A SYNOPISIS OF GRAMMAR.

The following are the

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ek</th>
<th>Myn</th>
<th>Jy</th>
<th>Hy</th>
<th>Sy</th>
<th>Dit</th>
<th>Syn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>My</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Its</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

also  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My</th>
<th>Haar</th>
<th>Hom</th>
<th>Jou</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>Him</td>
<td>Your</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLURAL:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ons</th>
<th>Julle</th>
<th>Hulle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We, Us, Our.</td>
<td>You, Your.</td>
<td>They, Them, Their.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wi?</th>
<th>Wat?</th>
<th>Watter?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who?</td>
<td>What?</td>
<td>Which?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADJECTIVES.—When used before a noun, the letter e is added, as groot e perd, large horse, the word groot meaning "large."

When expressing degree, the English method is followed, as in great, greater, greatest, that is to say, the letters er are added to express comparative, and the letters ste to express the superlative forms—as groot, grooter, grootste.

NOUNS.—The plural is generally formed by adding s or e to the singular, as the plural of saal (saddle) would be saals, or perd (horse), perde (horses).
There are exceptions to this rule, and, as far as possible, examples of all will be found in Lessons at Sight, and the Anglo-Taal Dialogues.

Gender in nouns is generally indicated by different words, as hond, dog; teef, bitch; although in a few cases, the added letters in or ess, indicate sex, as Koning, King; Koningin, Queen; or digter, poet; digteress, poetess.

It may here be remarked, that diminutive nouns are characteristic of the Taal, and are nearly always used as expressions of endearment, the letters tji, etji and i or iis being added to the noun.

**Examples.**

* Froutji little or dear wife.
  * Karretji small cart.
  * Dorpi little village.
  * Susteriss little sister.

Verbs.—The conjugation of the Taal Verb is readily understood. It remains unaltered throughout in the Infinitive form, and the past tense is signified by the prefix ge.

**Example.**

**Verb:** Kom, to come.

Present—te kom, come.

Past—gekom, came.

**Indicative Mood:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ek</th>
<th>Jy</th>
<th>Hy</th>
<th>ONS</th>
<th>Julle</th>
<th>Hulle</th>
<th>KOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Thou</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>Come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Perfect Tense:**

het gekom

have come
FUTURE TENSE:

sal kom
shall come.

FUTURE PERFECT:

sal gekom he
shall have come.

CONDITIONAL PRESENT:

sou kom
should come.

CONDITIONAL PERFECT:

sou gekom he
should have come.

IMPERATIVE:

kom
come.

The verbs he, to have, and wees, to be, are irregular in their conjugation, and he becomes het in some forms. Examples will be found in the Dialogues.

It now remains to mention some of the most common Prepositions, as follows: Fan, of or from, also used as a compound word, fan-dag, to-day; fan-nag, to-night, etc. Fer, for; na, towards; up, upon; om, round; in, in; uit, out; af, down; neffens, beside; bruitekant, outside; binnekant, inside.

The Conjunctions en, and; mar, but; wanner, when; omdat, because; are in every-day use.