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Petivus
A Compendious
GUIDE
to the
Low Dutch Language.

Containing the most necessary and essential *Grammar-Rules*, whereby one may speedily & without much difficulty attain to the knowledge of the aforesaid Language, and the right use of the Dutch Particles *de* and *het*, so much wanted hitherto.

Korte
WEGWYZER
der
Nederduytsche Taal.

Behelzende de noodigste en weezendlykste *Letterkonstige Regelen*, om spoedig en zonder veel moeite tot kennisse dier Taale te geraaken.

By Wm. SEWEL.

•S•E•W•E•L•

AMSTERDAM,

Printed for the Widdow of STEPHEN SWART,
Bookfeller, on the West-side of the Exchange,
at the signe of the Crowned Bible, 1700.



To the READER.

SINCE in the compiling of this GRAMMAR I have endeavoured to be short, were the matter could allow it, it must not be expected that I should prefix a large Preamble to this Treatise. All what I intend to say is, that having observed the great superfluity of matter in other Tracts of this kind, and how tedious, nay almost impossible, it is for beginners to learn such a multitude of Rules, as they have been clogg'd with in other Grammars; and considering also that hitherto never any thing of value hath been said concerning the Gender of Nouns, and the use of the Dutch Particles *de* and *bet*, the chiefest stumbling-blok for the *English*; I was thereby induced to try

A 2 whe-

To the READER.

whether I could not procure a more easy method to them: and tho' I found it to be a toilsom labour, yet the consideration of the benefit which I believed would thereby accrew to the Learner, encouraged me to attempt this Essay; which if it may prove to be no less perspicuous than short, and thereby contribute to a more speedy obtaining of the knowledge of the *Dutch* Language, I shall think my paines sufficiently rewarded.

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A Compendious

G U I D E

to the

Low Dutch Language.

THe *Low-Dutch* have in their *Alphabet* the same Letters as the *English*, but they pronounce them after a different manner, and according to the *English* dialect thus:

A, aw. B, bea. C, cea. D, dea. E, ea. F, ef.
 G, ghea. H, haw. I, ee. J, jca. K, kaw.
 L, el. M, em. N, en. O, o. P, pea. Q, kuw.
 R, er. S, es. T, tea. U, uw. V, vea. W, wea.
 X, ix. Y, i. Z, zeddet.

Among these A, E, I, O, U, Y, are *Vowels*, but J and V are *Consonants*. How these Letters, that differ in the use and pronunciation from the *English*, are pronounced, may be seen by the following list.

Concerning the Dutch

PRONUNCIATION.

E Very letter in the Dutch language is pronounced, and not so variously as in the English, but almost alwayes alike, especially in that spelling which is most approved of, and now used by our best Authors.

A. Is pronounced broader than in *English*, as may be heard, in the word *Water*, which has the same sound as in *English*. And *Al-all*, *ball ball*, *vallen to fall*, sounds as the *English* words *Shall*, *dalliance*. Also *Hand* differs but little from the *English* pronunciation.

AA. Sounds as *AU* in *English*, as may be heard in *Gaan to go*, *gaas sampler*, *Gaawm*, (a certain wine cask.) read *Gawn, gerze, cwn*.

AAL and **AAU** are also pronounced broad, as in the words *Fraai fine or handsome*, *zaait soweth*, *maaijen to mow*, *blaauw blew*, *flaauw faint*, *graauwen to snarl*.

AE Is the old spelling for *AA*. But now the best spellers use it to express the sound of the *English* *A* in the word *tady*, as may be heard in the words *Paerd horse*, *staert sail*, *kaert candle*, for which some will write *Peerd* / *steert* / *heert*: tho' it must be confest that the former is much better.

AI.

to the Low Dutch Language. 6

AI. Is heard in the word *Keizer* / *Emperor*, which however generally is written *Keizer* or *Keizer* / and hath almost the sound which is heard in the English word *Eye*, and in the old spelling it is used for *Aei*, but very improperly.

AU. In the old spelling stands for *AW.* in *English.*

C. Was formerly used as in *English* promiscuously for *C* and *K*; but now it is almost rejected, onely in some few words it remains still in use, as *Ceel* *scowl* or *bill*; *tieraad* *ornament*, *tierfel* / *attire*, *cyfer* / *cipher*; which yet some will spell, *Seel* / *sieraad* / *sterfel* / *syfer*.

CH. Is pronounced somewhat alike to the *G.* when it comes at the end of a Syllable, as *Wich* *alass*, *recht* *right*, *licht* *light*, *dach* *ido*, *licht* *air*; *say* *ag*, *veg*, *ligt*, *dog*, *lugt*.

E. Is often pronounced as *EA* in *English*, as in the words *Cedel* *bill* or *note*, *veder* *weester*, *neder* *down*, *veder* *feiber*, *beher* *cap*, *leger* *army*, *read* *Cradle*, *weder*, *runder*, *vander*, *beaker*, *leager*: But the words *En* *and*, *hen* *them*, *ren* *run*, *lenden* *loins*, *twel* *well*, *spel* *a pin*, *rest* *remainder*, *hest* *the city walls*: have the same sound as is heard in the words *Thee*, *when*, *welt*, *spell*, *rest*, *vest*; and in the words *eter* *flour*, *per* *pres*, *redden* *to relieve*, the same sound is heard as in *Verse*, *berse*, *ready*.

E. In the end of a word must always be pronounced, but softly, as in *Zonde* *sin*, *te* *gran-*

8 A Compendious Guide

De to the bottom, gaande going, staande standing.

EE. Is always pronounced as *E A* in English, as in *Zee Sea*, *zee roe* or *harbour*, *een one*, *been bone*, *heeft bath*, *leeft liveth*, *geeft giveth*, *meer more*, *zeer very or fore*, *leeuw lion*, *meeuw a gull*: read *Zea*, *rea*, *ean*, *bean*, *beaji*, &c.

EI. Is much used by many in stead of *EY*, which nevertheless I must prefer before the former; judging it to come nearest to the pronunciation, if we write *kleyn little*, *reyn clean*, *leude led*, *zeude said*; the sound of which is much alike with the *Y* in English, so as it sounds in the word *Eye*.

EU. Is a sound which the English have not, and is heard in the words, *Neus nose*, *teus giants*, *deur dove*, *steur surzeon*.

G. Tho' standing before *E, I, or Y*, is almost pronounced as *Gu* or *Gh* in English, as *Gheel yellow*, *geeven to give*, *gierig covetous*, *gishon*, *guzelen to take for hostage*; read *Gheal*, *gbeaven*, *gheerig*, *gby*, *ghuzelen*.

I. Has never the sound of *Y*, as in *Zin sin*, *min less*, *kind child*, *blind blind*, *vriend friend*, *schip ship*, *wip swipe*. But as *I* in English in *Sin*, *ship*, *whip*.

IE. Is pronounced as *EE* in English, as in *Zie see*, *drie three*, *lief dear*, *dief thief*, *zien to see*, *wien whom*, *bier beer*, *stier bull*: read *Zee*, *dree*, *lee'*, *deef*, *zeen*, *ween*, *beer*, *steer*.

J. is used as *Y* in English, as *Javey*, *jok yoke*, *Jan John*; say *yaw*, *jok*, *yan*.

O. Is pronounced differently, as *Oven* or *ew*,
open

to the Low Dutch Language. §

open open, over over, haven gardens, holeſt holes, read Oaven, open, oaver, hoaven, ho-
 len: But, Dozt breast, dozt thirst, wozt
 saucidge, doim dull, som sum, hond dog, bont
 farr. zon sun, won got, most must, wolf wolf,
 walkeland, are almost pronounced, Barst,
 darst, warst, dum, sum, zun, wun, hand,
 bun, must, wulst, wulk. Whereas the words
 Hol hollow, rol round, golf wave, kolf club,
 dalk dagger, volk people, kop cup or head, dop
 shell, bozd board, gozt oatmeal, bog fox, rog
 red, zot fool, rot rotten or a rat, tot so, God
 God, blot rafter or floating, mot moth, have
 a hard sound, like unto the words, Hollow,
 borrow, God, and ought therefore to be al-
 ways accented, as I have done all along in
 my Dictionary and other writings of mine,
 tho' there are hitherto but few Writers that
 observe it.

OE. Is pronounced as OO in English, as in Oord
 good, moed courage, koel cool, stoel chair,
 zoen kiss, groen green, boer countryman, roet
 rudder, zoet sweet, moet must, roet foot,
 read Good, wood, cool, stool, zoon, groen,
 boer, roer, zoot, woot, root.

OI. Is used by some instead of OOI, but not
 properly.

OO. Is pronounced as OA in English, as Ood
 lead, rodd red, booz piercer, dooz through,
 gooz saw, hooz hearken, loon wager, boon
 bean, wlich are pronounced as these English
 words, Lead, read, boar, deer, gore, who-
 re, loan, bone.

OOI. Is used in the words Ooi bay, mooi fine.

10 A Compendious Guide

g *gessen to shrow*, and has a broad sound, almost as *h* *hai*.

OU. Is used in *OU* *old*, *hou* *wood*, *flou* *bold*, *brou* *woman*, and has the same sound as the English words, *Com*, *flom*, *now*, *bow*.

S. In the old spelling is generally used instead of *Z*; but most Writers of any note will write *now*, *Seruet napkin*, *simpel simpel*, *siffen to whizz*, *siroop molasses*, *sinher sugar*, *en Sand sand*, *zehet cer.ain*, *zee sea*, *zout salt*, *zwaced sword*.

U. Is generally pronounced as in *English*, and when it stands single for *Thou* or *You* it is almost pronounced *Ev* or *Ve*. In the words *Dul mad*, *ful slide*, *dun thin*, *punt points*, *zuth such*, *schurdsich oristry*, *zuster sister*, *schutzel plaster*, is heard the same sound as in these English words: *Dull*, *run*, *sculk*, *scarf*, *dusty*, *scuttle*. Some also will write *Uren*, *uuren*, *duren*, instead of *Uuren hours*, *muuren walls*, *duuren to laste*; but it is very improper.

UE Was formerly used instead of *UU*, but is grown out of date now.

UJ. Is used by severall instead of *UY*. writing, *kuis*, *muis*, *guis*, for *kuys house*, *muys mouse*, *guys knife*. But what reason they have for it I can't tell, because I look upon it to be quite against all reason; and the same I affirm of *Keis*, *eisch*, *leiden*, *weiden*, instead of *Keys journey*, *eyst demand*, *kyden to lead*, *weyden to pasture*.

UU. Is used in *Uur hour*, *huur hire*, *muur wall*, *duur fire*, *huur lee*, *duur struif*, which sound

is

to the Low Dutch Language. It

is heard in the words *so Dure*, *inure*, *allure*,
new, *few*.

UY. Is pronounced almost as OI. in English,
and is used in the words *Uplow*, *hupl* *jeal* or
diry, *huplen* *so bowl*, *muplen* *slippers*, *lupd*
lowd, *upt* *ous*, *tupn* *garden*; the sound of
which words almost agreeth with *Oil*, *moil*,
roil, *wald*, *join*.

Of the PARTS of SPEECH.

IN the Dutch, as well as in other Languages,
are eight Parts of Speech, viz. *Noun*, *Pronoun*,
Verb, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Conjunction*, *Preposi-*
tion, & *Interjection*. Whereunto may be added
the Particles, *De* / *het* / in English *the*, *deze* /
dit *this*, *die* / *dat* *that*, *een* / *a* or *an*, and *te*
to, &c.

Of the PARTICLES.

The Particles serve to make a distinction of
Cases and *Genders*, and are used also in the *De-*
clension of *Nouns*.

De is of the *Masculine* and *Feminine*, and *Het*
of the *Neuter Gender*, which Particles are decli-
nable, as may be seen by the following exam-
ple.

	Sing.	
Nominative	<i>De</i> and <i>het</i> / <i>The</i> .	
Genitive	<i>Des</i> / <i>der</i> / and <i>van</i> <i>het</i> . <i>Of the</i>	
Dative	<i>Den</i> / <i>der</i> / and <i>aan</i> <i>het</i> . <i>To the</i>	
Accusative	<i>Den</i> / <i>het</i> / <i>The</i> .	
Abative	<i>Van</i> <i>de</i> or <i>van</i> <i>het</i> / <i>From the</i> .	
	A 6	Plur.

Plur

N.	De / The.
G.	Der / of the.
D.	Den / to the.
Ac.	De / the.
Ab.	Dan de / from the.

But more of this when we come to the
Declension of Nouns.

The Particles **Deez** / **Deeze** / **Dit This**, and **Die** / **Dat That**, being properly **Pronouns** will be found among them; however let it be observed, that **Die** and **Deeze** be of the **Masculine** and **Feminine**, and **Dat** and **Dit** of the **Neuter Gender**:

Nom.	Een / eene / A or an.
Gen.	Eens / eenes / eenet / Of a or of an.
Dat.	Eenen / aan eene / To a or to an.
Acc.	Eenen / eene / een / A or an.
Abl.	Dan eenen / van eene / van een / From a or an.

Note. **Een** is of the **Masculine** and **Neuter**, and **Eene** of the **Feminine Gender**.

Com

Concerning the use of the

PARTICLES.

De, Die, Deeze, Het, Dat, Die.



Whereas the *English* always use the Particles *The, that* and *this* promiscuously before all Nouns, as for instance, *The man, the woman, the horse, the child; That* street, *that* colour, *that* field, *that* house; *This* bird, *this* way, *this* beast, *this* thing; for which the Dutch say, *De man / de vrouw / het veld / het kind; Die straat / die kleur / dat veld / dat huy; Deeze vogel / deeze weg / dit beest / dit ding;* it seems an almost unfurmountable difficulty for the *English*, to learn the right use of these Particles. because there have not yet any sufficient rules been given for it. Which tho' it may seem almost impossible, yet I will offer some general ones, which I do not know to have been observed by any besides my self, and may be of great advantage for the *English*.

First it must be observed, that there are three *Genders*, viz *The Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter*, as appears in the use of our *Adjectives* and *Particles*, for we say, *Een groot man / a great man, eene groote vrouw / a great woman, een groot kind / a great child;* and yet we must acknowledge that this rule in regard of the *Adjectives* is defective; because we say *Een goede*

(and not goed) *Broeder* / a good brother, een goede *Zuster* / a good sister, and een goed *Wijf* / a good wife; so that oftentimes it is hard to determine whether those Nouns, that require the Particles, *De* / *die* or *deze* / *be* of the *Masculine* or *Feminine* gender; but most certain it is, that the Nouns to which the Particles, *Het* / *dat* or *dit* are added, are of the *Neuter* gender, and therefore the final *E* in the *Adjectives*, when joined with such words, is always rejected; for because we say *Het* / *dat* or *dit* *Paerd* / *Het* / *dat*, or *dit* *Wijf* / *Het* / *dat* or *dit* *Schip* / *Het*, *dat* or *dit* *kind* / we also say *Een* *sterk* *paerd* / a strong horse, een *hoog* *huyf* / a high house, een *groot* *schip* / a great ship, een *mooi* *kind* / a fine child, and not *sterke* *paerd* *hooge* *huyf* / *grootte* *schip* / *mooite* *kind*: and because we say *De* / *die* or *deze* *vogel* / *De* / *die* or *deze* *pen* / we never say een *snel* *vogel* or een *stijf* *pen* / but een *snelle* *vogel* / a swift bird, een *stijve* *pen* / a stiff pen.

OF N O U N S.

Nouns are words where with all things and qualities are named and distinguished, as een *Mensch* a man, een *kind* a child, een *beest* a beast, een *kruid* a herb, *toorn* anger, *heerlykheid* glory, *quaad* bad, *zwart* black, *kleyn* little, *small*, &c.

These Nouns are divided into *Substantives* and *Adjectives*.

Substantives are Nouns subsisting of themselves, as *de Hemel* the Heaven, *de zon* the sun,
 44

een golf a wave, een Hertog a Duke, koude cold, woedheid goodness, haat hatred, and envy.

Adjectives cannot be used alone, as having no perfect signification, unless joined to Substantives, whose form and quality they express, as Sterk strong, zwak weak, schoon clean, laag low, droog dry, koud cold, hoog high, laag low. But sometimes two Substantives are, join'd together, one of which serves for an Adjective, as een Water-moolen a Water mill, een Kerhdief a Church-robber, een Dief-kenner a Hang-man, een Dienst-knecht a Man servants, regen-water rain-water, een Dood-kist a Coffin, een Koom-zolbet a Corn-loft, een Koom-kooper a Corn-merchant. But before I say more of the Adjectives I'll first treat

Of the SUBSTANTIVES a part.

There are severall Substantives that may be called Primitives or Original, from which other Substantives are formed, as

Disch Fish.	Disscher Asker.
Crumpet Trumpet.	Crumpeter Trumpeter.
Draag Question.	Draager Asker, querist.
Holland.	Hollander a Hollander, Dutch man.
Cupn Garden.	Cupner Gardener.
Dogel Bird.	Dogelaar Fowler.
Koppel Couple.	Koppelaar Pander.
Amsterdam/	Amsterdammer One born at Amsterdam.

Some there are which end in /chap, as
Decester Master. Decesterchap Master/sir.
Dzind

16 A Compendious Guide

Wzind Friend	Wzindschap Friendship.
Widder Knight.	Widderſchap Knighthood.
Schout Sheriff.	Schoutſchap Sheriffalty.
Vraag Kinſman.	Vraagſchap Relation.
Broeder Brother.	Broederſchap Brotherhood.

Some few end in *iſt*, as

Latyn Latin.	Latyniſt Latiniſt.
Wroogen Drugs.	Wroogift Druggiſt.

Some end in *dow*, as

Paus Pope.	Pauſdom Popery.
Hertog Duke.	Hertogdom Dukedom.
Chriſten Chriſtian.	Chriſtendom Chriſtendom.
Weyden Heathen.	Weydendom Heatheniſm.

A great many *Subſtantives* are deriv'd from *Adjectives* and end in *heyd*, as

Groot Great.	Grootheyd Greatneſs.
Blind Blind.	Blindheyd Blindneſs.
Swak Weak.	Swakheyd Weakneſs.

Wit Wiſe.

Witheyd Wiſeneſs.

Menſchelyk Humane.

Menſchelykheyd Humanity.

Rechtvaerdig Righteous.

Rechtvaerdigheyd Righteouſneſs.

Some end in *te*, as.

Dik Thick.	Dikte Thickneſs.
Diep Deep.	Diepte Depth.
Hoogh High.	Hoogte Highneſs.
Laag Low.	Laagte Lowneſs.
Groot Big.	Grootte Bigneſs.

Scherp

Scherp Sharp. Scherpte Edge.
 Sterk Strong. Sterkte Strength.
 Diept Deep. Diepte Deepness.

Some Nouns Substantives are form'd from Verbs, as

Eeten to Eat. Eeter Eater.
 Geven to Give. Gever Giver.
 Snijden to Cut. Snijder Cutter, Taylor.
 Vliegen to Fly. Vlieger, Flyer, Kite.

The most part of the Verbs may also be turned into Nouns, as Veel spreken vermindert hem / Much speaking tires him. Het zien gaat het hooren te boven / Seeing is so be preferred before hearing.

Most all Dutch Nouns may be changed into Diminutives, thus.

Boom Tree.

Boompje or boompken / a Little tree.

Kind Child.

Kindje or kindken / a Little child, infant.

Huis House.

Huisje or huysken / a Little house.

Boek Book

Boekje or boekken / a Little book.

Kof Coat.

Kofje or kofken / a Little coat.

Straat Street.

Straatje / a Little street, alley.

Vogel Bird.

Vogeltje or vogelken / a Little Bird.

Bel Bell.

Belletje or belken / a Little bell.

Boom-

18 A Compendious Guide

Mof Mole.	
Molletje	a Little mole.
Hain Comb.	
Hainmetje	a Little comb.
Stem Voice.	
Stemmetje	a Little or small voice.
Man Man.	
Mannetje or manneken	a Little man, or male.
Pen Pen, pin.	
Pennetje	a Little pin or peg.
Ton Barrel.	
Tonnetje or tonneken	a Little barrel.
Stad city.	
Steedtje or stedeken	a Little city, town.
Wind Wind.	
Windtje or windeken	a Little gale, a small breeze.

Of the GENDER of NOUNS.

The Dutch have three *Genders* whereby *Nouns* may be distinguished from one another viz. The *Masculine*, *Feminine* and *Neuter*, of which having already herebefore given some instructions concerning the *Particles*, *De* / *die* / *deze* / *het* / *dat* / *dit* / the Reader is referred thereto. However since I said there, that it is oftentimes hard to determine whether a *Noun* be of the *Masculine* or *Feminine* Gender, (for a great many are of both) I'll lay down here as a general rule, that those *Nouns* where the *Particle* *de* is alter'd into *den* in the *Accusative Case* are of the *Masculine* gender, as *Berg* a Hill, *boom* tree, *vogel* bird, *naam* name, *dood* death, &c. as also that the *Genitive* of the *Masculine* and *Neuter* is *des* / as *des* mans of the man, *des* bergs

bergs of the hill, des booms of the tree, des vogels of the bird, des lands of the land, des huizes of the house. And that the Genitive of the Feminine is *der* / as *der vrouwe* of the woman, *der Koninginne* of the Queen, *der zee* of the sea, *der wereld* of the world, *der dwaalinge* of the error. It is true we say sometimes *des vrouws* *voorzoon* / the wife's son of the first marriage, *zins dochters kind* / his daughters child, and, 's *werelds* *eer* / the honour of the world; but it is look upon by our best Authors to be irregular.

But it must be confessed, that many Writers amongst us do not observe this distinction, yet our best Authors do, and our Translators of the Bible have given heed to it. And to satisfy the Learners this will be demonstrated at large with several examples, when I treat of the Declension, and will be further explained in the description of the *Adjectives*.

Tho' never any Rules were given by any (that I know of) yet I will venture to lay down some general ones, which may be of a very great help to Learners. Be it observed therefore that :

All *Nouns* signifying the Doer or actor of any thing, and ending in *er* or *aar*, as *Manhanger* *ad'aver*, *aanlokker* *omicer*, *bakker* *baker*, *vzenger* *bringer* or *carrier*, *daader* *doer*, *geever* *giver*, *handelaar* *actor* or *merchant*, *hengelaar* *angler*, *hoester* *cougher*, *haekelaar* *sattler*, *kiezer* *chooser*, *lezer* *reader*, *maaker* *broker*, *maakelaar* *broker*, *neemmer* *maker*, *preedikter* *preacher*, *schepper* *creator* or *drawer*, *tapper* *tapster*, *visscher* *fisher*, *vechter* *fighter*, *wagenaar* *wagoner*, *zinger* *singer*.

ger, &c. are of the *Masculine gender* and therefore require the Particles, *De/ die* or *deeze*.

Exc. But words ending in *ster* are generally of the *Feminine gender* as *Maaiſter ſeamſter*, *vzetter a laß*; yet *meeſter maſter* is of the *masculine gender*.

All *Nouns* ending in *heyd*, as *Argheyd cunningneſs*, *behendigheyd dexterity*, *dankhaarheyd thankfulneſs*, *hepligheyd holineſs*, *ſnoodheyd enormity*, *vzoonheyd piety*, *waarheyd truth*, &c. are of the *Feminine gender*, and require the Particles, *De/ die* or *deeze*.

All *Nouns* deriv'd from verbs, and ending in *ing*, as *Wandyping promiſing*, *aanlokking enticing*, *begraaving burying*, *dwaaaling error*, *fuſſeling triſting*, *gronblegging foundation*, *handeling dealing*, *inbeelding imagination*, *kaſtynge chaſtiſement*, *naavolging imitation*, *perſing preſſing*, *reyniging cleaſing*, *riſſeling a buzzing noiſe*, *cuyling barriug*, *ſoozteering ſmiting*, *tunnering building*, *voering lining or carrying*, *zwoymeling eiddineſs*, &c. are of the *Feminine gender*, and require the Particles, *De/ die* or *deeze*.

Whereunto may be added ſome *Nous* ending in *ling*, that are of the *Masculine* or *Common gender*, as *Eddelling gentleman*, *leerling diſciple*, *ſteedeling citizen*, *ſterbeling mortal*, *untwopheling outcaſt*, and require alſo the Particles, *De/ die* or *deeze*.

Nouns terminating in *ſchap*, as *Booſſchap meſſage*, *eygenſchap attribute*, *gemeenſchap communion*, *maatſchap fellowſhip*, *meesterſchap maſterſhip*, *vzindſchap friendſhip*, &c. are ge-

ac-

nerally of the *Feminine* gender and require the Particles, *De/ die* or *deezē*: Yet we say *het* *Admiraalschap* *Admiralship*, *het* *Apoftefchap* *Apoftefhip*, *het* *Burgerfchap* *Citizens freedom*, *het* *maagfchap* *kindred*, *het* *zwagerfchap* *affinity*.

Nouns ending in *ry* or *ny*, as *Boeberny* *knavery*, *guptery* *rognerly*, *huychelerly* *hypocrify*, *jaagerly* *venerly*, *kancelery* *chancery*, *praaterly* *talking*, *weeterly* *spices*, *talmery* *antology*, *tdoerly* *witchcraft*, *verwerly* *a dyers-workhoufe*, *gekherly* *foolery*, *jokherly* *jest*, *spottery* *mocking*, *flaaverly* *flavery*, &c. are of the *Feminine* gender and require the Particles, *De/ die* or *deezē*.

Nouns terminating in *te*, as *Diepte* *depth*, *dikte* *thicknefs*, *dukte* *much bufinefs*, *gedoopte* *church*, *gestalte* *shape*, *gemeente* *church*, *groote* *greatnefs*, *hoogte* *highth*, *laagte* *lownefs*, *moederte* *pain*, *fcherpte* *sharpnefs*, *fterkte* *ftrength*, *Replte* *precipice*, &c. are generally of the *Feminine* gender, and require the Particles, *De/ die* or *deezē*.

Exc. The words, *Beveente* *bones*, *geveelte* *part*, *gedierte* *animals*, *geraamte* *skeleton*, *geftoelte* *pearl*, *gefteente* *precious ftones*, *gefterente* *flarrs*, *gebogelte* *foals*, and perhaps fome few more, are of the *Neuter* gender, and require the Particles, *Het/ dat* or *dit*.

Nouns terminating in *nis*, as *Beghoudenis* *fa-ctury*, *betekenis* *fnification*, *beeldtenis* *image*, *befnydenis* *circumcifion*, *ergernis* *offence*, *erfenis* *heritage*, *erkentenis* *acknowledgement*, *gelykenis* *likenefs*, *gevangenis* *prifon*, *kennis* *know-ledge*, *ontdoerens* *difurbance*, *ontfteltenis* *aflo-
nifh*.

nishment, schennis violation, vergiffenis pardon, vergeetenis oblivion, &c. are of the *Feminine gender*, and require the Particles, *De/ Die/ Deez* Except *Donnis judgment*, which is of the *Newer gender*.

Nouns ending in *fel*, as *Wanlohsel allurements*, *bedwopsel signification*, *beginfel beginning*, *beletsfel hindrance*, *beschutsfel/ence*, *driftfel prinis*, *insteekfel an inserted piece*, *maakfel fabrik*, *naaisfel seam*, *olifel extreme unktion*, *soudeersfel soder*, *stijpsfel starch*, *toosfel asure*, *verdichtfel fable*, *verfoeisfel abomination*, *weeffsel woven work*, *zweemfel likeness*, &c. are of the *Neuter gender*, and require the Particles, *Het/ Dat/ Dit*. Exc. *Wronsel/ a plain or wrinkle*, which assumes the Particles, *De/ Die/ Deez*.

All *Diminutives* which formerly did terminate in *ken*, but now generally in *tje*, or *je*, as *Mannetje little man*, *mandtje little basket*, *brouttje little woman*, *wijfje little wife*, *huytje little house*, *scheepje little ship*, *paerdje little horse*, *dageltje bird*, &c. are of the *Newer gender*, and require the Particles, *Het/ Dat/ Dit*.

To these Rules I shall add, that when we will express the *Female*, we use the Terminations *ster, in, er*; as for instance to turn the words *Maan man*, *vriend friend*, *beer bear*, *leerw Hou*, *koopet buyer*, *maaker maker*, *pzaater talker*, *bedelaar begger*, *vypet barbelor*, *leeraar teacher*, *meester master*, *martelaar martyr*, into the *Female gender*, we say *Mannin woman*, *vriendin a woman friend*, *beerin a female bear*, *leerw in a lioness*, *koopster a she buyer*, *maakster a she maker*, *pzaatster a talkative woman or girl*, *bedelaar-*

laarster or bedelaares a she begger, byster a less
or spinster, leeraares a woman teacher, meester-
tes mistress, martelaares a woman martyr.

When whereunto may be added these fol-
lowing words:

Koning King.

Koningin Queen.

Hertog Duke.

Hertogin Dutches.

God God.

Godin or Godes Goddess.

Prins Prince.

Princes Princess.

Keizer Emperor.

Keizerin Empress.

Priester Priest.

Priesterin Priestess.

Prophet Prophet.

Prophetes Prophetess.

Some are Irregular in respect of this rule, as

Man Man.

Wouw Woman.

Zongen Boy.

Mensje Girl.

Neef a He-cousin, nephew.

Nicht a She-cousin, niece.

Diencht a Man-servant.

Meyd a Maid-servant.

Wengst a Stone-burse.

Merry a Mary.

Nieu a Male day.

Teef Bitch.

Ma.

Water a He-cat.

Wat a She-cat.

Wart Deer, buk.

Winde Doe, hind.

Wammelaar a Buck-rabbit.

Woedster a Doe rabbit.

Waan Cock.

Wen / hoen Hen.

Of the NUMBER of the Nouns.

Numbers are twofold, *Singular* and *Plural*; and most Nouns terminate their *Plurals* in *en* or *n*, some also in *s*, and some in both. However *Monosyllables* end alwayes in *en*, Except *fish* *Cook*, *fish* *cooks*; and *Maat* when it signifies *fellow*, for then the *Plural* is *Maats*; but if it stands for *Measure* than the *Plural* is *Maaten*; so *Boot* a *Boat* and a *Breast-jewel*, *Boots* *Boats*, *Booten* *Breast jewels*.

Nouns making their *Plurals* in *en* are as followeth.

Gat Hole.

Krupd Herb.

Zoon Son.

Vand Hand.

Been Leg.

Muur Wal.

Ketting Chain.

Gebod Command.

Dat Vessel.

Breed Leaf.

Gaten Holes.

Krupden Herbs.

Zoonen Sons.

Vanden Hands.

Beenen Legs.

Muren Walls.

Kettingen Chains.

Geboden Commandments.

Daten Vessels.

Breedten Leaves.

Blot

Slot Lock.	Sloten Locks.
Wal Zel.	Walen Zels.
Lot Lot.	Loten Lots.
Slang Snake.	Slangen Snakes.
Gebet Prayer.	Gebeden Prayers.
Olifant Elephants.	Olifanten Elephants.
Omhang Circuis, procession.	
Omgangen Circuis, processions.	

Likewise all Nouns ending in *ing*, as

Omgaaying	Turning.
Omgaayingen	Turnings.
Beweeging	Motion.
Beweegingen	Motions.
Reyniging	Cleansing.
Reynigingen	Cleanings.
Wederfpeeking	Gainfaying.
Wederfpekingen	Gainfayings.
Leerling	Disciple.
Leerlingen	Disciples.
Sterbeling	Mortal.
Sterbelingen	Mortals.

Some of these that make the plural in *s*, double their last letter, as

Bed Bed.	Bedden Beds.
Bug Bridge	Buggen Bridges.
Bus Box.	Bussen Boxes.
Knop Bud.	Knoppen Buds.
Lip Lip.	Lippen Lips.
Beel Spectacles.	Beellen More than one pair of spectacles.
Stek Fool.	Stekken Fools.
Rokk Coat.	Rokken Coats.

B

Pot

26 A Compendious Guide

Dot Pot.	Potten Pots.
Zak Bag.	Zakken Bags.
Trap Siep, stair.	Crappen Stairs, steps.
Bal Ball.	Ballen Balls.

Those that end in *f* generally change that letter
in *v*, as

Lijf Body.	Lippen Bodies.
Grav Grave.	Graven Graves.
Gaaf Gift.	Gaaben Gifts.
Rupf Coif.	Ruppen Coifs.
Hof Garden, court.	Hoben Gardens, courts.
Dief Thief.	Dieven Thieves.
Wolf wolf.	Wolven wolves.
Wif Wife.	Wippen wives.

Exc. Bef Band, Bessen Bands, Maf Maff,
Moffen Muff, Straf Punishment, Straffen
Punishments.

Those that end in *s*, have the Plural generally
in *zen*, as

Blaas Bladder.	Blaazen Bladders.
Doos Box.	Doozen Boxes.
Dooz Houfe.	Doozen Houfes.
Glaas Glass.	Glaazen Glaffen.
Rooz Rose.	Roozen Roses.
Mooz Mouse.	Moozen Mouses.

Exc. Bus Box, Bussen Boxes, Bus Kiff,
Kuffen Kiffes.

Words ending in *en*, or *er* and *el* terminate in
the Plurals in *den*, as

Vader Father.	
Vaders	and Vadersen / Fathers.

Broeder Brother.
Broeders and **Broederen / Brethren,**
Zuster sister.
Zusters and **Zusteren / Sisters.**
Meester Master.
Meesters and **Meesteren / Masters.**
Verbolger Persecutor.
Verbolgers and **Verbolgeren / Persecutors.**
Schryver writer.
Schryvers and **Schryversen / Writers.**
Leeraar Teacher.
Leeraars and **Leeraaren / Teachers.**
Minnaar Lover.
Minnaars and **Minnaaren / Lovers.**
Dijfel Devil.
Dijfels and **Dijfelen / Devils.**
Appel Apple.
Appels and **Appelen / Apples.**
Tafel Table.
Tafels and **Tafelen / Tables.**
Wesfel Whip.
Wesfels and **Wesfelen / Whips.**
Vogel Bird.
Vogels and **Vogelen / Birds.**
Wesfel Cover.
Wesfels and **Wesfelen / Covers.**

To these may be added **keten chain,** **ketens**
 as **ketenen chains;** **Schepen a Justice,** **schepens**
 or **schepenen justices;** **Jongens boy,** **jongens /**
jongers boys, and **jongeren lads or disciples.** Yet
 it ought to be noted, tho' it is not observed so
 generally, that these **Plurals** in **s** are properly
 the **Nominatives;** and those in **en** the **Genitives**
 and **Datives.**

Diminutives make their *Plurals* to end in *s*, as

Wondtje a *Little dog.*

Wondtjes *Little dogs.*

Steentje a *Little stone.*

Steentjes *Little stones.*

Panneken a *Little pan.*

Pannekens *Little pans.*

Boomken a *Little tree.*

Boomkens *Little trees.*

Kindtje

Kindken } a *Little child.*

Kindertjes

Kinderkens } *Little children.*

Nouns ending in *e* have their *Plural* in *en*, as

Boode *Messenger.*

Booden *Messengers.*

Henne *Hen.*

Hennen *Hens.*

Heere *Lord.*

Heeren *Lords.*

Zee *Sea.*

Zeen *Sea.*

Reyze *Journey.*

Reyzen *Journeys, voyages.*

Stede *Town*

Steden *Towns, cities.*

Offerande *Offering.*

Offeranden *Offering.*

But of these there are but few; although formerly it was very usual to say in the Nominative **Bedde / mensche / spyz / moete / padde / grasbe / vrouwe**. Yet now we say **Bed Bed, mensch men, spys meat, pad road, graaf earl, vrouwen women**, using the other onely in the Genitive or Dative, or it may be *ablative Case*.

Nouns ending in **hed** alter their *Singular* into **heden** in the *Plural*, as **Booshed** *wickedness*, **boosheden** *wickednesses*, **uytmuntendhed** *excellency*, **uytmuntendheden** *excellencies*.

Some

to the Low Dutch Language. 29

Some Nouns are Irregular in the Plural by increasing their Syllables, as

Doth People.	Dolken and volkeren Nations.
Been Bone.	Beenderen Bones, for
	Beenen signifies Legs.
Blad Leaf.	Bladeren Leaves.
Gemoed Mind.	Gemoederen Minds.
Kind child.	Kinderen children.
Rad Wheel.	Raderen Wheels.
Lied Song.	Liedereren Songs.
Roen Hen.	Roenderen Hens.
Eg Egg.	Eperen Eggs.
Half Calf.	Halveren Calves.
Lam Lamb.	Lammeren Lambs.
Reden Discours.	Redenen Discourses, reasons.
Rund Bullock.	Runderen Fallovs.
Land Land, country.	
Landen Countries.	
Landerpen Lands.	
Stad City.	Steden Cities. } are also
Schip Ship.	Schepen Ships. } Irregular.
Leet Doctrine.	Leetingen Doctrines.

Several Nouns have no Plural number, as

Staf Chaf.	Stik Pitch.
Stas Flux.	Stas Grass.
Pichel Pickel.	Rogge Ry.
Woning Honey.	Zout Salt.

Some few Nouns want the Singular number, as

Herzen Brains.
Ouders Parents.
Lieden Folks.

Of the DECLENSION.

Nouns are Declined Singularly and Plurally, with six Cases, Viz. the *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative* and *Ablative*:

The *Nominative* being betokened by *ten / de* or *het / giveth* the name and signification of the *Noun*, and cometh before the *Verb*, answering to the question *who* or *what*, as *De Koning komt / The King cometh*.

The *Genitive* being known by the tokens *des / der / answereth* to the question *whose* or *whereof*, as *Des Konings goedertierenheyt / The clemency of the King*, *het zaad der vrouwe / the seed of the woman*.

The *Dative* is known by the token *den / der* or *aan de /* and answereth to the question *to whom* or *to what*, as *De zaak is den Koning en der Koninginne voorgedaagen / The matter is proposed to the King and the Queen*.

The *Accusative* dependeth from the *Verb*, and may be known by the tokens *den / orde /* answering to the question *whom* or *what*, as *U hebben den Koning en de Koningin gezien / They have seen the King and the Queen*.

The *Vocative* is known by calling or speaking to, as *O Koning / O King*.

The *Ablative* may be known by the token *van den / van de /* as *Daar is een ordet gekomen van den Koning en de Koninginne / There is an order come from the King and the Queen*.

Note that *van* signifieth both *of* and *from*, of when it serves to the *Genitive*, and *from* when ap-

to the *Low Dutch Language.* 31

applied to the *Ablative Case*, which will best be learned by use.

Be it also observ'd, that *den* in the *Dative Case* is Masculine, and *de* Feminine: and also *den* in the *Accusative* and *Ablative* Masculine, and *de* Feminine.

Thus it appears that the chiefest variation in the Declining of *Dutch Nouns* is made by the *Particles* that are placed before them. For most *Nouns* admit some distinct terminations, as the following Examples will shew.

Singular.

Nom. de *Man* / mensch *The Man.*
Gen. des *Mans* / des menschen *Of the man.*
Dat. den *Man* / den mensche *To the man.*
Acc. den *Man* / den mensche *The Man.*
Voc. O *Man* / O mensch *O Man.*
Abl. Van den *Man* / van den mensche *From the man.*

Plural.

Nom. de *Mannen* / de menschen *The Men.*
Gen. der *Mannen* / der menschen *Of the men.*
Dat. den *Mannen* / den or aan de menschen *To the men.*
Acc. de *Mannen* / de menschen *The Men.*
Voc. O *Mannen* / O menschen *O Men.*
Abl. Van de *Mannen* / van de menschen *From the men.*

Sing.

Nom. een *Heer* a *Lord.*
Gen. eens *Heeren* *Of a Lord.*

32 A Compendious Guide

Dat.	eenen Heere	To a Lord:	
Acc.	eenen Heer	a Lord.	
Voc.	Ⓔ Heer	or Heere	O Lord.
Abl.	Van den Heere	From the Lord:	

Plur.

Nom.	de Heeren	the Lords.
Gen.	der Heeren	Of the Lords.
Dat.	den Heeren	To the Lords.
Acc.	de Heeren	the Lords.
Voc.	Ⓔ Heeren	O Lords.
Abl.	Van de Heeren	From the Lords.

Sing.

Nom.	De Vader	The Father.
Gen.	des Vaders	Of the Father.
Dat.	den Vader	To the Father.
Acc.	den Vader	the Father.
Voc.	Ⓔ Vader	O Father.
Abl.	van den Vader	From the Father.

Plur.

Nom.	De vaders	The Fathers.
Gen.	Der vaderen	Of the Fathers.
Dat.	Den vaderen	To the Fathers.
Acc.	De vaders	the Fathers.
Voc.	Ⓔ Vaders	O Fathers.
Abl.	van de vaderen	From the Fathers.

Sing.

Nom.	De Hond	the Dog.	
Gen.	Des Hond	or van de hond	of the Dog.
Dat.	Den Hond	or aan de hond	to the Dog.
Acc.	den Hond	the Dog.	

Voc.

to the Low Dutch Language. 33

Voc. **De Hond** *O Dog.*
 Abl. **Van den hond** *From the dog.*

Plur.

Nom. **De Honden** *the Dogs.*
 Gen. **der** or **van de honden** *of the dogs.*
 Dat. **den** or **aan de honden** *to the dogs.*
 Acc. **de Honden** *the dogs.*
 Voc. **De Honden** *O dogs.*
 Abl. **van de honden** *from the dogs.*

Sing.

Nom. **De Boom** *the Tree.*
 Gen. **des** *Boom* or **van den boom** *of the tree.*

Dat. **Den** or **aan den boom** *To the tree.*
 Acc. **den Boom** *the tree.*
 Voc. **De Boom** *O Tree.*
 Abl. **van den Boom** *from the tree.*

Plur.

Nom. **De Boomen** *the Trees.*
 Gen. **der** or **van de boomen** *of the trees.*
 Dat. **Den** or **aan de boomen** *To the trees.*
 Acc. **de Boomen** *the Trees.*
 Voc. **De Boomen** *O Trees.*
 Abl. **van de Boomen** *from the trees.*

Sing.

Nom. **De Berg** *the Mount or hill.*
 Gen. **des Bergs** or **van de berg** *of the mount.*
 Dat. **Den** or **aan de berg** *to the mount.*
 Acc. **den Berg** *the mount.*
 Voc. **De Berg** *O mount.*

B 5

Abl.

34 A Compendious Guide

Abl. van den berg *from the mountains.*

Plur.

Nom. De Bergen *the Mount.*

Gen. der or van de bergen *of the mountains.*

Dat. den Bergen *to the mountains.*

Acc. de Bergen *the mountains.*

Voc. O Bergen *O mountains.*

Abl. van de bergen *from the mountains.*

Sing.

Nom. De Naam *the Name.*

Gen. des Naams or van de naam *O the Name.*

Dat. den Naame *to the Name.*

Acc. den Naam *the Name.*

Voc. O Naam *O Name.*

Abl. van den Naam *from the Name.*

Plur.

Nom. De Naamen *the Names.*

Gen. der or van de Naamen *of the Names.*

Dat. den Naamen *to the Names.*

Acc. de Naamen *the Names.*

Voc. O Naamen *O Names.*

Abl. van de Naamen *from the Names.*

Note. Zon the Sun, which also seemeth to be of the *Masculine Gender* hath the Genitive *der Sonne.*

Declension of Nouns of the Feminine Gender.

Sing.

Nom. De Vrouwen *the Women,*

Gen.

to the Low Dutch Language. 35

Gen. *der Vrouw of the Woman.*
 Dat. *der Vrouw or aan de Vrouw is the*
Woman.

Acc. *de Vrouw the Woman.*
 Voc. *Ⓐ Vrouw or byoutwe O Woman.*
 Abl. *van de Vrouw from the Woman.*

Plur.

Nom. *De Vrouwen the Women.*
 Gen. *der Vrouwen of the Women.*
 Dat. *den Vrouwen is the Women.*
 Acc. *de Vrouwen the Women.*
 Voc. *Ⓐ Vrouwen O Women.*
 Abl. *van de Vrouwen from the Women.*

Sing.

Nom. *De dochter The Daughter.*
 Gen. *der dochter or des dochters of the*
daughter.

Dat. *der or aan de dochter is the daughter.*
 Acc. *de dochter the daughter.*
 Voc. *Ⓐ dochter O daughter.*
 Abl. *van de dochter from the daughter.*

Plur.

Nom. *De dochters The daughters.*
 Gen. *der dochteren of the daughters.*
 Dat. *den dochteren is the daughters.*
 Acc. *de dochters or dochteren the daughters.*
 Voc. *Ⓐ dochters O daughters.*
 Abl. *van de dochteren from the daughter.*

Sing.

Nom. *De wereld The world,*

Gen.

36 A Compendious Guide

Gen. **der werreld** or **van de werreld** *of the world.*

Dat. **der** or **aan de werreld** *to the world.*

Acc. **de werreld** *the world.*

Voc. **Ⓔ werreld** *O world.*

Abl. **van de werreld** *from the world.*

Plur.

Nom. **Werrelden** *Worlds.*

Note. The other Cases in the Plural Number not being usual, are therefore omitted.

Sing.

N. **De waarhepd** *The truth.*

G. **der waarhepd** or **van de waarhepd** *of the truth.*

D. **der** or **aan de waarhepd** *to the truth.*

A. **de waarhepd** *the truth.*

V. **Ⓔ waarhepd** *O truth.*

A. **van de waarhepd** *from the truth.*

Plur.

N. **De waarheden** *The truths.*

G. **der** or **van de waarheden** *of the truths.*

D. **den waarheden** *to the truths.*

A. **de waarheden** *the truths.*

V. **Ⓔ waarheden** *O truth.*

A. **van de waarheden** *from the truth.*

And so all other Nouns ending in *hepd*.

Sing.

N. **De dwaaling** *The error.*

G. **der** or **van de dwaalinge** *of the error.*

Dat. **der** or **aan de dwaaling** *to the error.*

Acc. **de dwaaling** *the error.*

Voc.

Voc. **De dwaaling** *O error.*

Abl. van de dwaaling *from the error.*

Plur.

N. **De dwaalingen** *The errors.*

G. der or van de dwaalingen *of the errors.*

Dat. den dwaalingen *is the errors.*

Acc. de dwaalingen *the errors.*

Voc. **De dwaalingen** *O errors.*

Abl. van de dwaaling *from the errors.*

Thus all other *Nouns* ending in *ing* / Except those in *ing* / as *Leerling* / &c. who are of the *Masculine* or *Common gender*, forming the *Genitive* thus, *des Leerlings* / the *Dative* *den* or *aan den* *Leerling* / the *Accusative* *den* *Leerling* / and the *Ablative* *van den* *Leerling*.

Singl.

Nom. **De kennis** *The knowledge.*

Gen. der kennis *of the knowledge.*

Dat. der kennis or aan de kennis *is the knowledge.*

Acc. de kennis *the knowledge.*

Voc. **De kennis** *O knowledge.*

Abl. van de kennis or kennis *from the knowledge.*

Plur.

This noun wants the *Plural*; but *Gevangenis* *Prison*, and *gepshenis* *similitude* or *parable*, are in the *Plural* *Gevangnissen* and *Gepshennisen*; and thus are all other *Nouns* ending in *is* Declined.

Nouns ending in *ſchap* have in the Genitive *der* and *des* / as *des gemeenſchaps* of the fellowſhip, *der vriendschap* of the friendſhip.

Nouns Feminine terminating in *ty/ny/and te* have in the Genitive, *der* / as Nom. *de Coberny* the Witchcraft, *de Slaaverny* the Slavery. Gen. *der Cobernye* of the Witchcraft, *der Slaavernye* of the Slavery, and likewiſe *der Geboorte* of the Birth, *der Gemeente* of the Church.

Sing.

Nom. *De ſtad* The city.

Gen. *der ſtad* or *ſtede* / *des ſtads* or *van de ſtad* of the cities.

Dat. *aan de ſtad* or *der ſtede* to the city.

Acc. *de ſtad* the city.

Voc. *Ⓐ ſtad* O city.

Abl. *van de ſtad* from the city.

Plur.

Nom. *De ſteden* The cities.

Gen. *der* or *van de ſteden* of the cities.

Dat. *den* or *aan de ſteden* to the cities.

Acc. *de ſteden* the cities.

Voc. *Ⓐ ſteden* O cities.

Abl. *van de ſteden* from the cities.

Maan the Moon, and *Star* Stars, have in the Genitive, *der Maane* and *der Starre*.

Declenſion of Nouns of the Neuter Gender.

Sing.

Nom. *Het wif* The wife or woman.

Gen. *des wifs* or *van 't wif* of the wife.

Dat.:

Dat. aan 't wyf or den wybe *to the wife.*
 Acc. het wyf *the wife.*
 Voc. O wyf *O wife.*
 Abl. van het wyf *from the wife.*

Plur.

Nom. De wyben *The wives or women.*
 Gen. der or van de wyben *of the wives.*
 Dat. den or aan de wyben *to the wives.*
 Acc. de wyben *the wives.*
 Voc. O wyben *O wives.*
 Abl. van de wyben *from the wives.*

Sing.

Nom. Het kind *The child.*
 Gen. des kinds or van 't kind *of the child.*
 Dat. aan het kind *to the child.*
 Acc. het kind *the child.*
 Voc. O kind *O child.*
 Abl. van het kind or van kinde *from the child.*

Plur.

Nom. De kinderen *The children.*
 Gen. der or van de kinderen *of the children.*
 Dat. den or aan de kinderen *to the children.*
 Acc. de kinderen *the children.*
 Voc. O kinderen *O children.*
 Abl. van de kinderen *from the children.*

Sing.

Nom. Het volk *The people or nation.*
 Gen. des volks or van 't volk *of the people.*
 Dat. den volke or aan 't volk *to the people.*
 Acc. het volk *the people.*

Voc.

40: A Compendious Guide

Voc. **¶** Volk *O people.*

Abl. van het volk *from the people.*

Plur.

Nom. De volken or volkeren *The people or Nations.*

Gen. der volkeren or van de volken *of the people.*

Dat. den volken or aan de volkeren *to the people.*

Acc. de volken or volkeren *the people.*

Voc. **¶** volken or volkeren *O people or nations.*

Abl. van de volken or volkeren *from the people.*

Sing.

Nom. Het gemoed *The mind.*

Gen. des gemoeds or van 't gemoed *of the mind.*

Dat. aan 't gemoed *to the mind.*

Acc. het gemoed *the mind.*

Voc. **¶** gemoed *O mind.*

Abl. van het gemoed *from the mind.*

Plur.

Nom. De gemoederen *The minds.*

Gen. der or van de gemoederen *of the minds.*

Dat. den or aan de gemoederen *to the minds.*

Acc. de gemoederen *the minds.*

Voc. **¶** gemoederen *O minds.*

Abl. van de gemoederen *from the minds.*

Sing.

Nom. Het land *The country or land.*

Gen. des lands or van 't land *of the country.*

Dat. den lande or aan 't land *to the country.*

Acc. het land *the country.*

Voc.

to the Low Dutch Language. 41

Voc. **Land** *O country.*
Abl. van het land / in den lande *from and in the country.*

Plur.

Nom. **De landen** *The countries.*
Gen. der or van de landen *of the countries.*
Dat. den or aan de landen *to the countries.*
Acc. de landen *the countries.*
Voc. **Landen** *O countries.*
Abl. van de landen *from the countries.*

Sing.

Nom. **Het huys** *The house.*
Gen. des huyses or van 't huys *of the house.*
Dat. den huys or aan 't huys *to the house.*
Acc. het huys *the house.*
Voc. **Huys** *O house.*
Abl. van 't huys or van den huys *from the house.*

Plur.

Nom. **De huizen** *The houses.*
Gen. der or van de huizen *of the houses.*
Dat. den or aan de huizen *to the houses.*
Acc. de huizen *the houses.*
Voc. **Huizen** *O houses.*
Abl. van de huizen *from the houses.*

Note. Ten huys signifies *at the house*, and 't huys *at home.*

Sing.

Nom. **Het schip** *The ship.*
Gen. des schips or van het schip *of the ship.*
Dat.

42 A Compendious Guide

Dat.	aan 't ſchip or den ſchepe	<i>to the ſhip.</i>
Acc.	het ſchip	<i>the ſhip.</i>
Voc.	Ⓞ ſchip	<i>O ſhip.</i>
Abl.	van 't ſchip	<i>from the ſhip.</i>
	te ſchepe	<i>in the ſhip.</i>

Plur.

Nom.	De ſchepen	<i>The ſhips.</i>
Gen.	der or van de ſchepen	<i>of the ſhips.</i>
Dat.	den or aan de ſchepen	<i>to the ſhips.</i>
Acc.	de ſchepen	<i>the ſhips.</i>
Voc.	Ⓞ ſchepen	<i>O ſhips.</i>
Abl.	van de ſchepen	<i>from the ſhips.</i>

Sing.

Nom.	Het gedeelte	<i>The part.</i>
Gen.	des gedeeltens or van 't gedeelte	<i>of the part.</i>
Dat.	aan 't gedeelte	<i>to the part.</i>
Acc.	het gedeelte	<i>the part.</i>
Voc.	Ⓞ gedeelte	<i>O part.</i>
Abl.	van 't gedeelte	<i>from the part.</i>

Plur.

Nom.	De gedeelte	<i>The parts.</i>
Gen.	der or van de gedeelten	<i>of the parts.</i>
Dat.	den or aan de gedeelten	<i>to the parts.</i>
Acc.	de gedeelten	<i>the parts.</i>
Voc.	Ⓞ gedeelte	<i>O parts.</i>
Abl.	van de gedeelten	<i>from the parts.</i>

And ſo the other Neuters ending in te

Sing.

Nom.	Het beginſel or begin	<i>The beginning.</i>
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Gen.

to the Low Dutch Language. 43

Gen. des beginsels or begins or van 't beginsel
fel from the beginning.
 Dat. aan 't beginsel or begin *to the beginning.*
 Acc. het beginsel or begin *the beginning.*
 Voc. O beginsel or begin *O beginning.*
 Abl. van het beginsel or begins and in den be-
ginne from the beginning and in the be-
ginning.

Plur.

Nom. De beginselen *The beginnings.*
 Gen. der or van de beginselen *of the beginnings.*
 Dat. den or aan de beginselen *to the beginnings.*
 Acc. de beginselen *the beginnings.*
 Voc. O beginselen *O beginnings.*
 Abl. van de beginselen *from the beginnings.*
 And so other Nouns ending in sel.

Sing.

Nom. Het vogeltje *The little bird.*
 Gen. des vogeltjes or 't vogeltjes *of the little*
bird or the little birds.
 Dat. aan het vogeltje *to the little bird.*
 Acc. het vogeltje *the little bird.*
 Voc. O vogeltje *O little bird.*
 Abl. van 't vogeltje *from the little bird.*

Plur.

Nom. De vogeltjes *The little birds.*
 Gen. der vogeltjes *of the little birds.*
 Dat. den or aan de vogeltjes *to the little birds.*
 Acc. de vogeltjes *the little birds.*
 Voc. O vogeltjes *O little birds.*
 Abl. van de vogeltjes *from the little birds.*

Note. That the Particle des or van het is of-
 ten

ten omitted with the *Diminutives* in the *Genitive*,
as 't *hounwtjes* man. *the little womans husband*,
't *scheepjes* zepl. *the sail of the little ship*.

I have been somewhat prolix in giving Ex-
amples of *Declension*, because all other *Dutch*
Grammars that ever I have seen, do not give
sufficient instructions concerning the variations
of the Cases. And shall now proceed to the de-
scription

Of the ADJECTIVES in particular.

Adjectives have severall terminations, as

Lang Long.	Roet Short.
Breed Broad.	Smal Narrow.
Stout Bold.	Blood Cowardous.
Blyd Glad.	Bedroeft Sorry, sad.
Groot Great.	kleyn Little, small.
Hoog High.	Laag Low.
Glad Smooth.	Oneffen Rough.
Dik Thick.	Dun Thin.

Some, being derived from *Verbs*, end in
lph/ as

Verkoopelph	Salable.	from
Verkoopen	to Sell.	
Castelph	Palpable.	from
Casten	to Handle.	
Verfoeijelph	Abominable.	from
Verfoeijen	to Abominate.	
Wenschelph	Desirable.	from
Wenschen	to Wish.	

And

And some end in *baar* / as

- Betoonbaar** *Rewardable.* from
Belooven *to Reward.*
Betaalbaar *Solvable.* from
Betaalen *to Pay.*
Beschimmelbaar *Subject to moulding.* from
Beschimmelen *to Mould.*
Bevriesbaar *That which can freeze up.* from
Bevriezen *to Freeze up.*
Eetbaar *Edible, fit to be eaten.* from
Eeten *to Eat.*
Handelbaar *Tradeable.* from
Handelen *to Handle, treat.*
Kenbaar *That which may be known.* from
Kennen *to Know.*
Leverbaar *Fit to be delivered.* from
Leveren *to Deliver.*
Verdedigbaar *Defensible.* from
Verdedigen *to Defend.*
Duchtbaar *Fruitfull.* from
Ducht *Fruit.*
Verstaanbaar *Intelligible.* from
Verstaan *to Understand.*
Wisselbaar *Exchangeable.* from
Wisselen *to Exchange.*

Several that are deriv'd from *Substantives* end
also in *ly* / as

- Broederlyk** *Brotherly.* from
Broeder *Brother.*
Geestelyk *Spiritual.* from
Geest *Spirit.*
Gevaarlyk *Dangerous.* from
Gevaar *Danger.*

God

Godly Golly, *divine*. from

God God.

Lighaamly Bodily. from

Lighaam Body.

Liesly Lovely. from

Liefde Love.

Redelny Reasonable. from

Rieden Reason.

Some end in *ly* / as

Wardly Earthly. from

Warde Earth.

Grootly Lofty, *superb*. from

Groot Great, big.

hemely Heavenly. from

hemel Heaven.

heydenly Heathenish. from

heyden Heathen.

kindly Childish. from

kind Child.

hoofly Courtlike. from

hof Court.

Severall end in *ig* / *ig* / *rig* / *rig* / *rig* / as

Bloedig Bloody. from

Bloed Blood.

moedig Courageous. from

moed Courage.

hardig Pretty, *quaint*. from

hardt Nature, humor.

dooydelig Profitable. from

dooydeel Profit.

hooydelig Sportive. from

hooydel Pastime.

- Diftig** *Thomy, isivicae.* from
Diftel *Thistle.*
Everig *Zealous.* from
Ever *Zeal.*
Slikrig *Dirty.* from
Slik *Dir.*
Haairig *Hairy.* from
Haair *Hair.*
Luchtig *Airy.* from
Lucht *Air.*
Magtig *Mighty.* from
Magt *Might.*
Bernuftig *Witty, ingenious.* from
Bernuft *Wis.*
Mlagtig *Complaining.* from
Mlagte *Complain.*
Lunzig *Loosly.* from
Lunz *Loose.*
Bliezig *Fleecy.* from
Bliez *Fleece.*
- Some end in *zaam* / as
- Arbeidszaam** *Laborious.* from
Arbeid *Labour.*
Deugdzaam *Virtuous.* from
Deugd *Virtue.*
Groeizaam *well-growing.* from
Groei *Growth.*
Oprijzaam *Salutiferous.* from
Oprij *Hail, salvation.*
Liefzaam *Loving, kind.* from
Lief *Love.*
Raadzaam *Advisable.* from
Raad *Advice.*

Some

Some end in en/ as

Harden Earthen. from

Harde Earth.

Gouden Golden. from

Goud Gold.

Houten Wooden. from

Hout Wood.

Wolven Wallen. from

Wol Wool.

Some end in achtig / as

Diefachtig Thievish. from

Dief Thief.

Kinderachtig childish. from

Kind child.

Waterachtig Waterish. from

Water Water.

Zoetachtig Sweetish. from

Zoet Sweet.

Some end in loos / signifying the want of a
thing, as

Baardeloos Beardless. from

Baard Beard.

Handeloos Without hands, handy. from

Hand Hand.

Hoofdeloos Without head. from

Hoofd Head.

Kinderloos Without children. from

Kind child.

Naameloos Nameless. from

Naam Name.

Troosteloos Comfortless. from

Troost Comfort.

Dutch

Duchteloos *Invain, fruitless.* from

Ducht *Fruit.*

Zinneloos *Senseless.* from

Zin *Sense.*

A great many *Adjectives* admit the Preposition
on / if the matter requires it, as

Onbedocht *Inconsiderate.*

Ongehemd *Uncombed.*

Onbehoorlijk *Indecent.*

Ongeleerd *Unlearned.*

Onbemind *Unbeloved.*

Ongemeen *Not common.*

Onbeschaamd *Impudent.*

Ongenood *Not invited.*

Onepndelph *Infinite, endless.*

Onrustig *Unquiet.*

Onfeilbaar *Infallible.*

Onzeker *Uncertain.*

Of the GENDER and DECLENSION of the *Adjectives.*

The *Adjectives* have three *Genders*, Masculine,
Feminine, and Neuter, as
Masc.

Groote / groot *Great.*

Goede / goed *Good.*

Heilige / heilig *Holy.*

Koude / koud *Cold.*

Reyne / reyn *pure.*

Raauwe / raauw *Raw.*

Stoute / stout *Bold.*

Zoete / zoet *Sweet.*

C

Fem

Fem.	Neut.
Groote.	Groot <i>Great.</i>
Goede.	Goed <i>Good.</i>
Heilige.	Heilig <i>Holy.</i>
Koude.	Koud <i>Cold.</i>
Rijne.	Rijn <i>Pure, clear.</i>
Raauwe.	Raauw <i>Raw.</i>
Stoute.	Stout <i>Bold, stout.</i>
Zoete.	Zoet <i>Sweet.</i>

Een groot man / a great man, eene groote
 vrouw / a great woman, een groot beest / a great
 beast; een goede naam / a good name, eene goe-
 de dochter / a good daughter, een goed huys / a
 good house, een raauwe visch / a raw fish, eene
 raauwe vrucht / a raw fruit, het raauw vleesch /
 the raw flesh.

Thus the Adjectives ought to be distingui-
 shed in the Genders; and yet in speaking and
 vulgar writing it is not so punctually observed,
 and many will add the (*n*) even to the *Nominati-
 ve Case*, especially in the Particle *de* / putting
den instead thereof; which is a very great er-
 ror, that is carefully avoided by our best Au-
 thors: for tho' it be good Dutch to say *Ik zag
 dien vroomen man gisteren* / I saw that honest
 man yesterday, yet is very bad Dutch (whatever
 may be the prevalent custom in some places)
 to say *Dien vroomen man heeft het gezegd*.
 (instead of *die vrome man* / &c) that honest
 man told it.

Yet if the Particle *een* preceds, we say *een
 vroom man*; but if the particle *de* be used, it
 must be *de vrome man*.

to the Low Dutch Language. § 1

Obf. Although this be the naturall difference of the *Genders* in the *Adjectives*, yet it must be observed, that even *Feminine Adjectives* cast of the finale *e*, when placed behind the *Substantive*, as *Het is een groote stad* / *It is a great city*, and *die stad is groot* / *that city is great*. The like is to be said of the *Plurall* in *e*, as 't *Waaren rijk* *lyden* / *They were rich people*, and *die luyden waaren rijk* / *those people were rich*.

It is also to be noted, that tho' we say *Een sterke man* / *a Strong man*, yet using the *Particle de* / we always say, *de sterke man*; which happens oftentimes in the *Neuter*; for tho' we always say, *Een groot land* / *a great country*, yet when we use the *Superlative* we generally say, *het grootste land* / *the greatest country*, *het zwaarste werk* / *the hardest work*; but when the *Adjective* is transposed, the *e* is rejected, as *Welk land is 't grootste* / *which country is the greatest?*

Since the *Adjectives* are also *Declinable*, I shall set down *Examples* of *Declension* of each *Gender*.

Sing.

Nom.	De groene boom	<i>The green tree.</i>
Gen.	des groenen booms	<i>of the green tree.</i>
Dat.	den groenen boom	<i>to the green tree.</i>
Acc.	den groenen boom	<i>the green tree.</i>
Voc.	O groene boom	<i>O green tree.</i>
Abl.	van den groenen boom	<i>from the green tree.</i>

Plur.

Nom.	De groene boomen	The green trees.
Gen.	der groene boomen	of the green trees.
Dat.	den groenen boomen	to the green trees.
Acc.	de groene boomen	the green trees.
Voc.	O groene boomen	O green trees.
Abl.	van de groene boomen	from the green trees.

Sing.

Nom.	De waare kerk	The true church.
Gen.	der waare kerk	of the true church.
Dat.	der waare kerke	to the true church.
Acc.	de waare kerk	the true church.
Voc.	O waare kerk	O true church.
Abl.	van de waare kerk	from the true church.

Plur.

Nom.	De waare kerken	The true churches.
Gen.	der waare kerken	of the true churches.
Dat.	den waare kerken	to the true churches.
Acc.	de waare kerken	the true churches.
Voc.	O waare kerken	O true churches.
Abl.	van de waare kerken	from the true churches.

Sing.

Nom.	Het vruchtbaar land	The fruitful country.
Gen.	des vruchtbaaren lands	of the fruitful country.
Dat.	den vruchtbaaren lande	to the fruitful country.
Acc.	het vruchtbaar land	the fruitful country;
Voc.	O vruchtbaar land	O fruitful country.
Abl.		

Abl. van den vruchtbaaren lande *from the fruitfull country.*

Plur.

Nom. De vruchtbaare landen *The fruitfull countries.*

Gen. der vruchtbaare landen *of the fruitfull countries.*

Dat. ten vruchtbaare landen *to the fruitfull countries.*

Acc. de vruchtbaare landen *the fruitfull countries.*

Voc. O vruchtbaare landen *O fruitfull countries.*

Abl. van de vruchtbaare landen *from the fruitfull countries.*

Of the COMPARISON of Adjectives.

There are three degrees of Comparison; called the Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

The *Positive* betokeneth the thing meerly as it is, without any addition, as *Rijk Rich.*

The *Comparative* heightens the sense, as *Rijker Richer.*

The *Superlative* exceeds in the highest degree, as *Rijpft or rijkfte Richest.*

The *Comparative* is expressed by adding *er* and sometimes *der* to the Positive, as *Groot/ grooter Great, greater, wijz/ wijzer wise, wijser, ver/ verder; ar, farther.*

And the *Superlative* is formed by joining *st* or *ste* to the Positive, as *Groot/ grootst or grootste Greatest.* It is very usual to prefix *aller* to the Superlative, the more to heighten its

54 A Compendious Guide

sense, as *de Allerwiltte de Wijsst of all*. Hence the following Examples are formed.

Positive. *Hoog High*. Comparative. *Hooger Higher*. Superlative. *Hoogst / allerhoogst Highest, most high*.

Posit. *Koud cold*. Comp *Kouder colder*. Superl. *Koudste / allerkoudst Coldest*.

Posit. *Lang Long, tall*. Comp. *Langer Longer, taller*. Superl. *Langste / allerlangst Longest, tallest, the longest or tallest of all*.

Posit. *Magtig Mighty*. Comp. *Magtiger Mightier*. Superl. *Magtigste / allermagtigst Mightiest*.

Posit. *Oud Old, ancient*. Comp *Ouder older, more ancient*. Superl. *Oudste / alleroudst Oldest, eldest*.

Posit. *Siet Sweet*. Comp. *Soeter Sweeter*. Superl. *Soetste / soetst Sweetest*.

But some Adjectives are irregular and thus compared.

Posit. *Goed Good*. Comp. *Beter Better*. Superl. *Best / allerbeste Best, best of all*.

Posit. *Quaad Bad* Comp. *Quaader / erger worse*. Superl. *Quaadt / ergst Worst*.

Veel Much, many. *Meerder / meer More* *Mee-
ste / meest Most*.

OF PRONOUNS.

A **Pronoun** is a part of speech generally put for a **Noun**, being used in shewing, relating, asking, &c. And since Pronouns are also Declined,

to the Low Dutch Language. §
clined, it will be necessary to exemplify their
various Declensions, under their several
species.

DEMONSTRATIVES
do show a person or thing to be, as

Sing.

Nom. *Ik*. I.
Gen. *myner* or *myns* of me.
Dat. *an* *my* or *my* to me.
Acc. *my* me.
Abl. *van my* from me.

Plur.

Nom. *Wy* we.
Gen. *onzer* of us.
Dat. *aan ons* or *ons* to us.
Acc. *ons* us.
Abl. *van ons* from us.

Sing.

Nom. *Gy* *Tou*, you.
Gen. *uwer* or *uws* of thee, of you.
Dat. *aan u* or *u* to thee, to you.
Acc. *u* thee, you.
Abl. *van u* from thee, from you.

Plur.

Nom. *Geflieden* Ye.
Gen. *wieder* of you.
Dat. *aan ulieden* or *ulieden* to you.
Acc. *ulieden* you.
Abl. *van ulieden* from you.

56 A Compendious Guide

Sing.

- Nom. *Hij He.*
 Gen. *zyner* or *zyns* / *his* or *of him.*
 Dat. *hem* / *zich* / or *aan hem* / *to him.*
 Acc. *hem* / *zich* / *him.*
 Abl. *van hem* / *van zich* / *from him.*

Plur.

- Nom. *Zy They.*
 Gen. *hunner* / *haarer* / *of them* or *their.*
 Dat. *hun* / *aan hen* / or *aan haar* / *to them.*
 Acc. *hen* / *haar* / *them.*
 Abl. *van hen* / or *van haar* / *from them.*

Note. *Haar* in vulgar speaking and writing is used promiscuously both with regard to men and women; but our best Authors apply it onely eitherto women, or to *Nouns* that are of the *Feminine gender.*

Sing.

- Nom. *Zy She.*
 Gen. *haarer* or *haars* / *of her.*
 Dat. *haar* or *aan haar* / *to her.*
 Acc. *haar* / *her.*
 Abl. *van haar* / *from her.*

Plur.

- Nom. *Zy They.*
 Gen. *haarer* / *of them* or *heirs.*
 Dat. *aan haar* / or *haar* / *to them.*
 Acc. *haar* / *them.*
 Abl. *van haar* / *from them.*

Severall of the following *Pronouns*, are *Mas-*
cu-

to the Low Dutch Language. 57

culine, Feminine and Neuter, as may be seen by the terminations.

Sing.

Nom. *Deez* / *deeze* / *dit* *This.*
Gen. *deezes* or *van deeze* / *van dit* / *of this.*
Dat. *deezen* / *deezet* / *aan deeze* / *aan dit* *to this.*
Acc. *deezen* / *deeze* / *dit* / *this.*
Abl. *van deezen* / *van deeze* / *van dit* / *from this.*

Plur.

Nom. *Deeze* *These.*
Gen. *deezet* *of these.*
Dat. *deezen* or *aan deeze* *to these.*
Acc. *deeze* *these.*
Abl. *van deeze* *from these.*

Sing.

Nom. *Die* / *dat* / *That.*
Gen. *dies* / *dier* / *van die* / *van dat* / *of that.*
Dat. *dien* / *aan die* / *aan dat* / *to that.*
Acc. *dien* / *dat* / *that.*
Abl. *van dien* / *van die* / *van dat* / *from that.*

Plur.

Nom. *Die* *These, that.*
Gen. *dier* or *van die* / *of these.*
Dat. *aan die* / *to these.*
Acc. *die* / *these.*
Abl. *van die* / *from these.*

RELATIVES

Have reference to somewhat mentioned before, as

Sing.

Nom.	het or 't zelve <i>It, the same.</i>
Gen.	des zelfs / <i>its or of it.</i>
Dat.	aan 't zelve <i>to it.</i>
Acc.	het zelve <i>it.</i>
Abl.	van 't zelve <i>from it.</i>

Plur.

Nom.	Dezelfde / <i>They, the same.</i>
Gen.	der zelve <i>of them or of the same.</i>
Dat.	aan dezelfde <i>to them.</i>
Acc.	dezelve <i>them</i>
Abl.	van dezelfde <i>from them.</i>

Sing.

Nom.	Wie / wat / <i>who, what.</i>
Gen.	wiens / van wat / <i>whose, of what.</i>
Dat.	wien / aan wien or aan wat / <i>to whom or what.</i>
Acc.	wien / wat / <i>whom, what.</i>
Abl.	van wien or van wat / <i>from whom or what.</i>

Plur.

Nom.	Wie / wat / <i>who, what.</i>
Gen.	wier <i>whose.</i>
Dat.	aan wien <i>to whom.</i>
Acc.	wien <i>whom.</i>
Abl.	van wien <i>from whom.</i>

No

to the Low Dutch Language. 59

Note. **Dat** is sometimes used in the Plural Number, as **Dat** booz luden zyn 't? *What people are they?*

Sing.

Nom. **Welk** / **welke** / 't **welk** *which.*
Gen. **welks** / **van welk** / *of which.*
Dat. **welken** or **aan welken** / **aan welke** / **aan 't welk** / *to which.*
Acc. **welken** / **welke** / **welk** / *which.*
Alb. **van welken** / **van welke** / **van welk** / *from which.*

Plur.

Nom. **Welke** *which.*
Gen. **welker** *of which.*
Dat. **aan welken** *to which.*
Acc. **welke** *which.*
Alb. **van welke** / *from which.*

Note. The Singular Number of **Welk** is divided into three Genders, but the Plural admits no variation.

P O S S E S S I V E S

Are such *Pronouns* as betoken some propriety that we enjoy or have right to, and are generally of the *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter* gender, after the same manner as the *Adjectives*, as

Sing.

Nom. **Mijn** / **mine** / **mijn** / *My, mine.*
Gen. **mijns** / **mijnes** or **mijner** / **van mijn** / *of my.*
Dat. **mijnen** / **aan mijne** / **aan mijn** / *to my.*

60. A Compendious Guide

Acc. mynen / myne / myn / *my*.
 Abl. van mynen / van myne / van myn /
from my.

Plur.

Nom. Myne / *My, mine*.
 Gen. myner / van myne / *of my*.
 Dat. mynen / aan myne / *to my*.
 Acc. myne *my*.
 Abl. van myne *from my*.

This is also Declined Zyn / *his*.

Sing.

Nom. Ons / onze / ons / *Ours, ours*.
 Gen. onze / onzer or van onze / van ons / *of ours*.
 Dat. onzen / aan onze / aan ons / *to ours*.
 Acc. onzen / onze / ons / *ours*.
 Abl. van onzen / van onze / van ons / *from*
ours.

Plur.

Nom. Onze *Ours, ours*.
 Gen. onzer / van onze / *of ours*.
 Dat. onzer / aan onze / *to ours*.
 Acc. onze / *ours*.
 Abl. van onze / *from ours*.

Sing.

Nom. Uw / uwe / uw / *Thy, thine, or your*.
 Gen. uw / uwes or uwer / *of thy, or of your*.
 Dat. uwen / aan uwe / uw / *to thy, or to your*.
 Acc. uwen / uwe / uw / *thy, or your*.
 Abl. van uwen / van uwe / van uw / *from*
thy or your.

Plur.

Plur.

- Nom. *Uwe Thy, thine, your.*
 Gen. *uwer / ulieder / of thy, or your, yours,*
 Dat. *uwen / aan uwe / to thy, or to your.*
 Acc. *uwe / thy, or your.*
 Abl. *van uwe / from thy, or from your.*

Sing.

- Nom. *Hun / hunne / huir; and haar / haare /
 haar / Their.*
 Gen. *hunnes / hunns; and haares / haars / of
 their.*
 Dat. *hunnen / aan hunne; and haaren / aan
 haare / to their*
 Acc. *hunnen / hunne; hun; and haaten / haare /
 haat / their.*
 Abl. *van hunnen / van hunne / van hun; and
 van haaren / van haare / van haat /
 from their.*

Plur.

- Nom. *Hunne and haare Their.*
 Gen. *hunner and haarer / or van hunne and
 van haare / of their.*
 Dat. *hunnen or aan hunne / and haaren or aan
 haare / to their.*
 Acc. *hunne and haare their.*
 Abl. *van hunne / and van haare from their.*

Note. *Hun* is of the *Masculine* and *Neuter*, and *haar* properly of the *Feminine* gender; yet *haar / haare / &c.* are in Common speech and vulgar writing also used as *Masculine*.

Some will use *Heur* for the *Feminine*, which is declined after the same manner.

The Declension of *Zelf* *Self*.*Sing.*

Nom.	<i>Ik zelf</i> or <i>zelve</i> / <i>I myself</i> .
Gen.	<i>myns zelfs</i> / <i>o; my self</i> .
Dat.	<i>aan myn zelven</i> / <i>to my self</i> .
Acc.	<i>myn zelven</i> / <i>my self</i> .
Abl.	<i>van myn zelven</i> / <i>from my self</i> .

Plur.

Nom.	<i>Ons zelve</i> / <i>Our selves</i> .
Gen.	<i>ons zelvet</i> / <i>van ons zelve</i> / <i>of our selves</i> .
Dat.	<i>ons zelven</i> / <i>or aan ons zelven</i> / <i>to our selves</i> .
Acc.	<i>ons zelven</i> / <i>our selves</i> .
Abl.	<i>van ons zelven</i> / <i>from our selves</i> .

Zichzelven *Himself, ones self.*

There are also *Indefinite Pronouns* that are declined as the *Adjectives*; and are as followeth.

Al / *alle* *All.*

Enige / *any, some.*

Een iegelijc *every one.*

Niemand / *any one, any body, from body.*

Niemand / *nobody, none.*

Andet *another.*

Sommige *some.*

Iedaanig *such.*

Iuch *such.*

Zeker *certainly.*

OF VERBS.

A *Verb* is a Part of speech signifying to Be, to do, or to suffer, as *Ih ben I am*, *Ih demin I love*; *Ih word gehaat I am hated*. They are divided into *Actives*, *Passives*, and *Neutrals*.

Actives betoken the doing of a thing, as *Onderwijzen to Teach*, *hooren to hear*, *leezen to read*.

Passives are such whereby a Person or thing is moved or some way affected, as *Onderwezen worden Is be taught*, *veracht worden to be despised*.

Neutrals signify properly neither action or passion, as *Daaren to be overweighed*, *bearden to burn*, *schijnen to shine*, *zich open to be fit*.

Verbs are *Personal* and *Impersonal*: *Personal*, as *Ih hoor I hear*, *gy hoorst thou hearest*, *hy hoorst he beareth*, *wy hooren we hear*, &c. *Impersonal*, as *Men hoorst one hears*, *het regent it rains*.

Verbs are also *Conjugated* by several *Moods* and *Tenses*. But since I do not pretend to write a Grammar at large, I don't intend to give a particular description of those *Moods* and *Tenses*; because some Examples of *Conjugation* will sufficiently shew the use of them, and what they are. And since no *Dutch* word can be *Conjugated* without the help of some *Auxiliary Verbs*, I will make a beginning with the *Defective Verb* *Ih zal I shall*.

The

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

Sing.

Ik zal I shall.
 gij zult thou shalt.
 hij zal he shall.

Plur.

Wy zullen we shall.
 gylieden zult ye shall.
 zy zullen they shall.

The Preter. Imperfect Tense.

Sing.

Ik zou or zoude I should.
 gij zoudt thou shouldst.
 hij zou or zoude he should.

Plur.

Wy zouden we should.
 gylieden zoudt ye should.
 zy zouden they should.

Note. This Verb hath also an *Infinitive Mood*, which it wants in the English, as *Ik heb be- loofd het te zullen doen / I have promised that I'll do it.* The like can be said of the Verbs *konnen / moeten* and *moogen /* which may be Englished, *To be able, to be forced, and to have-leave or to be permitted.* But in the *Indicative* they agree with the English, as *Ik kan I can, Ik moet I must, Ik mag I may.*

The

to the Low Dutch Language. 65

The Conjugations of these *Auxiliar Verbs* may be seen in my *Englisb Grammar*: Yet it is to be noted that they are not so Defective in Dutch as in English: for since they have not onely the *Participles* of the *Present Tense*, as *Konnen*, *de*, *moetende*, *moogende* / but also those of the *Preter-perfect tense*, as *Gehonnen* / *gemoeten* / *gemoogen* / they take to them the *Auxiliar Verb hebben* / as *Ik heb gehooren* / *I have been able*, *Ik heb gemoeten* / *I was or have been forced*, *Ik heb gemoogen* / *I had leave*, or *I have been missed*.

The next *Auxiliar Verb* is *hebben* so *Have*; which is Conjugated thus.

THE DECLARATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ik heb I have.
gy hebt you have.
hy heeft he hath.

Plur.

Wy hebben we have.
gy hebben hebt ye have.
zy hebben shey have.

The Preter-Imperfect.

Sing.

Ik had I had.
gy had thou hadst.
hy had he had.

Plur.

66 A Compendious Guide

Plur.

Wy hadden *We had.*
gyliden hadt *ye had.*
zy hadden *they had.*

The Preter-perfect.

Sing.

Ik heb gehad *I have had.*
gy hebt gehad *you have had.*
hy heeft gehad *he has had.*

Plur.

Wy hebben gehad *we have had.*
gyliden hebt gehad *ye have had.*
zy hebben gehad *they have had.*

The Preter-pluperfect.

Sing.

Ik had gehad *I had had.*
gy hadt gehad *you had had.*
hy had gehad *he had had.*

Plur.

Wy hadden gehad *we had had.*
gyliden hadt gehad *ye had had.*
zy hadden gehad *they had had.*

The Future.

Sing.

Ik zal hebben *I shall have.*
gy zult hebben *you shall have.*
hy zal hebben *he shall have.*

Plur.

Plur.

Wy zullen hebben *We shall have.*
gplieden zult hebben *ye shall have.*
zy zullen hebben *they shall have.*

The Indefinite Tense.

Sing.

Ik zou hebben *I should have.*
gg zoude hebben *thou should have.*
hy zou hebben *he should have.*

Plur.

Wy zouden hebben *we should have.*
gplieden zoudt hebben *ye should have.*
zy zouden hebben *they should have.*

The IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.

Heb of hebt gg *Have or have thou.*
hy hebbe or laat hem hebben *let him have.*

Plur.

Hebbenwe or laat ons hebben *Have we or let us*
have.
hebt gplieden *have ye.*
laat zy hebben *let them have.*

The OPTATIVE or SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Present and Imperfect Tense.

Sing.

Dat ik hadde *That I had.*
Dat gg had *That thou hadst.*

Dat

Dat hy hadde *That he had.*

Plur.

Dat wy hadden *That we had.*

Dat gyliden hadden *That ye had.*

Dat zy hadden *That they had.*

The *Preter-perfect* and *Preter-pluperfect* Tense.

Sing.

Dat ik gehad hadde *That I had had.*

Dat gy gehad hadt *That thou hadst had.*

Dat hy gehad had *That he had had.*

Plur.

Dat wy gehad hadden *That we had had.*

Dat gyliden gehad hadden *that ye had had.*

Dat zy gehad hadden *that they had had.*

The *Future*.

Sing.

Als ik hebben zal *When I shall have.*

als gy hebben zult *when thou shalt have.*

als hy hebben zal *when he shall have.*

Plur.

Als wy hebben zullen *when we shall have.*

als gyliden hebben zult *when ye shall have.*

als zy hebben zullen *when they shall have.*

The *Second Future*.

Sing.

Als ik gehad zal hebben *When I shall have had.*

als gy gehad zult hebben *when thou shalt have had.*

als

to the Low Dutch Language. 69
als hy gehad zal hebben *when he shall have had.*

Plur.

Als wy gehad zullen hebben *When we shall have had.*

als gelyeden gehad zult hebben *when ye shall have had*

als zy gehad zullen hebben *when they shall have had.*

The Third Future.

Sing.

Schoon ik gehad zou hebben *Thd I should have had.*

schoon gy gehad zouwt hebben *Thd thou shouldst have had*

schoon hy gehad zou hebben *thd he should have had.*

Plur.

Schoon wy gehad zouden hebben *Thd we should have had.*

schoon gelyeden gehad zouwt hebben *tho ye should have had.*

schoon zy gehad zouden hebben *tho they should have had.*

The INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. **Hebben** *to Have.*

Past. **Gehad hebben** *to Have had.*

Future. **Te zullen hebben** *to have hereafter.*

and The Participle.

Present. **Hebbende** *Having*

Past. **Gehad Had.**

The

The Conjugation of the Verb Substantive *Zijn*
or *Weesen* to be; which is chiefly used to
signify the Passive.

The INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

Singular.

Ik ben I am.
gy bent or *zyt* thou art.
hy is *he* is.

Plural.

Wy *zyn* We are
gylieden *zyt* ye are.
zy *zyn* they are.

The Past Imperfect.

Sing.

Ik was I was.
gy waart *hadu* wast
hy was *he* was.

Plur.

Wy waaren We were.
gylieden waart ye were.
zy waaren they were.

The Preter-perfect.

Sing.

Ik den *orf* heb geweest I have been.
gy bent or hebt geweest thou hast been.
hy is or heeft geweest he has been.

Plur.

Plur.

Wy zyn or hebben geweest *We have been.*
gghieden zyt or hebt geweest *ye have been.*
zy zyn or hebben geweest *they have been.*

The Præter-pluperfect.

Sing.

Ik was or had geweest *I had been.*
gy waart or had geweest *thou hadst been.*
hy was or had geweest *he had been.*

Plur.

Wy waaren or hadden geweest *We had been.*
gghieden waart or hadt geweest *ye had been.*
zy waaren or hadden geweest *they had been.*

The Future.

Sing.

Ik zal zyn or weezen *I shall or will be.*
gy zult zyn or weezen *thou shalt or wilt be.*
hy zal zyn or weezen *he shall or will be.*

Plur.

Wy zullen zyn or weezen *we shall or will be.*
gghieven zult zyn or weezen *ye shall or will be.*
zy zullen zyn or weezen *they shall or will be.*

The IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.

Wets gy *Be thou.*
dat hy zy *let him be.*

Plur.

Plur.

Zyn we or laaten wy zyn Be we or let us be.
 weest or zyt gelyeden be ye.
 laat ze zyn let them be.

The OPTATIVE or SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

Sing.

Dat ik zy That I be.
 dat gy zyt that thou beest.
 dat hy zy that he be.

Plur.

Dat wy zyn That we be.
 dat gelyeden zyt that ye be.
 dat zy zyn that they be.

The Preter-Imperfect.

Sing.

Dat ik waer That I were.
 dat gy waert that thou wert.
 dat hy waere That he were.

Plur.

Dat wy waeren That we were.
 dat gelyeden waert that ye were.
 dat zy waeren that they were.

The Preter-perfect.

Sing

Dat ik geweest zy or heb That I have been.
 dat gy geweest zyt or hebt that thou hast been.

dat

dat hy geweest zy or heeft *that he hath been.*

Plur.

Dat wy geweest syn or hebben *That we have been.*

dat gyliden geweest zyt or hebt *that ye have been.*

dat zy geweest syn or hebben *that they have been.*

The Preter-pluperfekt.

Sing.

Als ik geweest waat or had *When I had been.*

als gy geweest waart or hadt *when thou hast been.*

als hy geweest waat or had *when he had been.*

Plur.

Als wy geweest waaren or hadden *When we had been.*

als gyliden geweest waart or hadt *when ye had been.*

als zy geweest waaren or hadden *when they had been.*

The Future.

Sing.

Indien ik syn or wezen zal *If I shall or will be.*

indien gy syn or wezen zult *if thou shalt or wilt be*

indien hy syn or wezen zal *if he shall or will be.*

Plur.

Indien wy syn or wezen zullen *If we shall or will be.*

indien ~~g~~lieden *you or weezen* *if ye shall or will be.*

indien *zij* *you or weezen* *zullen* *if they shall or will be.*

The *Indefinite Tense.*

Sing.

I *you* *zij* *or weezen* *I should be.*

g *you* *oudt* *zij* *or weezen* *thou shouldst be.*

h *you* *oud* *zij* *or weezen* *he should be.*

Plur.

W *you* *ouden* *zij* *or weezen* *We should be.*

g *lieden* *oudt* *zij* *or weezen* *ye should be.*

z *you* *ouden* *zij* *or weezen* *they should be.*

The INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Zijn* *or weezen* *To be.*

Past. *Geweest* *te zijn* *or hebben* *To have been.*

Future. *Te zullen zijn* *or weezen* *To be hereafter.*

The *Participle.*

Present. *Zynde* *or weezende* *Being.*

Past. *Geweest zynde* *or hebbende* *Having been.*

The next *Auxiliar Verb* is *Worden* *or worden* / of which the proper signification is *to become* *or grow* ; as *Werd worden* *to become wise*. *Het word den* *to Grow fat* : But it being generally used to express the *Passive*, it may be also English *to be*, as *Werdin worden* *to be beloved*. Yet a clear distinction may be seen in *Zich zijn* *to Be self*, and

to the Low Dutch Language. 75

and *Zich worden is Grow sick; Ik ben ziek I am sick, Ik wierd ziek I grew sick.*

The Conjugation of *Worden* is as followeth.

The INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present tense.

Sing.

Ik word or werd I become or I am.

gy wordt thou becomest or thou art.

hy wordt he becomes or he is.

Plur.

Wy worden We become or are.

gylieden wordt ye become or are.

zy worden they become or are.

The Present Imperfect.

Sing.

Ik wierd I became or was.

gy wierdt thou becomest or wast.

hy wierdt he became or was.

Plur.

Wy wierden We became or were.

gylieden wiert ye became or were.

zy wierden they became or were.

The Present perfect. *Ik ben geworden I am become or I have been, &c.*

The Preterperfect. *Ik was geworden I was become or I had been, &c.*

D A

The

The Future.

Sing.

Ik zal worden I shall become or be.
 gij zult worden thou shalt become or be.
 hy zal worden he shall become or be.

Plur.

Wy zullen worden we shall become or be.
 gelyeden zult worden ye shall become or be.
 zy zullen worden they shall become or be.

The IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.

Wozdt gij Be thou.
 dat hy woerde let him become.

Plur.

Wozden wy Let us become.
 wozt gelyeden become ye.
 dat zy woerden let them become?

The OPTATIVE OR SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Present tense. Dat ik woerde That I become
 or be, &c.

The Preter-Imperfect. Dat ik wierde that I be-
 come or was, &c.

The Preter-perfect and Pluperfect. Toen
 ik gewoerden was When I was become or had
 been, &c.

The Future. Als ik woerden zal When I shall be-
 come or be, &c.

The second Future. Indien ik woerden zou If I
 should become or be, &c.

The

The INFINITIVE MOOD.

Worzen or werden *to Become, grow, wax, be.*

The Participles.

Worzende *Becoming.*

Geworzen *Became.*

I'll proceed now to the *Conjugation* of an *Active* and *Passive Verb*, whereby the necessary use of the foregoing *Auxiliar Verbs* will be seen; not intending to trouble my Reader as some have done with a Story of four Conjugations, according to the Latin: for since the variation consists chiefly in the *Preter-Imperfect Tense*, all Verbs may be brought well enough to one Conjugation; besides, even that variation is not so regular, that general Rules sufficiently can be given: for the words *hooopen to Hope, hooopen to buy, loopen to run*, sound all alike, and yet they differ mightily in the *Preter-Imperfect*, as *Ik hoopte I hoped, Ik koft I bought, Ik liep I ran*. Likewise, *zweeten to Sweat, meeten to measure; wecten to know*, whose *Preter-Imperfect* is, *Ik zweete or zweetede I did sweat, Ik mat I measured, Ik wist I knew*. And therefore the easiest way will be to learn those variations by a frequent and attentive reading, and daily speaking if one has occasion to converse among the Dutch. But I shall set down an Example of the Regular Verb, *Leeten to Learn*, and to teach.

The INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

Singular.

Ik leer *I learn*
gij leert *thou learnst.*
hy leert *he learns.*

Plural.

Wy leeren *we learn.*
gylieden leert *ye learn.*
zy leeren *they learn.*

The Preter-Imperfect.

Sing.

Ik leerde *I learned.*
gij leerde *thou learnedst.*
hy leerde *he learned.*

Plur.

Wy leerden *we learned.*
gylieden leerdet *ye learned.*
zy leerden *they learned.*

The Preter-perfect.

Sing.

Ik heb geleerd *I have learned.*
gij hebt geleerd *thou hast learned.*
hy heeft geleerd *he hath learned.*

Plur.

Wy hebben geleerd *we have learned.*
gylieden hebt geleerd *ye have learned.*

37 hebben geleerd *they have learned.*

The Preter-pluperfect.

Sing.

Ik had geleerd *I had learned.*
gy hadt geleerd *you hadst learned.*
hy had geleerd *he had learned.*

Plur.

Wy hadden geleerd *We had learned.*
gplieden hadt geleerd *ye had learned.*
37 hadden geleerd *they had learned.*

The Future.

Sing.

Ik zal leeren *I shall learn.*
gy zult leeren *you shall learn.*
hy zal leeren *he shall learn.*

Plur.

Wy zullen leeren *We shall learn.*
gplieden zult leeren *ye shall learn.*
37 zullen leeren *they shall learn.*

The Indefinite Tense or Second Future.

Sing.

Ik zou leeren *I should learn.*
gy zoudt leeren *you shouldst learn.*
hy zou leeren *he should learn.*

Plur.

Wy zouden leeren *We should learn.*
gplieden zoudt leeren *ye should learn.*
37 zouden leeren *they should learn.*

D 4

The

The IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.

Leet or leet gē Learn or learn thou.
 dat hy leere let him learn.

Plur.

Leetenwe Let us learn.
 leert gyliden learn ye.
 dat 3p leeren let them learn.

The OPTATIVE or SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

Sing.

Dat ik leere That I learn.
 dat gē leert that thou learnest.
 dat hy leere that he learns.

Plur.

Dat wy leeren That we learn.
 dat gyliden leeret that ye learn.
 dat 3p leeren that they learn.

The Preter Imperfct.

Sing.

Dat ik leerde That I learned.
 dat gē leerde that thou learest.
 dat hy leerde that he learned.

Plur.

Dat wy leerden That we learned.
 dat gyliden leerdet that ye learned.

dat

dat 3^e leerden *that they learned.*

The Preter-perfect.

Sing.

hoewel ik geleerd heb *Tho I have learned.*

hoewel gy geleerd hebt *tho thou hast learned.*

hoewel hy geleerd heeft *tho he hath learned.*

Plur.

hoewel wy geleerd hebben *Tho we have learned.*

hoewel gelyken geleerd hebt *tho ye have learned.*

hoewel zy geleerd hebben *tho they have learned.*

The Preter pluperfect.

Sing.

Indien ik geleerd had *If I had learned.*

indien gy geleerd had *If thou hadst learned.*

indien hy geleerd had *If he had learned.*

Plur.

Indien wy geleerd hadden *If we had learned.*

indien gelyken geleerd hadt *if ye had learned.*

indien zy geleerd hadden *if they had learned.*

The Future.

Sing.

Als ik leeren zal *when I shall learn.*

als gy leeren zult *when thou shalt learn.*

als hy leeren zal *when he shall learn.*

Plur.

Als wy leeren zullen *when we shall learn.*

als gelyken leeren zult *when ye shall learn.*

als zy leeren zullen *when they shall learn.*

The Second Future.

Sing.

Toen ik leeren zou *when I should learn.*
 toen gij leeren zoudt *when thou shouldst learn.*
 toen hy leeren zou *when he should learn.*

Plur.

Toen wy leeren zouden *when we should learn.*
 toen gyliden leeren zoudt *when ye should learn.*
 toen zy leeren zouden *when they should learn.*

The Third Future.

Sing.

Als ik geleerd zal hebben *when I shall have learned.*
 Als gij geleerd zult hebben *when thou shalt have learned.*
 Als hy geleerd zal hebben *when he shall have learned.*

Plur.

Als wy geleerd zullen hebben *when we shall have learn'd.*
 Als gyliden geleerd zult hebben *when ye shall have learn'd.*
 Als zy geleerd zullen hebben *when they shall have learn'd.*

The Fourth Future.

Schoon ik geleerd zou hebben *Tho I should have learned, &c.*

The

to the Low Dutch Language. 83

The INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. **Leeren** to Learn.

Past. **Geleerd hebben** to Have learned.

Future. **Ge zullen leeren** To learn hereafter.

The Participles:

Present. **Leerende** Learning.

Past. **Geleerd** Learned or learn'd.

Future. **Zullende leeren** Being to learn hereafter.

Here follows the Passive Verb.

The INDICATIVE MOOD.

The Present Tense.

Singular.

Ik word geleerd I am taught.

gy wordt geleerd thou art taught.

hy wordt geleerd he is taught.

Plural.

Wy worden geleerd we are taught.

gelyeden wordt geleerd ye are taught.

zy worden geleerd they are taught.

Note. If we use the Verb **Ik** *bin* instead of *ik* *wordt* / it generally quite alters the signification, for to say *Wy is geleerd* / is as much, as *he is a learned man*, or *he is a Scholar*.

Sing.

Ik ben geleerd I am learned or I am taught.

gy bent geleerd thou art learned.

hy is geleerd he is learned.

84 A Compendious Guide

Plur.

Wy zyn geleerd *We are learned or taught.*
gelyeden zyt geleerd *ye are learned.*
zy zyn geleerd *they are learned.*

The Preter-Imperfect.

Sing.

Ik wierd geleerd *I was taught.*
gy wierdt geleerd *thou wast taught.*
hy wierdt geleerd *he was taught.*

Plur.

Wy wierden geleerd *We were taught.*
gelyeden wierdt geleerd *ye were taught.*
zy wierden geleerd *they were taught.*

The Preter-perfect.

Sing.

Ik ben geleerd geweest *I have been taught.*
gy bent geleerd geweest *thou hast been taught.*
hy is geleerd geweest *he hath been taught.*

Plur.

Wy zyn geleerd geweest *We have been taught.*
gelyeden zyt geleerd geweest *ye have been taught.*
zy zyn geleerd geweest *they have been taught.*

The Preter-pluperfect.

Sing.

Ik was geleerd geweest *I had been taught.*
gy waart geleerd geweest *thou hadst been taught.*
hy was geleerd geweest *he had been taught.*

Plur.

Plur.

Wy waeren geleerd geweest *We had been taught.*
gyliden waert geleerd geweest *ye had been taught.*
zy waeren geleerd geweest *they had been taught.*

The Future.

Sing.

Ik zal geleerd worden *I shall be taught or become learned.*
gy zult geleerd worden *thou shalt be taught or become learned.*
hy zal geleerd worden *he shall be taught or become learned.*

Plur.

Wy zullen geleerd worden *We shall be taught or become learned.*
gyliden zult geleerd worden *ye shall be taught or become learned.*
zy zullen geleerd worden *they shall be taught or become learned.*

The Second Future.

Ik zou geleerd worden *I should be taught, &c.*

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.

Wozdt geleerd *Be taught or become learned.*
dat hy geleerd worde *Let him be taught or become learned.*

D 7

Plur.

Plur.

Wozdt gelyeden geleerd *Be ye taught or become ye learned.*

Dat zy geleerd woorden *Let them be taught or become learned.*

THE OPTATIVE OR SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Sing.

Dat ik geleerd woerde *That I be taught.*

Dat gy geleerd woerde *that thou beest taught.*

Dat hy geleerd woerde *that he be taught.*

Plur.

Dat wy geleerd woorden *That we be taught.*

Dat gelyeden geleerd woerden *that ye be taught.*

Dat zy geleerd woorden *that they be taught.*

The Preter-Imperfect.

Dat ik geleerd wierde *That I were taught, &c.*

The Preter-perfect.

Indien ik geleerd hen geweest *If I have been taught or learned, &c.*

The Preter pluperfect,

Had ik geleerd geweest / or zo ik geleerd geweest had / *If I had been taught or learned.*

The Future.

Als ik geleerd zal woorden *When I shall be taught, &c.*

The

The Second Future.

Indien ik geleerd zou worden *if I should be taught or become learned, &c.*

The Third Future.

Als ik geleerd zal geworden zijn *when I am grown learned, &c.*

The Fourth Future.

Indien ik geleerd zou geworden zijn *if I should have been taught, &c.*

THE INFINITIVE MOOD,

Present. Geleerd worden *to be taught, to become learned.*

Past. Geleerd geworden *Become learned.*

Future. Geleerd te zullen worden *To be taught hereafter.*

The Participles.

Present. Geleerd / *Taught, learned.* Geleerd wordende *Being taught.*

Past. Geleerd geworden zijnde *Having been taught or being become learned.*

Future. Zullende geleerd worden *Being to be taught or to become learned hereafter.*

According to this Conjugation all other Verbs may be conjugated; if it be but observed that the *Preter-Imperfeet Tense* of severall Verbs differs variously: for tho' the adding of the termination [DE] to the *Present tense* seems to be the most regular way of forming the *Preter-*

Im-

Imperfect, as *Ih leet / I learn or teach*, *Ih leetde I learned or taught*; yet a great many *Verbs* form the *Preter-Imperfect* otherwise, as will be shewn with examples. And the *Present sense* is formed from the *Infinitive* by omitting the termination *en* or *n* / as *Hooren is Hear*, *Ih hoor I hear*; *Deelen is divide*, *Ih deel I divide*; *Beleoven is believe*, *Ih geloof I believe*, *Leeven is live*, *Ih leef I live*; *Lezen is read*, *Ih lees I read*; *Beminnen is love*, *Ih bemin I love*; *Kloppen is knock*, *ih klop I knock*; *Datten is take*, *ih bat I take*; *Verrotten is rot*, *ih verrot I rot*; *Doen is do*, *ih doe I do*; *Gaan is go*, *ih gaa I go*; *Staan is stand*, *ih staa I stand*, &c.

I. The most Regular way of forming the *Preter-Imperfect Tense* is, as has been said already, by adding *de* to the *Present Tense*, as

Ih adem I breath.
Ih ademde I breathed.
Ademen is Breath.
Ih anker I anchor.
ih ankerde I anchored.
geanherd anchored.
anheren is anchor.
ih baar I bear.
ih baarde I brought forth.
gebaard born.
baaren is bear, bring forth.
ih bouw I build.
ih bouwde I builded.

- gebouwd *builid.*
bouden *to buid.*
ik eger *I cipher.*
ik egerde *I did cipher.*
gegerd *ciphered.*
egeren *to cipher.*
ik daal *I descend.*
ik daalde *I descended.*
gedaald *descended.*
daalen *to descend.*
ik wans *I want.*
ik wansde *I wanted.*
gederfd *wanted.*
wansen *to want.*
ik dien *I serve.*
ik diende *I served.*
gediend *served.*
dienen *to serve.*
ik eer *I honour.*
ik eerde *I honoured.*
geëerd *honoured.*
eeren *to honour.*
ik eyndig *I finish.*
ik eyndigde *I finished.*
geeyndig *finishd.*
eyndigen *to Finish.*
ik erf *I inherit.*
ik erfde *I inherited.*
geërfd *inherited.*
erven *to inherit.*
ik faamroof *I defame.*
ik faamroofde *I defamed.*
gefaamroofd *defamed.*
faamrooven *to defame.*

- ik flikher *I glitter.*
 ik flikherde *I glittered.*
 geflikherd *glittered.*
 flikheren *to glitter.*
- ik giet *I squeak.*
 ik gierde *I squeaked.*
 gegierd *squeaked.*
 gieren *to squeak.*
- ik graauto *I snarl.*
 ik graautoe *I snarled.*
 gegrautoe *snarled.*
 graauten *to snarl.*
- ik handel *I deal.*
 ik handelde *I dealed.*
 gehandeld *dealed.*
 handelen *to deal.*
- ik huur *I hire.*
 ik huurde *I hired.*
 gehuurd *hired.*
 huuren *to hire.*
- ik jammer *I lament.*
 ik jammerde *I lamented.*
 gejammert *lamented.*
 jammeren *to lament.*
- ik kaauto *I chew.*
 ik kaautoe *I chewed.*
 gekaautoe *chewed.*
 kaauten *to chew.*
- ik klaag *I complain.*
 ik klaagde *I complained.*
 geklaagd *complained.*
 klaagen *to complain.*
- ik leef *I live.*
 ik leefde *I lived.*

- geleefd *lived.*
leeven *to live.*
ik louter *I refine.*
ik louterde *I refined.*
gelouterd *refined.*
louteren *to refine.*
ik mazel *I have the measles.*
ik mazelde *I had the measles.*
gemazeld *had the measles.*
mazelen *to have the measles.*
ik moedig *I encourage.*
ik moedigde *I encouraged.*
gemoedigd *encouraged.*
moedigen *to encourage.*
ik nader *I approach.*
ik naderde *I approached.*
genaderd *approached.*
naderen *to approach.*
ik niez *I sneeze.*
ik niesde *I sneezed.*
geniezd *sneezed.*
niezen *to sneeze.*
ik oordeel *I judge.*
ik oordeelde *I judged.*
geoordeeld *judged.*
oordeelen *to judge.*
ik ordineer *I order.*
ik ordineerde *I ordered.*
geordineerd *ordered.*
ordineeren *to order.*
ik pel *I peel.*
ik pelde *I peeled.*
gepeld *peeled.*
pellen *to peel.*

- ih plonder** I *plunder.*
ih plonderde I *plundered.*
geplonderd *plundered.*
plonderen *to plunder.*
ih queel I *make melody.*
ih queelde I *made melody.*
gequeeld *made melody.*
queelen *to make melody.*
ih quyn I *languish.*
ih quynde I *languished.*
gequynd *languished.*
quynen *to languish.*
ih rammel I *rattle.*
ih rammelde I *rattled.*
gerammel *rattled.*
rammelen *to rattle.*
ih reken I *count.*
ih rekende I *counted.*
gerekend *counted.*
rchenken *to count.*
ih scheur I *tear.*
ih scheurde I *tore.*
gescheurd *torn.*
scheuren *to tear.*
ih sluymer I *slumber.*
ih sluymerde I *slumbered.*
gesluymerd *slumbered.*
sluymeren *to slumber.*
ih tem I *tame.*
ih temde I *tamed.*
getemd *tamed.*
temmen *to tame.*
ih tujmel I *tumble.*
ih tujmelde I *tumbled.*

- getupmeld *tumbled.*
tupmelen *to tumble.*
ik bloet I *flow.*
ik bloeide I *flowed.*
gebloeid *flown.*
bloeyen *to flow.*
ik vrees I *fear.*
ik vreesde I *feared.*
gevreesd *feared.*
vreezen *to fear.*
ik waag I *venture.*
ik waagde I *ventured.*
getwaagd *ventured.*
waagen *to venture.*
ik woon I *dwell.*
ik woonde I *dwelt.*
gewoond *dwell'd.*
woonen *to dwell.*
ik pl. I *hasten.*
ik plde I *hastened.*
ge-pld *hastened.*
plen *to hasten.*
ik pber I *am zealous.*
ik pberde I *was zealous.*
gepberd *been zealous.*
pberen *to be zealous.*
ik zaai I *sow.*
ik zaaide I *sowed.*
gezaaid *sown.*
zaayen *to sow.*
ik zegel I *seal.*
ik zegelde I *sealed.*
gezegeld *sealed.*
zegelen *to seal.*

To these may be added.

Ih jaag I hunt.

ih jaagde and joeg I hunted.

gejaagd hunted.

jaagen to hunt.

Ih vzaag I ask

ih vzaagde and vzoeg I asked.

gevzaagd asked.

vzaagen to ask.

Ih raad I counsel.

ih raadde and ried I counselled.

geraaden counselled.

raaden to counsel.

II. The next variation is when it is added to
the *Present Tense*, as

Ih buik I stoop down.

ih bukte I stooped.

gebukht stooped.

bukken to stoop.

Ih doop I dip.

ih doopte I dipped.

gedoopt dipped.

doopen to dip.

Ih druk I press.

ih drukte I pressed.

gedrukt pressed.

drukken to press, print.

Ih eysch I demand.

ih eyschte I demanded.

geeyischt demanded.

eyschen to demand.

ik fop I jeer.
ik fopte I jeered.
gefopt jeered.
foppen to jeer.
ik gif I guess.
ik gifte I guessed.
gegift guessed.
giften to guess.
ik hink I halt.
ik hinkte I halted.
gehinkt halted.
hinken to halt.
ik hoop I hope.
ik hoopte I hoped.
gehoopt hoped.
hoopen to hope.
het jeukt it itches.
het jeukte it did itch.
gejeukt itched.
jeuken to itch.
ik jok I jest.
ik jokte I jested.
gejokt jested.
jokken to jest.
ik hef I yelp.
ik hefte I yelped.
geheft yelped.
heffen to yelp.
ik kap I chop.
ik kapte I chopped.
gekapt chopped.
kappen to chop.
ik lesch I quench.
ik lechte I quenched.

ge.

gelescht quenched.
 lesschen *so* quench.
 ik merk I note.
 ik merkte I noted.
 gemerht noted.
 merken *so* note.
 ik naak I approach.
 ik naakte I approached.
 genaakt approached.
 naaken *so* approach.
 ik oogst I reap.
 ik oogste I reaped.
 geoogst reaped.
 oogsten *so* reap.
 ik pas I fit.
 ik paste I fitted.
 gepast fitted.
 passen *so* fit.
 ik pzedik I preach.
 ik pzedikte I preached.
 gepzedikt preached.
 pzediken *so* preach.
 ik queek I cherish.
 ik queekte I cherished.
 gequeekt cherished.
 queeken *so* cherish.
 ik quets I wound.
 ik quetste I wounded.
 gequetst wounded.
 quetsen *so* wound.
 Ik raak I touch.
 ik raakte I touched.
 geraakt touched.
 raaken *so* touch.

Ih schimp I scoff.
ih schimpte I scoffed.
geschimpt scoffed.
schimpen to scoff.

Ih trots I defy.
ih trotste I defied.
getrotst defied.
trotsen to defy.

Ih visch I fish.
ih vischte I fished.
gevischt fished.
vischen to fish.

Ih vloek I curse.
ih vloekte I cursed.
gevloekt cursed.
vloeken to curse.

Ih wensch I wish.
ih wenschte I wished.
gewenscht wished.
wenschen to wish.

Ih yk I affix.
ih ykte I affixed.
geykt affixed.
yken to affix.

Ih seep I sope.
ih seepte I soaped.
gezeept soaped.
seepen to sope.

Ih stook I sway.
ih stookte I swayed.
gestookt swayed.
stookken to sway.

Ih stoot I boast.
ih stootte I boasted.

BE

gezwetst *boasted.*
 zwetsen *to boast.*

To these may be added.

Ik lach *I laugh.*
 ik lachte and loeg *I laughed.*
 gelacht and gelachgen *laughed.*
 lachgen *to laugh.*
 Ik tref *I hit.*
 ik trefte and trof *I hitted.*
 getref and getroffen *hitied.*
 treffen *to hit.*

III. The third variation is of Verbs that end in the *Present Tense*, in Dutch, whose *Preter-Imperfect* is made either by doubling those letters, thus *dde* or *tte* / or by adding *ede* to the *Present Tense*, as

Ik antwoord *I answer.*
 ik antwoordde or antwoorde *I answered.*
 geantwoord *answered.*
 Ik acht *I esteem.*
 ik achtte or achttede *I esteemed.*
 geacht *esteemed.*
 Ik bloed *I bleed.*
 ik bloede or bloede *I bled.*
 gebloed *bled.*
 Ik boet *I make amends.*
 ik boette or boetede *I made amends.*
 geboet / *made amends, satisfied.*
 Ik dood *I kill.*
 ik doode or doode *I killed.*

- gedood *killed.*
ik sluyt *I whistle.*
ik sluytte or sluytede *I whistled.*
gesluyt *whistled.*
ik groet *I salute.*
ik groette or groetede *I saluted.*
gegroet *saluted.*
ik hoed *I take heed.*
ik hoedde or hoedede *I took heed.*
gehoed *taken heed.*
ik haat *I hate.*
ik haatte or haatede *I hated.*
gehaat *hated.*
ik jagt *I make haste.*
ik jagtte or jagtede *I made haste.*
gejagt *made haste.*
ik kleed *I closh.*
ik kleedde or kleedede *I clothed.*
gekleet *closhed.*
ik knot *I cut off.*
ik knotte or knottede *I did cut off.*
geknot / cut off, *maimed.*
ik laad *I load.*
ik laadde or laadede *I loaded.*
gelaaden / *loaden, laden.*
ik lust *I lust.*
ik lustte or lustede *I lusted.*
gelust *lusted.*
ik myd *I avoid.*
ik mydde or mydede *I avoided.*
gemyd *avoided.*
ik mygt *I rebell.*
ik mygtte or mygtede *I rebelled.*
gemuyt *rebelled.*

ik nood *I invite.*

ik noodge or noodge *I invited.*

genood *invited.*

ik net *I make wet.*

ik nette or nettede *I made wet.*

genet *made wet.*

ik pacht *I farm.*

ik pachtte or pachtede *I farmed.*

gepacht *farmed.*

ik quist *I squander.*

ik quiste or quistede *I squandered.*

gequist *squandered.*

ik red *I retrieve.*

ik redde or redede *I retrieved.*

gered *retrieved.*

ik rust *I rest.*

ik ruste or rustede *I rested.*

gerust *rested.*

ik smeed *I forge.*

ik smeedge or smeedge *I forged.*

gesmeed *forged.*

ik schat *I prize.*

ik schatte or schattede *I prized.*

geschat *prized.*

ik troost *I console.*

ik trooste or troostede *I consoled.*

getroost *consoled.*

ik wpt *I utter.*

ik wptte or wptede *I uttered.*

gewpt *uttered.*

ik voed *I feed.*

ik voedde or voedede *I fed.*

gevoed *fed.*

ik vast *I fast.*

to the Low Dutch Language. 101

- ik vastte or vastede I *fasted*.
gevast *fasted*.
ik wreed I *wreed*.
ik wreedde or wreedede I *wreeded*.
gewreed *wreeded*.
ik wacht I *wait*.
ik wachtte or wachte I *waited*.
gewacht *waited*.
ik zift I *sift*.
ik ziftte or ziftede I *sifted*.
gezift *sifted*.
ik zucht I *sigh*.
ik zuchtte or zuchtete I *sighed*.
gezucht *sigh'ed*.
ik zweet I *sweat*.
ik zweette or zweetede I *sweated*.
gezweet *sweated*.

IV. The fourth variation is of Verbs where the
y of the *Present Tense* is changed into ee to form
the *Preter-Imperfect*, to which ge being pre-
fixed and en added to the termination,
the *Preter-perfect Participle* is made:
Of this sort are

- Ik bity I *bite*.
ik beet I *did bite*.
gebeten *bitten*.
bitten *to bite*.
Ik blyf I *remain*.
ik bleef I *remained*.
gebleeben *remained*.
blyben *to remain*.
Ik dryf / I *drive, float*.
ik dreef I *drove*.

- gedreeben / driven, floated.
 dypden / to drive, float.
 ik glyd I slide.
 ik gleden I did slide.
 gegleden / slidden.
 glyden / to slide.
 ik grijp I catch.
 ik greep I caught.
 gegreepen / caught.
 greppen / to catch.
 ik kreeg I get.
 ik kreeg I got.
 gekreegen / gotten.
 kregen / to get.
 ik krept I cry.
 ik kreet I cried.
 gekreeten / cry'd.
 kripten / to cry.
 ik kyk I look.
 ik keek I looked.
 gekieken / look'd.
 kyken / to look.
 ik kpf I chide.
 ik keef I chided.
 gekieven / chidden.
 kyben / to chide.
 ik lyd I suffer.
 ik leed I suffered.
 geleeden / suffered.
 lyden / to suffer.
 ik neeg I incline.
 ik neeg I inclined.
 geneegen or geneygd / inclined.
 neegen / to incline, &c.

- ik npp I pinch.
ik neep I pinched.
geneepen pinched.
nppen to pinch.
- ik pps I praise.
ik pzees I praised.
gepzezen praised.
pzezen to praise.
- ik qupt I acquit.
ik queet I acquitted.
gequeeten acquitted.
qupten to acquit.
- ik rpd I ride.
ik reed I did ride.
gereeden ridden.
rpden to ride.
- ik rpg I lace.
ik reeg I laced.
gereegen laced.
rpgen to lace.
- ik rps I rise.
ik rees I rose.
gereezen risen.
rpsen to rise.
- ik rpt I tear.
ik reet I tore.
gereeten torn.
rpten to tear.
- ik schep I write.
ik schreef I wrote.
geschreeven written.
schreben to write.
- ik schon I shine.
ik scheen I did shine.

- gescheenen shined.
 schynen to shine.
 ik slyt I wear off.
 ik sleet I wore off.
 gesleeten worn off.
 slyten to wear off.
 ik smyt I sing.
 ik sineet I sung.
 gesineeten sung.
 smyten to sing.
 ik strep I fight.
 ik streed I fought.
 gestreeben fought.
 strepen to fight.
 ik steig I mounted up.
 ik steeg I mounted up.
 gesteegeen mounted up.
 steigen to mount up.
 ik vryf I rub.
 ik vreef I rubbed.
 gevreeben rubbed.
 vryben to rub.
 ik wph I retreat.
 ik wech I retreated.
 geweechen retreated.
 wphen to retreat.
 ik wees I shew.
 ik wees I shewed.
 geweezen shewed.
 wpen to shew.
 ik wpt I impute.
 ik weet I imputed.
 geweteen imputed.
 wpten to impute.

to the Low Dutch Language. to j

ik *zwoem* I *sworn*.
ik *zwoem* I *sworned*.
but the Preter-perfect is
bezwomd *sworned*.

From these are excepted:

ik *beg* I *pent*.
ik *begde* I *pented*.
ge**beg**d *pented*.
begin *to pent*.
ik *hoest* I *hoise*.
ik *hoeste* I *hoised*.
ge**hoest** *hoised*.
huffen *to hoise*.
ik *krpsch* I *cry*.
ik *krpschte* I *cry'd*.
ge**krpscht** *cried*.
krpschen *to cry*.
ik *krpg* I *warr*.
ik *krpgde* I *warr'd*.
ge**krpgd** *warr'd*.
krpgen *to warr*.
ik *lyn* I *line*.
ik *lynde* I *lined*.
ge**lynd**d *lined*.
lynen *to line, rule*.
ik *lym* I *glue*.
ik *lymde* I *glued*.
ge**lymd**d *glued*.
lymen *to glue*.
ik *myd* I *avoid*.
ik *mydde* I *avoided*.
ge**myd**d *avoided*.
myden *to avoid*.

ik mpen I mine.
 ik mpenbe I mined.
 gepmnd mined.
 mpenen to mine.
 ik ppe I pipe.
 ik ppyte I piped.
 geppyt piped.
 pppen to pipe.
 ik rpin I rime.
 ik rpinde I rimed.
 gerpinnd rimed.
 rpinen to rime.
 ik twpn I twine.
 ik twpinde I twined.
 getwppnd twined.
 twpinen to twine.
 ik bpl I file.
 ik bplde I filed.
 gebppld filed.
 bplten to file.

V. The fifth variation is when *tt* of the Present Tense is changed into *nn* in the Preter-Imperfect, as

ik buvg I bow.
 ik boog I bowed.
 gebuogen bowed.
 buvggen / to bow, bend.
 ik bzupp I drop.
 ik bzoopt I dropped.
 gebzooopen dropped.
 bzuppen, to drop, drip.
 ik buvh I dive.
 ik book I dived.

gedooften *dived.*

duphen / *to dive, floop.*

ik kruyp *I creep.*

ik kroop *I crept.*

gekroopen *crept.*

kruypen *to creep;*

ik luph *I smt.*

ik look *I did smt;*

getooken *smt.*

luphen *to smt.*

ik ruik *I smell.*

ik rook *I smell.*

gerooken *smelt.*

ruphen *to smell.*

ik schuif *I draw.*

ik schoof *I drew.*

geschooven *drawn.*

schuyten / *to draw, push.*

ik snuif *I snuff.*

ik snoot *I snuffed.*

gestnoten *snuffed.*

snuyten *to snuff or blow the nose.*

ik sluyt *I lock.*

ik sloot *I locked.*

gestooten *locked.*

sluyten / *to lock, smt.*

ik stuyf *I bedust.*

ik stooft *I bedusted.*

gestooven *bedusted.*

stuyben *to bedust.*

ik zuig *I suck.*

ik zoog *I sucked.*

gezoogen *sucked.*

zuigen *to suck.*

ih zupp I sipple.
 ih zoop I sipled.
 gezoopen sipled.
 zuppen so sipple.

From these are excepted:

Ih buyt I bolt.
 ih buyde I bolted.
 gebuyt bolted.
 buyten so bolt.
 ih huyt I bouze.
 ih huyde I bouzed.
 gehuyt bouzed.
 huyzen so bouze.
 ih huyt I howl.
 ih huyde I howled.
 gehuyt howled.
 huyten so howl.
 ih kuyt I coop.
 ih kuyt I cooped.
 gekuyt cooped.
 kuyten so coop.
 ih puyt I fret.
 ih puyde I fretted.
 gepuyt fretted.
 puyten / so fret, grumdel.
 het puyt it swells.
 het puyde it did swell.
 gepuyt swoll.
 puyten so swell.
 ih ruyt I change.
 ih ruyde I changed.
 geruyt changed.
 ruyten so change.

ik ruym I make room.

ik ruymde I made room.

geruymd made room.

ruymen to make room.

het ruysche is paris.

het ruyschte is parled.

geruyscht parled.

ruyschen to parle.

ik spuyt I spout.

ik spuytte I spouted.

gespuyt spouted.

spuyten to spout.

ik stuyp I bounce.

ik stuypde I bounced.

gestuyp bounced.

stuypen to bounce, stop.

ik sup I buzz.

ik supde I buzzed.

gesupd buzzed.

supzen to buzz.

ik wuys I wash.

ik wuysde I washed.

gewuysd washed.

wuysen to wash.

Note. *kluyben* to pick a bone, and *schuylen* to shelter, have *kluyfde* or *klouf*, and *gekluyfd* or *gekluofden*; and *schuyde* or *schoude*, and *geschuyld* or *geschoolen*.

VI. The sixth variation is of *Verbs* that change
in into *en*, as

Ik bind I bind.

ik bond I bound.

gebonden bound.

binden so bind.

ik blink I shine.

ik blonk I did shine.

geblonken shined.

blinken so shine.

ik ding I cheapen.

ik dong I cheapened.

gedongen cheapened.

dingen so cheapen.

ik drink I drink.

ik dronk I drank.

gedronken drank.

drinken so drink.

ik dwing I force.

ik dwong I forced.

gedwongen forced.

dwingen so force.

ik klink I found.

ik klonk I sounded.

geklonken sounded.

klinken so found.

ik spin I spin.

ik spun I spun.

gesponnen spun.

spinnen so spin.

ik spring I leap.

ik sprong I leapt.

to the Low Dutch Language. III

gesprongen lepr.
springen so leap.
ih sink I sink.
ih stonk I stunk.
gestonken stunk.
stinken so stink.
ih vind I find.
ih vond I found.
gebonden found.
binden so find.
ih win I gain.
ih won I gained.
gewonnen gained.
winnen so gain.
ih wind I wind.
ih wond I wound.
gewonden wound.
winden so wind.
ih wzing I wring.
ih wzing I wrung.
gewozongen wrung.
wzingen so wring.
ih zing I sing.
ih zong I sang.
gezongen sang.
zingen so sing.
ih zink I sink.
ih zonk I sunk.
gezonken sunk.
zinken so sink.

To these may be added.

Ih glim I glow.
ih glom I glowed.

Be

geglommen *glowed.*
 glimmen *so glow, pale.*
 ik klim *I climb.*
 ik klom *I climbed.*
 geklommen *climbed.*
 klimmen *so climb.*
 ik krimp *I shrink.*
 ik kromp *I shrank.*
 gekrompen *shrank.*
 krimpen *so shrink.*

VII. The seventh variation is when *te* is changed into *oo*, as

Ik bedrieg *I cheat.*
 ik bedroog *I cheated.*
 bedroogen *cheated.*
 bedriegen *so cheat.*
 ik geniet *I enjoy.*
 ik genoot *I enjoyed.*
 genooten *enjoyed.*
 genieten *so enjoy.*
 ik giet *I pour.*
 ik goot *I poured.*
 gegooten *poured.*
 gieten *so pour.*
 ik kies *I chuse.*
 ik koos *I chose.*
 gekoozen *chosen.*
 kiezen *so chuse.*
 ik lieg *I lie.*
 ik loog *I lied.*
 geloogen *lied.*
 liegen *so lie.*

ik ſchiet I ſhoot.
ik ſchoot I ſhot.
geſchooten ſhot.
ſchieten ſo ſhoot.
ik blieſ I ſty.
ik blood I ſed.
geblooden ſed.
blieden ſo ſty.
ik blieg I ſlie.
ik bloog I ſlew.
gebloogen ſlown.
bliegen ſo ſlie.
het vrieſt ii freezet.
het vzoort ii froze.
gevrooren ſrozen.
vriezen ſo freeze.
ik verlies I looſe.
ik verloor I loſt.
verlooren loſt.
verliezen ſo looze.
ik bied I bid.
ik baad I bad.
gebaaden bidden.
bieden / ſo bid, proffer.
ik zied I boil.
ik zood I boiled.
gezooden boiled.
zieden ſo boil.

From theſe are excepted.

Ik nieſ I ſneeze.
ik nieſde I ſneezed.
gemieſd ſneezed.
niezen ſo ſneeze.

ik

ik wog I rock.
 ik wogde I rocked.
 gewogd rocked.
 wogen so rock.

VIII. The eighth variation is when it is changed into *a*, the Participle being Irregular, as

Ik breek I break.
 ik brak I broke.
 gebroken broke.
 breeken so break.
 ik bevel I command;
 ik beval I commanded.
 bevolen commanded.
 bevelen so command.

ik eet I eat.
 ik at I did eat.
 gegeten eaten
 eeten so eat.

ik geef I give.
 ik gaf I gave.
 gegeven given.
 geeven so give.

ik genees I heal.
 ik genas I healed.
 geneezen healed.
 geneezen so heal.

ik lees I read.
 ik las I did read.
 gelezen read.
 leezen so read.

ik meet I measure.
 ik mat I measured.

gemeeten *measured.*
meeten *to measure.*
ik neem I *take.*
ik nam I *took.*
genomen *taken.*
neemen *to take.*
ik spreek I *speak.*
ik sprek I *spoke.*
gesproken *spoken.*
spreeken *to speak.*
ik steek I *sick.*
ik stak I *suck.*
gestoken *suck.*
steken *to suck.*
ik steel I *steal.*
ik stal I *stole.*
gestolen *stolen.*
steelen *to steal.*
ik tread I *read.*
ik trad I *read.*
getreden *readen.*
treden *to read.*
ik vergeet I *forget.*
ik vergat I *forgot.*
vergeeten *forgoten.*
vergeeten *to forget.*
ik vreet I *devoure.*
ik vrot I *devoured.*
gevreten *devoured.*
vreten *to devoure.*

From these are excepted.

Ik beef I *tremble.*
ik beefde I *trembled.*

98-

gebeefd trembled.
 beeven so tremble.
 ik deel I divide.
 ik deelde I divided.
 gedeeld divided.
 deelen so divide.
 ik eer I honour.
 ik eerde I honoured.
 ge:erd honoured.
 eeren so honour.
 ik kleed I clob.
 ik kleedde I clobed.
 gekleed clobed.
 kleeden so clob.
 ik leef I live.
 ik leefde I lived.
 geleefd lived.
 leeven so live.
 ik leer I learn.
 ik leerde I learned.
 geleerd learned.
 leeren so learn.
 ik queel I sing.
 ik queelde I sang.
 gequeeld sang.
 quelen so sing make melody.
 ik sneef I am kill'd.
 he sneefde he was kill'd.
 gesneefd killed.
 sneeven so be killed.
 ik smeet I swear.
 ik smeerde I swore.
 gesmeerd swore.
 smeeren so swear.

ik streef I strive.
 ik streefde I strove.
 gestreefd stroven.
 streeven to strive.
 ik veeg I sweep.
 ik veegde I swept.
 geveegd swept.
 veegen to sweep.
 ik vrees I fear.
 ik vreesde I feared.
 gevreesd feared.
 vreezen to fear.
 ik weef I weave.
 ik weefde I wove.
 geweven woven.
 weven to weave.
 ik sweet I sweat.
 ik sweette I sweated.
 gesweet sweated.
 zwoeten to sweat.

By these eight variations and their severall
 exceptions it appears sufficiently how absurd it
 is, to limit the Dutch to four Conjugations ac-
 cording to the Latin, as some have endeavoured
 to do: for if one does but know how to Con-
 jugate one Verb, he may Conjugate them all,
 if once he has learned their *Præter-imperfect-tense*
 and the *Præter-perfect Participle*: and therefore I
 have gathered a great many of them, thereby
 to facilitate the method of learning. In the
 mean while the learner may observe that the
 Syllable [ge] is the general signe of the *Præter-*
perfect Participle: yet the Verbs beginning with be,

ge

ge and her are excepted from this rule, as *Be-
minnen* is *Love*, *hemind* *loved*; *Begeeren* is
desire, *begeerd* *desired*; *Bezoeken* is *visit*, *be-
zoekt* *visited*. *Gezuyghen* is *use*, *gebruikt* *used*;
Belooven is *believe*, *geloofd* *believed*; *Beschic-
den* is *happen*, *geschied* *happened*. *Beschic-
delpise*, *veracht* *despised*; *Verflinden* is *devour*,
verflonden *devoured*; *Verteeren* is *consume*, *ver-
teerd* *consumed*.

In compounded words this Syllable *ge* is pla-
ced after the *Preposition*, as *Waningsen* is *show*,
aangewezen *showed*; *Afzreeben* is *break off*,
afzaboochen *broken off*; *Doozbecken* is *break*
through, *doozgeboken* *broken through*; *Ingaan*
to enter, *ingegaan* *entered*; *Mededeelen* is *com-
municate*, *medegebeeld* *communicated*; *Beer-
flaan* is *strike down*, *neergeflagen* *struck down*;
Aspeuren is *trace*, *nagepeurd* *traced*; *Om-
keeren* is *overturn*, *omgekeerd* *overturned*; *Op-
houden* is *cease*, *opgehouden* *ceased*; *Overzet-
ten* is *translate*, *overgezet* *translated*; *Coeschry-
ven* is *ascribe*, *toegeschryven* *ascribed*; *Uit-
werpen* is *cast out*, *uitgeworpen* *cast out*; *voorz-
stellen* is *propound*, *voorzgesteld* *propounded*;
Doozbrengen is *produce*, *doozgebracht* *proda-
ced*; *Wederkomen* is *come again*, *wedergekou-
men* *come again*; *Zamenstellen* is *compose*.
Zamengesteld *composed*.

Yet there are a great many compounded
Verbs that quite reject this *Ge*, as *Doozgron-*
den is *penetrate*, *doozgrond* *penetrated*; *Dooz-
schieten* is *shoot*, *doozschooten* *shot*; *Erbar-
men* is *piety*, *erbarmd* *pietyed*; *herstellen*
to restore, *hersteld* *restored*; *Omringen* is
sur-

surround, omringd surrounded; Ontervinden to experience, onderbonden experienced; Onderwerpen to subject, onderwerpen subject, abasconous; Ontkennen to deny, ontkend denied; Ontshoofden to behead, onthoofd beheaded; Doelhard den to persevere, volhard performed; Doelzegen to perform, volzagt performed; Wederleggen to reply, wederlegd replied.

There are also several compounded Verbs whose Preter-perfect Participle and Infinitive are both alike, as *Doorzloopen to run thorough and ran thorough, doorzfooten to pierce thorough and pierced thorough, geneezen to heal and healed, hertraepen to recall and recalled, onthouden to remember and remembered, onthomen to escape and escaped, ontloopen to our run and our ran, ontflaapen to de cease and de ceased, verlaaten to abandon and abandoned, &c.*

It must be observed also that the Prepositions of compounded Verbs are very often separated from them, except in the Infinitive and Subjunctive Mood; but in the Indicative Mood it is very frequent, as *Wy gingen t'zamen / We went together; Wy quamen aan 't huys / We came to the house; Wy wech van den Heere af / he departed from the Lord; Ik wip vele zaaken / die andere voorby gegaan hebben / aan / I have many things that others have past by; But if these phrases be changed into the Optative or Subjunctive Mood there is no separation, as *Ik wenschte dat wy t'zamengingen / I wished we went together; 't Was laat eer wy daar aangamen / it was late before we came thither; Wy ontkende dat wy daar van afwech / he denied that he departed from it; 't Is een**

een zwaarder werk als veese denken / dat ik al-
 les omstandighly dus namsje / it is a harder
task than many think, so show every thing so circum-
stantially.

Examples of certain Verbs that are Irregular, not
 falling under the foregoing rules.

Ik bak I bake.

ik bakte I baked.

gebakken and no; gebakt baked.

bakken so bake.

Ik blaas I blow.

ik blies I blew.

geblaazen so blown.

blaazen so blow.

ik bederf I spoil.

ik bedurf I spoiled.

bedorven so spoiled.

bederven so spoil.

ik bid I pray.

ik bad I prayed.

gebeden so prayed.

bidden so pray.

Ik zaad I roff.

ik zied I roffed.

gezaaden so roffed.

zaaden so roff.

ik breng I bring.

ik bragt or bragt I brought.

gebragt brought.

bringen so bring.

ik denk I think.

ik dacht I thought.

gedacht *thought.*
denken *to think.*

Ik doe I do.

ik deed I did.

gedaan done.

doen *to do.*

ik draag I carry.

ik droeg I carried.

gedraagen carry'd.

draagen *to carry.*

ik gaaf I go.

ik ging I went.

gegaan gone.

gaan *to go.*

ik hang I hang.

ik hing I hung.

gehangen hung and hang'd.

hangen *to hang.*

ik heb I have.

ik had I had.

gehad had.

hebben *to have.*

ik help I help.

ik hielp or hulp I helped.

gehulpen helped.

helpen *to help.*

ik hou I hold.

ik hield I held.

gehouden held.

houden *to hold.*

ik houw I chop.

ik hieww I chopt.

gehoutwen chopt.

houtwen *to chop.*

ik jaag I *hunts.*

ik soeg I *hunted.*

gejaagd *hunted.*

jaagen *to hunt.*

ik kan I *can.*

ik kon I *could.*

gekonnen *could.*

konnen *to be able.*

ik kom I *com.*

ik quam I *came.*

gekomen *come.*

komen *to come.*

ik koop I *buy.*

ik koft or kocht I *bought;*

gekoft *bought.*

koopen *to buy.*

ik laat I *leave.*

ik liet I *left.*

gelaaten *left.*

laaten / *to leave, let;*

ik lach I *laugh,*

ik loeg or lachte I *laughed;*

gelachgen *laughed,*

lachgen *to laugh.*

ik leg I *ly.*

ik lag I *lay.*

gelegen *lain.*

leggen *to lay.*

ik leeg I *lay.*

ik leed I *laid.*

gelegd or geleed *laid;*

leggen *to lay,*

ik loop I *run.*

ik liep I *ran.*

gelopen *run.*

loopen *to run.*

ik mag *I may.*

ik magt *I might.*

gemoogen *been permitted.*

moogen *to be permitted.*

ik melk *I milk.*

ik molk *I milked.*

gemolken *milked.*

melken *to milk.*

ik moet *I must I ought.*

ik most *I was forced.*

gemaeten *been forced.*

moeten *to be forced.*

ik raad *I counsel.*

ik ried *I counseled.*

geraaden *counseled.*

raaden *to counsel.*

ik roep *I call.*

ik riep *I called.*

geroepen *called.*

roepen *to call.*

ik scheer *I shave.*

ik schoor *I shaved.*

geschooten *shaved.*

scheeren / *to shave, shear.*

ik schiep *I create.*

ik schiep *I created.*

geschapen *created.*

scheppen *to create.*

Note. When *Scheppen* signifies to draw or scoop, than it hath *schepte* and *geschopt*.

ik scheld I scold.

ik schoold I did scold.

gescholden scolded.

schelden so scold.

ik slaa I beat.

ik sloeg I did beat.

geslagen beaten.

slaan so beat.

ik slaap I sleep.

ik sliep I slept.

geslaapen slept.

slaapen so sleep.

ik smelt I melt.

ik smolt I melted.

gesmolten molten.

smelten so melt.

ik staa I stand.

ik stond I stood.

gestaan stood.

staan so stand.

ik sterf I die.

ik stierf or sturf I died.

gesturben or gestorven died.

sterben so die.

ik stoot I push.

ik stiet I pushed.

gestooten pushed.

stooten so push.

ik trek I draw.

ik trok I drew.

getrokken drawn.

trekken so draw.

ik baar I am conveighed.

ik voer I was conveighed.

to the Low Dutch Language. 125

gebaaren been conveyed.

baaren so be conveyed, so fare.

ik bal I fall.

ik biel I fell.

geballen fall.

ballen so fall.

ik bang I catch.

ik ving I caught.

gevangen caught.

vangen so catch.

ik vecht I fight.

ik vocht I fought.

gevochten fought.

vechten so fight.

ik verlaat I abandon.

ik verliet I abandoned.

verlaaten abandoned.

verlaaten so abandon.

ik blecht I twist.

ik blocht I twisted.

geblechten twisted.

blechten so twist.

ik vzaag I ask.

ik vzoeg I asked.

gevzaagd asked.

vzaagen so ask.

ik was I grow.

ik wies I grow.

gewassen grown.

wassen so grow.

ik wusch I wash.

ik wiesch or wafchte I washed.

gewasschen washed.

wasschen so wash.

126 A Compendious Guide

ik weet I know.

ik wist I knew.

geweeten known.

weeten so know.

ik weeg I weigh.

ik woog I weighed.

gewoogen weighed.

weegen so weigh.

ik wief I levy.

ik wief or woef I levied.

gewoefen levied.

woefen so levy, so list soldiers.

ik werk I work.

ik wrocht or werkte I wrought.

gewrocht or gewerkt wrought.

werken so work.

ik wierp I throw.

ik wierp I threw.

gewoefen thrown.

woefen so throw.

ik word I become.

ik wierd I became.

gewoefden become.

woefden so become.

ik wreek I revenge.

ik wreekte I revenged.

gewroeken revenged.

wreeken so revenge.

ik zeg I say.

ik zepd I said.

gezegd or gezepd said.

zeggen so say.

ik zend I send.

ik zond I did send.

- gezonden *send.*
 zenden *to send.*
 ik zie I *see.*
 ik zag I *aw.*
 gezien *seen.*
 zien *to see.*
 ik zit I *fit.*
 ik zat I *sate.*
 gezeten *sate.*
 zitten *to fit.*
 ik zoek I *seek.*
 ik zocht I *sought.*
 gezocht *sought.*
 zoeken *to seek.*
 ik zweer I *swear.*
 ik zwoor I *swore.*
 gezworen *sworn.*
 zweeren *to swear.*
 ik zwel I *swell.*
 ik zwol I *swol.*
 gezwollen *swollen.*
 zwellen *to swell.*
 ik smelg I *swallow.*
 ik smolg I *swallowed.*
 gesmolgen *swallowed.*
 smelgen *to swallow.*

Some of these *Irregular Verbs* might be brought under one head, as *Bid / zit. Slaag / laat / slaap. Dwaal / raad. Bederf / sterf / werf / werp. Dwaag / vaar / vaag. Bang / vang. Loop / stoot. Welk / scheld / smelt / vecht / zend / zwel / zwelg. and Scheer / weeg.*

IMPERSONAL VERBS

Are onely conjugated in the third person, and are known by the setting the Particle *het* before them: some being *Active*, as

Het regent *It rains.*
het regende *it did rain.*
het heeft geregend *it has rained.*
het had geregend *it had rained.*
het zal regenen *it shall rain.*
 laat *het* regenen *let it rain.*
Het behoort *It ought.*
het schynt *it seems.*
het blyft *it appears.*
het vryest *it freezeth.*
het waait *it bloweth.*
het dondert *it thunders.*

And some being *Passive*, as

Het beroutwt my *I repent of it.*
het walgt my *it lotheth me.*
het spyt my *I am sorry for it.*
het verdziet my *it irketh me.*
het jammert my *it grievesh me.*
het lust my / *it delightts me, I have a mind, I like it.*

Severall *Personal Verbs* are also changed into *Impersonals* by setting the Particle *men* before the third person, as

Men zegt / *It is said, men say, it is reported.*
men hoort / *one hears, we hear.*
men kon 't niet zien / *one could not see it.*
men zeyd dat *men* 't niet en wist / *they said that she, did not know it.*

m a g

mag men 't wel weeten? *may it be known, may we know it?*
 men behoeft 'er geen geloof aan te slaan / *there is no credit to be given to it.*

OF PARTICIPLES.

Participles participate of Verbs, and are used and declined as Nouns Adjectives, being distinguished into Present and Past, the former being Active and the latter Passive, as Slaande Beating, geslagen beaten. But the Active is onely declinable and also distinguished into Genders as the Adjectives, as

Sing.

Nom. De werkende man *The working man.*
 Gen. des werkenden mans *of the working man.*
 Dat. den werkenden man *to the working man.*
 Acc. den werkenden man *the working man.*
 Voc. O werkende man *O working*
 Abl. van den werkenden man *from the working man.*

The Plural hath Werkende through all the cases.

Sing.

Nom. De naaïende vrouw *The sewing woman.*
 Gen. der naaïende vrouwe *of the sewing woman.*
 Dat. aan de naaïende vrouw / *to the sewing woman.*
 Acc. de naaïende vrouw *the sewing woman.*

F 5

Voc:

130 A Compendious Guide

Voc. **De** naassende vrouwen *O sowing women.*
 Abl. van de naassende vrouwen *from the sowing woman.*

Note. The *Feminine Participles* are without variation, both in the *Singular* and in the *Plural number*.

Sing.

Nom. Het verwoestend volk *The destroying people.*

Gen. des verwoestenden volks *of the destroying people.*

Dat. den verwoestenden volke or aan het verwoestend volk *to the destroying people.*

Acc. het verwoestend volk *the destroying people.*

Voc. **De** verwoestend volk *O destroying people.*

Abl. van het verwoestend volk *from the destroying people.*

The *Plural* hath *verwoestende volken* or *volkeren* through all the *Cases*.

But here it must be observed as in the *Adjectives*, that if the Particle *een* preceeds, the final *s* of the *Participle* is sometimes cut off; for th^o we say *De* werkende man *the working man*, yet we say *een* werkend man / but never *een* werkend vrouwen *a working woman*. So in the *Neuter* we say always *een* vliegende vogeltje *a flying little bird*, and yet several times when *het* preceeds, an *e* is added, as *het* vliegende vogeltje.

Sing.

Nom. **Een** bemind man or de beminde man
A or the beloved man.

Gen.

to the Low Dutch Language: 131

Gen. eens or des beminden mans *of the beloved man.*

Dat. aan den beminden man *to the beloved man.*

Acc. den beminden man *the beloved man.*

Voc. O beminde man *O beloved man.*

Abl. van den beminden man *from the beloved man.*

The *Plural* hath *beminde* in all Cases.

Sing.

Nom. Het gedrukt boek *The printed book.*

Gen. des gedrukten boecks *of the printed book.*

Dat. aan 't gedrukt boek *to the printed book.*

Acc. het gedrukt boek *the printed book.*

Abl. van het gedrukt boek *from the printed book.*

Plur.

Gedrukte in all Cases.

OF ADVERBS.

An *Adverb* is a part of speech not capable of Declension, used to declare the quality or circumstance of any action: but there being sundry sorts, they may be reduced to several heads; as some (nay the greatest part) of quality; as Wel well, armeligh poorly, geleerdigh learnedly, gemakeligh easily, gewillighly willingly, haastigh hastily, wijsigh wisely, naertighly diligently.

Affirming, as Ja Yes, inderdaad indeed, im-

*merely truly, nay, waarlyk verily, zeker / booz-
zeker surely, zekerlyk certainly.*

*Denying, as Neen No, niet not, geenfins no-
wife.*

*Of time, as Veden to day, gisteren yesterday,
eergisteren the day before yesterday, morgen to
morrow, overmorgen the day after to morrow,
somsyds / sometimes, nu now, toen then, straks
presently, opstaandevoet immediately, ooit ever,
nooit never, haast soon, vroege early, onlangs
of late, zelden seldom, dikwyls / vaak often,
eertyds formerly: totdat until.*

*Of place, as Waar where, wertwaards whither,
hier here, herwaards thither, derwaards thither,
waarvandaan whence, daarvandaan thence,
naby nigh, binnen within, buyten without, booz
before, achter behind.*

*Of Comparison, as Zo / also So, desgelyks
likewise, eerder / liever rather, dan / als than,
meer more, min less, achterbolgende / naar
according, verscheydentlyk differently.*

*Of Number, Eenmaal Once, tweemaal twice,
driemaal thrice, viermaal fourtimes, ten eer-
sten first, ten tweeden secondly, ten derden
thirdly.*

*Of quantity, as Veel Many, much, wepnig
few, little, genoeg enough, schaars / scarce.*

And several more, where of nevertheless
the greatest part may be reduced to those of
quality.

Some Adverbs admit also degrees of Compa-
rison, as Vroege / vroeger / vroegst / Early, ear-
lier, earliest; wepnig / wepniger / wepnigst /
few, fewer, fewest.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

A *Conjunction* is a part of speech coupling words and sentences together, yet they are of divers sorts.

Some are absolutely *Copulative*, as *En / ende* *And*, *of / ofte* or. *ook* *also*, *desgelijks* *likewise*, *benefens* *besides*, *daarenboven* *more-over*.

Some are *Disjunctive*, as *Wachte / Neither*, *noe*, *'tzy* *either*, *anders* *otherwise*.

Causals, as *Want* *For*, *vermits* / *om dat* / *because*, *derhalven* / *daarvan* *therefore*, *opdat* / *that*, *that so*, *nademaal* / *since*, *whereas*, *voort* *soveel* *forasmuch*.

Adversatives, as *Maar* *But*, *hoewel* / *schoon* / *tho*, *although*, *nochtans* *yet*, *echter* *however*, *daarentegen*, *on the contrary*, *on the other hand*, *niettemin* *nevertheless*, *onaangezien* *notwithstanding*.

Exceptives, as *Uytgenomen* *Except*; *behalven* *besides*, *dies* *niettegenstaande* *notwithstanding* *that*.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

A *Preposition* is a part of speech which is set before other words, as

Van *To*.

Achter / *Behind*, *after*.

By *By*.

Beneden *Below.***Binnen** *Within.***Boven** *Above.***Buiten** *Without.***Dicht by** *Hard by.***Dooz** / *Through, by.***In / In,** *into.***Na toe** *Towards.***Net** *With.***Om** *About.***Onder / Under,** *among.***Op / Up,** *upon.***Omtrent** / *About, there about.***Rondom** *Round about.***Te / To,** *at.***Tegen** *Against.***Tegen over** *Over against.***Tot / To,** *at.***Tusschen / Between,** *betwixt.***Van** *From.***Vooz** *Before.***Zonder** *Without.*

To these might be added **Ten** and **ter** / whose use and signification will be found in the *Syntaxis*.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

An *Interjection* is a part of speech suddenly as it were cast between the sentence, to express the motion or passion of the mind, as

⊙,

ro the Low Dutch Language. 335

⓪ o. ⓪ mp *Ab me; ach oh, helaas / eplaaſ /
alajs. wee wo, is 't moogelyk is it possible, foei
ſy, ſtil / ſt. knſh, whiſt.*

of

Of the SYNTAXIS.

IT would indeed be to little purpose to multiply Rules of *Construction* according to the *Latin Grammar*, because the same manner of expression that is usual with the Dutch, often prevails among the English; and the difference of Dialect may easier be perceived by observation in reading, than by troubling ones self with the learning of Rules. Yet in several Phrases there is a considerable difference, of which some examples being set down in my *English Grammar* under the head of WOORDSCHIKKING, the learner of Dutch is also referred thereunto, because that part of the *Grammar* is but very briefly to be touched here.

In **NOUNS** the *Genitive Case* is used in these expressions. Een teug bier*s* a Draught of beer, hy is slink*s* be is left handed, ik ging mijn*s* weeg*s* I went my n ay, eens*s* week*s* once a week, tweemaal*s* 's daag*s* twice a day, drieemaal*s* 's jaarg*s* trice a year, 's daag*s* in the day time, 's nachts*s* in the night time, 's mozzens*s* in the morning, 's avond*s* / at night, in the evening, goeds moeds*s* of good cheer, goed kind*s* loving to children, bloots voets*s* bare footed, bloots hoofd*s* bare headed, veel goeds*s* much good, weynig geld*s* little mony, vol water*s* full of water, myn*s* niet waardig not worth of me, onzer indachtig mindfal of us, myn*s* bedunkens according to my judgement.

The *Dative Case* is used in these phrases *Op*
nen

nen vader gelyk like unto his father, den volke
 voozdaagen to propound unto the people, der wer-
 reld gefturnen dead unto the world, allen gemeen
 common to all, ten vuure gedoemd condemned to
 be burnt, ten eeuwigen leven obergewoerd trans-
 lated into life eternal, ten grabe gaan to go to the
 grave.

The *Accusative*, being onely formed by the
 Particle is used thus: Gelukkig is het volk 'twelk
 den Heere verkieft / *Happy is the people that choo-
 seth the Lord*: And if instead of the Particle den
 stood de / the sence would be quite altered: for
 then it must be Englished, *Happy is the people
 whom the Lord chuseth*. Like wise Zalig is hy die
 den Heere bemint / *Blessed is he that loves the
 Lord*, and Zalig is hy dien de Heere bemint /
Blessed is he whom the Lord loveth.

The *Numbers* in Dutch are Declinable into
 the *Accusative* or *Ablative Case*, as In twee /
 drien / vieren / vyden / zessen / zevenen / ach-
 ten / negenen / tienen / twaalven / enz.
 deelen. To divide into two, three, four, five, six,
 seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelf, &c.
 Hy quam met 3yn vieren / *He came with three
 more besides himself*, 3y waaren met hun zessen /
they were six of 'em.

The *Ablative* is used sometimes with the *Pre-
 positions* Ten or ter / as Ik zag hem ten hobe /
I saw him at the court, ten tyde in the time, daar ter
 stede in that town, ter goeder uure in a good
 hour.

This manner of speaking seems also to bein
 the *Ablative Case*, Behoofgher wyze / in a due
 form.

When

When **ADJECTIVES** are used Substantively they become *Indoclinable*: for thõ we say, *Die luden Rijk people*, yet we say *zy waaren rijk they were rich*, or *die luden waaren rijk (and not rijk) those people were rich*.

Adjectives are also very often used *Adverbially*, as *Ik heb hem trouw gediend I have served him faithfully*, *Ik heb hartig gegosten I have eaten heartily*, *hy deed het heel traag he did it very slowly*. This manner of speaking agrees with the English phrase, *so speak loud*, and with the Latin construction of Virgil, *Se manius agebat*.

Some **PROMOUNS** are used thus, *tot mynent At my house*, *tot uwent at thy house*, *tot zynent at his house*, *tot hunnent at their house*, *om onzent wille for our sake*, *om haarent wille for her sake*, *mynent halve for my sake*, *uwent halve for your sake*.

The Particles **Met** and **dat** are several times used in the Plural Number, as *Met waaren zonne luden / They were honest men*, *dat zy sterke paerden / those are strong horses*.

Some **VERBS** require a *Genitive*, as *Ontferm u myner / Have pity upon me*, *hy bekreunt zich dez niet / he doth not matter that*, *gedenk zyner / remember him*.

The *Infinitive* of a *Verb* is often used as a *Noun Substantive* of the *Nester Gender*, as *Zulk werken halt moeijelich Such working is hard*, *het sterk gaan vermoeit my the hard going tires me*, *dat*
d21n-

to the Low Dutch Language. 139

drinken is zuur *that drink is sour*, het gulzig eten
kroopt hem *the greedy eating chokes him*.

And sometimes are *Infinitives* thus used, also
declined, as *Wissens en weetens* *Wisfully and*
knowingly, *myns bedunkens* *according to my*
judgement.

Some *ADVERBS* take to them a *Geni-*
te, as *Niet geheel* *Nothing whole*, *gelds genoeg*
mony enough.

The *PREPOSITION* *Op* is sometimes
used thus, *Op het Duytsch* *according to the*
Dutch or in the Dutch, *op zyn Engelsch* *after the*
English fashion.

Te | *ten* and *ter* are thus used. *Te Haarlem*
At Harlem, *te Londen* *at London*, *te lande* *by*
land, *te water* *by water*, *te paerd* *on horse back*,
te voet *on foot*, *ten eersten* *a first*, *ten tweeden*
secondly, *ten deele* *partly*, *ten dage* *on that day*,
ten goede *in good part*, *ten toon stellen* *to expose*,
ten hoogsten *at the highest*, *ter plaetse* *at the place*,
ter zee *by sea*, *ter dood* *to death*, *ter dood toe* *un-*
til death, *te water en te brood zitten*, *to be fed in*
prison with bread and water.

Of the transplacing of words has been said
something already in the *Syntaxis* of my *English*
Grammar; and it is very usal in *Dutch* to place the
Verb last in a sentence, as *Wanneer zal ik u weer*
zien / *when shall I see you again?* also in *Engel-*
land komt, *when you come into England*.

The E N D.

R. H. Johnson (C.)

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