrywe ‘n brief.  (5) Die meisie maak die raam oop.  (6) My broer se tree is groter as myne.  
(7) Daar is ‘n wolf in die skaapkraal.  (8) As die wind waai, trek die stof.  (9) My oog is ‘n deel van my lyf.  
(10) Die moeder dra haar kind op haar arm.  (11) Daar was ‘n skelm in ons kamer.  (12) My ooni het ‘n spreeu geskiet, maar my broer het ‘n leeu doodgemaak.  
(16) Daar is ‘n besem te koop in die winkel.  (17) In die vergadering sit ek op ‘n sagte kussing.  
(18) My tante het ‘n belofte gemaak dat sy vir my ‘n mooi jas sal gee.  (19) Jan, kom span die perd voor die wa.  
(20) Die generaal gee vir die luitenant ‘n bevel.  (21) Daardie pad is maklik.  (22) In die stad waai ‘n vlag.  
(23) Die skip seil op die see.
(24) Die timmerman maak 'n wa.  (25) My buurman het 'n dochter en 'n seun.  (26) Daardie man se vrou is 'n maand gelede dood.  (27) Die vark is in die tuin.  (28) Daar staan 'n mied op die land.  (29) My maat se rug is seer; daarom gaan hy met sy pa na die bad toe.  (30) Ons het gister 'n groot vergadering in die saal gehad.

**EXERCISE 39.**—Put the plural into the singular:

(1) Die genietinge van die lewe is maar kort.  
(2) Die jukke druk op die skowwe van die osse.  
(3) Kamele moet swaar laste dra.  
(4) Die kinders was hulle voete in die baddens.  
(5) Die Franse en die Engelse was groot vriende in die laasteoorlog.  
(6) Daar die grafte van ons ouers staan gedenktekens.  
(7) Die lede van daardie vereniging is almal vrouens.  
(8) Die koeie het nie genoeg melk vir hulle kalwers nie.  
(9) Die jongetjies in ons skool dra kakisemde.  
(10) Die dae is baie warm in die somer.  
(11) Daardie tantes se kinders het altyd klagtes oor hulle onderwyser.  
(12) In die kerke word daar gedurende oorloë gebede opgestuur tot die gode.

**Vocabulary:**

predikant - parson  
'n deel — a part  
'n brood - a loaf of bread  
geledele - ago  
was - (1) to wash;  
(2) was  
genoeg - enough

gedebentekenen - memorial  
opgestuur - sent up

**III. CASE — NAAMVAL.**

Owing to the deflective character of Afrikaans there are no inflections to show the relations of a noun to the other words in the sentence; in other words, we have no case-endings. As in English, the relation is shown...
by the position of the noun in the sentence, and by the aid of prepositions:—

Jan slaan die Kaffer (John beats the Kaffir).
Piet gooi vir Klaas met 'n klip (Piet flings a stone at Klaas).
Ma, gee vir my brood (Mother, give me [lit. for me] bread).

Thus there is no change made in the noun itself to distinguish between the subject and the object (direct or indirect) of a sentence — exactly as in English.

Possession in Afrikaans is shown by the use of the particle se or the preposition van (of):—

Daardie man se vrou is siek (that man’s wife is ill).
My dogter se voet is seer (my daughter’s foot is sore).

Dit is Piet se mes (this is Piet’s knife).
Die kinders se speelgoed (the children’s toys).
Jan van oom Willem (Uncle William’s John).
Die stert van die perd (the horse’s tail).
Die perd se stert
Die stoel se poot (the leg of the chair).
Die poot van die stoel

There are a great number of words and expressions in Afrikaans, however, which show case-inflexions, but they are Dutch forms which have become part of the language through the influence of the Bible and Dutch literature:—

ternouernood (hardly) saans (in the evening)
ter dood veroordeel (to condemn to death) kind des doods (victim of death)
ter harte neem (take to heart) stem des roepende (voice of one calling)
ter elfder ure (at the eleventh hour) brood der smarte (bread of affliction)
terwille van (for the sake of) engel des ligs (angel of light)
mettertyd (in course of time)
byderhand (at hand)
smörens (in the morning)

In the following expressions the -s is a sign of the Partitive Genitive:—

wat moois (something pretty)
iets nuuts (something new)
iets wonderliks (something wonderful)
niks nuuts (nothing new), etc.

N.B.—The preposition vir (to, for) is used with the indirect object: gee vir Piet jou mes (give Piet [lit. to Piet] your knife);

Sê vir my jou naam (tell me your name).

But it may also be used after transitive verbs with the direct object, if the direct object is a proper name or a pronoun standing in the place of the name of a person:—

Die onderwyser slaan vir Jan (the teacher beats John); ek sal vir jou skop (I'll kick you); die volstruis sal vir julle ja (the ostrich will chase you).

EXERCISE 40.—Translate into Afrikaans:—

(1) This is John's knife. (2) William's horse is dead. (3) This is something new. (4) I stand on an ant-hill. (5) My mother's hat is very pretty. (6) The leg of the chair is broken. (7) Give me the children's toys. (8) That is something wonderful. (9) The teacher beats Klaus. (10) My brother's foot is sore. (11) The tail of that horse is very long. (12) My sister gives me bread.
IV. DIMINUTIVES — VERKLEINWOORDE.

Diminutives in Afrikaans are formed by adding the suffixes -ie, -jie, -tjie, -etjie, or -pie to the nouns.

1. The diminutive suffix -ie is added to nouns ending in f, g, k, p, or s:

- duif (dove) — duifie
- stof (dust) — stoffie
- saag (saw) — sagie
- lag (laugh) — laggie
- dag (day) — daggie
- stok (stick) — stokkie
- spook (ghost) — spokie

2. Nouns ending in d or t take -jie:

- hoed (hat) — hoedjie
- kant (lace, edge) — kantjie
- lint (ribbon) — lintjie

3. (a) Nouns ending in l, n, or r preceded by a long vowel or diphthong, oe, ie or by an unaccented vowel, take -tjie:

- paal (pole) — paaltjie
- stoel (chair) — stoeltjie
- lepel (spoon) — lepeltjie
- deken (counterpane) — dekentjie
- toon (toe) — toontjie
- peer (pear) — peertjie
- water (water) — watertjie
- beker (jug) — bekertjie
- meul (mill) — meultjie

(b) Nouns ending in a vowel also take -tjie:

- vrou (woman, wife) — vrootjie
- koei (cow) — koeitjie
- tou (rope) — toutjie
- sooi (sod) — sooitjie
- leeu (lion) — leeutjie
- lei (slate) — leitjie
- tree (step, yard) — treetjie
- buro (bureau) — burootjie

4. Nouns ending in l, m, n, or r preceded by a
short accented vowel take *-etjie*. (The final consonant is, of course, double in this case):

kam (comb) — kammetjie
kar (cart) — karretjie
tol (top) — tolletjie

5. Nouns ending in *m* preceded by a long vowel or diphthong, *ie* or *oe*, an unaccented vowel, *l*, or *r*, take *-pie*:

boom (tree) — boompie
raam (window) — raampie
besem (broom) — besempie
blesem (balm) — blasempie
rym (rhyme) — rymphie

6. (a) Nouns in *-ng*, with the accent on the second last syllable, change the final *g* into *k* and add *-ie* for the diminutive:

koning (king) — koninkie
ketting (chain) — kettinkie
woning (dwelling) — woninkie

(b) Other nouns in *-ng* simply take *-etjie*:

kring (circle) — kringetjie
wandeling (walk) — wandelingetjie
ring (ring) — ringetjie

There seems to be a tendency, however, to affix the ending *-kie* also to nouns in *-ng* which do not fall under the rule given in (a). This is especially the case with nouns of more than two syllables with the last two syllables unaccented.

rekening (account) — rekeninkie
vergadering (meeting) — vergaderinkie
wandeling (walk) — wandelinkie; etc.
7. Irregular diminutives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Afrikaans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blad (leaf of a book) — wa (waggon)</td>
<td>waentjie (waent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bladje</td>
<td>gat (hole)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glas (glass) — glasie</td>
<td>lewe (life) — lewetjie (lewet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nooi (mistress) — nooiëntjie</td>
<td>liewentjie (liewet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nooiëntjie</td>
<td>pad (road) — paadjie (paad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nôi (mistress) — nôientjie</td>
<td>vat (vat) — vaatjie (vaat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spel (play) — speletjie,</td>
<td>rib (rib) — ribbetjie (rib)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. The Afrikander is so fond of diminutives that he frequently tries to heighten the effect by prefixing "klein" (small) to words already in the diminutive form: 'n klein mannetjie; 'n klein kindjie; ons klein mensies (we tiny little people), etc.

   The diminutive is very widely used in Afrikaans, not only to express diminution, but also endearment, familiarity, or contempt.

   As a term of endearment it is extensively used:

   (a) By parents to children: my skapie (my little sheep); my klein engeltjie (my little angel); mamma se lammetjie (mother's lambkin); etc.

   (b) By lovers: my hartjie (my darling); my skatjie (my treasure); my liefie (my dear); etc.

   It is familiarly used amongst friends and companions: ou boetie (old chum); oompie (uncle); etc.

   It is very generally used to express contempt: Ag wat, hy is maar 'n ou skoolmeestertjie! (pooh, he is only a little schoolmaster); daardie ou klerkie (that little clerk); etc.

9. A number of words in Afrikaans have a diminutive form, but are not felt as such, being the only remnants of Dutch nouns which have fallen out of use, or have acquired another meaning:—
Koppie (cup), the word kop being used for head in Afrikaans; mandjie (basket), mand being never used in Afrikaans; kelkie (wineglass), kelk being used for the cup of a flower; boordjie (collar), boord = orchard; boontjie (bean); meisie (girl); jongetjie (boy); ertjie (pea); etc.

10. Adjectives used as nouns may also take the diminutive form:

daardie kleintjie (that small one);
hiervle swartetjie (this little black one);
hiervle enetjie (this little one); etc.

**EXERCISE 41.**—Put all the nouns into the diminutive form:

(1) Die perd trek die kar. (2) Die vrou werk in die huys. (3) Haar man werk op die land. (4) Ons tuin groei haie blomme. (5) Jan is 'n stout kind. (6) Hiervle seun is 'n skelm. (7) My dogter se arm is meer. (8) Anna, neem die besem en vee die kamer uit! (9) Op die tafel lê 'n lepel. (10) Die kind speel met sy wa. (11) Oom, sit maar op daardie stoel. (12) Die vrou kam haar hare met 'n kam. (13) Die meester slaan die seuns met 'n rotting. (14) Die boom is groen. (15) Daar is 'n muis in die kas. (16) Piet speel met sy hond. (17) Die haan kraai, die hens kekke, die lam blêr, die bok spring, die vark skree, die kar ry, en die hond blaf.

**Vocabulary:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Afrikaans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trek --- to pull</td>
<td>uitvee --- to sweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seun son, boy</td>
<td>blêr --- to bleat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kekkel to cackle</td>
<td>stout --- naughtly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blaf to bark</td>
<td>kraai --- to crow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>groei to grow</td>
<td>ry --- to ride</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER V.

THE PRONOUN — DIE VOORNAAMWOORD.

I. The PERSONAL PRONOUNS are:—

SINGULAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>Objective (Dat. and Acc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ek (I)</td>
<td>my (me)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. jy, u (you)</td>
<td>jou, u (you)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hy (he) sy (she) dit (it)</td>
<td>hom (him) haar (her) dit (it)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLURAL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>Objective (Dat. and Acc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ons (we)</td>
<td>ons (us)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. julle, u (you) (jul)</td>
<td>julle, u (you) (jul)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hulle, hul (they)</td>
<td>hulle, hul (them)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.—*1. Some writers use *ik* for the 1st pers. sing., but *ek* is the accepted form.

2. *Jy, jou, julle* are the familiar forms of address used amongst friends, and towards children and servants.

*U* is the polite form used for superiors and strangers. There is a disinclination on the part of the people, however, to use *u*, as being too stiff, and its place is taken by *jy* or a repetition of the proper noun: *Pa, hier is vir Pa 'n present* (Father, here is a present
for you); **Dag, Oom! wil Oom nie inkom nie?** (Good-
day Uncle! Won’t you come in?)

3. **Jou** is frequently used as a Nominative of
Address in such expressions as:—**Jou lelikerd!** (you
ugly thing!); **jou skelm!** (you knave!); and as an
Ethnic Dative in expressions such as:—**Jou waarlik**
(actually); **jou wrintig** (really).

4. As in the case of nouns, the preposition **vir**
is very extensively used with pronouns, even in the
Accusative Case (Direct object):—**Ek sal vir jou slaan**
(I’ll thrash you); **die perd sal vir hom skop** (the horse
will kick him).

5. A preposition + **dit** becomes **daar** + the pre-
position:—**Waar is jou boek? Ek sit daarop** (never
op dit) (Where is your book? I am sitting on it). So
also **daaronder** (underneath it); **daaroor** (about it, over
it); **daarin** (in it); **daaruit** (out of it); **daaraan** (on it);
**daarsonder** (without it); **daarmee** (with it). These
are termed **Pronominal Adverbs** (voornaamwoordelike
bywoorde).

6. As Reflexive (wederkerende) Pronouns the
Accusative forms of the Personal Pronouns
are used, usually without **-self**:—**Ek skeer my** (I am shaving
myself); Piet was **hom** (Piet is washing himself); jy
behoort **jou** te skaam (you ought to be ashamed of
yourself); hy draai **hom om** (he turns round, lit. he
turns himself round).

7. As Reciprocal (wederkerige) Pronoun is used
**mekaar** :—Hulle soen **mekaar** (they kiss each other);
die moeder en die dogter het **mekaar** lief (the mother
and the daughter love each other).

8. For the sake of clearness or of emphasis **-self**
may be affixed to any personal pronoun:—**ekself** (I
myself); jy sal net vir **jouself** seermaak (you will only
hurt yourself); hy het dit **self** gedaan (he did it him-
self); ek sal liewers self gaan (I'll rather go myself); Jan het himself vermoor (John killed himself, i.e. not somebody else).

9. Dit is is usually contracted to dis in the spoken language: dis nie waar nie (it is not true). Dis myne! Is nie, dis syne! (It is mine! Isn't, it's his!)

II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS — BESITLIKE VOORNAAMWOORDE.

1. The following Possessive Pronouns are used adjectivally:—my, jou, u, sy, haar, ons, julie, u, hulle.

Dit is my, jou, u, sy boek (This is my, your, his book). Nee, dit is haar boek (No, it is her book); is dit ons, julie, of hulle geld? (is it our, your, or their money?)

Note.—Instead of julie, hulle, the abbreviated forms jul, hul may also be used.

2. The following Possessive Pronouns are used substantivally:—

myne (mine); joue (yours); syne (his); hare (hers); ons s'n (ours); julie s'n, u s'n (yours); hulle s'n (theirs).

Wie se mes is dit hierdie? Dit is myne. Nee, dit is syne (Whose knife is this? It is mine. No, it is his).

Is dit ons koeie? Nee, dit is hulle s'n (Are these our cows? No, they are theirs).

Is hierdie appels hare of julie s'n? (Are these apples hers or yours?)

Here, is daardie sitplekke ons s'n of u s'n? (Gentlemen, are those seats ours or yours?)
EXERCISE 42.—Fill in the Pronouns in Afrikaans:—

(1) Piet, waar is (your) stoel?  (2) Ek sit (on it).
(3) Môre gaan (we) kuier.  (4) Kinders, (you) moet (your) somme maak.  (5) Wie se hoed is dit? Dit is (mine).  Nee, dit is (hers).
(6) (Our) appels is nog nie ryp nie.  (7) Jan, gee vir (them) (their) boeke.  (8) (They) soen (each other).
(9) (I) skeep vir (myself), en my broer was vir (himself).
(10) Dit is nie (our) huis nie, dit is (theirs).
(11) Klaas het (his) suster se boek gaan haal.
(12) Hierdie ring is (my mother’s).
(13) Piet gaan (his) hoed soek, maar kom terug (without it).
(14) Meneer, is dit (your) huis? Ja, dit is (mine).  (15) (Their) pa het vir (them) (his) perd gegee.
(16) Meisies, is hierdie penne (yours)? Ja, dit is (ours).
(17) (You pl.) moet mekaar so sonde vergewe.
(18) Piet en Jan trek (each other’s) hare.
(19) Kinders, ek wil vir (you) ’n mooi storie vertel.
(20) Die man het (his) hoed vergeet, en die vrou (her) handskoene.
(21)Ekskuus, Meneer, maar daardie sitplek is nie (yours) nie, dit is (mine).

Vocabulary:

stoel  = chair          trek  = to pull
vergewe  = forgive      ekskuus  = excuse me
handskoene = gloves      ryp  = ripe
kuier  = pay a visit     vergeet  = forget

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS — AANWYSende VOORNAAMWOORDE.

1. Dit (this) as a demonstrative can only be used substantively:— dit is myne (this is mine); hierdie (this, these), daardie (that, those), dieselfde (the same), sulke (such), dergelike (such like), are usually used adjectively.

N.B.—Some writers use dié instead of hierdie or daardie.
2. *Hiervan* (of or about this); *daarvan* (of or about that); *hierin* (in this); *daarop* (on that); *daarmee* (with that); *daarsonder* (without that) may all be classed under demonstrative pronouns, though they are really pronominal adverbs. They are separably compounded: *Daar* weet ek *van* nie (I don’t know anything about that). Hy wil *daar* *niks* *mee* te doen hè nie (He doesn’t want to have anything to do with that).

**IV. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS — VRAGENDE VOORNAAMWOORDJE.**

1. *Wie?* (who?), *wat?* (what?), *wie s’n?* (whose?) are used substantively, *watter?* (which?), *wat vir ’n?* (what sort of?), *wie se?* (whose?) are used adjectivally.

2. *Wie* is used for persons; *wat* for things; while *watter* is used for both.

*Examples:*— *Wie* loop daar? (who is walking there?)

- *Wat sè jy?* (what do you say?)
- *Wat het jy daar?* (what have you got there?)
- *Watter* vreemde man is daardie? (what strange man is that?)
- *Watter* tafel neem jy? (which table do you take?)
- *Wat vir ’n* geraas is dit hier? (what noise is going on here?)
- *Wie se* boek is dit? (whose book is this?)
- Hier lê ’n hoed. *Wie s’n* is dit? (Here lies a hat. Whose is it?)

3. A preposition + *wat?* becomes *waar* the preposition. Thus we do not say *van wat?* op *wat?* in *wat?* but *waarvan?* *waarop?* *waarin?* etc.

- *Waarvan* praat hy? (what is he talking about?)
- *Waarop* sit jy? (what are you sitting on?)
V. RELATIVE PRONOUNS — BETREKLIKE VOORNAAMWOORDE.

1. **Wat** (who, which, or what) is used for both person and things, and is the relative most frequently used:—

   Die man **wat** jy daar sien, is baie ryk (The man whom you see there, is very rich).
   
   Ek het die perd gekoop **wat** hy gehad het (I bought the horse which he had).
   
   Die boom **wat** hulle afgekap het, was nog groen (The tree which they cut down, was still green).

2. **Wie** (he who) is a compound relative, used to introduce an indefinite sentence:—

   **Wie** so praat, is mal (He who speaks thus, is mad).
   **Wie** steel, is 'n dief (He who steals, is a thief).

3. **Wie** is also used instead of **wat** for persons only after a preposition:—

   Die kinders met **wie** die predikant gepraat het, was baie bedroef (The children to whom the parson spoke, were very sad).

4. **Wat** is also used as a compound relative:—

   **Wat** jy daar sé, is waar (What you say there, is true).
   
   Jy kan doen net **wat** jy wil (You may do just what you please).

5. **Wie se** is sometimes used for whose:—

   Die man **wie se** dogter gaan trou, is ons burgemeester (The man whose daughter is about to get married, is our mayor).
But usually the sentence is circumscribed to avoid the relative possessive:—

Die man van wie die dogter gaan trou, of Die vader van die dogter wat gaan trou, etc.

6. A preposition + wat becomes waar + the preposition when referring to animals and things; thus:—
waarvan (about which); waarop (on which), etc.

(Compare Personal Pronouns, § 5, and Interrogative Pronouns, § 3).

Die huis waarvan ek gepraat het, is nog te huur
(The house about which I spoke, is still to let).

In the case of persons the forms van wie, op wie, etc., are used (see § 3).

**EXERCISE 43.**—Fill in the pronouns in their correct form in Afrikaans:—

(1) (What) wil jy hê?  Ek wil (this) besem hê.
(2) (Whose) appel is dit hierdie?  (It) is (mine).
(3) (Which) perd wil jy hê?  Ek wil (this) een hê.
(4) (What) wil jy (with that) maak?  (5) My hoed is (the same) as (yours, sing.).
(6) (Whose) pen is (this)? (It) is (Annie's).
(7) (About what) praat jy?  Ek praat van oom (Gert's) huis.
(8) Die man (who) vir my geld gegee het, is 'n winkelier.
(9) Die meisie (to whom) ek brood gegee het, is baie arm.
(10) (What) hulle daar sê, is nie waar nie.
(11) Die huis (in which) ek woon, is verkoop.
(12) Die stoel (on which) hy sit, is van hout gemaak.
(13) Die koei (which) jy daar sien, gek oë melk.
(14) Sê vir my (about what) julle praat.
(15) Piet, gaan na die timmerman (who) daar op die hoek van die straat woon, en sê hy moet ons (table's) poot kom regmaak.
(16) Ek was by die vrou (whose) man gister dood is.
EXERCISE 44.—Translate into Afrikaans:—

(1) What do you want? I want that knife. (2) This is the same book as mine. (3) That shop-keeper’s sweets are very nice. (4) Where is John’s hat? Gert is sitting on it. (5) This is a silver spoon; but that one is made of gold. (6) The grass in our garden is green. (7) What is your name? (8) The children whose mother is ill, are very sad. (9) The man with whom I spoke, is my father’s brother. (10) Is your sister in her room? No, she is at school. (11) Whose ox is that? It is my uncle’s. (12) What do you say? I did not speak. (13) Children, take your slates and write what I shall read. (14) John, tell me what you know about this. (15) Such people do not know what they say. (16) Is this money ours or theirs? (17) It is a pity that his father is not here. (18) That house is to let.

VI. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS — ONBEPAAALDE VOORNAAMWOORDE.

1. iemand (somebody); niemand (nobody); iets (something); niks (nothing); ’n mens (a person); enigeen (anybody); iedereen, elkeen (everyone, everybody); almal (all); party (some); een (one); alles (everything).

2. Instead of the Dutch men zegt (it is said), we use hulle sê (they say) in Afrikaans.

3. ’n Mens is used very extensively and in all the cases:—

’n Mens weet nie wat jy moet doen nie (One doesn’t know what to do).

Moenie ’n mens so seer maak nie! (Don’t hurt a person like that!)
Hy wil vir 'n mens niks gee nie (He doesn't want to give one anything).

4. Jy is sometimes used indefinitely instead of 'n mens, and jou in the oblique cases:—

As 'n mens maar weet hoe jy moet handel (If one only knew how to act).

In die krygswet durf jy nie jou mond oopmaak nie (During martial law one dare not open one's mouth).

5. Party ...... party is equivalent to the English some ...... some; and die een ...... die ander to the English the one ...... the other:—

Party is jonk en party is oud (Some are young and some [others] are old).

Die een werk en die ander speel (The one works and the other plays).

**EXERCISE 45.—**Translate into Afrikaans:—

(1) Somebody is knocking (= knocks) at the door.  
(2) Nobody knows when he will return.  
(3) There is nothing new under the sun.  
(4) Everyone must do his duty.  
(5) John, come here, I want to tell you something.  
(6) Some say "Yes" and some say "No."  
(7) One does not know what to do.  
(8) The one is big and the other small.  
(9) We must all die some day.  
(10) Give everyone what he wants and nobody will cry.
CHAPTER VI.

THE ADJECTIVE — DIE BYVOEGLIKE NAAMWOORD.

1. Under the Adjective are also included the Articles (Lidwoorde). They are of two kinds:—
   (a) **Definite** (Bepaalde):—*die* (the);
   (b) **Indefinite** (Onbepaalde):—’n (a, an).

   These articles are not subject to inflection.

2. Adjectives may be divided into the following classes:—
   (a) Adjectives of Quality.
   (b) Adjectives of Quantity (Numeral Adjectives).
   (c) Participles (present and past) used as adjectives (see Chapter XV.).
   (d) Demonstrative Adjectives
   (e) Possessive Adjectives.
   (f) Interrogative Adjectives.

   The last three classes are really pronouns used adjectivally, and as they have already been noted under the Pronoun (see Chapter V.), they need not detain us here.

3. **Use of Adjectives.**

   Adjectives of Quality and of Quantity may be used:—
   (a) **Attributively** :—’n sterk man (a strong man); ’n hoë boom (a high tree); ’n groot stad (a large city); baie mense (many people); min water (little water).
4. Some adjectives are generally used only attributively:—

(a) those signifying the material of which a thing is made:—’n goue ring (a golden ring); ’n silwere stem (a silvery voice); ’n kopere vooihooft (a brazen forehead).

These adjectives must be carefully distinguished from material nouns. Material adjectives always end in -e, and are mostly used in a figurative sense. Material nouns often qualify other nouns like an adjective, but then they are used in a literal sense, are compounded with the nouns so qualified, and are written as compound words:—’n ysterring (an iron ring); ’n silwerlepel (a silver spoon).

(b) adjectives formed from proper names:—Wel- lingstonse vrugte (Wellington fruit); Londense vrede (peace of London); Heidelbergse katekismus (catechism of Heidelberg).

(c) adjectives formed from adverbs of time: ons daelikse brood (our daily bread); hulle jaarlikse salaris (their yearly salary); etc.

(d) a few others like:—etlike (some); die huidige dag (this very day); ganse (whole); geruime tyd (fairly long time); boonste (topmost); binneste (innermost); onderste (nethermost); voorste (foremost).

5. Some adjectives, again, are only used predicatively:—bevrees (afraid); bysiende (shortsighted); geheg (attached); geneig (inclined to); gedagtig (mindful); kinds (childish), etc.
So we usually say:—die kind is **bevrees** vir slae (the child is afraid of blows); daardie kêrel is **bysiende** (that fellow is shortsighted); my oupa is **kinds** (my grandfather is childish), etc.; but we do **not** usually say:—'n **bevreesde** kind, 'n **bysiende** kêrel, 'n **kinds** oupa, etc.

6. The adjectives **jong** (young), **lang** (long), when used predicatively, change the **g** into **k**; and the adjectives **oud** (old), **koud** (cold), when used attributively, drop the **-d**:

   'n **jong** meisie — die meisie is **jonk**;
   'n **lang** stok — die stok is **lank**;
   'n **ou** man — die man is **oud**;
   dit is 'n **koue** winter — die winter is **koud**.

**EXERCISE 46.**—Use each of the following adjectives in a sentence, first attributively, and then predicatively:—

   groen (green); geel (yellow); swaar (heavy); lig(te) (light); swak (weak); klein (small); verkeerd (wrong); reg(te) (correct); stout (naughty); lang (long); kort (short); oud (old); wild (wild); vet (fat); laag (low); gehoorsaam (obedient); swart (black); wit (white); nou (narrow); ryk (rich); arm (poor); magtig (mighty); eentonig (monotonous); mooi (pretty); lelik (ugly); slim (clever); dom (stupid).

**EXERCISE 47.**—Use each of the following adjectives in a short sentence:—

   Etlike, voorste, kinds, Paarlse, kopere, geruime, geheg, bevrees, boonste, stale, geneig, Amsterdamse, binneste, silwere, jong, jaarliks, Vrystaatse.
CHAPTER VII.

INFLEXION OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives may be inflected:—

I. By adding -e to the stem.
II. For degrees of Comparison.

I. Only adjectives used **attributively** may be inflected by adding -e to the stem; when they are used predicatively, they never take -e. Thus for this inflexion we are only concerned about adjectives used **attributively**.

For English students it is very difficult to know when an adjective should get this -e and when not; and even Africanders, when writing, experience a good deal of difficulty in this respect. When speaking the language it is easy for the Africander to determine the form of the adjective, because he feels whether an -e must be added or not. For the English student, however, who does not possess this intuitive feeling for the language, it is very difficult to use the adjective correctly. We shall, therefore, lay down some rules here which may prove of help to the student, but we wish once more to emphasize what has been said in connection with pronunciation, viz., that the correct use of a modern language is acquired by hearing it spoken, by reading books written in the language, and by speaking it, and not solely by memorising numerous grammatical rules.

For the sake of clearness we shall divide the attributive adjectives into

A. Those of one syllable.
B. Those of more than one syllable.
A. Adjectives of one syllable:—

1. Those ending in d, f, g or s, take -e:—breed — 'n breë rivier (a broad river); wreed — 'n wrede vrou (a cruel woman); doof — 'n dove man (a deaf man); hoog — 'n hoë boom; dwaas — 'n dwase daad (a foolish deed).

V.B.—(i) If g and s stand for gt (ght) and st in Dutch, then the adj. takes -te:—reg — die regte weg (the right way); vas — 'n vaste besluit (a fixed resolve).

Otherwise the g usually drops out before -e:—laag — 'n lae tafel (a low table); leeg — 'n leë dop (an empty shell).

(ii) If the f is preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong, it changes into w before the -e:—braaf — 'n brawe daad (a noble deed); if it is preceded by a short vowel, it changes into ww before the -e:—laf — 'n lawwe grap (a silly joke).

(iii) Adjectives of one syllable ending in s (representing s in Dutch), preceded by a short vowel, do not take -e:—los — 'n los tand (a loose tooth); kras — 'n kras uitdrukking (a strong expression).

In the following cases adjectives ending in -s always take an -e:—

(a) when the adj. is derived from a proper name:—Jood — 'n Joodse fees (a Jewish feast); die Roomse kerk (the Roman C. church); die Franse troepe (the French troops).

(b) when the adj. is derived from a noun:—dood — 'n doodse stilte (a death-like silence); stad — steedsse maniere (city manners); aarde — aardse besittinge (earthly possessions).

(c) when the s is preceded by p, t, or k: —trots — 'n trotse vader (a proud father); fluks — 'n flukse werker (a diligent worker); 'n hupse offisier (a lively officer).
Obs. The rule for adjectives in g does not apply to adj. in -ng, as -ng represents one sound in Afrikaans: 'n lang stok (a long stick); 'n jong generaal (a young general), etc.

2. Adjectives of one syllable ending in a vowel, a diphthong, or one of the consonants not mentioned under 1, do not take -e:—'n ru land (a rough country); 'n mooi blom (a pretty flower); 'n mak perd (a tame horse); 'n diep sloot (a deep furrow); 'n stout seun (a naughty boy); 'n vuil bord (a dirty plate); 'n dom meisie (a stupid girl); 'n dun neck (a thin neck); 'n swaar vrag (a heavy load); etc.

N.B.—(i) Adjectives mentioned under this rule take -e in the following cases: —

(a) When they are used in a figurative sense or in elevated style:—'n duur ring (an expensive ring) — 'n dure les (a costly lesson); 'n sterk perd (a strong horse) — sterke drank (strong drink); rein water (pure water) — die reine waarheid (nothing but the truth); 'n groot huis (a large house) die grote oseaan (the mighty ocean); etc.

(b) when they are strongly emphasized:—wat 'n grote gebou is dit (what a tremendous building this is!), jou stoute kind! (you naughty child!); etc.

(ii) Adjectives which have found their way into Afrikaans at a later date, and are thus not so well known, do not always conform to the rules laid down for the -e:—log (heavy), vlug (rapid), muf (stuffy), duf (close, stuffy), etc.

B.—Adjectives of more than one syllable:—

These always take -e, except when they end in -er (this includes all comparatives) and in some cases in -el:—'n beter plan (a better plan); a groter stuk (a bigger piece); 'n edel karakter (a noble character); etc.
The inflexion of adjectives in -el and -er (other than comparatives) is, however, uncertain. Thus we often meet with expressions like: — ieder or iedere kans (every opportunity); seker or sekere mense (certain people); 'n edel or edele vrou (a noble woman); etc.

**EXERCISE 48.**—Write the adjective in its correct form:—

(1) 'n (ou) perd. (2) daardie (vet) vrou. (3) sy (vas) oortuiging. (4) (droog) grond. (5) 'n (vrugbaar) land. (6) (suur) appels. (7) 'n (woes) wereld. (8) 'n (warm) son. (9) (kon) water. (10) hierdie (mooi) dogter. (11) 'n (dig) bos. (12) die (ander) kamer. (13) 'n (werksaam) kind. (14) 'n (diep) rivier. (15) 'n (donker) huis. (16) die (Romeins) ryk. (17) (seker) studente. (18) 'n (doof) oor. (19) (werklik) griev. (20) (goddeloos) mense. (21) 'n (spraaksaam) tante. (22) die (blou) lug. (23) 'n (vas) tyd. (24) 'n (groter) stad. (25) 'n (skelm) kêrel. (26) (spelend) kinders. (27) 'n (goud) pond. (28) my (innig) dank. (29) 'n (wonderlik) ding. (30) 'n (respektabel) man.

**II. DEGREES OF COMPARISON — TRAPPE VAN VERGELYKING.**

1. The Comparative degree (vergrotende trap) is formed by adding -er, and the Superlative (oortreffende) by adding -ste to the Positive (stellende):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wit (white)</th>
<th>Witter</th>
<th>Witste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oud (old)</td>
<td>Ouer</td>
<td>Oudste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laag (low)</td>
<td>Lauer</td>
<td>Laagste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wreed (cruel)</td>
<td>Wreder</td>
<td>Wreedste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breed (broad)</td>
<td>Breër</td>
<td>Breedste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doof (deaf)</td>
<td>Dower</td>
<td>Doofste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dof (muffled)</td>
<td>Dowwer</td>
<td>Dofste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gehoorsaam (obedient)</td>
<td>Gehoorsamer</td>
<td>Gehoorsaamste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*N.B.* In this connection students must bear in mind the hints on spelling given in Chapter III.
2. Adjectives ending in \textit{-r} take \textit{d} before the Comparative ending \textit{-er}:

\begin{itemize}
\item bitter (bitter) \hspace{1cm} bitterder \hspace{1cm} bitterste
\item ver (far) \hspace{1cm} verder \hspace{1cm} verste
\item gaar (cooked) \hspace{1cm} guarder \hspace{1cm} gaarste
\item teer (tender) \hspace{1cm} teerder \hspace{1cm} teerste
\item seer (sore) \hspace{1cm} seerder \hspace{1cm} seerste
\item suur (sour) \hspace{1cm} suurder \hspace{1cm} suurste
\end{itemize}

3. Adjectives in \textit{-s} also add \textit{-ste} for the Superlative:

\begin{itemize}
\item wys (wise) \hspace{1cm} wyser \hspace{1cm} wysste
\item dwaas (foolish) \hspace{1cm} dwaser \hspace{1cm} dwaasste
\item fluks (diligent) \hspace{1cm} flukser \hspace{1cm} fluksste
\item skaars (scarce) \hspace{1cm} skaarser \hspace{1cm} skaarsste
\item woes (wild) \hspace{1cm} woester \hspace{1cm} woestste
\item vas (fixed) \hspace{1cm} vaster \hspace{1cm} vaste
\item juis (correct) \hspace{1cm} juister \hspace{1cm} juisste
\end{itemize}

4. Adjectives in \textit{-g} take \textit{-ter} in the Comparative if the \textit{g} is the modified form of the Dutch \textit{-cht}; otherwise the \textit{g} drops out before \textit{-er}:

\begin{itemize}
\item lig (light, D. \textit{licht}) \hspace{1cm} ligter \hspace{1cm} ligste
\item sag (soft, D. \textit{zacht}) \hspace{1cm} sagter \hspace{1cm} sagste
\item laag (low, D. \textit{laag}) \hspace{1cm} laer \hspace{1cm} laagste
\item vroeg (early, D. \textit{vroeg}) \hspace{1cm} vroër \hspace{1cm} vroegste
\item droog (dry, D. \textit{droog}) \hspace{1cm} droër \hspace{1cm} droogste
\end{itemize}

5. \textit{Meer} (more) and \textit{mees} (most) are rarely used in the comparison of adjectives, even though they consist of many syllables:

\begin{itemize}
\item onbillik (unfair) \hspace{1cm} onbilliker \hspace{1cm} onbillikste
\item verdraagsaam (tolerant) \hspace{1cm} verdraagsamer \hspace{1cm} verdraagsaamste
\end{itemize}

But \textit{meer} and \textit{mees} are generally used with past participles of verbs used as adjectives:

\begin{itemize}
\item gebroke (broken) \hspace{1cm} meer gebroke \hspace{1cm} mees gebroke
\item beskadig (damaged) \hspace{1cm} meer beskadig \hspace{1cm} mees beskadig
\end{itemize}

(For adjectives formed from participles of verbs, see under the Verb, Chapter XV., Section II.)
6. The following adjectives have irregular degrees of comparison:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Better</th>
<th>Beste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Krank</td>
<td>Sieker, erger</td>
<td>Siekste, ergste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baie</td>
<td>Meer</td>
<td>Moeste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tans</td>
<td>Minder</td>
<td>Minste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuut, Nuwe (new)</td>
<td>Nuter, Nuwer</td>
<td>Nuutste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwaad, Kwaai (angry)</td>
<td>Kwater</td>
<td>Kwaadste, kwaaieste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laut (late)</td>
<td>Later</td>
<td>Laatste, laaste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vroeg (early)</td>
<td>Vroeër, eerder</td>
<td>Vroegste, eerste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jong, Jonk (young)</td>
<td>Jonger</td>
<td>Jongste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lang, Lank (long)</td>
<td>Langer</td>
<td>Langste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. (a) With the Positive is used *so — soos* — Piet is *so groot soos* sy broer (Piet is as tall as his brother); hy is *so sterk soos* Simson (he is as strong as Samson).

(b) With the Comparative is used *dan* or *as* — Sannie is mooier *as* (or *dan*) Miemie (S. is prettier than M.); Kaapstad is groter *as* (or *dan*) Wellington (Cape Town is greater than Wellington).

(c) To strengthen the Superlative *aller* may be used — Dit is *n allerpragtigste* blom (this is a most beautiful flower); *n mens kry die allerliefliekste* natuur-skoon in die Kaapse Skiereiland (one finds the most lovely scenery in the Cape Peninsula).

8. When comparing two nouns without using *dan* or *as*, the **Superlative** must be used and **not** the Comparative, as in English:

Van die twee broers is Jakob die **slimste**, maar die **luiste** (of the two brothers Jacob is the smarter, but the lazier).

Ons voetbalspan is die **sterkste** van die twee (our football team is the stronger of the two).
9. Some adjectives do not admit of degrees of comparison:

(a) Those denoting **material**—ʼn goue ketting (a golden chain); ʼn stale geheue (a memory like steel).

(b) Those derived from proper names and adverbs of time: **Magaliesbergse** tabak (Magaliesberg tobacco); ons maandelikse vergadering (our monthly meeting).

(c) Those like: —**dood** (dead); **leeg** (empty); **bloedrooi** (blood-red); **ontelbaar** (innumerable); **almagtig** (almighty); **pikswart** (pitch-black); **goudgeel** (yellow as gold); **doodmoeg** (dead tired); etc., which already denotes a state of completeness.

10. Some **prepositions**, as bo (above), onder (below), binne (inside), buite (outside) may be used adjectivally, and then have a **Superlative**—.

Die **boonste** steen (the topmost brick); die **onderste** plank (the lowermost plank); die **binneste** vlei van ʼn horlosie (the innermost springs of a watch); die **buitenste** muur van Jerusalem (the outermost walls of Jerusalem).

**EXERCISE 49.**—Give the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives:—

Swart, lig, sterk, dun, laag, geel, dik, woes, hoog, laf (insipid), maklik, druur, vroeg, sag, droog, dwaas, geweldig (tremendous), ver, breed, oud, nuut, kwaad, fluks, doof, lank, wit, min, baie, suur, laat.

**EXERCISE 50.**—Use each of the above adjectives in the different degrees in a short sentence:—

Example:—(1) ʼn Hottentot is swart, ʼn Kaffer is swarter, en ʼn Neger is die swartste.

(2) Piet is lig, Jan is ligter, en Klaus is die ligste.

(3) Water is swaar, sand is swaarder, en klei is die swaarste.
CHAPTER VIII.

THE ADJECTIVE (continued).

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES — TELWOORDE.

These consist of:

1. **Cardinal Numerals** (Hooftelwoorde):—
   
   (a) **Definite** (Bepaalde):—een (one); ses (six);
       twintig (twenty); duisend (thousand); halwe (half);
       albei (both); etc.

   (b) **Indefinite** (Onbepaalde):—baie (many); weinig,
       min (few); etlike (several); sommige (some); party
       (some); verskeie (several); al (all); elke (each); etc.

2. **Ordinal Numerals** (Rangtelwoorde):—

   (a) **Definite** (Bepaalde):—eerste (first); sewende
       (seventh); honderdste (hundredth); etc.

   (b) **Indefinite** (Onbepaalde):—laaste (last); hoe-
       veelste (which in numerical order); soveelste
       (so many in numerical order); etc.

3. Here follows a list of Definite Cardinal and Ordinal Numerals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Cardinal</th>
<th>Ordinal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>een</td>
<td>eerste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>twee</td>
<td>tweede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>drie</td>
<td>derde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>vier</td>
<td>vierde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>vyf</td>
<td>vyfte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ses</td>
<td>sesde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>sewe</td>
<td>sewende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ag</td>
<td>agste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>nege, neë</td>
<td>negende, neënde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>tien</td>
<td>tiende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>elf</td>
<td>elfde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>twaalf</td>
<td>twaalfde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>dertiëen</td>
<td>dertiënde</td>
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<td></td>
<td>neentien,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>twintig</td>
<td>twintigste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>een-en-twintig</td>
<td>een-en-twintigste</td>
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<td>twee-en-twintig</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>drie-en-twintigste</td>
</tr>
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<td>neën-en-twintigste</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>dertiëg</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>tagtiëg, taggentiëg</td>
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<tr>
<td>90</td>
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<td>99</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td>honderd-en-eerste</td>
</tr>
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<td>tweehonderdste</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>duisend-en-een</td>
<td>duisend-en-eerste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>eenduisend een-honderd</td>
<td>duisend en eenhonderdste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>tweeduisend</td>
<td>tweeduisendste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>miljoen</td>
<td>miljoenste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Observations:

(a) Ag, from Dutch acht, still retains the t before uur:—agtuur (eight o'clock); also used for breakfast: het jy al agtuur geëet (have you eaten your breakfast already?)

\textit{N.B.}—ag uur (written as two words) = eight hours.

(b) Baie (much, many) has taken the place of veel except in the expression te veel (too much, too many):—
daar was te veel mense (there were too many people); jy het te veel water bygegooi (you have added too much water).

\textit{Veels} is still used in the expressions:—

\textit{Veels geluk} (hearty congratulations!).
\textit{Veels te veel} (far too much, or too many).

(c) Bietjie (a little) is the word commonly used to qualify or extenuate a statement:—'n bietjie lelik (somewhat ugly); gee vir my 'n bietjie water (give me a little water).

It is even found in expressions like:—'n bietjie groot (somewhat big); 'n bietjie baie (somewhat much), etc.

(d) Geen, with its unaccented form g'n, is used for no, none:—geen mens weet wat sy plan is nie (no one knows what his plan is); daar help jou g'n dokter af nie (nobody, lit. no doctor, can save you from that).

(e) Enige may mean:— (i) any: enige dwaas kan dit doen (any fool can do that); (ii) some, a few: enige dae gelede (a few days, some days ago).

(f) Party and sommige are used indiscriminately, although there is a tendency to use party more frequently—party (or sommige) mense hou van hom (some people like him); sommige (or party) dae is die pasiënt heeltemal beter, en ander dae is hy weer erger (on some days the patient is much better, but on others he is worse again).
5. The equivalent for the English -fold is -voudig: tienvoudig (tenfold); honderdvoudig (hundredfold), etc.

6. The words slag, maal, keer may be added to the cardinal numerals to form Adverbs: hy sal dit nog net eenslag doen (he will do it once more only); die vyand het vyfmaal aangeval (the enemy attacked five times); ons het dit al baiekeer gedoen (we have done it many a time).

When added to any cardinal but een, the plural of slag (viz. slae) is used as a noun and separated from the cardinal:—ek het vir jou al drie slae geld geleen (I lent you money on three occasions now).

Maal and keer may also be used in the plural as nouns when they express the idea of different occasions, and are then also separated from the cardinal as in the case of slae:—Piet het al drie kere sy been gebreek (Piet has broken his leg on three, i.e. separate, occasions); twee male het ek hom in die straat ontmoet (I met him in the street on two occasions).

7. Fractions (breuke) are also classified as definite cardinal numerals:—een-vyfde (one fifth); drie-vyfdes (three fifths); vier-sewendes (four sevenths); veertien-vyftiendes (fourteen fifteenths); etc.

**EXERCISE 51.**—Write in words in Afrikaans:

88; 9; \( \frac{1}{6} \); 18th; 29; 99th; 5672; 12989; 401st; 1345129; \( \frac{3}{7} \); \( \frac{9}{8} \); \( \frac{9}{10} \);

**EXERCISE 52.**—Translate into Afrikaans:

(1) What is the time? It is 8 o'clock. (2) Few shall part where many meet. (3) I saw several lions at Grote Schnuur the other day. (4) The last but not the least. (5) Eight times eleven are 88. (6) Our team has won many a time. (7) The 12th of May; the 16th of December.
CHAPTER IX.

THE ADVERB — DIE BYWOORD.

I. ADVERBS OF TIME — BYWOORDE VAN TYD.

aans, aanstons (just now)
al, alreeds (already)
altoos, altyd (always)
aldag (every day)
betyds (in time)
dan (then)
dikwels (often)
dieslag, hierdie slag (this time)
daardie slag (that time)
er (before, ere)
eers (at first, formerly)
eenmal (once)
eindelik (at last)
ergister (day before yesterday)
erlank (before long)
ewig, ewiglik (eternally)
gelede (ago)
gister (yesterday)
gou, gou-gou (soon, quickly)
hierna, hiernamaals (hereafter)
hede (now)
bedentendage (nowadays)
immer (always)
intussen (meanwhile)
kort tevore (a short while before)
lankal, lank gelede (long ago)
later (later on)
menigmaal (frequently)
meetens (suddenly)
môre (to-morrow)
nimmer, nooit (never)
etnou (just now)
nog (still)
nog nie (not yet)
nou (now)
noulik, pas (hardly)
onmiddellik, dadelik (immediately)
onderwyl, ondertussen (meanwhile)
ooit (ever)
oormôre (day after to-morrow)
oplaas, tenlaaste (at last)
saans (in the evening)
selde (seldom)
sedert, sinds (since)
smiddags (at midday, in the afternoon)
smörens, soggens (in the morning)
### II. ADVERBS OF PLACE — BYWOORDE VAN PLAAS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Af (off, down)</th>
<th>Mee, saam (with)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agter (behind)</td>
<td>Naby (near)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binne, binnekant (inside)</td>
<td>Nêrens (nowhere)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binnetoe (inside [direction])</td>
<td>Om (around)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buite (outside)</td>
<td>Onder (below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bo (above)</td>
<td>Ondertoe (downwards)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boontoe (upwards)</td>
<td>Op, opwaarts (upwards)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bymekaar (together)</td>
<td>Oral(s) (everywhere)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daar, daarso (there)</td>
<td>Regs (to the right)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daarheen, daarnatoe (thither)</td>
<td>Rond, rondom (round about)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daarlangs (thereabouts)</td>
<td>Saam, tesame (together, with)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daarnaas (next to it)</td>
<td>Soontoe (thither)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duskant (this side)</td>
<td>Uit (out)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ėrens,iewers (somewhere)</td>
<td>Uitwendig (externally)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elders (somewhere else)</td>
<td>Uitmekaar (apart, separated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginds, gunter (yonder)</td>
<td>Ver (far)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heen (away)</td>
<td>Voort, vorentoe (forward, to the front)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hier, hierso (here)</td>
<td>Voorwaarts (forward)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hierheen, hiernatoe (hither)</td>
<td>Waar, waarso (where)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiervandaan (from here)</td>
<td>Waarheen, waarnatoe (whither)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huis-toe (home)</td>
<td>Weg (away)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inwendig (internally)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Links (to the left)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. ADVERBS OF MANNER — BYWOORDE VAN WYSE.

anders (otherwise)  
blindelings (blindly)  
broekskeur (with much difficulty)  
beekoorlik (enchantingly)  
duidelik (plainly)  
effentjies (a little, lightly)  
fluks (diligently, well)  
gaaf, goed (well)  
heerlik (delicious)  
hemels (heavenly)  
hoe (how)  
kortaf (abruptly)  
lieflik, liefies (sweetly)  
liewers(te) (rather)  
langsaaam (slowly)  
mooi (pretty)  
moeilik (with difficulty)  
onderstebo (upside down)  
reg (correctly)  
rustig (peacefully)  
saggies, soetjies (softly)  
stilletjies (quietly), etc.

N.B.—A common and an easy way of forming Adverbs is by doubling words:

1. **Two verbs** :—Hy doen sy werk sing-sing (He does his work while singing).

   Ek sal daarlie som fluit-fluit maak (I'll do that sum easily, lit. while whistling).

   Hy kom rook-rook aan (He approaches while smoking).

   Ons het gesels-gesels gestap (We walked on while talking to each other).

2. **Two adjectives or adverbs** :—Jan, kom gou-gou (John, come quickly); dit reën vanjaar kort-kort (it rains every now and again this year).

IV. MODAL ADVERBS, which express:

(a) **Affirmation** (bevestiging) :—ja (yes), seker (certainly), ongetwyfeld (undoubtedly), natuurlik (naturally), stellig (certainly), werklik (really), waarlik (really), darem (nevertheless); mos, etc.

(b) **Doubt** (twyfel): altemit (perhaps), miskien (perhaps), waarskynlik (probably), vermoedelik
(presumably), dalk (perhaps), toevallig (by chance), straks (perhaps), konsequis, kamma (ostensibly), etc.

(c) **Negation** (ontkenning):—nee (no), nie (not), nooit (never), tevergeefs, verniet (in vain), volstrekt nie, glad nie (not at all), etc.

(d) **A Wish** ('n wens):—tog — kom tog! (do come!), maar — help hom maar! (do assist him!), dan — praat dan! (do speak!), etc.

V. **ADVERBS OF DEGREE OR QUANTITY — BYWOORDE VAN GRAAD OF HOEVEELHEID.**

- amper (almost)
- baie (very, much)
- byna (almost)
- boonop (in addition)
- deur en deur (thoroughly)
- dubbel (doubly)
- genoeg (enough)
- glad (quite)
- half (half)
- hoogs, hoogstens (highly)
- heettemal (quite)
- hoofsaaklik (principally)
- juis (exactly)
- meer (more)
- minstens (at least)
- nog (still)
- omtrent (about)
- op sy meeste (at most)
- slegs, net (only)
- skaars (scarcely)
- so (so)
- te, alte (too)
- taamlik (tolerably)
- uiterlik (very, most)
- veels (much)
- verreweg (by far)
- veral, verhaam (especially)

VI. **ADVERBS OF CAUSALITY — BYWOORDE VAN KOUSALITEIT, which express:**

(a) The **Reason** (rede) for an action: —daarom (therefore), hierom (for this reason), ook (also), dus (thus), derhalwe (hence), etc.

(b) A **Purpose** (doel):—hiertoe (for this purpose), daartoe, etc.

(c) A **Cause** (oorsaak):—waardeur (by what means), daardeur, hierdeur, etc.
(d) A **Concession** (toegewwing): egter (however), uogtans, ewenwel, nietemin (nevertheless); tog (yet); desnieteenstaande (notwithstanding that); etc.

(e) A **Means** (middel): waarmee (wherewith), daarmee, hiermee, etc.

Mention must also be made here of the **Pronominal Adverbs** like daarin, hieroor, daaruit, hierop, etc., which have been noted in Chapter V., and some of which have already been classified under the different headings in this chapter.

### VII. ADVERBS OF NUMBER AND ORDER — BYWOORDE VAN GETAL EN ORDE.

- daarna (after that)  
- eerst (first, at first)  
- eenmaal, eenslag (once)  
- vereers (firstly)  
- tweemaal (twice)  
- ten tweede, tweedens (secondly)  
- ten derde, derdens (thirdly)  
- verder (furthermore), etc.

### VIII. CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS — VOEGWOORDELIKE BYWOORDE.

Some of these adverbs also do the work of conjunctions, viz., to join co-ordinative sentences, and for this reason they are termed **conjunctive adverbs** (voegwoordelike bywoorde). They are used in the following functions:—

(a) **Copulative** (aaneenskakelend): ook (also), zelfs (even), daarby (in addition to that), daarna (thereafter), nog (in addition to), asook (as well as), eindelik (at last), etc.

(b) **Adversative** and **Disjunctive** (teenstellend): egter (however), tog (yet), daarentéé, intendeel (on the contrary), nietemin, ewenwel, nogtans (nevertheless), etc.
(c) Illative (oorsaaklik): daardeur (by that means), hierdeur, dus (thus), derhalwe (therefore), hierom, daarom (hence), bygevolg (consequently), etc.

The conjunctive adverb may be distinguished from the pure conjunction by noting:—

(i) That the conjunction must always stand at the beginning of the second sentence, whereas the conjunctive adverb may stand in the second sentence, or even at the end.

(ii) That a conjunctive adverb, when it stands at the beginning of the second sentence, always bring about inversion in the second sentence, i.e. the predicate comes before the subject, since the verb in Afrikaans always stands as near to the adverb as possible. The following examples will serve to illustrate the difference between these two parts of speech:

Hy is arm, maar hy is eerlik (Conj.)
Hy is arm, tog is hy eerlik (Conj. Adv.)
Ek is siek, en jy moet my help (Conj.)
Ek is siek, dus moet jy my help (Conj. Adv.)
Dit roën, dog ek gaan uit (Conj.)
Dit roën, tog gaan ek uit (Conj. Adv.)
Die plaas is goed, maar ek sal dit nie koop nie (Conj.)
Die plaas is goed; ek sal dit egter nie koop nie (Conj. Adv.)

IX. DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

Adverbs are compared just like adjectives. The following comparisons may be noted here:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agter (behind)</td>
<td>[verder agter (further behind)]</td>
<td>agtersto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erg (very, badly)</td>
<td>erger</td>
<td>ergsto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
diwels (often)  meer, meermale  meeste
graag (gladly, fain)  liever(s) (rather)  liefs, lieverste
naby (near)  nader  naaste
selde (seldom)  minder (less  minste
vroeg (early)  eerder, vroeger  eerste, vroegste
well, goed (well)  beter  beste

X. NOTES ON ADVERBS.

1. **Toe** may be used:--
   (a) as an Adv. of Manner: sluit die deur **toe**
       (lock the door).
   (b) as an Adv. of Place, enclitically:—ons gaan
dorp-**toe** (we are going to the village).
   (c) as an Adv. used as an Adj.:—ons staan voor 'n
toe deur (we are standing in front of a closed door).
   (d) as a Sub. Conj. of Time:—**Toe** die jagter die
leeu sien, skrik hy so dat hy somar heeltjemenal misskiet
(when the hunter saw the lion, he got such a fright
that he missed him altogether).

   This last usage of **toe** is very common in narrative
style, and always refers to past time (although used
with the historic present). When referring to events
in the future, we use **as** or **wanneer**:—**as** jy hom sien,
moet jy hom gelukwens (if you see him, you must con-
gratulate him); laat vir my weet **wanneer** jy kom (let
me know when you are coming).

2. **Dan**, **mos**, **tog**, **maar** are very extensively used
   as expletives in Afrikaans, for which there are no
equivalents in English. The following examples will
give some idea of the force of these words in a sentence:

   Kom **dan**, Piet, ek is hastig (**Do come, or come
then**, Piet, I am in a hurry).
Maak dan tog gou, die trein trek net nou! (Do hurry up then, the train is going just now!)
Jan, loop haal tog 'n emmer water! (John, do go and fetch a pail of water!)

Annie was maar swak in haar klas, maar sy het tog deur haar eksamen gekom (Annie was rather weak in class, yet she passed her examination).

Om jou te plesier sal ek dit maar doen (To please you I shall do it [i.e. as a favour]).

Jy wil my mos nie help nie, daarom sal ek nie my werk doen nie (Seeing that you do not want to assist me, I shall not do my work).

3. Selde is an Adverb:—Hy kom selde hier (He rarely, or seldom, comes here).

Seldsaam (rare) is used as an adjective:— Dit is 'n seldsame gebeurtenis (This is a rare occurrence).

4. Daarom (therefore) is a Conjunctive Adverb:—

Die kind het seer gekry, daarom huil hy (The child got hurt, therefore it cries).

Darem (nevertheless, indeed) is a Modal Adverb:—

Ek het nie lus nie, maar ek sal dit darem doen (I don’t like to, but I’ll do it nevertheless).

Hy het gesé hy kom nie, maar hy het tog darem gekom (He said he would not come, but nevertheless he came).

President Wilson is darem 'n man! (President Wilson is indeed a man!)

5. Mee (with), the Adverb, must be carefully distinguished from met, the Preposition:—

Ek gaan dorp-toe; gaan jy mee? (I am going to the village; are you going with me?)

Gaan jy saam met my? (Are you going with me?)

Jan gaan met die kar, maar Piet gaan met die trein (John is going by cart, but Piet is going by train).
CHAPTER X.

THE PREPOSITION — DIE VOORSETSEL.

1. In Afrikaans, as in English, all Prepositions govern Nouns or Pronouns in the Objective Case. The following list of Prepositions may be found useful:

- aan (to, at)
- aangaande (concerning)
- agter (behind)
- behalwe (except)
- benewens (besides)
- binnekant (inside)
- bo, bokant (outside)
- by (at: by die huis)
- betreffende (concerning)
- deur (through; by means of)
- digteby (near to)
- gedurende (during)
- in (in, into)
- in plaas van (instead of)
- in weerwil van (in spite of)
- langs, langsers (beside)
- met (with)
- na (after, towards)
- naby (near to)
- namens (in the name of)
- neewens, neffens (next to, beside)
- naas, naas aan (next to)
- nieteenstaande (notwithstanding)
- om (at, round, for the sake of)
- oor (over, past, on account of)
- onder (under, among)
- omtrent, omstreeks (about)
- ondanks, trots (in spite of)
- op, bo-op (on, upon)
- rondom (around, round about)
- saam met (together with)
- sedert, sinds (since)
- sonder (without)
- teen (against)
- teenoor (over against, towards)
- ten spyte van (in spite of)
- terwille van (for the sake of)
- ten behoewe van (on behalf of)
- tot (to, until)
- tussen (between)
- tydens (at the time of)
- uit (out of)
II. NOTES ON PREPOSITIONS.

1. **Aan** may be used in two senses:—
   
   (a) **to**:—Ek sê **aan** (vir) my vrou (I say to my wife).
   
   (b) **at**:—Die kinders sit almal **aan** tafel (The children are all sitting at table). Die soldate sal almal **aan** die Kaap land (The soldiers will all land at the Cape).

2. **Agter** is used for **rest at a place** or **motion**, but **never** for **time**:—Ek sit **agter** my pa in die kerk (In church I sit behind my father). Die poliesman hard-loop **agter** die dief aan (The policeman runs after the thief).

   To express **time**, **na** must be used:—**na** die vakansie (after the holidays), but **never**: agter die vakansie. **Na** hy dit gedoen het, stap hy bedaard weg (After he had done that, he walked away calmly).

   **Na** is also used of **motion towards**, and is then usually followed by **toe** (towards):—

   Dogtertjie, kom **na** my **toe**! (Little girl, come to me!)

   Môreoggend gaan ek dorp-toe, huis-toe, ens. (Tomorrow morning I am going to the village, home, etc.)

   Die meisies loop **hiernatoe**, die jongetjies **daarnatoe** (The girls walk this way, the boys that way).

3. **Bo** is usually used with **op** (upon):—Piet staan **bo-op** die berg (Piet stands on the top of the moun-
4. Deur may mean (i) through:—Ek steek my arm deur die mou (I put my arm through the sleeve). (ii) by means of, through the instrumentality of:—Hy het die prys deur jou vriendelikheid gekry (He obtained the prize through your kindness).

5. Om may mean:—
(i) at (of time):—om drie-uur (at three o'clock); om die ander dag (every second day).
(ii) round:—Die hond loop om die huis (The dog walks round the house).
(iii) for the sake of:—Hy het dit om jou gedoen (He did it for your sake).
(iv) on account of:—Ek huil om jou (I weep on account of you).

6. Saam met:—The following examples will illustrate the use:—
Jan, gaan jy saam met my dorp-toe? (John, are you going with me to the village?)
Ja, ek sal met jou saamgaan (Yes, I’ll go with you).
Neem hierdie brief, saam met die boek, na mnr. B. toe (Take this letter, together with the book, to Mr. B.)
Saam may also be used alone:—Pa gaan Kaapstad-toe, en ek gaan saam (Father is going to Cape Town, and I am going with him).

7. Teenoor may mean:—
(i) over against:—Hy stel sy eis teenoor myne (He puts in his claim over against mine).
(ii) towards:—Die generaal was baie vriendelik teenoor sy soldate (The general was very kind towards his soldiers).
8. **Tot** may mean:

(i) **to**—Die engel sê tot Lot (The angel said to Lot). This usage is mostly found in biblical expressions. In ordinary Afrikaans we rather use **vir**.

(ii) **until**—Wag tot (of totdat) hy 'n antwoord stuur (Wait until he sends a reply). Ons werk van die môre tot die aand (We work from morning till night).

9. **Van** may express:

(i) **possession (of)**—Die steweltjies van Sannie (Sannie’s little boots). Dit poot van die stoel (the leg of the chair).

(ii) **motion (from)**—'n Brief van Jan (A letter from John); Kom jy van die Kaap af? (Do you come from Cape Town, lit. the Cape?)  **Van** Maandag tot Saterdag (From Monday to Saturday).

10. **Vir** is a preposition used very extensively, and with a variety of meanings:

(i) **for**—Hier is 'n present vir you (Here is a present for you). Dit is jou kos vir die dag (This is your food for the day). **Vir** twee jaar het ek hom nooit gesien nie (For, or during, two years I never saw him).

(ii) **to**—Vir my lyk die saak maar ernstig (To me the matter appears to be rather serious). Hy sê vir my ek moet gou maak (He says to me that I must hurry up).

(iii) **Vir** is also used with the **Indirect Object**, where in English we would not use a preposition:—Gee vir hom 'n stukkie brood (Give him a piece of bread). Sê vir haar sy moet kom (Tell her to come).

(iv) It is also used with the names of persons as **Direct Object**—Ek sal vir jou slaan (I'll beat you). Die perd het vir Gert geskop (The horse kicked Gert).  [See also the Note on Case in Chapter IV., Section III.]
11. **Uit** may mean:—

(i) **out**:— Is jou baas tuis? Nee, hy is vandag **uit** (Is your master at home? No, he is out to-day).

(ii) **out of, from**: Hy het dit **uit** afguns gedoen (He did it out of envy). Hy loop **uit** die kamer (He walks out of the room).

(iii) **from** (motion):—Waar kom jy vandaan? Ek kom **uit** die skool (Where do you come from? I come from school).

12. It will be observed that many of these words given as prepositions may also be used as adverbs, and that many adverbs may also be used as prepositions:—

**agter**:—Hy loop **agter** (He walks behind). Here it is an adverb.

Hy loop **agter** my (He walks behind me). Here it is a preposition. So also:

**onder**:—Piet werk **onder** (Piet works below). Gert sit **onder 'n boom** (Gert sits beneath a tree).

**om**:—As die rivier vol is, loop ek **om** (If the rivier is full, I shall walk round). Hy reis **om** die wêreld (He travels round the world).

**voor**:—Piet, kom sit hier **voor**! (P., come and sit in front here!)

Die dief moet **voor** die magistraat kom (The thief must appear before the magistrate).

**EXERCISE 53.**— Translate into Afrikaans:—

(1) Please give me that knife. (2) I'll meet you at 3.45 this afternoon. (3) The children ran round the garden. (4) After breakfast we go to work. (5) Come to me. (6) Stand behind the door! (7) Wait until the sun sets. (8) Tell us all about your journey. (9) The sheep are dying on account of the drought. (10) According to my watch it is now 9.30 a.m. (11) There is no rule without an exception. (12) During the Great War everything was very dear.
CHAPTER XI.

THE CONJUNCTION DIE VOEGWOORD.

I. CO-ORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS (NEWESKIK-KENDE VOEGWOORDE).

1. Copulative (aaneenskakelend):— en (and); beide ...... en (both ...... and);owel ...... as (as well ...... as); further also the conjunctive adverbs:—nog, ook, daarna, asook, etc. (See Chapter IX., § viii).

2. Disjunctive and Adversative (teenstellend):—maar, dog (but), of, óf ...... óf (either ...... or), nóg ...... nóg (neither ...... nor); further the conj. adv. egter, tog, nóg, nogtans, etc. (Chapter IX.)

3. Causative (oorsaaklik):—want (for); further the conj. adv. dus, derhalwe, hierom, etc. (Chapter IX.)

II. SUBORDINATIVE (ONDERSKIKKENDE) CONJUNCTIONS express:—

1. Time:— voor, voordat (before); wanneer (when); toe (when); totdat (until); nadat (after); so gou as (as soon as); eer, eerdat (before), etc.

2. Purpose:—opdat, dat (in order that).

3. Condition:—as (if); mits (provided that); tensy (unless); ingeval, ingeval dat (in case).

4. Concession:—al (although); hoewel, alhoewel, ofskoon (although); nieteenstaande (notwithstanding, although).

5. Reason:—om, omdat (because); aangesien (since); daar (since).
6. **Comparison:** nes, net soos (just like); soos (like); as, dan (than).

7. **Demonstrative:** — dat (that): Ek weet dat hy 'n skurk is (I know that he is a scoundrel).

8. **Consequence:** — dat, sodat (so that); waarom, waardeur (whence).

### III. NOTES ON CONJUNCTIONS.

1. In clauses introduced by Subordinative Conjunctions the verb generally comes at the end:—Die onderwyser sê by sal ons môre straf (The teacher says he will punish us to-morrow).

   But: — Die onderwyser sê dat hy ons môre sal straf.

   Jy sal 'n prys kry as jy jou lesse mooi leer (You will get a prize if you learn your lessons well).

   Laat vir ons weet wanneer jy huis-toe kom (Let us know when you are coming home).

   Hy het sukses omdat hy sy plig doen (He is successful because he does his duty).

2. In clauses introduced by conjunctive adverbs the order of words is inverted; but in clauses introduced by co-ordinative conjunctions the normal order of words is not disturbed (see Chapters IX. and XVII.)

**Exercise 54.**—Combine the following pairs of sentences with each of the following conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs: en, daarom, dus, want, derhalwe:

(1) Die lug is bewolk —— dit reën.

(2) Die son skyn lekker —— die lug is onbewolk.

(3) Ons het swaar gewerk —— ons is moeg.
(4) Jannie het 'n present gekry — — hy is bly.
(5) Ons het vakansie — — ons gaan piekniek maak.
(6) Suid-Afrika is groot — — hy lewer baie soorte produkte op.
(7) Daar is brand in die stad — — almal hardloop soontoene.
(8) Wol is goed op prys — — die skaapboere koop motorkarre.
(9) Die droogte druk swaar — — die land gaan agteruit.
(10) Ons het min fabriekle in ons land — — ons moet baie goed importeer.

EXERCISE 55.—Complete the following sentences:

(1) Ons land is geweldig ryk aan minerale, tog .......
(2) Ons werk nou swaar sodat ........
(3) Gee vir my jou adres, ingeval ........
(4) Hoewel daardie boek baie duur is, ........
(5) Ons het baie arm mense in ons land omdat ........
(6) In sy jeug het hy altyd sy plig gedoen, dus ........
(7) Ons voetbalspan het pragtig gespeel, nogtaus ........
(8) Eers moet ons hierdie werk klaarmaak, daarna ........
(9) Jy moet jou saam-breel saamneem, want ........
(10) Jan het hy die einde van die jaar gedruip, ofskoon ........
(11) Ons het almal gedink dit sou 'n mooi dag wees, dog ........
(12) Ek sal jou die geld leen, mits ........
CHAPTER XII.

THE VERB — DIE WERKWOORD.

A verb signifies:—
(a) an action:—Piet werk (Piet works);
(b) a condition: —Jan slaap (John sleeps);
(c) a change: —Koos vertrek (Koos leaves).

1. THE REGULAR VERB — DIE REËLMATIGE WERKWOORD.

1. Strong and weak:—With the exception of such old Past Tense forms as was (was), dag (thought), wis (knew), and a number of Past Participles of verbs which were once strong, the verb in Afrikaans is always weak, that is, the root-vowel is not changed for the Past Tense and the Past Participle. Thus leer — geleer, kom — gekom, etc.

2. Transitive (oorganklik or transitief) and Intransitive (onoorganklik or intransitief):—

A verb is transitive when it may have a Direct Object:—Die kind roep sy ouers (The child calls his parents), but intransitive when the action is limited to the subject:— Die slang slaap (The snake sleeps).

Very often, however, the same verb is used transitively as well as intransitively:—

Die man draai die wiel (The man turns the wheel).
Die wiel draai (The wheel turns).
Die hout brand (The wood burns).
Die vuur brand my hand (The fire burns my hand).

3. **Voice** (Vorm):

(a) A verb is in the **Active Voice** (Bedrywend or Aktief) if the Subject is the doer of the action:—

Die esels trek die ploeg (The mules draw the plough).

(b) A verb is in the **Passive Voice** (Lydende or Passief) if the Subject suffers the action:—

Die ploeg word deur die esels getrek (The plough is drawn by the mules).

(c) The Passive is formed from the Active by the help of the auxiliary word, which is followed by the Past Participle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active.</th>
<th>Passive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Die seun skop die voetbal.</td>
<td>Die voetbal word deur die seun geskop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(The boy kicks the football.)</td>
<td>(The football is kicked by the boy.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Mood** (Wyse):

(a) The **Indicative** (Aantonende Wys or Indikatief) expresses definite action:—

Hans slaan die bal (Hans hits the ball).

(b) The **Imperative** (Gebiedende Wys or Imperatief) expresses a command:—

Saal op die perd! (Saddle the horse!)
Laat my los! (Let me go!)
Moenie raas nie! (Do not make a noise!)

(c) The **Subjunctive** (Aanvoegende Wys or Kon-
junktief) signifies indefinite action, that is, action which is desired, possible or probable, etc.:

Hulle mag vanaand opdaag (They may turn up to-night).

Was hy tog maar hier! (Would that he were here!)

(d) The **Infinitive** (Onbepaalde Wys or Infinitief) does not express any relation of the action to reality. It simply names the action and bears the character of a verb and a noun at the same time: — Hy het werk **om te doen** (He has work to do).

(1) Functioning as a verb the Infinitive may be followed (i) by a Direct Object: —

Vra die man om vir ons **blomme** te pluk (Ask the man to pick flowers for us, when **blomme** is the Object of **te pluk**.

(ii) by an adverb or adverbial phrase: —

Ek het verlof om **in die tuin** te wandel (I have permission to walk in the garden).

(2) As a noun the Infinitive may be

(i) The Subject of the sentence: —

**Om te vlieg** is vir die mens onmoontlik (To fly is impossible for man).

(ii) The Object: —

Hulle bewonder die **sing** van die koor (They admire the singing of the choir).

(iii) The Complement of the Predicate: —

Jou plig is **om te swyg** (Your duty is to be silent).

(iv) The Enlargement of the Subject: —

Die kans **om te kies** is verby (The opportunity of choosing has passed).
(v) The Extension of the Predicate:—
Die arm man moet werk om te leef (The poor man must work in order to live).

(vi) The Objective after a Preposition):—
Hy eet sonder om te bid (He eats without praying).

(3) There are two Tenses of the Infinitive:—

(i) The Present Infinitive, that is, the stem of the verb with or without te or om te:—
Dit is swaar om arm te wees (It is hard to be poor).

(ii) The Perfect Infinitive, which is formed from the Present by means of the Past Participle with the auxiliary het:—
Dit is beter om eers arm te gewees het en dan ryk te word (It is better to have been poor first and then to become rich).

(4) We have seen that the Infinitive may be written with or without the signs te or om te. It stands alone:

(i) After an auxiliary verb:—
Hy kan, mag, wil, sal gaan (He can, may, wishes to, will go).

(ii) As Subject or Object:—
Loop is goeie oefening (Walking is a good exercise).
Ek bou van perdry (I like riding on horseback).

(iii) In such expressions as:—
Ek sien die trein vertrek (I see the train leave).
Hoor jy die hond blaf? (Do you hear the dog bark?)
Help my die wiel draai (Help me to turn the wheel).
Die voëls gaan slaap (The birds go to sleep).
It is written with te:—

(i) In adverbial phrases of cause or means which begin with deur or met:—

Deur dit te doen sal jy my ’n guns bewys (By doing this you will do me a favour).

Die sprekker begin met sy opponent sleg te maak (The speaker begins by slandering his opponent).

(ii) Also after other Prepositions when it is used more as a verb:—

In plaas van te werk doen jy niks (instead of working you are doing nothing).

(iii) After hoef, behoort, is:—

Julle hoef nie te skryf nie (You need not write).
Ons behoort dit te doen (We ought to do it).
Dié rywiel is te koop (This bicycle is for sale).

It is written with om te:—

(i) In the Extension of Purpose:

Ons moet eet oom te leef (We must eat to live).

(ii) In the Enlargement of the Subject or Object:—

Hy is ’n goeie man om die pos te vul (He is a good man to fill the post).

(iii) After Adjectives, especially in sentences beginning with dis (dit is):—

Hulle het genoeg om van te leef (They have enough to live by).

Dis moeilik om dié probleem op te los (It is difficult to solve this problem).

(iv) After hoe, wat, te + Adj., sonder:—

Hy weet wat om te doen (He knows what to do).
Weet jy hoe om die som te maak? (Do you know how to do the sum?)

Sy is te lelik om aantreklik te wees (She is too ugly to be attractive).

′n Mens kan prokureur wees sonder om te bedrieg (One can be an attorney without being dishonest).

(v) As Object after certain Transitive Verbs, such as begeer, belowe, gebied, raai, meen, herinner, etc.

Begeer julle om alles te weet? (Do you wish to know everything?)

Ierland verlang om vry te wees (Ireland longs to be free).

(5) In a few words the Infinitive is sometimes written with an -e, which is a remnant of the Infinitive ending -en in Nederlands:

Die toestand van die pad laat veel te wense oor (The condition of the road leaves much to be desired).

Hoe kan ′n mens dit te wete kom? (How can one get to know this?)

Dis te hope dat ons sukses sal hê (It is to be hoped that we shall have success).

(6) If a Past Participle is followed by an Infinitive, the Participle may become an Infinitive too:

Ek het die man gehoor (I have heard the man).
Ek het die man hoor sing (I heard the man sing).
Het jy vir Piet gesien? (Have you seen Piet?)
Ja, ek het hom sien loop (Yes, I saw him walking*).

* The Infinitive in Afrikaans is very often rendered by the Present Participle in English.
CHAPTER XIII.

THE VERB (continued).

Tense (Tyd):—There are eight Tenses of the Indicative:—

(a) Present Incomplete (Onvoltooide Teenwoordige), which signifies that an action is incomplete in present time:—

Ek was my hande (I am washing my hands).

(i) In the case of a few verbs we have two forms for the Present:— gaat or gaan, slaat or slaan, staat or staan, siet or sien, doet or doen.

(ii) Verbs ending in -f (where the f represents a v in the Infinitive of the verb in Nederlands) have an alternative form in -we in the Present Tense as well as in the Infinitive:—

Ek skryf or skrywe 'n brief (I write a letter).

Skryf or skrywe aan my as jy daar aankom (Write to me when you arrive there).

(iii) Note also the following alternative forms:—

vraag — vra (question)  kleed — klee (clothe)
waag — wae (risk)  bedrieg — bedrieë (cheat)
draag — dra (carry)  behoor — behoort (belong, ought)
leg — lè (lie or lay)  geloof — glo (believe)
seg — sé (say)  reën — reent (rain)
jaag — ja (chase)  terg — tere (tease)
veeg — vee (sweep)  sorg — sôre (care for);
saag — sae (saw)  etc.
lieg — lie (to tell a lie)  ryg — rye (to thread)
The forms on the right are perhaps the more common.

Sometimes we have three different forms of the Present:

- vlieg — vlieë vlie (to fly), ploeg ploëë — ploe (to plough), beloof — belowe — belo (to promise), begin — begint — beginne (to begin).

Occasionally also we find such forms as bidde and spelle for bid (pray) and spel (spell).

(iv) There is no form of the verb to express progressive action as is the case in English. The idea is expressed in other ways. The English: "He is writing" would be translated in Afrikaans as follows:

(i) Hy is aan die skryf (skrywe).
(ii) Hy is aan ’t skryf (skrywe).
(iii) Hy is aan skryf (skrywe).
(iv) Hy is besig met (om te) skryf (skrywe).

(b) Present Complete (Voltooide Teenw.), which signifies an action which is complete in present time:

Ek het my hande gewas en gaan nou eet (I have washed my hands and am now going for my meal).

It is formed by means of the auxiliary hê with the Past Participle.

(i) Verbs signifying a change of place or condition may take either het or is to form the Present Complete:

Wat het or is met hom gebeur (What has happened to him?)

Hy is or het baie verander (He has altered much).

(ii) Sometimes the verb "to be" is used alone with an adverb or adverbial phrase to express change of place:

Hy is vanag Karo-toe (He left for the Karro last night).
Hoe laat is jy van die plaas? (What time did you leave the farm?)

(c) **Past Incomplete** (Onvolt. Verlede), which signifies that an action is incomplete in past time. In form it is the same as the Present Complete:—

Gister **het** ons hier **gesit** (Yesterday we sat here).

(i) We have met the forms **was**, **dag** (dog), and **wis** as the Past Tense forms of **is**, **dink**, and **weet**. **Werd** and **had** are also still used by some writers as the Past Tense of **word** and **het** respectively. Generally speaking, however, these forms seldom occur in ordinary speech, and must be looked upon as forms which are kept alive under the influence of Nederlands. The fact that these forms for two different tenses are the same, does not lead to confusion of thought (in Latin \textit{amavi} might mean "I have loved" as well as "I loved"). From the context it will always be clear which of the two times is meant. (Thus:—**Cister het** ek hom **gesien** (Yesterday I saw him).

(ii) In narrative the form of the Present Incomplete is very often used to express action in past time, just as the Historic Present in English, for example. But in Afrikaans Present and Past forms are mixed up in the same paragraph and in the same sentence. Thus we can say, e.g. "Ek **het geweet** dat jy sal kom" (I knew that you would come).

Instead of inflected forms for the Past Tense the little word **toe** (then) does duty in Afrikaans, just as **nou** (now) is often employed with the Present, and **al** (already) for the Past Complete or Past Perfect.

Examples:—

**Toe** ek gister daar **kom**, was hulle almal tuis (When I arrived there yesterday, they were all at home).

Hulle **vra** my **toe** om ‘n koppie koffie te drink (They asked me to drink a cup of coffee).
Maar ek bedank en sê nêe, ek het nie tyd nie (But I declined and said I had no time).

(iii) Instead of the form *werd* for the Past Tense of *word*, we use *is*, which is not to be confused with the English "is," used in the Present Tense of the Passive:-

Die leerling *word* geprys = the pupil is (being) praised.

Die leerling *is* geprys (geword) = The pupil has been or was praised.

Wanneer *is* die huis gebou = When was this house built?

Die huis *is* in 1875 gebou = This house was built in 1875.

Just as in the case of the Active, so here, too, *toe* will be used when there is any possibility of doubt:-

Nadat hy sy skuld *erken het*, is hy *gevonnis* (After he *had pleaded* guilty, he was sentenced).

Die dief wou hom nie oorgee nie en *is toe doodgeskiet* (The thief would not surrender himself and was shot).

(d) **Past Complete** (Volt. Verlede) signifies that an action was completed before some other action took place in past time. Its relation to the Past Incomplete is the same as that of the Present Complete to the Present Incomplete. But instead of using the Past Tense of the auxiliary, *hê*, which is used for the Present Complete, the same as is done in English and Nederlands, we generally use the same form as for the Present Complete and the Past Incomplete, i.e. *het* + Past Part. and avoid any ambiguity in meaning by introducing the little word *al* (already). The form *had* (Eng. *had*) is still sometimes used by certain writers, and occasionally it is heard in ordinary speech, but
there is no doubt that these are the exceptions. It occurs fairly often only in Conditional sentences as an independent verb:—

As ek tyd had, sou ek jou help (If I had time, I would help you).

(i) The following sentences will illustrate the rendering of the Pluperfect in Afrikaans:—

Toe hy gisteraand in my kamer kom, het ek my opstel reeds geskryf (When he entered my room last evening, I had already written my essay).

Toe ek daar kom, het hy die perd al verkoop al (When I arrived there, he had sold the horse).

(ii) Sometimes we find that the Past Part. comes to be used somewhat in an adjectival sense, and the Past Part. of hé, i.e. gehad, is added:—

Toe ek hom gister ontmoet, het hy sy opstel al geskrywe gehad (When I met him yesterday, he had [already] written his essay, literally: He had had his essay written already).

(iii) In the Passive the Past Tense of is is used for the Past Complete:—

Gister ten teen hierdie tyd was ek nog nie gevra nie (Yesterday by this time I had not been asked yet).

N.B.—Was must be used for the Past Complete Passive only, and not, as in English, for the Past Incomplete Passive. Do not, for example, say:—Die huis was gister afgebrand, when you mean: “The house was burnt down yesterday.” Was must be substituted by is.

(e) Future Incomplete (Onvolt, Toekomende) signifies that an action is incomplete in some future time,
and is formed by means of the auxiliary *sal* with the Infinitive *:

More sal hy die boek bring (To-morrow he will bring the book).

(i) In Afrikaans *sal* is the only form of the Future. English "will" must therefore also be translated by *sal*. *Wii* always means "to be willing, to wish, to want." Similarly *wou* never means "would," both "should" and "would" being translated by *sou*, the Past Tense of *sal*. "Should," meaning "ought to," is translated by *behoort*:

Jy behoort dit te weet -- You should know this.

(f) **Future Complete** (Volt. Toek.) signifies that an action will be complete in some future time, and therefore requires the auxiliary for the Perfect as well as that for the Future, i.e. *sal* and *hê*.

Vanaand om tienuur sal ek die spel gesien het (To-night at ten I shall have seen the play).

(i) Sometimes the form *hê* is used, but this is wrong. With the Past Part. we generally find *het*:

Om dit te gedaan het (Infin.) is 'n eer vir jou (To have done this is an honour for you).

(g) **Past Future Incomplete** (Onvolt. Verl. Toek.) signifies an action which is incomplete at a time which was future in the past:

Hy het laat weet dat hy sou kom (He sent word that he would come.

* Futurity may also be expressed by the form for the Present Tense and by *gaan* + Infinitive, e.g.:

(1) Ek skryf vanaand huis-toe (I am writing home to-night).
(2) Ons gaan vanmiddag swem (We are going to swim this afternoon).
(h) **Past Future Complete** (Volt. Verl. Toek.) signifies the complete action named in (g) above, and therefore requires **het** in addition:—

Hy het geskryf dat hy die werk teen vandag sou gedaan het *(He wrote [saying] that he would have done the work by to-day).*

(i) Seeing that the Subjunctive implies the idea of futurity, the Future Tenses are out of place here, whereas in the case of the Imperative only the Present Tense comes into consideration.

**Number and Person** (Getal en Persoon):—

In Afrikaans the form of the verb does not change to express a difference in number or in person. Both are sufficiently indicated by the form of the noun or pronoun. If, therefore, we know the 1st Pers. Sing. of any Tense and we know the Pronouns, we can write down the conjugation of the verb for that Tense. Thus we have:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ek skryf</td>
<td>Ous skryf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. u, jy skryf</td>
<td>u, julle skryf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hy, sy, dit skryf</td>
<td>hulle skryf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER XIV.

THE PARTICIPLES — DIE DEELWOORDE.

Participles sometimes function as verbs and sometimes as adjectives, hence their name. There are two Participles:

(a) **Present** Part. (Teenwoordige deelw.)
(b) **Past** Part. (Verlede deelw.)

I. THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

(a) The Present Part. signifies an incomplete action.

(i) Except in the case of *doen, staan, sien, slaan, gaan*, and their compounds (*doende, staande, siende, slaande, gaande*), the Pres. Part. is obtained from the Infinitive by adding *-ende*: *skryf — skrywende, lees — lesende*.

(ii) The Pres. Part. has an active, the Past Part. a passive meaning: *skrywende studente; geskrewe brieue*.

(iii) In Afrikaans the Pres. Part. is found chiefly as an adjective used attributively: *kokende melk, staande water*. Many adjectives have still the form of the Pres. Part., and no doubt were such once upon a time, but are not felt to be such any more, e.g. *oplettend* (observant): *'n oplettende kind (an observant child); vallende: die vallende siekte (the falling sickness); uitstekend: uitstekende dienste (eminent services)*. Where in English the Pres. Part is very often used to introduce an adjective or adverb clause, we prefer the Relative or the Adverb:

Die man *wat* op die strand *gestaan het*, het geroep (The man *standing* on the beach, shouted).
Terwyl ek gister in die straat loop, ontmoet ek my vriend (Walking in the street yesterday, I met my friend).

In order to avoid multiplying short sentences, the Participial phrase is sometimes used in writing, e.g. "Van die Vrystaatse kant is Drakensberg hier 'n plato of hoogvlakte, en 'n mens kan jou voorstel hoe hul, met dag-lemier uit die laer onder die rand vertrek-kende, lauk sal gerus het op die hoogste punt van die bergrug"  

(iv) Although the Participial phrase is not common in conversational language, there are sentences in which its use is quite legitimate, e.g.:—

(a) Die hele leër, bestaande uit 3,000 man, is op loop geja (The whole army, consisting of 3,000 men, was routed).

(b) Jy kan al die huisraad, insluitende die klavier, vir £400 koop (You can buy all the furniture, including the piano, for £400).

(c) Wetende wat my gevoelens is, moes jy geswyg het (Knowing what my feelings are, you ought to have kept silent).

(d) Ingelote vind u 'n tjek vir £8, synde rente op £100 (Enclosed you will find a cheque for £8, being interest on £100).

(v) In a few cases the Pres. Part. is used predicatively:—

(a) Die saak is hangende (The case is pending).

(b) Die vrou is sterwende (The woman is dying).

(c) Die man is lydende (The man is suffering).

(vi) It is sometimes used adverbially, as in:—Hy doen sy werk singende (He sings while he works). More commonly, however, we express this idea by a reduplication of the infinitive form, e.g. Hy doen sy werk sing-sing.
II. THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

(i) The Past Part. is formed from the infinitive or stem by means of prefixing ge-, unless the verb is inseparably compounded (see Chapter XVI.) Verbs whose stem contains one of the following prefixes:—be-, ge-, er-, her-, ont-, ver- are not, as a rule, looked upon as compounded verbs, but they follow the same rule as inseparably compounded verbs, and have the same form for the Past Part. as for the stem, i.e. they do not take ge:—

Ek bewoon 'n huis in Oranjezicht (I live in a house in Orangezicht).

Natal word grotendeels deur kaffers bewoon (Natal is largely inhabited by Kaffirs).

(ii) Verbs of more than one syllable, ending in eer, may be written with or without ge- in the Past Part., e.g. Hy het studeer or gestudeer (He studied).

(iii) The Past Part. of verbs which end in l, m, n, r, or a vowel, if they are used predicatively, are sometimes written with a final d:—verander or veranderd (changed).

Generally speaking, the Part. takes d when it functions as an adjective, but not when it functions as a verb:—

Hy het my teleurgestel (He disappointed me).
Ek voel teleurgesteld (I feel disappointed).

(iv) Sometimes, however, it is difficult to decide in which of the two capacities the Part. functions. In the sentence Die huis is gemeubileer, it may be the one as well as the other. If the act of furnishing is thought of here, then gemeubileer would stand. But if the speaker thinks of the quality of the house as of 'n gemeubileerde huis (a furnished house), the tendency is to write gemeubileerd.
But as there is what appears to be a growing tendency to discard the \( d \) even where it is clear that the Part. is used as an adjective, or where there is no original verb from which the Part. may be derived, it will be better to state the rule more widely. Thus:—

When the Part. can be referred to some act or connected with action, the \( d \) is not written. In this way only can we account for such forms as \textit{onbepaal} (not fixed), \textit{ongepoeier} (not powdered), \textit{gestewel} en \textit{gespoor} (with boots and spurs), etc.:-

Die datum is nog \textit{onbepaal} \([= \text{nie bepaal nie}]\) (The date is not fixed yet).

Die man is \textit{ongekam} en \textit{ongeskeer} (The man is unkempt and unshaven).

(v) The Past Part. of the above-named verbs is always written without \( d \): -

In the Past Tense after \textit{het} or \textit{is}: -

Ek het my planne \textit{verander} (I have changed my plans).

Die grond is \textit{verdor} (The ground is dried out).

Daar word vandag \textit{gestem} (Voting takes place to-day).

Die skool is lankal \textit{gebou} (The school was built long ago).

(vi) The verbs from which some Past Part. are formed, have fallen out of use, e.g. \textit{bemiddeld} (well-to-do), \textit{welgesteld} (well-off). In such cases the Part. is purely an adjective and will not discard \( d \):-

My vriend is \textit{welgesteld} (My friend is well-off).

Jou maat is \textit{ongesteld} (Your mate is unwell).

Die eiers lyk \textit{bebroeid} (The eggs look bad.)

(vii) In a few cases the Past Part. is used adverbially, with \( d \):- -
Hy is bepaald lelik (He is assuredly ugly).
Sy is ongetwyfeld mooi (She is undoubtedly pretty).

(viii) Compare now the participles in the sentences below:—

Jy het jou te veel vermoei.
Jan het hom daaroor bekommer.
Die publiek het hom geëer.
Ons het 'n goeie les geleer.
Die perd het in die water geduiwel.
Die kind het sy ouers beskaam.
Die oorlog het ons verarm.

Hy werk onvermoeid voort.
Piet lewe onbekommerd.
Die man lyk geëerd.
Daardie heer is baie geleerd.
Die vont lyk my beduiweld.
Waarom is jy so beskaamd?
Die sukkelaar bly verarm.

(ix) THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF STRONG VERBS.

We have seen that it is not necessary to speak of weak and strong verbs in Afrikaans. In the case of a large number of verbs, however, we have retained the Nederlands strong form in the Past Participle when used attributively. Sometimes a weak form has arisen alongside of the strong form, in which case the former has the literal, and the latter the figurative meaning. The following list will give the most common verbs which have a strong past participle:—

bly =: remains; die agtergeblewenes =: those who remain behind.
kry =: get; ons verkree regte =: the rights we obtained.
lý =: suffer; gelede onreg =: suffered wrong; die oorlede man =: the dead man.
ry - ride; die berede poliesie - the mounted police.
skryf - write; 'n onbeskrewe wet - an unwritten law.
slyt - wear out; verslete klere - worn-out clothes.
stry - struggle; onbestrede mosie - unopposed motion.
begin - begin; die begonne werk - the work that is begun.
dwing - force; gedwonge onderwys - compulsory education.
krimp - shrink; 'n bekrompe man - a narrow-minded man.
wen (wind) - wind; opgewonde mense - excited people.
wen - win; herwonne vryheid - regained freedom.
sing - sing; die gesonge lied - the hymn that was sung.
skend - violate; geskonde eer - violated honour.
trek - pull or draw; betrokke lug - overcast sky.
bedrieg - deceive; bedroë onskuld - deceived innocence.
bied - offer; verbode dade - forbidden deeds.
kies - elect; die gekose lede - the chosen members.
sweer - swear; geswore vriende - sworn friends.
sluit - lock; met geslote deure - with locked doors.
genees - heal; genese wonde - healed wounds.
gee - give; my gegewe woord - my pledged word.
lees - read; die gelese rapport - the report read.
vergeet - forget; langvergete dae - long-forgotten days.
bid - pray; haar aangebede beeld - her worshipped idol.
lê - lie; 'n vergeleë land - a distant country.
sit - sit; die aangesetenes - the guests (at a table).
neem - take; genome besluite - adopted motions.
spreek = speak; die gesproke woord - the spoken word.
val = fall; 'n gevalle meisie - a fallen girl.
hef = raise; 'n verhewe posiesie = a dignified position.
skep create; God het die aarde geskape God created the earth.
bederf = spoil; 'n bedorwe kind = a spoilt child.
werp = throw; die verworpe voorstel = the rejected proposal.
graaf dig; uitgegrawe goud = gold dug out.
vang = catch; gevange soldate = captured soldiers.
span stretch; met gespanne aandag = with fixed attention.
beveel = commend; die aanbevole kandidaat = the candidate recommended.
doen = do; gedane sake = deeds done.

In the following sentences the Past Participle is used both strong and weak: –

Ons staan voor 'n toegesluite deur (We stand before a locked door).
Die oorsake van die rebellie is vir hom 'n geslote boek (The causes of the rebellion are a sealed book to him).
Sit die geslypte messe eenkant (Put the sharpened knives aside).
Hendrik is 'n geslepe vent (Henry is a cute fellow).
Pas op! daardie gebuigde tak breek maklik (Look out! that bent branch will easily break).
Met geboë hoof staan hy by die graf (With bowed head he stands at the graveside).
Pak die vasgebinde gerwe op 'n hoop (Pile the bound sheaves in a heap).
Winkelklerke lei in die reël 'n gebonde lewe (Shop-clerks, as a rule, lead a chained life).

Ek hou van 'n volgeskinkte koppie koffie (I like a full cup of coffee).

Die beskonke Hotnot is tronk-toe (The drunken Hottentot has gone to prison).

Die tandarts het my uitgetrekte tand gehou (The dentist kept my extracted tooth).

Wiskunde is 'n afgetrokke wetenskap (Mathematics is an abstract science).

Ons eet gebreekte mielies in plaas van rys (We eat crushed mealies instead of rice).

Hierdie Engelsman praat 'n gebroke Afrikaans (This Englishman speaks a broken Afrikaans).

From all these sentences it is clear that the strong form of the participle has the figurative, not the literal meaning. When both forms are found also predicatively used, the strong form will have adjectival force:—

Die dorp is deur die Duitsers ingeneem (The town has been taken by the Germans).

Die professor is ingenome met sy nuwe woning (The professor is taken up with his new house).

Die Boere het besluit om te veg (The Boers decided to fight).

Ek is vas beslote om jou in die wiele te ry (I am determined to thwart you).

Het jy die horlosie opgewen? (Have you wound the watch?)

Die skare was baie opgewonde (The crowd was very excited).
(x) THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF WEAK VERBS.

If the Past Participles of verbs which were weak also in Nederlands, are used attributively, they take -de or -te, e.g., die gevreesde moordenaar (the feared murderer), die verligte eeu (the enlightened century). Those which take -de end in b, d, l, m, n, r, f, g, s, (if f, g, and s are preceded by a long vowel, a consonant, ie, or oe) or a vowel. Those that take -te end (in the stem), in p, t, k, f, g, and s (if f, g, and s are not preceded by a long vowel, a consonant, ie, or oe).

There is a slight tendency in some parts of the country to pronounce -te instead of -de in some cases, e.g. geploegte instead of geploegde grond. But it is doubtful whether this tendency is general enough to be of significance just yet.

(xi) If the stem of the verb ends in d or t, the d or t is doubled when an extra syllable is added in the shape of -e, unless the d or t is preceded by a long vowel, ie, oe, or a consonant:—

verlaat — verlate huise (deserted houses)
beklad — 'n bekladde dokument (a soiled document)
opvoed — 'n opgevoede man (an educated man).

(xii) When the participle is used predicatively, it will of course end in d or t according as the stem ends in d or t:—

antwoord — wat het hy geantwoord? (What did he reply?)
praat — hoe lank het hy gepraat? (How long did he speak?)
CHAPTER XV.

THE VERB (continued).

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB "PRYS" (VERVOEGING VAN DIE WERKWOORD "PRYS").

We have seen before that the form of the verb is the same for all numbers and persons of the same Tense, so that it will not be necessary to give all the persons and numbers in each case.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

1. Indicative:—

   Pres. Indef.: ek prys.
   Perfect: ek het geprys.
   Past Indef.: ek het geprys.
   Past Perf.: ek het geprys, (ek had geprys).
   Fut. Indef.: ek sal prys.
   Fut. Perf.: ek sal geprys het.
   Fut. Past Perf.: ek sou geprys het.

2. Subjunctive:—

   Pres. Indef.: ek sou, mag prys.
   Perfect: ek sou, mag geprys het.
   Past Indef.: ek sou, mag geprys het.

3. Imperative:—

   2nd: prys, jy moet prys.
   3rd: laat hom prys, hy moet prys.
4. **Infinitive:**
   - Present: prys, te prys, om te prys.
   - Perfect: (om) te geprys het.

5. **Participles:**
   - Present: prysende.
   - Perfect: geprys.

**II. PASSIVE VOICE.**

1. **Indicative:**
   - Pres. Indef.: ek word geprys.
   - Perfect: ek is geprys (geword).
   - Past Indef.: ek is geprys (ek werd geprys).
   - Past Perf.: ek was geprys.
   - Fut. Indef.: ek sal geprys word.
   - Fut. Perf.: ek sal geprys geword het.
   - Fut. Past: ek sou geprys word.
   - Fut. Past Perf.: ek sou geprys geword het.

2. **Subjunctive:**
   - Pres. Indef.: ek sou, mag geprys word.
   - Perfect: ek sou, mag geprys geword het.
   - Past Indef.: ek sou, mag geprys geword het.

3. **Imperative:**
   - 2nd: word geprys, jy moet geprys word.
   - 3rd: laat hom prys, hy moet geprys word.

4. **Infinitive:**
   - Present: (om) geprys te word.
   - Past: (om) geprys te geword het.

5. **Participle:**
   - Perfect: geprys.
CONJUGATION OF AUXILIARIES (HULPWERKWOORDE).

Hê - to have.

Hê, meaning to possess, is used as an independent verb:—*Hy het die masels* (He has the measles); *wat wil jy van my hê?* (what do you want from me?); *ek het die laaste woord gehad* (I had the last word), etc.

It is also used as an auxiliary to form the Past Tense:—*Wie het my pen geneem?* (Who took or has taken my pen?)

Present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ek het</td>
<td>Ons het</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. jy het</td>
<td>julle het</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hy het</td>
<td>hulle het</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Past.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ek het gehad</td>
<td>Ons het gehad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. jy het gehad</td>
<td>julle het gehad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hy het gehad</td>
<td>hulle het gehad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ek sal hê</td>
<td>Ons sal hê</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. jy sal hê</td>
<td>julle sal hê</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hy sal hê</td>
<td>hulle sal hê</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fut. Perf.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ek sal gehad het.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pres. Subj.: ek sou hê.
Past Subj.: ek sou gehad het.
Pres. Infin.: hê, te hê, om te hê.
Perf. Infin.: te, om te gehad het.
Het is seldom used in the imperative in Afrikaans, neem, to take, being substituted for it. The English have is not always translated by hé, as the following sentences will show:—

Have my share of it — neem my deel daarvan.
Have patience with me = wees geduldig met my.
Have your own way — gaan jou eie gang.
Have the courage of your convictions kom uit vir jou oortuiging.

Will you have time to-day? — sal jy vandag tyd hé?
Will you have fish for breakfast? — sal jy vis vir ontbyt neem?
You can have the lot jy kan die hele boel kry.

Wees — to be.

This verb, which is used as a copulative as well as an auxiliary, is somewhat irregular. In Dutch wezen and zijn have the same meaning, and are the Infinitives of the verb to be. In Afrikaans zijn has disappeared, except in the case of the Present Participle, which is very rarely used, wees being the only form of the Infinitive.

Present: ek is.
Past: ek is gewees, het gewees, or was.
Future: ek sal wees.
Fut. Perf.: ek sal gewees het.
Past Perf.: ek was gewees.
Subjunctive: ek sou wees.
Imperative: wees, jy moet wees.
Note that there are three forms of the Past Tense, but was is the commonest of the three:

**Ek was gister ook by daardie plegtigheid** (I also attended or was present at yesterday's ceremony).

**Hoe lank is dit dat ons daar gewees het or was** (How long ago is it that we were there?)

**Celliers is een van die eerste Afrikaanse digters gewees** (Celliers was or has been one of the first Afrikaans poets).

**Was gewees** is sometimes wrongly used for was in the Past Tense. In the sentence:—**Twee jaar gelede was ek daar gewees, gewees** is out of place altogether. It is only used for the Past Perfect, and even then not always. **Toe ek om 10-uur daar kom, was hy reeds daar** is to be translated by:—"When I came there at 10 o'clock, he was there already." But if the English had: he **had been** there already, the Afrikaans would have: **was hy reeds daar gewees**.

From an old Past Participle **gewezen** in addition to **geweest** in Dutch we still have **gewese** used attributively as an adjective, with the meaning of that which has been. In English it is translated by **late** or by means of the prefix **ex-**, e.g. **Die gewese burgemeester het baie goed gedoen** (The ex-Mayor did a lot of good).

**Word** - to become.

(The use of **word** is discussed under **Voice**.)

Pres. Indic.: ek word.
Fut. Indic.: ek sal word.
Past Indic.: ek het geword, is geword.
Fut. Perf.: ek sal geword het.
Subjunctive: ek sou, mag word.
Imperative: word, jy moet word.
Pres. Infin.: word, (om) te word.
Perf. Infin.: te geword het.
Pres. Part.: wordende.
Past Part.: geword.

Word, to become, implies a change, and is therefore often used with is in the Past. (See Tense.)

Jy het 'n groot man geword or jy is 'n groot man geword (You have become a great man).

Sal, wil, kan, moet, mag, durf.

Hê, wees and word are always used with the Past Participle, and sal, wil, kan, moet, mag, and durf always with the Infinitive. These auxiliaries have a Past Tense:—sou, wou, kon, moes, mog (rare), but no Past Participle. Durf, to dare, has no Past Tense, but a Past Participle gedurf:—Hy wou dit doen, dog hy het nie gedurf nie (He wished to do it, but did not dare to do it).

Wil is not used to express future time, as in the case of "will" in English. It always means: to wish, to desire, to be willing:—Ek wil jou nie seer maak nie (I don’t wish to hurt you). To express futurity sal is used for both "shall" and "will."

EXERCISE 56.—Translate into Afrikaans:—

I have a friend. I have had a friend. I had a friend. I had had a friend. I shall have a friend. I shall have had a friend. You are my friend. You have been my friend. You were my friend. You had been my friend. You will be my friend. You will have been my friend. Let us be friends. Be my friend. Let him have a book. Let me have a hat.
Let us have books. You had been in Cape Town. They will have the pleasure. She had had a message from her uncle. Be quiet, children.

**EXERCISE 57.—**Translate into Afrikaans:—

(1) I have a book.  (2) They had their hats on.  (3) You will have the benefit of it.  (4) We would have had the opportunity.  (5) To have money is a good thing.  (6) I am glad to have had the experience.  (7) John is a good pupil.  (8) Always be at your post.  (9) I would have been there, if it had been possible.  (10) Were you present this morning?  (11) My father has gone to the village.  (12) If my brother had been there, they would have acted differently.  (13) To have been absent would not have helped me much.  (14) You must be a brave man in the struggle.  (15) This being the case, I must bid good-bye to you.

**EXERCISE 58.—**Put the verb (a) in the Future, (b) in the Past, (c) in the Future Perfect.


**Afrikaans**

**EXERCISE 59.—**Translate into English, paying special attention to the Infinitives:—

(1) I shall ask him to do this for me.  (2) My father sent me to call the doctor.  (3) The teacher teaches me to write.  (4) I dare not leave him alone.  (5) Walking is pleasant.  (6) To tell lies means to
deceive.  

132  

MASKEW MILLER'S AFRIKAANS GRAMMAR  

(7) He is too lazy to work.  
(8) Is this good to eat?  
(9) It is enough to pay for both of us.  
(10) Allow me to carry your books.  
(11) Have you heard him speak yet?  
(12) You should have given him the parcel.  
(13) By working hard he will succeed.  
(14) To have run away would have been better.  
(15) You must stop singing now.  
(16) He is gone to work in the garden.  
(17) After having said that, he left.  
(18) I saw the bird sitting on the branch.  
(19) He has come to visit me.  
(20) We shall now part never to meet again.  

EXERCISE 60.—Write the following sentences with the verb in the Passive Voice:—  

(1) Die man slaan die hond.  
(2) Die perd het die kar getrek.  
(3) Die kat eet die muis.  
(4) Oor twee jaar sal ons 'n huis hou.  
(5) Ons sal die werk teen aanstaande Dinsdag gedoen het.  
(6) Wie het Suid-Afrika ontdek?  
(7) Die magistraat mag die dief nie vryspreek nie.  
(8) My vriend sou die stoel gekoop het, as die winkelier minder daarvoor gevra het.  
(9) Ek besoek die teater dikwels, maar ek het hom nog nooit daar gesien nie.  
(10) Ek het hom gister genooi, maar toe het hy al 'n ander uitnodiging aangeneem.  

EXERCISE 61.—Re-write the following sentences, changing the Verbs from the Passive to the Active:—  

(1) Die brug sou deur die ingenieur gebou gewees het, as ek eerder van die man gehoor het.  
(2) Dit word gesê dat die myn gesluit sal word.  
(3) Die haas is deur die jagter neergeskiet, nadat hy deur die hond opgejaag was.  
(4) Deur wie is hierdie woorde in my boek geskryf?  
(5) Al die home is deur die tuinman verplant, sonder dat hom daarvan iets deur my vader gesê was.  
(6) Deur sulke hulp sal die vrou nie veel gebaat word nie.  
(7) Daar is in die laaste tyd veel
geld by ons gekollekteer. (8) Die man kan nie van die waarheid oortuig word nie. (9) Deur wie is die boekdrukkuns uitgevind? (19) Die diewe sal kan gevang word, as daar meer moeite deur die polisie gedoen word.

**EXERCISE 62.**—Fill in the correct form of the Past Part. in place of the Infinitive:—

(1) Pa was erg (teleurstel). (2) Ons is (beskerm) teen die kou. (3) Ek eet graag (braai) vleis. (4) Die huis is verlede jaar (bou). (5) Die mense is (verdeel) in hul opiniëes. (6) Dit lyk of my vriend (verander) het. (7) Is sy (verander) van dat sy daar was? (8) Die pakkie is vir jou (bedoel). (9) Die kind is (bestem) om 'n groot man te word. (10) Die wa staan klaar (laai). (11) Daardie vrae het my heeltemal (verwar). (12) Ek sit (on + stoor) in my kamer. (13) My vader is 'n (ontwikkel) man. (14) Die hond is (leer) om te jag. (15) Vir watter dag is die vergadering (bepaal)? (16) Ek voel my baie (eer) oor die saak. (17) Drie man is deur die polisie (dagvaar). (18) Dit is lekker (inlé) vis. (19) (Afsonder) van sy medemense, leef hy rustig en stil. (20) Die skelm is uit die tronk (ontsnlap). (21) (Vra) of (on + vra), ek gaan daarheen. (22) Die grond is (ploeg) en (eg). (23) Hy het (verbaas) na my staan en kyk. (24) Die ruimte is te (beperk). (25) Tien pond is die (vra) som.

**EXERCISE 63.**—Fill in the Past Participle instead of the Infinitive given in brackets:—

(1) Jy eet met (on + was) hande. (2) Het jy 'n (skryf) kontrak? (3) In (vervlieg) dae het ek hom geken. (4) Die (graaf) gaat is diep genoeg. (5) Hulle is (inneem) met die idee. (6) Hy verkoop (steel) goed. (7) Die saak is (afspreek). (8) Ek reken op sy (gee) woord. (9) Dit is 'n (verlaat) huis. (10) Piet is 'n
(bedrieg) man. (11) Ons het vandag (betrek) lug. (12) Vir my is dit 'n (sluit) boek. (13) Jou moeite is (verloor). (14) Lees die (insend) stukke. (15) Hy is 'n (slyp) vent. (16) Hy is 'n (bedryf) werksman. (17) Die twee sake is nou (verbind). (18) Ek sal jou dit (wen) gee. (19) Ek was toe 'n (opskiet) seun. (20) Hy is van die duiwel (hesit).

EXERCISE 64.

(a) Use the word *skryf* in four sentences to show that the Past Perfect can be expressed in four different ways.

(b) Make sentences to show whether there is any difference in meaning between the following forms of the Future Tense:—

(i) Ek skryf vanaand huis-toe,
(ii) Ek sal vanaand huis-toe skryf,
(iii) Ek gaan vanaand huis-toe skryf.

(c) What is the difference in meaning between:—

(i) Die onderwyser sou graag die sin verander wil hê, and
(ii) Die onderwyser sou graag die sin wil verander het.

(d) Distinguish between the following two sentences:—

(i) My vader woon hier nou twintig jaar,
(ii) My vader het hier twintig jaar gewoon.
CHAPTER XVI.

THE VERB (continued).

I. THE COMPOUND VERBS.

(1) Verbs may be compounded with nouns, adjectives, or adverbs:—gelukwens (congratulate), misdoen (do wrong), onderneem (undertake). The verb always forms the second part of the compound word. When once a noun, adjective, or adverb loses its original and literal meaning in the compound to form, with the verb, a new word, having a meaning different from that contained in the two parts separately, the verb is said to be inseparably compounded. Such a verb will always have the accent on the second part, i.e. on the verb, e.g. onder (under) + wys (show) = onderwys (to teach); aan + vaar = aanváar (to begin). If, on the other hand, the first part of the compound retains its original meaning and bears the accent, the verb is said to be separably compounded, e.g. voor + stel = voórstel (move or propose); weg + neem = wégneem (take away).

(2) The parts of inseparably compounded verbs are never separated, and they do not take ge- to form their Past Participle:—Die onderwyser onderwys die leerling (The teacher teaches the pupil); die onderwyseres het die kleintjies deeglik onderwys (the lady-teacher taught the little ones thoroughly); dis nie almal wat kinders van omtrent veertien jaar kan onderwys nie (it is not everybody that can teach children of about 14 years of age).

Note.—ônderwys (instruction), when used as a noun, has the accent on the first syllable.
(3) The parts of separably compounded verbs, however, though not separated in the infinitive without te, are separated in other cases. All separably compounded verbs are conjugated like gelukwens, given here:

- Pres. Indic.: ek wens geluk, etc.
- Fut. Indic.: ek sal gelukwens, etc.
- Past Indic.: ek het gelukwens, etc.
- Fut. Perf.: ek sal gelukgewens, etc.
- Subjunctive: ek sou gelukwens, gelukgewens het, etc.

- Pres. Infin.: gelukwens, geluk te wens, om geluk te wens.
- Perf. Infin.: geluk te gewens het, om geluk te gewens het.
- Imperative: wens geluk, etc.
- Pres. Part.: gelukwensende.
- Past Part.: gelukgewens.

(4) From the above it is clear that it is only in the Present Infinitive without (om) te and the Present Participle that gelukwens does not have its two parts separated. In the Subordinate clause, however, the parts are not separated in the case of the Present Tense:—Hy sê dat hy my met die aanstelling gelukwens (He says that he congratulates me on the appointment). If the connective dat is left out, we shall have: Hy sê hy wens my geluk met die aanstelling. The form of the verb which is used in the Present and the Future after the auxiliaries sal, kan, wil, moet, mag, durf is the Present Infinitive. Hence—Ek sal (kan, wil, moet, mag, durf) gelukwens.
Some Inseparable Verbs.

tagtervolg (pursue) omring (surround)
aanvár (begin) ondermyn (undermine)
tagterháal (overtake) onderneém (undertake)
misbrúik (abuse) onderskép (intercept)
misdoén (err) ondersóek (examine)
misháag (displease) onderstéun (help)
mishándel (ill-treat) ondertéken (sign)
miskén (misjudge) onderwérp (submit)
misléi (lead astray) oordínk (think over)
mislúk (fail) oortrée (trespass)
weerlé (disprove) oortréf (excel)
voldoén (satisfy) volbríng (accomplish)
voltoói (finish) volhárd (persevere)

In each case the accent is given, and is seen to be on the second part. When used as nouns, ondersoek (investigation) and onderwerp (subject) have the accent on the first syllable.

Some Separable Verbs.
aánraai (recommend) agternáloop (go after)
bloótsaan (be exposed to) brandstig (set on fire)
deúrloop (go through) gádeslaan (to watch)
hoûlhak (cut wood) kwáadhpraat (speak evil)
liefhé (love) lósmaak (unloosen)
meédeel (inform) meéneem (take with)
moóipraat (plead) nááap (imitate)
nál loop (walk after) ómgóoi (throw over)
oókloop (bribe) óorhaal (persuade)
oórneem (take over) óppas (take care)
oópraap (snatch up) tóeestaan (grant)
uítmooi (invite) uittroep (exclaim)
uítung (fill) voórstel (propose)
(7) Some verbs are used both separably and inseparably compounded, with a difference in meaning:

deurloop: ek loop deur (I walk through).
deurloop: ek het die stad deurloop (I traversed the city).
deursteek: steek die gare deur (put the thread through).
deursteek: die soldate het sy liggaam deurstreek (the soldiers pierced his body, i.e. in various places).
ondergaan: hoe laat gaan die son onder? (What time does the sun set?)
ondergaan: die smid het 'n operasie ondergaan (the smith underwent an operation).
onderhou: hou sy kop onder (keep his head under).
onderhou: hy onderhou sy sieklike vader (he supports his sickly father).
oordryf: die wolke het oorgedryf (the clouds have passed over).
oordryf: moenie 'n kleinigheid oordryf nie (don’t exaggerate a trifle).
oorweeg: weeg die vleis oor as dit kom (weigh the meat over again when it comes).
oorweeg: die raad het die saak goed oorweeg (the council considered the matter well).
vóorkom: vandag kom die beskuldige voor (to-day the accused will appear).
vóorkom: dit was onmoontlik om die ongeluk te voorkom (it was impossible to avoid the accident).
vóorspel: die meester spel voor en die kinders spel hom agterna (the teacher first spells, and then the children spell after him).
vóorspel: die noordewind voorspel reën vir die skiereiland (the north wind predicts rain for the peninsula).
(8) The following verbs have the accent on the first part and yet do not have their parts separated. They also take ge- (which is prefixed to the compound verb) for the Past Participle:

антwoord: wat het jy hom geantwoord? (what did you answer him?)
dagvaar: die brandstigters is gedagvaar (the incendiaries have been summoned).
glimlag: die dame het net geglimlag (the lady only smiled).
waarborg: die Jood waarborg die horlosie vir 20 jaar (the Jew guarantees the watch for 20 years).
wanhoop: dis genoeg om iemand te laat wanhoop (it is enough to make one despair).
wantrou: ek wantrou nie my vriende nie (I don’t distrust my friends).
sievier: die held het oor sy moeilikheid gesievier (the hero triumphed over his troubles).
siepraal: ons resjiment het geseëpraal (our regiment was victorious).

II. REFLEXIVE VERBS.

(1) A Reflexive Verb is one of which the Subject and Direct Object are one and the same person. There are two kinds of Reflexive Verbs:—(1) those which are always reflexive, and (2) those which are not always reflexive. They are conjugated as the following example, which may or may not be used reflexively:

Ek was my (I wash myself).

Sing. Plur.
1. Ek was my 1. Ons was ons
2. jy was jou 2. julle was julle
   u was u   u was u
3. hy was hom 3. hulle was hulle
   sy was haar
(2) In the 3rd Person Singular and Plural the word sig (zich) is used as the Reflexive Pronoun in Dutch. Some writers of Afrikaans retain sig, in the belief that the language will be too poor without it. The fact, however, remains, that it is not used in spoken Afrikaans, and therefore need not be introduced into the literary language. As regards the objection that hy was hom may mean:—(1) he washes himself, and (2) he washes him (somebody else), it is enough to say that the meaning will always be sufficiently clear from the context in which the word occurs.

III. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs occur only in the 3rd Person Singular of any tense. They indicate an action which cannot be ascribed to any particular person or thing, and always take dit (it) as their grammatical subject. Such, for instance, are the actions of Nature: dit reën (it rains); dit donder (it thunders); dit sneeu (it snows). In addition to these a large number of verbs in Afrikaans are used impersonally, though they are not always so used in English. The following are examples:-

Dit verwonder my om dit te hoor (I am surprised to hear this).

Dit spyt ons dat jy nie kan kom nie (We are sorry that you cannot come).

Dit staan jou vry om daarheen te gaan (You are at liberty to go there).

Dit kan my nie in die minste skeel nie (I do not in the least care).

Dit betaam jou nie om so te handel nie (You have no right to act like that).
CHAPTER XVII.

SYNTAX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERMS USED IN ANALYSIS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-ordinate Sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-ordinate Sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun Clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective Clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverbial Clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of Manner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of Cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of Reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of Comparison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of Concession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enlargement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| - Sin                   |
| - Enkelvoudige          |
| - Samegestelde          |
| - Samegestelde,         |
|   Veelvoudige           |
| - Hoofsine              |
| - Newegesikte Sin       |
| - Afhanklike Sin        |
| - Bysin                 |
| - Selfstandige Bysin    |
| - Byvoeglike Bysin      |
| - Bywoordelike Bysin    |
| - Van Tyd               |
| - Van Plaas             |
| - Van Wyse              |
| - Van Oorsaak           |
| - Redegewende           |
| - Doelaanwygende        |
| - Van Vergelyking       |
| - Toegewende            |
| - Onderwerp             |
| - Uitbreiding, Bepaling |
| - Verbinding            |
| - Gesegde               |
| - Voorwerp              |
| - Direkte Voorwerp      |
| - Indirekte Voorwerp    |
| - Bepaling              |
THE SENTENCE.

The order of the words in a sentence in Afrikaans often differs widely from that followed in English, and English-speaking people generally find this their chief difficulty when they try to speak the language. No absolute rules can be laid down, for the simple reason that the regular order is sometimes changed for the purpose of emphasis, or because literary style demands it for the sake of the organic rhythm of the sentence. Still, some general rules will be a great help to those to whom Afrikaans is an altogether foreign language.

I. THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

The Simple Sentence may take the form of: –

(a) a statement,
(b) a question,
(c) a command,
(d) a wish.

(a) Statements:—(i) When the Predicate consists of one verb only, i.e. when it has no auxiliary of Voice, Mood, or Tense, the order is very much the same as in English:—

Die man loop in die straat (The man is walking in the street).

N.B.—In Afrikaans there is no Progressive Tense; “he is talking” is simply hy praat.

(ii) When the Predicate consists of more than one part, i.e. of the main verb with auxiliaries, the first auxiliary is placed immediately after the subject, and the rest of the Predicate at the end of the sentence: –

Hy het vir my ’n brief gebring (He has brought me a letter).
Ek sal jou die geld binne ses maande betaal (I will pay you the money within six months).

(iii) When the sentence begins with an adverb, an adverbial phrase, or an object, the order is inverted, and the Predicate precedes the Subject:

**Gister was ek in die dorp** (Yesterday I was in the village).

**In die winter is die nagte lank** (In winter the nights are long).

**Diel man ken ek glad nie** (This man I do not know at all).

(iv) When the Predicate has an extension of time and of place, that of time generally precedes that of place:

**Ek was vanmôre op die mark** (I was on the market this morning).

(b) **Questions** may be asked by means of question-words or without them. The interrogative words used in Afrikaans are given under the “Pronoun.” Unless the question-word is itself the subject, the Predicate always precedes the Subject:

**Waar gaan jy heen?** (Where are you going?)

**Gaan jy vanaand teater-toe?** (Are you going to the theatre to-night?)

**Wie staan daar?** (Who is standing there?)

**Sien hy my?** (Does he see me?)

**Het jy jou plaas verkoop?** (Have you sold your farm?)

**Waarop sit die kind?** (On what does the child sit?)

*Note:* Sometimes the question may take the form of a statement, but with a difference in sentence accent:

**Jy het ’n plan om te gaan veg?** (You have an intention to go and fight?)
Or it may be added after the statement: —

Maandag is vakansie, nie waar nie? (Monday is a holiday, is it not?)

(c) Commands are expressed in the same way as in English:—

Bind die perd aan die paal vas (Tie the horse to the pole).

Jy moet voor môre vertrek (You must leave before to-morrow).

(d) Wishes may take the form of statements, questions, or commands:—

Dit gaan jou goed! (I wish you every success).

Het my vriend liewer tuis gebly! (Had my friend rather remained at home!)

Leef gelukkig! (I wish you happiness!)

Mag dit Saterdag mooi weer wees! (May the weather be fine on Saturday!)

Het ek hom tog maar eerder gesien! (Would that I had seen him sooner!)

II. THE COMPOUND SENTENCE.

Here we have two classes of co-ordinate conjunctions:—

(1) those which do not influence the normal order of the words, such as: —en, maar, dog, want, sowel ... as, of, òf ... òf:—

My vader is Hollands en my moeder is Frans (My father is Dutch and my mother is French).

Piet is arm, maar Jan is ryk (Peter is poor, but John is rich).

Ek kan jou niks gee nie, want ek is self arm (I can give you nothing, for I am poor myself).
Sowel die dames as die here moet kom (The ladies as well as the gentlemen must come).

Jy mag gaan of jy mag bly (You may go or you may stay).

Of hy slaap nog, of hy is reeds weg (He is either still asleep, or he has already left).

Hy kom nooit hier of hy bring vir my blomme (He never comes here but he brings me flowers).

(2) Those which require the inverted order, as:—
echter, tog, nietemin, nogtans, immers, dus, derhalwe, daarom, daarentee:—

Hulle is vriende, daarom is hulle bymekaar (They are friends, for that reason they are together).

Die eksamen is naby, derhalwe moet ek werk (The examination is at hand, consequently I must work).

Al het hy my lief, tog sou hy my dit nie toelaat nie (Even though he loves me, yet he would not allow me this).

Die vader is 'n eerlike man; daarentee is die kinders almal oneerlik (The father is an honest man; the children, on the contrary, are all dishonest).

III. THE COMPLEX SENTENCE.

(i) In a Complex Sentence the order of the words in the Principal Clause is inverted, if the Subordinate Clause precedes the Principal Clause:—

As ek aan die strand is, baai ek gewoonlik tweemaal op 'n dag (When I am at the seaside, I usually bathe twice a day).

Toe hy my sien, het hy my dadelik geken (When he saw me, he knew me at once).
(ii) This, however, does not happen when the Subordinate Clause is one of indefinite concession:—

_Hoe groot hy ook mag praat, hy is 'n lafaard_ (However much he may boast, he is a coward).

_Wie jy ook meebring, julle is welkom_ (Whomsoever you may bring along, you are welcome).

(iii) The Principal Clause also has the inverted order when it occurs within a quotation:

_"Kom," roep die Generaal, "laat ons die vyand aanval!"_ ("Come," cried the General, "let us attack the enemy").

(i) In the Subordinate Clause the verb, as a rule, stands at the end of the sentence:

_Ek weet waar hy woon_ (I know where he lives).

_Dit is die man wat gister in die water geval het_ (This is the man who fell into the water yesterday).

_Hy speel tennis, omdat hy sy liggaam wil oefen_ (He plays tennis because he wishes to exercise his body).

(v) In these three sentences given above we have an example of the Noun Clause, the Adjective Clause, and the Adverb Clause respectively.

1. The Noun Clause may be:—

(a) The object of a transitive verb: _Ek weet wat hy wil hê_ (I know what he wants).

(b) The subject of a verb: _Wat hy doen, is goed_ (What he does, is good).

(c) The complement of the Predicate: _Die uitslag is wat ek verwag het_ (The result is what I expected).

(d) The Indirect Object of a verb: _Ek verkoop my boeke aan wie ek wil_ (I sell my books to whom I like).
(c) The Apposition of the Subject or Object:— *Die gerug dat hy dood is, is nie waar nie* (The rumour that he is dead, is not true).

*Note:*—In the case of Indirect Questions the connective between the Principal Clause and the Noun Clause will be some interrogative word. For Statements, Commands and Wishes the conjunction is *dat:*— *Hy sê dat hy spyt het* (He says that he is sorry). When *dat* is left out, the order is not inverted:— *Hy sê hy het spyt* (He says he is sorry).

2. The Adjective Clause is introduced by the Relative Pronoun, and generally stands as near to its antecedent as possible. In Afrikaans *wat* is used for both persons and things:—

*Ek ken die vrou wat daar sit* (I know the woman who is sitting there).

*Gee my die peer wat jy gepluk het* (Give me the pear which you picked).

*Note:*—When the Relative Pronoun is governed by a Preposition and does not refer to persons, it is always found in the form of *waar* + the Preposition, sometimes written as one word, sometimes separated by other words. (See also the "Pronoun"):—

*Ek hou van die manier waarop hy dit doen* (I like the way in which he does it).

*Hier is die dam waarin ons gaan swem* (Here is the pond in which we are going to swim).

3. Adverb Clauses are of various kinds, and are introduced by a variety of adverbal conjunctions, of which the most common are: *nadat, voordat, eerdat, daar, omdat, aangesien, mits, tensy, opdat, sodat, toe, as, wanneer, terwyl, ofskoon, al, alhoewel, of, sedert, totdat, sodra, deurdat, soos, asof, etc.*
The following are some examples of the different kinds of Adverb Clause. Note the conjunction and the position of the verb in the Subordinate Clause:—

(i) PLACE:—

*Hy woon nog waar hy altyd gewoon het* (He is still living where he always lived).

*Ek sal saamgaan tot waar die paaie uitdraai* (I shall go along to where the roads separate).

*Vanwaar hy kom, daarheen gaan hy terug* (Whence he comes, thither he goes back).

(ii) TIME:—

*As hy hier kom, is hy nooit haastig nie* (When he comes here, he is never in a hurry).

*Wanneer die wind waai, is dit onaangenaam hier* (When the wind blows, it is unpleasant here).

*Laat my jou tand trek terwyl jy tyd het* (Let me extract your tooth while you have time).

*Toe hy die konstabel sien, was hy baie bang* (When he saw the constable, he was very much afraid).

*Ek wil met jou praat voor(dat) jy huis-toe gaan* (I wish to speak to you before you go home).

*Bly hier totdat die bui verby is* (Stay here until the shower has passed).

*Ek sal besluit sodra hy aankom* (I shall decide as soon as he arrives).

*Sedert hy hier kom woon het, is ons vriende* (Since he came to live here, we have been friends).

*Ons sal speel nadat ons werk klaar is* (We shall play after our work has been finished).

*Nou(dat) ek hom beter ken, hou ek van hom* (Now that I know him better, I like him).

(iii) CAUSE and REASON:—

*Die man bedel omdat hy arm is* (The man begs because he is poor).
Daar hy nie tuis was nie, kon ek hom nie sien nie
(As he was not at home, I could not see him).
Aangesien dit donker is, moet ons hier vernag
(Seeing that it is dark, we must spend the night here).
Deurdat die perd geskrik het, het die kar omgeval
(Owing to the fact that the horse took fright, the cart was upset).

(iv) RESULT:--
Die fabriek is afgebrand, sodat die mense sonder
werk is (The factory is burnt down, so that the people
are without work).

(v) DEGREE:--
Vra my om hulp so dikwels as jy wil (Ask me for
help as often as you like).
Hy is so wreed dat hy mense sal vermoor (He is so
cruel that he will murder human beings).

(vi) PURPOSE: -
Die student werk hard, sodat (opdat) hy vir sy
eksamen mag slaag (The student works hard in order
that he may pass in his examination).

(vii) CONDITION:--
As ons alles kon weet, sou ons ongelukkig wees
(If we could know everything, we would be unhappy).
Ek sal die reis onderneem, mits jy meegaan (I
shall undertake the journey, provided you go with me).
Ons gaan vanmiddag wandel, tensy dit reën (We
are going for a walk this afternoon, unless it rains).
Word jy uitgevind, dan loop alles mis (Should you
be found out, then everything will go wrong).

(viii) CONCESSION:--
Ofskoon hy my vriend is, kan ek hom nie vergewe
nie (Although he is my friend, I cannot forgive him).
Hoewel die lewe duur is, koop die mense tog baie onnodige goed (Although living is expensive, people still buy many unnecessary things).

Al is die man siek, hy klaag nie (Although the man is sick, he does not complain).

Hoe graag ek ook al wil, ek kan nie (However much I should like to, I cannot).

*Note:* In a Concessive Clause beginning with *al* the order of the words is not inverted.

(ix) **MANNER:**

Hy gedra hom asof hy die wêreld regeer (He behaves as if he rules the world).

Die dief pleit soos 'n advokaat dit nie kan doen nie (The thief pleads as an advocate cannot do it).

(x) **COMPARISON:**

*My broer is slimmer as my suster* (My brother is smarter than my sister).

**EXERCISE 65.**—Translate into Afrikaans, noting the position of the verb in the Subordinate Clause:

(1) The child is happy, because it has a mother. (2) One has friends, if one is rich. (3) I asked the girl why she had so little work. (4) The boy would work in the garden, if he had a spade. (5) I am rich, because I have parents. (6) I should have gone out, if I had had a horse. (7) He would be tired, if he had been at school. (8) I asked the man where he was going. (9) He answered me that he was going to Cape Town. (10) The harvest is small, as the weather has been bad. (11) Ask the boy whether he had a horse yesterday. (12) She told me that she was very tired last night. (13) I told my brother that the cows were very thin. (14) He asked me if I had had a message from my uncle. (15) My brother told me that the poor man could not work, because he had no tools.
CHAPTER XVIII.

SYNTAX (continued).

NEGATION.

1. As the so-called Double Negative is very widely used in Afrikaans, and is one of the most difficult things in the language, it will be necessary to treat of it in a separate chapter here. Afrikaans is not the only language in which the Double Negative occurs. It is found in Greek and also in Flemish. Although it does not appear in Dutch to-day, it is very reasonable to believe that it must have occurred in some seventeenth century Dutch dialect to which Afrikaans owes its origin.

2. The chief words for denying are: – nie (not), nooit or nimmer (never), niks (nothing), niemand (nobody), geen (Adj., no), and nêrens (nowhere).

3. It will be sufficient to speak of nie ...... nie, as the construction is the same whenever any of the other negatives mentioned above is used. When nie stands at the end of the sentence as in: Ek ken hom nie (I do not know him), there can, of course, be no talk of a Double Negative. (But although this is impossible in the case of nie in ordinary negation, we find that nie is sometimes added even when one of the other negatives stands at the end of the sentence, e.g. hy kom nooit nie (he never comes); hy weet niks nie (he knows nothing); ek beskuldig niemand nie (I blame nobody); ek sien hom nêrens nie (I saw him nowhere).

(4) In the expression: So nimmer as te nooit we have a very emphatic negation. When used in a sen-
tence we really get three negatives:—Ek sal dit so nimmer as te nooit doen nie (I will never do it).

NEGATION IN THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

(a) In the normal sentence which consists of a subject and a single verb, i.e. without auxiliaries, nie stands at the end:—

Ek weet nie (I do not know).
Jan slaap nie (John is not sleeping).

(i) By enlarging the subject the position of nie is not affected:—

Die lui man werk nie (The lazy man does not work).
Die man wat my dit vertel het, lieg nie (The man who told me this, does not lie).

(ii) Modal adverbs, and even an object may be interposed, provided it is not governed by a preposition:—

Ons verstaan hom miskien nie (Perhaps we do not understand him).
Hulle begryp jou bedoeling glad nie (They do not grasp your meaning at all).

(iii) When in simple sentences of this type there is a choice as to the position of nie, it will be found that it stands at the end of the sentence when it is specially emphasized:—

Ek doen die werk vandagiewer nie (I would rather not do the work to-day).

(b) When the object is preceded by a preposition, we always have the double negative:—

Ek praat nie van daardie dinge nie (I do not speak of those things).
Wie beskou hom nie vir 'n groot staatsman nie? (Who does not consider him a great statesman?)

(c) When the Predicate consists of a compound verb, the double negative is the rule:--

Die pasiënt wil die dokter nie hè nie (The patient does not want the doctor).

'n Groot digter word nie gemaak nie (A great poet is not made).

(d) The position is sometimes affected by inverting the order of the words in the sentence:--

Ek besoek jou nie vandag nie (I do not visit you to-day).

But Vandag besoek ek jou nie.

(e) In questions and exclamations nie is used in the same way as explained above:--

Waarom kom jy nie? (Why don't you come?)

Waarom betaal jy nie jou skuld nie? (Why do you not pay your debt?)

Hoeveelmaal het ek hom nie hoor sing nie! (How often have I not heard him sing!)

(f) In commands expressed by the help of moet moet nie is contracted into moenie:

Moenie hom weer glo nie (Do not believe him again).

(g) If it is the Predicate which requires negation, the first nie will always be found after the Predicate or some part of it, though not necessarily immediately after it:--

Uniondale is nie 'n groot dorp nie (Uniondale is not a large town).
But the first nie may also stand at the beginning of the sentence if the first word in the sentence is to be negated:

Nie baie mense het hiervan geweet nie (Not many people knew about this).

(h) When two or more simple sentences are connected by one of the co-ordinating conjunctions, the second nie is placed at the end of the sentence which requires negation:

Kos is nie skaars nie, maar duur (Food is not scarce, but dear).

Die trein sal nie stop nie, want hy is reeds laat (The train will not stop, for it is late as it is).

Die water is nie koud nie; dus kan jy gaan swem (The water is not cold, therefore you can go and swim).

Sterk drank is sleg, nie alleen vir die liggaam nie, dog ook vir die verstand (Strong drink is bad, not only for the body, but also for the intellect).

NEGATION IN THE COMPLEX SENTENCE.

(a) If the Principal Clause comes first and contains the negative, the second nie stands at the end of the Subordinate Clause (or Clauses), provided the whole sentence is looked upon as one logical thought:

Ek weet nie waar hy woon nie (I do not know where he lives).

Niemand kan sê wat more sal gebeur nie (Nobody can tell what will happen to-morrow).

My vriend is nie 'n man wat maklik vir 'n ander ingee nie (My friend is not a man who easily gives in to others).

Waarom doen jy nie die werk soos die onderwyser jou geleer het nie? (Why do you not do the work as the teacher taught you?)
(b) If the Subordinate Clause also contains a negative, the *nie* is not repeated in the Principal Clause, only in the Subordinate Clause:

**Die son sal nie skyn as die mis nie opklaar nie** (The sun will not shine if the mist does not clear up).

(c) If the Subordinate Clause only contains the negative, or if it precedes the Principal Clause, the position of the negative is changed accordingly:

**As ek die graad nie nou kry nie, sal ek later weer probeer** (If I do not get the degree now, I shall try again later on).

**Die man wat nie wil werk nie, is lui** (The man who will not work, is lazy).

**Hy sê dat hy gister nie teenwoordig was nie** (He says he was not present yesterday).

(d) In the case of a long sentence, in which the force of the second *nie* is not felt because of its distance from the first, it should be left out. Although it is impossible to indicate when this should be done, the following examples will illustrate the type of sentence contemplated:

(i) **Die spreker kan hom nie verenig met die argument dat, as Suid-Afrika ooit onafhanklik sal word, dit sal moet geskied na ’n bloedige oorlog, waarin sowel die gekleurde as die blanke rasse betrokke sal wees** (The speaker cannot associate himself with the argument that, if South Africa shall ever become independent, it will have to take place after a bloody war, in which the coloured as well as the European races will be concerned).

(ii) **Want ons moet nie vergeet dat hoe meer ons taal sy eg Afrikaanse eiensagtighede in sy buigingsleer, wordvorming en sinsbou laat beïnvloed deur die Engelse taal, hoe makliker dit vir die Engelse taal word om hom te verdring** (For we must not forget that the
more our language allows its typical Afrikaans characteristics in its accidence, word-formation and syntax to be influenced by the English language, the easier it becomes for the English language to overwhelm it).

(e) When the logical connection between the Principal Clause and the Subordinate Clause is not felt to be intimate, the second nie is sometimes placed at the end of the Principal Clause, instead of at the end of the whole sentence. All the emphasis then falls on the Principal Clause:

Ek sal jou nie help nie, tensy jy my betaal (I will not help you, unless you pay me).

Die dokter kan nie kom nie, hoewel hy dit graag sou wil doen (The doctor cannot come, although he would like to do so).

Die regter sal hom nie laat omkoop nie, selfs al sou jy hom ook £1,000 aanbied (The judge will not let himself be bribed, even if you should offer him £1,000).

(f) Nie sometimes occurs in a sentence which is really positive. It then negatives not the verb, but some adjective or adverb, and even in a simple sentence the second nie may then stand in the middle of the sentence, instead of at the end of it. Consider these three examples:

(i) Nie ver van die pad nie staan twee borne (Not far from the road there are two trees).

(ii) Daar staan twee borne nie ver van die pad nie.

(iii) Twee borne, nie ver van die pad nie, het ons teen die hitte beskut (Two trees, not far from the road, sheltered us from the heat).

In these sentences the positive statement is: *Twee borne staan, and nie ver van die pad nie* is a negative adverbial phrase, constituting an entity distinct from the rest of the sentence. The second nie then serves,
as it were, as one of two brackets, which separate the phrase from the rest of the sentence. In (ii) and (iii) we find no difficulty in inserting it; in the one case the phrase comes naturally at the end of the sentence, and in the other it is definitely marked off by the punctuation. In (i), however, the second nie cannot stand at the end of the sentence, as the Predicate is not included in the negation. It must, therefore, be placed at the end of the phrase which only is negatived.

From what we have seen above it is clear that the correct use of the negative in Afrikaans requires correct thinking, as well as a fine sense of the organic rhythm of the sentence.

**EXERCISE 66.**—Translate into Afrikaans, taking care to use the negative correctly:—

(1) I do not know him. (2) He does not love me. (3) He is not a man who will be afraid. (4) There is the horse which you could not catch (vang). (5) He did not say that he would do the work. (6) Unless you try yourself, you will receive no help from me. (7) Why did you not go to church yesterday? (8) I think there is no more room left. (9) Parliament will sit not only to-day, but also to-morrow. (10) Not long ago (gelede) I heard the news (nuus). (11) He wrote me a letter, and I have not replied to it yet. (12) I shall not give you the money, for you will only waste (verspil) it. (13) He will not give in, though you argue (argumenteer) till to-morrow. (14) I do not run because I am in a hurry. (15) Do not tell him what I told you. (16) The corn will not grow if it does not rain. (17) If the child reads, let him stand or sit straight up, not lie down, and never let him read in dark corners (donker hooëke). (18) No one is allowed here. (19) Not one patient in this village died of the influenza (griep). (20) We have searched everywhere, but we can find him nowhere.
OTHER REPETITIONS.

As in the case of the negative, there are also other examples of repetition in Afrikaans, as the following sentences will show:—

(1) Wie het daar uit die huis uitgeloop? (Who walked out of the house there?)

(2) Ek het jou al lankal gewaarsku (I warned you long ago).

(3) Maandag gaan ons na Hermanus toe (On Monday we are going to Hermanus).

(4) Moenie te diep in die see inloop nie (Don’t walk too far into the sea).

(5) Van wanneer af kan jy kom? (From when can you come?)

Note also such repetitions for the sake of emphasis as:—

Kom gou-gou hier (Come here quickly).

Die meisie doen haar werk sing-sing (The girl sings while she does her work).

Die lui kind loop staan-staan skool-toe (The lazy child walks lazily to school or dawdles on his way to school).
CHAPTER XIX.

WORD-FORMATION.

New words are formed:—

(a) by means of a change in the vowel sound of the root-word, e.g. bind (to bind) — hand and bond (connection); spreek (to speak) — gesprek (conversation), spreuk (proverb), spraak (language), sprokie (tale).

(b) by means of prefixes and suffixes, e.g. bind — verbinding (connection), ontbond (unbind).

(c) by means of compounding two separate words into one word, e.g. huis + deur — huisdeur (door of a house), reis + genoot — reisgenoot (travelling companion), handel + stand — handelstand (commercial class).

Examples of words derived from the same root:—

wreek (to revenge), wraak (revenge), wrok (grudge).
breek (to break), breuk (rupture), brok (piece).
sluit (to lock), sloot (ditch), sleutel (key).
graaf (to dig), graaf (spade), groef (groove).
biug (to bend), boog (bow), bog (curve).
vlieg (to fly), vlug (flight), vleuel (wing).
gee (to give), gawe (gift), gif (gift).
gryp (to clutch), greep (grip), begrip (understanding).
drink (to drink), drank (drink), dronk (draught).
ry (to ride), rit (ride), ridder (knight).
lieg (to lie), leuen (lie).

Note:—All the second and third words in each line are nouns.
PREFIXES FOR VERBS.

**be** =
(1) by:—**behoort** by (belongs to), **bereik** (reach).
(2) to form transitive from intransitive verbs:—**'n fout begaan** (make a mistake), **'n huis bewoon** (live in a house).
(3) to supply with:—**'n skip beman** (man a ship), **met moed besiel** (inspire with courage).
(4) to bring in a condition of: **iemand teen iets beveilig** (safeguard someone against something).
(5) to extend the action contained in the verb over a larger area:—**die grond beplant** (plant the ground), **die land besaai** (sow the land).

g**e** =
(1) together:—**iemand na 'n plek gelei** (take somebody to a place).
(2) originally had intensive force: **voel** or **gevoel** (feel), **dink** or **gedink** (think).

**er** = out, but its force is no longer felt:—**erken** (admit), **ervaar** (experience), **erlang** (obtain).

**her** = again:—**herhaal** (repeat), **herenig** (unite again), **herleef** (revive).

**ont** =
(1) against:—**ontmoet** (meet), **ontvang** (receive).
(2) back:—**antwoord** (reply), **onthou** (remember).
(3) begin to:—**ontbyt** (breakfast), **ontwaak** (wake), **ontgin** (clear, fallow).
(4) to deprive of:—**onthoof** (behead), **ontbind** (unbind).
(5) out, away:—**ontkom** (escape), **ontloop** (escape).

**ver** =
(1) forth, away:—**verban** (banish), **verplaas** (transfer).
(2) a change in the sense of destruction or disappearance: —vergaan (perish), verbrand (burn completely).

(3) wrong: —verreken (miscalculate), verlei (mislead).

(4) over: verguld (guild), verglas (cover with glass).

(5) bring in a condition of: —verlos (liberate), verbly (gladden), versteen (petrify).

(6) unite: verbroeder (fraternise), verloof (engage).

(7) a change: —verkleur (change in colour), verval (change the skin).

PREFIXES FOR NOUNS.

aarts oldest or first in rank: —aartsvader (patriarch), aartsleuenaar (arch-lier).

af -- negation or wrongness: —afgrond (precipice), afgod (idol), afguns (jealousy).

ant against: —antwoord (reply).

g

ge

(1) with: —gesin (family), genoot (companion).

(2) collection: —geboomte (trees), geraamte (skelton).

(3) action or continuous action: —geskreeu (noise), gesang (song), geveg (battle).

(4) result of the action: —gebou (building), gebak (cake).

(5) instrument: —geweer (gun), gaskut (artillery).

on not or bad: —ondank (ingratitude), ongeloof (unbelief), onmens (bad person).

oor = out: —oorsprong (origin), oorsaak (cause).

wan not or bad: —wanorde (disorder), wanhoop (despair).
PREFIXES FOR ADJECTIVES.

- on not:—onwaar (untrue), ongewoon (unusual).
- be -- supplied with:—beroemd (famous), bevlek (spotted).
- ge supplied with:—getand (with teeth), gekleed (clothed), gewapend (armed).

EXERCISE 67.—Give the force of the prefixes in the following words:—

ontmoedig (discourage), besmet (contaminate), verlê (lay elsewhere), verleer (unlearn), verdelg (destroy), ontvou (unfold), gespierd (muscular), gelag (laughter), genaak (approach), bedroef (grieve), bery (ride upon), hervorm (reform), ontstaan (originate), aartsengel (archangel), afval (degeneration), gebroeders (brothers), gebergte (mountains), getwis (quarrel), ontrou (faithless), oorlog (war), wanklank (discordant note), berug (notorious), gesteweld (with boots).

SUFFIXES.

For Nouns.

aar (er), aard (erd), ier, and, rik form Masculine names of persons and animals.

- aar:—leuenaar (liar), oorwinnaar (conquest), Hollander.
- aard:—grysaard (greyhead), slimmerd (clever fellow).
- ier (enier):—offisier (officer), tuinier (gardener).
- and:—vyand (enemy).
- rik (erik, ik):—stommerlik (a stupid).
- in, es, ster for forming Feminine names.
- in:—heldin (heroine), Jodin (Jewess), koningin (queen).
es:—onderwyseres (lady-teacher), priesteres (priestess).

ster:—huishoudster (matron).

ing forms common names:—
sterfling (a mortal), liefling (darling).

er, el, eel, sel form names of instruments:—
gieter (watering-can), sleutel (key), toneel (scene), deksel (lid).

sel also to form names signifying the result of an action:—
mengsel (mixture), letsel (injury).

nis indicates a condition:—
duisternis (darkness), droefenis (sadness).

heid indicates a quality:—
skoonheid (beauty), goedheid (goodness); or a collection:—mensheid (humanity), owerheid (government).

te (quality):—
grootte (largeness), hoogte (height).

dom:—
(1) a condition or creed:—heidendom (heathendom).
(2) territory:—bisdom (diocese).
(3) collection:—mensdom (humanity).

skap:—
(1) condition or dignity:—dronkenskap (drunkenness), priesterskap (priesthood).
(2) collection:—gereedskap (tools), geselskap (company).
(3) territory: graafskap (county, earldom).
(4) with verbs:—wetenskap (science).
y (ery), (erny) :—
(1) action or condition :— slawerny (slavery).
(2) place of action :— bakkery (bakery).
(3) collection :— boekery (library).

e, te form names of ideas :—
koue or kou (cold), lengte (length), diepte (depth).
(For Suffixes forming Diminutives, see page 55.)

For Adjectives.

agtig :—
(1) possessing :— vreesagtig (timorous), waaragtig (true).
(2) corresponding to or inclined to :— bergagtig (mountainous), veergeetagtig (forgetful).

haftig from agtig :— possessing the quality of :—
heldhaftig (heroic), manhaftig (manly).

baar :—
(1) carrying :— dankbaar (thankful).
(2) able to be done :— breekbaar (breakable).
(3) able to perform :— strydbaar (able to fight).

ig :—
(1) having :— magtig (mighty), moedig (courageous).
(2) doing the action :— nalatig (negligent).
(3) being :— enig (only), tweevoudig (twofold).

erig = inclined to, resembling :—
slaperig (sleepy), praterig (talkative).

lik :—
(1) resembling :— meesterlik (masterly), agterlik (backward).
(2) that can be done:—**veragtelik** (despicable).

(3) able to do:—**hinderlik** (troublesome), **aansteeklik** (infectious).

**loos** without:—**hulpe loos** (helpless), **roekeloos** (reckless).

ies or s derived from, corresponding to:—

**Prussies** (Prussian), **slaafs** (slavish), **aards** (earthly).

**saam** inclined to, fit for:—

**gehoorsaam** (obedient), **buigsaam** (pliable), **deugsaam** (virtuous).

In the following adjectives the suffixes have different meanings, and should be noted:

**kinderlik** (child-like), **kinderagtig** (childish), **kinds** (doting).

**eerlik** (honest), **eersaam** (respectable), **eerbaar** (chaste).

**eervol** (honourable), used only of things.

**verkieslik** (preferable), **verkiesbaar** (eligible).

**onmeetlik** (immense), **onmeetbaar** (immeasurable).

**draaglik** (tolerable), **draagbaar** (portable), **verdraagsaam** (tolerant).

**kostelik** (excellent), **kosbaar** (expensive).

**wetlik** legal, **wettig** (lawful), **wetties** (holding strictly to the letter of the law).

**sedelik** (moral), **sedig** (modest).

**sinloos** (nonsensical), **sinneloos** (insane), **sinlik** (sensuous, sensual).

**meesteragtig** (domineering), **meesterlik** (masterly).

**wonderlik** (strange), **wonderbaar** (wondrous), **wonderbaarlik** (miraculous).

**tydig** (timely), **tydelik** (temporary).
vyandig (ill-disposed), vyandelik (belonging to the enemy).
geestig (witty), geestelik (spiritual).
houterig (clumsy), houtagtig (woody).
buigbaar (that can be bent), buigsaam (flexible).

**EXERCISE 68.**—Name and give the force of the suffixes in the following words:

behangsel (tapestry), spreker (speaker), bedelaar (beggar), luiaard (sluggard), warmte (warmth), rondheid (roundness), heiligdom (sanctuary), jongeling (youth), kleurling (coloured person), blydskap (joy), gedagtenis (memory), brouery (brewery), spaarsaam (frugal), vrugbaar (fruitful), dankbaar (thankful), vaderlik (fatherly), eindeloos (endless), twyfelagtig (doubtful), gemeensaaam (familiar), hoofs (courtly), Russies (Russian), hoepel (hoop).

**EXERCISE 69.**—Make sentences to show the meaning of each of these words:—

beweegbaar - beweeglik; eindig eindig — eindeloos; wetlik — weteloos; mensdom — mensheid; leerbaar — leersaam; verdraagbaar — verdraagsaam; gelykenis gelykheid; kindsheid — kinderlikheid; hoogte — hoogheid; openlik — openbaar.

**COMPOUND WORDS.**

In the case of compound words it must be noted that in Afrikaans they are generally written as one word, without any connecting hyphen. Many of these words are written separately in English. The hyphen is used in Afrikaans only in uncommon compositions, geographical names, or in compounds derived from foreign
Some words are compounded simply by writing them as one, as in vuurkerd (fire-place), others have an s or an e inserted between the two parts of the compound, as a mark of the genitive case, or of the plural form, or by way of analogy, e.g. skeidsregter (arbitrator), vrugteboord (fruit orchard).

Examples of compound words:
Adderleystraat — Adderley Street.
Kaapstad Cape Town.
Tafelbaai Table Bay.
Stadshuis City Hall.
Stadsraad City Council.
Parlementsled member of Parliament.
Raadsitting sitting of Council.
orkesleier conductor of the orchestra.
landbouwetoonstelling agricultural show.
padinspekteur road-inspector.
kopermyn copper mine.
horlosieketting watch-chain.
Statstkoerant Government Gazette.
Suid-Afrika South Africa.
Suid-Afrikaanse South African.
toelatingseksaal entrance examination.
Universiteitskoler University College.
opvoedingsinrigting educational institution.
Goewermentsgeboue Government Buildings.
CHAPTER XX.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES.

I. DIE KRAAI EN DIE JAKKALS.

'n Hongerige kraai vlie eendag by 'n huis verby, en deur 'n oop venster sien hy 'n groot stuk kaas op die tafel in die eetkamer lê. Hy gryp die stuk kaas en vlie daarnêe na 'n boom om dit daar lekker te gaan opeet. Net toe hy wil begin eet, kom daar 'n jakkals wat ook baie lus vir die kaas het. 'Die jakkals begin toe die kraai te vlei en sê vir hom: „Jy is tog 'n mooi voël! Kyk hoe pragtig blink jou mooi swart vere! Ek is seker jou stem is net so mooi soos jy. Sing tog asseblief vir my, want ek hou so baie van mooi musiek.”

Die onnoesele kraai was so gestreel deur die vleitaal van die slim jakkals dat hy hom verbeel dit is regtig waar wat die jakkals sê. Hy dink so baie oor homself dat hy die stuk kaas en sy honger heeltemal vergeet. Hy maak sy bek oop om sy mooi stem te laat hoor, en die stuk kaas val op die grond, waar die jakkals dit gryp en daarnêe weghardloop. Te laat sien die dwase kraai nou dat hy gekul is deur die vleier.

EXERCISE 70.—Read this little story over carefully, then close your book, and try to tell it in your own words.

EXERCISE 71.—Read this story over carefully once more, then close your book and write down the story in your own words, afterwards referring to the original to correct your mistakes.
EXERCISE 72. - Pick out all the nouns in this story, and give their singular and their plural.

EXERCISE 73. - Pick out all the adjectives, and give their degrees of comparison.

EXERCISE 74. - Make your own short sentences with each of the verbs in this story.

EXERCISE 75. - Pick out all the Prepositions and Conjunctions in this story, and make your own short sentences with each of them.

II. SINDERELLA.

Daar was eendag 'n ryk man wat 'n baie goeie vrou gehad het en 'n baie mooi dogter. Eendag word sy vrou erg siek, en toe sy veel dat sy sal sterwe, roep sy haar dogter en sê vir haar: ,,My kind, wees altyd vroom en goed, en dan sal God jou bewaar, en ek sal altyd op jou neersien uit die hemel.' Kort daarna is sy dood. Die dogter het elke dag gaan huil op die graf van haar moeder, maar die man het 'n jaar daarna weer getrou met 'n vrou wat twee baie mooi dogters gehad het. Nierdie twee dogters was vreeslik jaloers op hulle mooi stiefsuster, en het haar baie wreed behandeld. Hulle het haar weggeja na die kombuis toe, en haar mooi klere uitgetrek en vir haar ou vuil verskeurde klere aangetrek. Toe moes sy van die môre vroeg tot die aand laat in die kombuis werk, en snags daar slaap. Om dat sy altyd vuil en vol as was, het hulle haar die naam gegee van Sinterella. Verder het hulle haar mishandel so veel as hulle kon, en haar lewe verbitter. Sinterella het maar altyd gaan huil op haar moeder se graf.

Eendag ry haar pa dorp-toe en vra wat hy vir sy drie dogters moet saambring. Die twee stiefdogters
vra juwele en fraai klere, maar Sinderella sê hy moet vir haar die eerste tak wat teen sy hoed slaan, afbreek en saambring. Toe hy terugkom, bring hy vir sy twee stiefdogters juwele en fraai klere, maar vir Sinderella bring hy 'n deunetak. Sy plant toe die deunetak op haar moeder se graf en maak dié so dikwels uit met haar tranes dat dit 'n pragtige groot boom word. Elke maal as Sinderella onder daardie boom kom huil en bid, sit daar bo in sy top 'n wit voëltjie, en as sy iets hardop vra, dan goud die voëltjie vir haar af net wat sy wil hê.

'n Tyd daarna bestel die koning van die land 'n groot fees wat drie dae sou duur, en waarop die prins vir hom 'n vrou sou kies uit al die mooi meisies van die land. Toe die twee stiefdogters hoor dat die koning al die mooi meisies van die land uitgenooi het na die fees toe, was hulle baie bly, want hulle het gedink dat een van hulle seker koningin sou word. Sinderella moes toe hulle hare kam en vir hulle mooi aantrek, maar toe sy vir haar stiefmoeder vra om ook saam te gaan na die fees toe, lag hulle vir haar uit en stum haar kombuis-toe. ,,Wat?'' sê haar stiefmoeder, ,,wil jy met jou vuil klere ook fees-toe gaan om my mooi dogters in die skande te steek? Loop sit maar in die as, en doen jou werk soos gewoonlik!'' En toe gaan hulle almal vrolik weg na die koning se paleis toe, en arme Sinderella bly treurig sit in die kombuis.

Maar toe hulle almal weg was, spring sy op en hardloop na haar ma se graf toe. Daar gaan sy onder die denneboom staan en roep:

,,Skud jou, denneboom van die woud,
En goed vir my af silwer en goud!''

En die voëltjie gooï vir haar pragtige klere van goud en silwer af, en mooi syskoentjies. Sy trek gou-gou haar ou vuil klere uit, en die pragtige klere en skoene aan, en toe gaan sy ook na die fees toe in die koning se paleis. Toe sy daar kom, was al die mense
verbaas oor haar skoonheid, en die prins wou die hele aand met niemand anders as met haar dans nie. Selfs toe dit laat word in die aand, wou hy haar nie laat gaan nie, maar sy hardloop weg van hom af na die denneboom op haar ma se graf. Daar trek sy weer haar ou vuil klere aan, en die voëltjie neem weer die mooi klere terug, en toe haar ouers en stiefsusters by die huis kom, kry hulle haar weer in die kombuis net soos hulle haar laat bly het.

Die volgende dag doen sy weer dieselfde, en die prins word nog meer verlief op haar. Die derde dag gaan sy weer onder die denneboom staan en roep weer:-

„Skud jou, denneboom van die woud,
En gooi vir my af silwer en goud!“

En dié slag gooi die voëltjie vir haar af klere wat nog baie mooier is as die vorige klere, en twee skoentjies van pure goud. Op hierdie laaste dag van die fees het die prins besluit dat die mooi meisie hom nie weer sou ontsnap nie, en toe sy die aand laat weer weg-hardloop, hardloop hy agterna so vinnig as hy kon. Maar sy was te gou vir hom, en hy moes bedroet terugkeer na die paleis toe. Maar van die vinnig hardloop het een van haar gone skoentjies uitgeval. Die prins tel dit op en sé vir sy pa dat hy net sal trou met die meisie wat daardie gone skoentjie aan haar voet kan kry. Al die meisies op die fees probeer toe om die skoentjie aan te trek, maar hulle kon nie, want hy was te klein. Toe kom Sinderella se stiefsusters probeer. Maar ook hulle kon die skoentjie nie aankry nie, al was hulle voete baie klein. Toe sê hulle ma hulle moet hulle groot tone en haksene afny, dan sal die skoentjie seker pas. Hulle wou so graag koningin word dat hulle dit doen. Maar dit help alles niks. Toe vra die prins vir hulle ma of sy nie nog dogters het nie. „Ja,” sê die ma, „ek het nog ’n stiefsdogter, maar sy is so vuil dat ek skaa is om haar te laat kom.” Maar die prins sê sy moet haar laat haal. Toe Sinderella
daar in die paleis kom in haar vuil stikkende kleie, lag al die ander meisies lekker, maar toe sy die goue skoentjie so maklik aan haar voet trek, lag hulle niks meer nie. Die prins was net so verwonderd soos al die ander mense, en toe hy reg na Sinderella kyk, sal hy sien dat sy die pragtige meisie is met wie hy die vorige drie dae gedans het. Hy gee toe order dat hulle dadelijk haar ou vuil klere moet uittrek en vir haar pragtige klere van goud en silwer moet aantrek. Daarna sit hy haar op sy perd en ry weg met haar na sy eie paleis toe, en toe hulle by haar ma se graf verby-kom, sing die voëltjie bo in die denneboom:—

,,Die edelste en mooiste vrou
Is die regte bruid vir jou.''

Die koning het toe 'n skitterende bruiloft gegee om die prins se huwelik te vier, maar Sinderella se twee stiefsusters het blind geword van pure teleurstelling en afguns.

**Exercise 76.**—Read this story over very carefully and aloud. Then close your book and tell it in your own words orally or in writing.

**Exercise 77.**—Pick out all the verbs in this story, and make short sentences with each one.

**Exercise 78.**—Pick out all the prepositions and conjunctions, and use them in short sentences of your own composition.

**Exercise 79.**—Answer the following questions in complete sentences:—

(a) Wat was Sinderella se ma se laaste woorde aan haar dogter?

(b) Hoe het Sinderella se stiefsusters met haar gemaak?
(c) Wat het die stiefdogters vir hulle pa gevra toe hy dorp-toe ry? Wat het Sinderella gevra?

(d) Wat het Sinderella met haar present gemaak?

(e) Waarom het die koning 'n fees gegee?

(f) Wat het Sinderella se stiefmoeder gesê toe sy vra om ook saam te gaan fees-toe?

(g) Wat het Sinderella gedoen na hulle weg is fees-toe?

(h) Vertel wat met Sinderella gebeur het op die fees.

(i) Wat het gebeur na die prins Sinderella se goue skoentjie opgetel het?

(j) Wat het van haar stiefsusters geword?

III. OOM TYS EN DIE BOBBEJAAN.

Oom Tys de Deer van Lekkerdraai
Het akkers vol pampoen gesaai;
Maar ag! Oom Tys moes bitter kla
Omdat die bobbejane pla
En werskaf in sy laundery;
Hy kon hul nie in hande kry,
Hoe hy bekruip, wat hy beklim,
Neef Kees is vir oom Tys te slim.

Slagysters stel hy vir hul op,
Maar wat! Kees het dit omgeskop!
Toe stel hy sy geweer daarby,
Maar daarop het Kees perd gery!
Toe stel hy weer 'n wolwehok,
Maar Kees sê: dit verstaan ons ok!
Toe peins oom Tys vir dae lang,
Hoe bobbejane tog te vang.
En kyk, daar kom die slimme man
Glad op 'n splinternuwe plan!
Hy neem 'n roode rooi pampoen,
En wat dink julle gaan hy doen?
Hy sny 'n gaat na binnekant
Net groot genoeg vir Kees se hand;
Toen gaan by agter 'n kriebos wag,
En sê: vandag sal 'k lekker lag.

Kees kom; hy steek sy handjie in,
En sê: maar hoor, dis na my sin!
Hy maak sy hand met pitte vol,
Toe word dit nes 'n krieketbol!
Maar toe hy op sy blyste was,
Vind Kesie uit, sy hand sit vas!
Hy ruk en pluk so van sy lyf,
Maar ag! die pitte hou hom styf.

Daar kom oom Tys met die sambok,
Geweer, patrone, en 'n stok;
Hy loop hom storm en sê: hier jy!
Vandag sal jy jou pakkie kry;
Kees huil en soebat in sy taal,
Maar ag! oom Tys is hard as staal;
Hy slaat oor rug, en kop en poot;
Toe skiet hy arme Kesie dood.

-W. Boshoff.

EXERCISE 80.—Read this poem aloud a few times, and then give the contents in your own words.

EXERCISE 81.—Pick out all the prepositions and conjunctions in this poem, and use each of them in a short sentence.

EXERCISE 82.—Give in your own words (in Afrikaans) a short summary of the contents of each verse.
IV. HASIE EN SKILPAD.

Dit was 'n pragtige lentemôre: die son het lekker geskyn na die reën, die veld was met jong groen gras bedek, en al die diere was vrolik. Die voûltjies het rondevlie tussen die bosse en gesing so hard as hulle waar kon om te wys hoe bly hulle was om op so'n lieftlike môre te kan lewe. Selfs die lui skilpad het onder die klip uitgekruip waar hy gedurende die reën geleë en slaap het, en het met sy kort beentjies so vinnig as hy kon na die groen gras gestap om te gaan ontbyt. Terwyl hy nog so met sy lang nek vorentoe beur, kom hasie met sy lang ore by hom verby. Hasie was net so vrolik soos al die ander diere; en toe hy vir skilpad sien, bars hy hard uit van die lag. "Wat lag jy so onbeskoëf, jou onnosele langoor?" vra skilpad ewe vererg. "Ek het rede genoeg om te lag," sê hasie ewe brutaal, "as ek sien hoe stadig jy met jou gelapte broek vorentoe sukkel!" En hy skater van die lag. Skilpad was nou so kwaad dat hy glad nie kan praat nie, en hasie dans rondom hom van pure pret. "Kom, oom skilpad," spot hy verder, "kom ons twee hardloop resies! Oom sal seker vir my klop, want oom het so'n mooi sportsbroekie aan dat oom seker baie vinniger as ek kan hardloop!" "Goed," sê die skilpad, "ek neem jou uitdaging aan, en ek sal vir jou wys hoe 'n mens groot-praters moet behandel!" "Ha, ha, ha!" lag hasie, en hy spring driemaal oor skilpad se rug, heen en terug. "Kyk oom," sê hy toe, "sien oom daardie groot wit klip daar vêr in die veld? Daarnatoe sal ons hardloop; en die een wat die eerste daar aankom, moet net skree: "Hier is ek!" en dit sal die teken wees dat hy gewen het." "Goed," sê skilpad hierop, "ek is tevrede daar-mee, maar ek kan nie nou al hardloop nie. Gee vir my eers twee uur tyd om hierdie lekker groen gras af te eet, en dan sal ek sterk genoeg voel om teen jou te hardloop en jou te wys dat jy nooit jou teenstander te gering moet skat nie!" "Nou ja," sê hasie, "ek gaan ook
iers in die boer se koringland my onthyt neem, en oor twee uur is ek weer hier om vir oom my hakskene te wys.’’ Daarop verdwyn hasie met groot spronge agter die bossies, maar skilpad roep sy vrou, wat net soos hy lyk, en sê vir haar sy moet dadelik na die groot wit klip toe loop en daar gaan sit, en sodra as hasie daar aankom, moet sy skree: ‘‘Hier is ek!’’ Hy self vreet toe maar rustig aan die gras tot hasie na twee uur weer sy verskyning maak en vir hom sê dit is nou tyd vir die wedloop om te begin. Hulle spring dan toe ook gelyk weg, maar in ’n oomblik se tyd was hasie met groot spronge oor die bossies verdwyn, sodat skilpad nog net so nou en dan sy wit stert sien soos hy oor die bosses spring. Skilpad draai toe ewe bedaard om en wag op wat sal gebeur. Hasie kyk so’n slag om toe hy naby die wit klip kom, maar hy sien niets van skilpad met sy gelapte broek nie en begin weer hardlop lag hy die gedagte dat hy vir skilpad so vèr uitgestot het. Maar hy skrik hom byna lam toe hy opeens van die klip af ’n stem hoor skree: ‘‘Hier is ek!’’ Met bewende bene kom hy nader en — ja waarlik! daar staan skilpad alreeds hy die wenpaal! Allewêreld, oom!’’ roep hasie nou heeltermal dronkgeslaan, ‘‘hoe het oom so gou hier gekom?’’ ‘‘Gehardloop natuurlik!’’ antwoord skilpad se vrou; ‘‘dink jy dan jy kan alleen hardloop?’’ Hasie kon huil van teleurstelling en skampte, maar hy was te trots om te erken dat hy verloor het. ‘‘Ek dink dit is maar net geluk dat oom eerste hier aangekom het. Kom ons hardloop nou weer terug, dan sal ek wys wat ek kan doen!’’ ‘‘Goed,’’ sê die skilpad, ‘‘kom maar!’’ Soos die wind was hasie weg, en sonder omkyk hardloop hy net so hard as hy kan terug; maar hy val byna flou van skrik toe hy by die wenpaal aankom en vir skilpad weer voor hom daar sien staan. Die neerlaag was eenmaal teveel vir hom, en sy moed was gebreek. Met sy ore plat op sy rug hardloop hy weg so vèr as hy kon en gaan vir hom in die bosses wegsteek. Hy was te skaam om ooit weer in die dag voor die ander diere te verskyn.
Van daardie dag af versteek hasie vir hom altyd agter die bossies gedurende die dag en eers saans laat, as skilpad en sy vrou en die ander diere slaap, kom hy skaamskaam uit sy skuilplek om kos te soek in die boer se saailande. So gaan dit met grootpraters!

**EXERCISE 83.**—Answer each of the following questions in one (or more) complete sentences:—

(a) Watter tyd van die jaar was dit?
(b) Beskrywe die dag.
(c) Wat het die skilpad gaan doen?
(d) Wie het hom toe daar ontmoet?
(e) Gee die gesprek tussen skilpad en hasie in u eie woorde weer.
(f) Wat sê skilpad wanneer sou hy hardloop?
(g) Wat sou hy intussen doen? En hasie?
(h) Wat het skilpad werklik in daardie tyd gedoen?
(i) Beskrywe die wedloop in u eie woorde.
(j) Wat het hasie gedoen nadat hy die eerste maal verloor het?
(k) Wat na sy tweede neerlaag?
(l) Waarom kom hasie net saans uit die bossies te verskyn?

**V. DIE AAP EN DIE KATTE.**

Twee katte het eendag saam 'n stuk kaas uit 'n winkel gesteel; maar toe hulle dit onder mekaar wil verdeel, vind hulle dat elkeen 'n groter stuk wil hê as sy maat. Hulle besluit toe om na die magistraat toe te gaan en vir hom te vra om die kaas vir hulle in twee ewe groot stukke te verdeel. Die magistraat van daardie dorp in die land van die diere was 'n aap. Toe die twee katte by hom kom, sit hy agter 'n tafel in sy kantoor
met 'n groot bril op sy neus en lyk regtig streng en ver-standig. ,,Asseblief, mnr. Magistraat," sê die twee katte, verdeel tog vir ons hierdie stuk kaas in twee stukke, sodat elkeen van ons tevrede sal wees met sy stuk." ,,Dit is altyd baie moeilik om altwere partye tevrede te stel," sê die aap, ,,maar ek sal my bes doen. Gee die kaas hier!'' Hy neem toe 'n skaal, breek die kaas in twee stukke en gee 'n stuk in elke bak van die skaal. Die een stuk was egter swaarder as die ander. Ewe koel neem die aap die swaardere stuk, byt 'n mondvol af, en eet dit smaaklik op. Maar toe is daardie stuk weer ligter as die ander. Daarop neem hy die tweede stuk en byt ook daarvan 'n gedeelte af, met die gevolg dat dié weer ligter is as die eerste stuk. Die katte sien nou dat as die verdeling so verder aangaan, daar geen kaas vir hulle sal oorbly nie. ,,Asseblief, mnr. Magistraat," roep hulle nou altwee uit, ,,gee tog maar vir ons daardie twee stukkies wat nog oorgebly het; ons is nou heeltemal tevrede!'' ,,Ja," sê die aap, ,,julle mag tevrede wees, maar ek is nie! Hierdie twee stukke wat nog oorgebly het, moet ek kry vir my moeite.'' En doodbedaard eet hy hulle altwee op voor die oë van die teleurgestelde katte, wat nou te laat die waarheid van die spreekwoord insien: ,,As twee honde baklei om een been, loop die derde daarmee heen.''

**EXERCISE 84.**—Answer each of the following questions in one or more complete sentences:

(a) Waar het die katte die kaas gekry?
(b) Waarom kon hulle dit nie verdeel nie?
(c) Wat besluit hulle toe om te doen?
(d) Waar was die magistraat en hoe het hy gelyk?
(e) Wat het die katte vir hom gevra?
(f) Wat was sy antwoord?
(g) Vertel hoe hy die kaas verdeel het.
VI. DIE MENSLIKE LIGGAAM.

Die liggaam van die mens bestaan uit die kop, die lyf, die arms en die bene. Die een helfte van die kop is met hare bedek, waarvan die kleur swart, bruin, geel of rooi kan wees. As die mens oud word, val sy hare dikwels uit; sy kopvel is dan kaal en blink, en ons sê hy het 'n bleskop. As die hare nie uitval nie, word hulle grys en later heeltelmal wit, en so'n ou man noem ons dan 'n grysaarcl.

Die ander helfte van die mens se kop bestaan uit sy gesig, waarvan die vernaamste dele die volgende is: die voorkop, wat glad is gedurende sy jeug, maar vol rimpels word na sy veertigste jaar. Net onder die voor- kop sit die twee oë, waaraan twee wyshroue in die vorm van twee bogies is. Die oë werd bedek deur twee oogledes, waaraan die ooghare sit. Die kleur van die mens se oog is gewoonlik swart, bruin of blou. Die vernaamste dele van die oog is die oogappel en die kyker.

Tussen die oë kry ons die neus met die twee neus- gate, en onder die neus die mond met die bolip en die onderlip, die tong en die 32 tande wat in die twee kake- bene vassit, en die tande bestaan weer uit voortande, oogtande en kieste (agter in die mond).

Die kop is aan die lyf geheg deur middel van die nek. Die lyf bestaan uit die twee skouers, die skouerblaarie, die bors, die maag (met die ingewande) en die 2 sye. Aan die skouers is die twee arms vasgeheg. Elke arm bestaan uit 3 dele: die bo-arm, die voorarm en die hand. Die gelenk wat die bo-arm met die voorarm verbind,
noem ons die elleboog. Elke hand het 5 vingers: die duim, die voorvingers, die middelvinger, die ringvinger, en die pinkie; en op die punt van elke vinger sit 'n nael.

Net soos die arms, bestaan die bene ook uit 3 dele: die skenkel, die onderbeen en die voet. Die gelenk wat die skenkel met die onderbeen verbind, heet die knie. Net soos die hande, het die voete ook elkeen 5 vingers met naels, maar hulle word tone genoem. Die gelenk wat die hand aan die arm en die voet aan die been verbind, heet gewrig, en so praat ons van 'n handgewrig en 'n voetgewrig.

Die agterste, sagte deel van die onderbeen noem ons die kuit, en die voorste, harde deel die skeen.

**EXERCISE 85.—**Translate into Afrikaans:

The human body consists of four parts: the head, the trunk, the arms, and the legs. One-half of the head is covered with hair, and the other half is called the face. Every person has two eyes, a nose and a mouth. What is the colour of your eyes? My eyes are blue. I have two ears: one on each side of my head. When we grow old, wrinkles appear in our faces. In the mouth are 32 teeth: 16 in each jaw. The head is joined to the trunk by the neck. From the shoulders the two arms are suspended, and at the end of the arms we find the two hands and the ten fingers. The trunk consists of the chest, the stomach, the back and the two sides. The legs of some people are short and thick; of others long and thin. The shin, the calf, the ankle and the foot are all parts of the leg, but the elbow and the wrist are parts of the arm. Other parts of the human body are: the throat, the eyebrows, the lips, the tongue and the nails. How many teeth have you got in your lower jaw?
VOCABULARY.

A
aantrek dress, put on
afguns - envy
afsny cut off
agter - after, behind
akkers plots, acres
antwoord answer
as = ashes, than, if
asseblief please

B
bak pan, bake
baklei fight
bars uit - burst out
bedaard calmly, coolly
bedek cover(ed)
behandel treat
bekruip stalk
beslis decide(dly)
besluit decide, decision
bestaan uit consist of
bestel appoint
bewaar protect
bewende trembling
beur press, struggle
bleskop bald head
blink shine
bobbejaan baboon
bogie -- bow
bors - breast
bril - spectacles
broek - trousers
bruilof wedding
hyt - bite

daarop thereupon
dadelik - immediately
dennetak - branch of a fir
dikwels - often
doodbedaard - cool as a
cucumber
dorp - village
draai -- turn
dronkgeslaan - floored
dwase foolish

echter - however
erken acknowledge
ewe - quite

F
flou - faint

gat hole
gebeur - happen
gedagte - thought
gedeelte = part
geheg attached
gekul cheated
gelapte patched
gelenk - shin
geringskat = undervalue, hold cheap
gesig face

gestreel flattered
getrof faithful
gevolg  -  result
geweer  -  gun
gewoonlik  -  usually
gewrig  -  joint
glad  -  quite, slippery
glad nie  -  not at all
gryp  -  seize
grysaard  -  grey beard

kraai  -  crow
kuit  -  calf (of leg)
kwaad  -  angry
kyker  -  pupil

lag  -  laugh
lam  -  nerveless
lente  -  spring
lieflik  -  lovely
liggaam  -  body
loop storm  -  charge
lus het  -  feel inclined

maag  -  stomach
mekaar  -  each other
menslik  -  human
merk  -  mark, notice
moed  -  courage
moeite  -  difficulty
mondvol  -  mouthful

na my sin  -  to my liking
neerlaag  -  defeat
neersien  -  look down upon
nes  -  not soos  -  just
like
nooit  -  never

omskop  -  kick over
omtreent  -  about
onbeskof  -  rude
onnosel  -  silly, stupid
ontbyt  -  breakfast
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<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Afrikaans</th>
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<tr>
<td>ontsnap</td>
<td>skiet = shoot</td>
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<tr>
<td>oorbly</td>
<td>skilpad = tortoise</td>
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<tr>
<td>opeens</td>
<td>skouerblaaiie = shoulder-blades</td>
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<td>opstel</td>
<td>skree = shout</td>
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<td>op sy blyste</td>
<td>skrik = get a fright</td>
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<td>skuilplek = hiding-place</td>
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<td>slagysters = traps</td>
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<td>smaaklik = with relish</td>
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<td>snags = at night</td>
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<td>sny = cut</td>
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<td>sodra = as soon as</td>
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<td>soebat = beg</td>
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<td>sonder = without</td>
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<td>spleenmuwe = brandnew</td>
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<td>spreekwoord = proverb</td>
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<td>staal = steel</td>
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<td>stap = walk</td>
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<td>stem = voice</td>
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<td>steek (in die skande) = put to shame</td>
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<td>stiefsuster = step-sister</td>
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<td>suukkel = struggle</td>
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<td>swaar = heavy, difficult</td>
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<td>sye = sides</td>
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<td>syskoentjies = silk shoes</td>
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<td>sagte = soft</td>
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<td>skaal = pair of scales</td>
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<td>skaam = ashamed</td>
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<td>skenkel = thigh</td>
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U  
uitdaging - challenge  
uitgestof - beaten  
uitnieu - invite  
uittrek - take off  

V  
venster - window  
verbaas = astonished  
verbeeld - imagine, fancy  
verdeel = divide  
verder = further  
verdwyn = disappear  
vere = feathers  
vererg = annoyed  
vernaamste = chief  
verskeurde = torn  
verskynning = appearance  
versteek = hide  
vier = four  
vinnig = quickly  

vleitaal = flattering  
language  
vlie = fly  
voorkop = forehead  
vorentoe = forward  
vra = ask  
vrolik = gay  
vroom = pious  
vuil = dirty  

W  
waarheid = truth  
wag = wait  
weer = again, weather  
waggeja = driven away  
wenpaal = winning post  
werklik = really  
werkskaf = make ado  
wolwchok = wolf-trap  
woud = wood, forest  
wysbrou = eyebrows
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