

A SYNOPSIS OF GRAMMAR.

The following are the

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR :

	<i>Ek</i>	<i>Myn</i>	<i>Jy</i>	<i>Hy</i>	<i>Sy</i>	<i>Dit</i>	<i>Syn</i>
	I	My	You	He	She	It	Its
also	<i>My</i>		<i>Haar</i>		<i>Hom</i>		<i>Jou</i>
	Me		Her		Him		Your

PLURAL :

<i>Ons</i>	<i>Julle</i>	<i>Hulle</i>
We, Us, Our.	You, Your.	They, Them, Their.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS :

<i>Wi ?</i>	<i>Wat ?</i>	<i>Watter ?</i>
Who ?	What ?	Which ?

ADJECTIVES.—When used BEFORE a noun, the letter *e* is added, as *groot 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.

Frou-tji little or dear wife.

Karret-tji small cart.

Dorpi little village.

Suster-iss 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 :

<i>Ek</i>	<i>Jy</i>	<i>Hy</i>	<i>Ons</i>	<i>Julle</i>	<i>Hulle</i>	<i>KOM</i>
I	Thou	He	We	You	They	Come

PERFECT TENSE :

<i>het</i>	<i>gekom</i>
have	come

FUTURE TENSE :

<i>sal</i>	<i>kom</i>
shall	come.

FUTURE PERFECT :

<i>sal</i>	<i>gekom</i>	<i>he</i>
shall	have	come.

CONDITIONAL PRESENT :

<i>sou</i>	<i>kom</i>
should	come.

CONDITIONAL PERFECT :

<i>sou</i>	<i>gekom</i>	<i>he</i>
should	have	come.

IMPERATIVE :

<i>kom</i>
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.