Examples.

water, wat, waar, waai, wie, wil.

sch at the beginning of a word is pronounced like sch in the English word school; in the middle or end of a word it is pronounced like s.

Examples.

school, schop, schip, schuim, scheef, 
visch, varsch, asch, frisch, vissche.

k and g are, unlike in English, pronounced before n.

Examples.

knie, knaag, knel, knip, knak, 
gnieps,

w is also pronounced before r.

Examples.

wrak, wrik, wring.


B. SHORT GRAMMATICAL NOTES.

I.

The language, generally known as Cape Dutch, is a dialect of the High Dutch, largely mixed with foreign elements, principally Portuguese and Malay; a small portion of its vocabulary can be traced to French or German origin. Being merely a spoken language, and having practically no literature of its own, its spelling is to a large extent subject to variation, according to the education and taste of the person writing it; for the same reason a large number of endings have worn off and the grammar reduced to the simplest form.

In spelling Cape Dutch in this book, the relation between Cape Dutch and High Dutch has been kept in view, as far as possible. At the same time attention has been paid to the phonetic changes, and to the dropping of endings of words, or of consonants in the middle of
words. For instance, the Infinitive of Verbs in High Dutch usually ends in *en*; this ending has been completely lost in Cape Dutch; instead of the High Dutch *leeren* = to learn, we say in Cape Dutch *leer*. In High Dutch the word for “rain” is *regen*; in Cape Dutch it is *re’e*, because in that dialect the final *n* of the ending *en* is not sounded; secondly the *g* is left out, because *d, g & v* standing between two vowels, are not pronounced. An apostrophe (’) is thus placed there instead, to show that such consonant has fallen out, and that the word still remains bisyllabic — *re’e*.

The word *van* (of) is spelt in this book with a *v*, in contradistinction to the spelling followed by other authorities on the subject. In High Dutch, as well in Cape Dutch, the *v* has the sharp sound of the *f*; the word is spelt in High Dutch with a *v*, and the supposed phonetic change to *f*, is therefore unnecessary and only leads to confusion.

One more peculiarity, made in the spelling in this work, must be noticed. The ending *sch* is always sounded like *s*, and might easily be written that way. In High Dutch, however, it often makes a great difference whether such a word ends in *s* or *sch*, and to avoid confusion in the minds of those students, who might afterwards wish to learn High Dutch, the proper spelling, as in vogue in that language, has been adhered to in this instance.

II.

The Definite Article *the* is in Cape Dutch *die*. *Die* is, however, at the same time used for the demonstrative pronouns *this* and *that*, and as this is apt to cause confusion, the Cape Dutchman either adds *hier* (here) after the noun, if he means *this*, and *da* (there), when he means *that*, or else he will point to the object referred to. An example will more clearly illustrate this.
The horse = Die paerd.
This horse = Die paerd hier.
That horse = Die paerd da; or,
Da die paerd.

The indefinite article a or an is in Cape Dutch en. It is in reality the same word as the numeral adjective one, but the latter is written and pronounced één, of which en may be considered an enclitic form.

A horse = En paerd.
One horse = Een paerd.

III.

Nouns in Cape Dutch have practically only one gender, viz. the Masculine; all things without life are also considered masculine, as the Neuter is not in use. The females of the larger animals, including man, are considered feminine, but even in such cases the Dutchman will often say: "die koei zijn kalf", which means literally — "The cow his calf"; this peculiarity will be referred to later on.

Nouns, articles, or adjectives are not declined in Cape Dutch. The form of the Nominative is used for all cases, in the Singular as well as in the Plural.

The Plural of Nouns is formed by adding either s or e to the singular, sometimes with a small change of the word. The practice of forming these plurals cannot easily be reduced to rules, which apply in all instances. The following will, however, be found useful.

1st. Words ending in n, l, or a vowel, generally take s in the plural.

Examples.

man — mans

tafel — tafels

deken — dekens

wa’e — wa’es
re’e — re’es
operatie — operaties.

IInd. Words ending in s, sch, m, p, d, d, t, f, g & k, and the monosyllables in r, generally form their plural
by adding e. Where the vowel of the word is short, the consonant at the end of the monosyllabic words (and of their compounds) is usually doubled, in order to keep the vowel short.

Examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>huis</td>
<td>huise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visch</td>
<td>vissche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoef</td>
<td>hoeve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slag</td>
<td>sla’e (see § I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kam</td>
<td>kamme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kleur</td>
<td>kleure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoed</td>
<td>hoede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vader</td>
<td>vaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hok</td>
<td>hokke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lap</td>
<td>lappe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stoflap</td>
<td>stoflappe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raam</td>
<td>rame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stam</td>
<td>stamme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kat</td>
<td>katte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some words have an irregular plural e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stad</td>
<td>ste’e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lid</td>
<td>le’e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maat</td>
<td>maters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalf</td>
<td>kalvers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind</td>
<td>kinders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blad</td>
<td>blaie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blare.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schip</td>
<td>schepe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>werkman</td>
<td>werklui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrouw</td>
<td>vrouwens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nouns in d, preceded by a vowel, often form their plural by substituting ie for d, the a being in such cases lengthened, if this vowel stands immediately before the d e.g. pad — paie; rad — raië; hoed — hoeie.

IV.

Cape Dutch has, like High Dutch, a peculiar way of forming diminutives by means of suffixes.

These suffixes are ie, tjie, pie, en etjie.

The suffix ie is the one generally in use.

- *huis* (house) forms *huisie* (little house)
- *doek* (cloth) forms *doekie* (a small piece of cloth)

---

1) Words ending in sch double the s in the plural.
2) Most words ending in f, preceded by either a vowel or consonant, change the f into v, and then add e.
3) When a noun of one syllable has an aa in the singular, the plural thereof has only one a.
vlieg (fly) forms vliegie (a small fly)
lamp (lamp) " lampie (a little lamp).
tjie is generally used after vowels, and after l, n, and r, when these are preceded by a long vowel or diphthong.
ma (mother forms maatjie (little mother)
knie (knee) " knietjie (small knee)
tuin (garden) " tuintjie (small garden)
koei (cow) " koeitjie (small cow)
lepel (spoon) " lepeltjie (a small spoon)
leer (ladder) " leertjie (small ladder).
pie is used mostly after m, if preceded by a long vowel.
raaam (window) forms raampie (small window)
zoom (seam) " zoompie (small seam)
bloem (flower) " bloempie (small flower).
etjie is used after b, l, m, n, r, and ng, when these are preceded by a short vowel; the first five consonants are then doubled (see § 3).
rib (rib) forms ribbetjie (a small rib)
kam (comb) " kammetjie (a small comb)
zon (sun) " zonnetjie (a small sun)
spul (game) " spulletjie (a small game)
kar (cart) " karretjie (a small cart)
ring (ring) " ringetjie (a small ring)
blom (flower) " blommetjie (a small flower)
Some diminutives are formed in an irregular manner:
meid (a servant) forms meisjie (a girl)
zuster (a sister) " sussie (a little sister)
jonge (a boy) " jongetjie (a little boy)
broer (a brother) " boetie (a little brother)
dag (a day) " daagie (a small day).

V.

Adjectives are not declined, but when used qualitatively, to define a noun, and thus standing before it, the adjective has an e added, e. g.
die huis is leelijk = the house is ugly.
die leelijke huis = the ugly house.

Adjectives ending in *d*, preceded by a vowel, change the *d*, in this case, into *ie* e.g.
die paerd is kwaad = the horse is vicious.
die kwaaiie paerd = the vicious horse.
die hond is goed = the dog is good.
die goeie hond = the good dog.

Adjectives are compared by adding *er* for the comparative and *st* for the superlative e.g.
leelijk, leelijker, leelijkst.
sterk, sterker, sterkst.
kwaad, kwaaier, kwaaist (see above).

Some adjectives have irregular comparison, like
going, beter, best,
slecht, erg, ergst, but also,
slechter, slechtst.

VI.

The *Personal Pronouns* in Cape Dutch are:
I = ik = mij (me)
theou = jij = jou (je)
he = hij = hem (hom)
she = zij = haar (her)
we = ons = ons
you = jullie = jullie
they = hullie = hullie

N.B. The accusative forms are used after prepositions and so-called transitive verbs (see below).

The *Possessive Pronouns* are:
mine = mijn = ons
thy, thine = jou = jullie
his = zijn = hullie
her = haar
Sentences like "this horse is mine", etc., are expressed in Cape Dutch as follows:

The horse is mine = Die paerd is mijne.
" " thine = " " joue.
" " his = " " zijne
" " ours = " " ons zijne.
" " yours = " " jullie zijne,
" " theirs = " " hullie zijne.

Sometimes the masculine possessive pronoun zijn (his) is used for the feminine; one often hears:
Die vrouw zijn kind = The woman’s child.

The Interrogative Pronoun who = wie, which has the same form under all circumstances. The question "Whose is this?" = Wie zijn is dit?
The Interrogative What = Wat.
The Relative Pronoun is in reality die (who) but very often wat is used.
Die man wat dit gedaan hêt = The man who has done this.

VII.

The Cardinal Numbers are as follows:
1 = één
2 = twee
3 = drie
4 = vier
5 = vijf
6 = zes
7 = ze’e
8 = acht
9 = ne’e
10 = tien
11 = elf
12 = twaalf
13 = dertien
14 = veertien
15 = vijftien
16 = zestien
17 = ze’entien
18 = achttien
19 = ne’entien
20 = twintig
21 = een-en-twintig
22 = twee-en-twintig
23 = drie-en-twintig
30 = dertig
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>veertig</td>
<td>(een) honderd-en-twee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>vijftig</td>
<td>twee honderd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>zestig</td>
<td>driehonderd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>ze'entig</td>
<td>vierhonderd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>tachtig</td>
<td>vijfhonderd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>ne'entig</td>
<td>duizend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>honderd</td>
<td>duizend-en-een</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>honderd-en-een</td>
<td>tweeduizend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>tienduizend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td></td>
<td>honderduizend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100000</td>
<td></td>
<td>millioen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4605</td>
<td></td>
<td>vierduizend zestonderd-en-vijf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td></td>
<td>Een duizend ne'enhonderd-en drie or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(in dates) = ne(g)entien honderd en drie.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **Ordinal Numbers** are formed by adding *ste* if the cardinal number ends in *d*, *g* or *t*; and adding *de* in all other cases, except the first which is formed irregularly.

1st = die eerste  
2nd = tweede  
3rd = derde  
4th = vierde  
5th = vijfde  
6th = zesde  
7th = ze'ende  
8th = achtste  
9th = die ne'ende  
10th = tiende  
11th = elfde  
20th = twintigste  
21th = een-en-twintigste  
30th = dertigste  
100th = honderdste  
1000th = duizendste

The **Fractional Numbers** are:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\frac{1}{2} &= \text{die helft} \\
\frac{1}{3} &= \text{en derde} \\
\frac{1}{4} &= \text{en kwart} \\
\frac{1}{5} &= \text{en vijfde} \\
\frac{1}{6} &= \text{en zesde} \\
\frac{1}{7} &= \text{en ze'ende} \\
\frac{1}{8} &= \text{en achtste (en aks).} \\
\frac{1}{9} &= \text{en tiende. etc.} \\
\end{array}
\]

Once = Eenmaal (eens).  
Twice = tweemaal *or* twee keer.  
Thrice = driemaal "drie " etc.

For convenience's sake the names of the days and months are given here:
Maandag, Dinsdag, Woensdag, Donderdag, Vrijdag, Zaterdag, Zondag.
Januari, Februari, Maart, April, Mei, Juni, Juli, Augustus, September, October, November, December.

VIII.

The Verb in Cape Dutch is far more simple than in High Dutch, principally because the South African dialect has no Past Tense, and there is therefore no trouble about weak or strong verbs. With very few exceptions all verbs have the same form.

There is practically only one Voice, viz. the Active; the Passive may be formed with the auxiliary Worden (to become), but is very rarely used; where the Passive is used in English, the sentence is usually turned in Cape Dutch in such a manner, that the Active can be used. For instance, where the English has — "I am being beaten", or "I am beaten", the Cape Dutch has "They beat me", or "they have beaten me".

There are three Moods: Infinitive, Indicative, and Imperative; occasionally a Conditional is used.

The Tenses are three, viz. Present, Perfect and Future; a Future Perfect also exists.

The basis of all parts of the verb is the Infinitive.

The Present has, except in six verbs (wees, hé, gaan, staan, slaan, and doen) always the same form as the Infinitive. The verb does not change its form according to person; all persons have the same ending as the 1st person singular, and this is the case in all tenses.

We give examples of the Present Tense of the three verbs: loop = to walk; slaap = to sleep; eet = to eat.

Present.

Ik loop. ik slaap. ik eet.
jij loop. jij slaap. jij eet.
hij loop. hij slaap. hij eet.
The **Perfect Tense** is formed by means of the auxiliary verb *hê* (to have) followed by the *Past Participle*. The *Past Participle* itself is formed by placing the prefix *ge* before the infinitive e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>动词</th>
<th>P.P.</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>loop</td>
<td>geloop</td>
<td>geloop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slaap</td>
<td>geslaap</td>
<td>geslaap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eet</td>
<td>ge-eet</td>
<td>ge-eet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Perfect.**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ik hêt geloop</td>
<td>ik hêt geslaap</td>
<td>ik hêt ge-eet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jij hêt geloop</td>
<td>jij hêt geslaap</td>
<td>jij hêt ge-eet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hij hêt geloop</td>
<td>hij hêt geslaap</td>
<td>hij hêt ge-eet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zij hêt geloop</td>
<td>zij hêt geslaap</td>
<td>zij hêt ge-eet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ons hêt geloop</td>
<td>ons hêt geslaap</td>
<td>ons hêt ge-eet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jullie hêt geloop</td>
<td>jullie hêt geslaap</td>
<td>jullie hêt ge-eet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hullie hêt geloop</td>
<td>hullie hêt geslaap</td>
<td>hullie hêt ge-eet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **Future** is formed by means of the auxiliary *zal* (shall or will), followed by the Infinitive.

**Future.**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ik zal loop</td>
<td>ik zal slaap</td>
<td>ik zal eet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jij &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>jij &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>jij &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hij &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>hij &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>hij &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zij &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>zij &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>zij &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ons &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>ons &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>ons &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jullie &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>jullie &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>jullie &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hullie &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>hullie &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
<td>hullie &quot;&quot;&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **Future Perfect**, which is not in general use, is formed by both the auxiliaries *zal* and *hê*, and the Past Participle.
ik zal geloop he = I shall have walked.

jij " " "

hij " " "

zij " " "

ons " " "

jullie " " "

hullie " " "

Similarly: ik zal geslaap he; ik zal ge-eet he.

Of the verbs hé (to have) and wees (to be) a Past Tense is sometimes used: ik had = I had; ik was = I was. Ik kon

Occasionally a Conditional Mood is used, which is then formed by means of the auxiliary zou, which is in reality the past tense of the verb zal, f.i.

ik zou loop; ik zou slaap; ik zou eet etc. etc. etc.

Staan, gaan, doen and slaan, differ from the above examples only in the Present Tense, which is not exactly the same as the Infinitive, the forms being:

ik sla (I beat)

ik ga (I go)

ik doe (I do)

ik sta (I stand)

One hears, however, forms like: ik gaan; hij gaat; ons gaan; hij slaat; ons slaan; ons doen; ons staan; hij staat (or staan).

The Verb hé (to have) is conjugated as follows:

Pres. ik hêt (but hê-ju = have you).

Perf. ik hêt gehad.

Fut. ik zal he.

Fut. Perf. ik zal gehad he.

Cond. ik zou he.
Wees = to be, goes as follows.
Pres. ik is.
Perf. ik is geweest.
Fut. ik zal wees.
Fut. Perf. ik zal geweest he.
Cond. ik zou wees.

N. B. The student is recommended to write out in full, the tenses of the following verbs:

- **blaas** = to blow.
- **rook** = to smoke.
- **maak** = to do.
- **brand** = to burn.
- **praat** = to talk.
- **neem** = to take.
- **waag** = to venture.
- **vra** = to ask.

The Imperative is the same as the Present, without the Personal Pronoun, e.g.

- loop!
- slaap!
- eet!

IX.

One class of verbs in Cape Dutch is somewhat more intricate, and, as they are very often used, they deserve special notice. They are called *Compound Verbs*, and consist of an Adverb, Adjective, or Preposition, and a Verb. For instance the verb “doodmaak” = “to kill”, really means “to make dead”, of which *dood* is the adjective and *maak* the verb.

These two parts are separable, and can take up different positions towards each other. If we call the first part, i.e. the adjective, adverb, or preposition, the *Prefix*, and the second part the *Verb*, we may state their positions in the various tenses and moods as follows:

- **Infinitive.** 1. Prefix. 2. Verb.
- **Present.** 1. Verb. 2. Prefix.

Applying these rules we therefore conjugate the verb *doodmaak* as follows:
Present. Ik maak dood, jij maak dood, etc.
Perfect. Ik hét doodgemaakt, jij hét doodgemaakt, etc.
Future. Ik zal doodmaak, jij zal doodmaak, etc.
Future Perf. Ik zal doodgemaakt hé, etc.
Conditional. Ik zou doodmaak, etc.
Imperative. Maak dood.

In the Present Tense, the prefix can stand some distance after the Verb, e.g.
Hij ga zeker nie morre dood nie.
He certainly will not die to-morrow.

N.B. It should be remembered that, as far as the Present Tense of the Compound Verbs is concerned, the above rules apply only in Principal Sentences; in Subordinate sentences the Present Tense follows the usual rule, and is like the Infinitive.

Examples.
Ons maak hem dood.
We kill him, but,
D'is tijd, dat ons hem doodmaak (subord, sent).
It is time, that we kill him.

The following is a list of the most important Compound Verbs in Cape Dutch; for convenience's sake we have given the Infinitive, Present, and Perfect of the first three.
uitblaas (to blow out), ik blaas uit, ik hét uitgeblaas
doodgaan (to die), ik ga dood, ik hét doodgegaan
uitgaan (to go out), ik ga uit, ik hét uitgegaan.

thuiskom = to come home
binnekom = to come in
doorloop = to run on
voorloop = to run in front
ansteek } = to light.
opsteek } =
opgaan = to go up, to rise (of the sun)
opstaan = to arise
Verbs beginning with *be, ge, ont, ant* and *ver* are never Compound Verbs. They have (with the exception of one beginning with *ant*) the peculiarity of not using *ge* in forming their Past Participle, although this rule is not always adhered to; one does sometimes have "ge-verkrij."
Examples.

begrijp (to understand) ik begrijp ik héél begrijp

geloof (to believe) ik geloof ik héél geloof

ontvangst (to receive) ik ontvang ik héél ontvangen

verkrij (to get) ik verkrij ik héél verkrij

antwoord (to answer) ik antwoord ik héél ge-antwoord.

X.

Adverbs have usually the same form as the adjectives to which they belong, e.g. goed means good, and also well. But Cape Dutch has a number of adverbs and adverbial expressions, which are peculiar to it; as these are very often used, we give here a list of the most important ones, which the student should commit to memory.

Banja (or baîn) = much, many.
gnieps = in an underhand manner.
liewers = rather

glad = altogether
glad nie = by no means

amper or ampertjies = nearly.
heeltemaal = quite.
hoe kom? = why?
waarom? =
stadiggies, zoeljies = slowly. stadig = sój.
partij keer = sometimes.
alledag = every day.
dikkels = often.
eens = once.
en tijdjie lang = for some time.
lang gele’e = a long time ago.
vandaag = to day.
morre = to morrow.
gister = yesterday.
o’ermorre = the day after to morrow.
eergister  = the day before yesterday.
verle'e week  = last week.
verle'e maand  = last month.
verle'e jaar  = last year.
vollende jaar  = next year.
eindelijk  = at last.
ten leste  = very.

erg  = just.
et  = in time.
in tijd  = before the time.

bijtijds  = before.

voor  = before.

elke slag  = every time.
stilletjies  = quietly.
al  = already.
on die plek  = on the spot.
da'elijk  = directly.

net nou  = perhaps.

dalkies  = in the meantime.
miskien  = again.
onderwijl  = quasi.
weer  = too much.
kamma-kamma  = certainly.
al te banja  = everything.

zeker  = all.
almaal  = really.
rechtig  = each other.

makaar  = without any reason.
zoo ma zoo  = whatever.

huistoe  = home. (at home, thuis)

hier  = here.
daar  = there.
hierbo'e  = above here.
The principal Conjunctions and Prepositions are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>en</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toch</td>
<td>yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niette’enstaande</td>
<td>notwithstanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoewel</td>
<td>although</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daarom</td>
<td>for all that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toe</td>
<td>then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want</td>
<td>because, for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nadat</td>
<td>after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waarom</td>
<td>why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>op</td>
<td>upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deur / door</td>
<td>through, by, on account of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>met</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naast</td>
<td>next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buite</td>
<td>without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>langs</td>
<td>alongside of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achter</td>
<td>behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binne</td>
<td>inside of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dicht bij</td>
<td>near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buite</td>
<td>outside of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rondom</td>
<td>around</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
onder  =  under.
bij    =  near.
dwars =  across.

XII.

It is unnecessary to give here a complete Syntax of Cape Dutch. This would require constant reference to High Dutch forms, and lead the student too much out of his course; most of the peculiarities of construction are best learnt by practice. Where necessary, expressions deserving special notice will be explained, in notes to the conversations, found later on in this book. A few leading rules only are given here.

A. Cape Dutch has a double negation, which is expressed by the words nie — nie = not — not, e.g.
   Ik hêt nie en stok nie = I have no stick.
   Sometimes even a form is used, which in reality is a triple negation, e.g.
   Ik weet niks nie van die ding af nie = I know nothing of the matter.
   It should be remembered that the second nie is put as near the end of the sentence as possible.

   In some short expressions, like: "Ik weet nie" (It don't know);" ik geloof nie (I don't believe) etc, a single negation is only used.

B. In the Present Tense the Verb is usually put immediately after its subject, e.g.

   Jan loop vinnig = John walks fast.
   Die paerd bijt ver mij = The horte bites me.

   But in the Perfect and Future, as well as in the Conditional, the verb is divided; the auxiliary is put as near the subject as possible, but the past participle of the Perfect, and the Infinitive of the Future and Condi-
tional, are put as near the end of the sentence, as can conveniently be done, e.g.

Jan hét banja vinnig huistoe gloop.
John has walked home very fast.
Jan zal vinnig na die school loop.
John will walk fast to school.
Die paerd hét ver die arme man gebijt.
The horse has bitten the poor man.
Die man zou al die dinge nie doen nie.
The man would not do all the things.

C. Cape Dutch, as usually spoken, has really no transitive verbs; generally the preposition ver is placed between the verb and its object, e.g.

Hij sla ver die hond = He beats the dog.
Steek ver die lamp aan = Light the lamp.

N B. The more educated among the Cape Dutch often leave the ver out, and then, of course, the verb is transitive.

C. PHRASES AND QUESTIONS.

Before starting long conversations, it is desirable that the student should know a number of phrases and questions which occur in every-day life. A considerable number of these are given below, and the student would do well to learn these thoroughly by heart, and even, to copy them once or twice. As this book is intended principally for English-speaking persons, the English is put in the first column.

Good morning! 
Goeie morre!
Good afternoon.
Goeie middag.
Good evening.
Goeien a'end.