

COMPLETE AFRIKAANS

Get to grips with pronunciation (page xiii) Greet people (page 1) Tell the time (page 13) Use different tenses (page 16) Etiquette at mealtimes (page 41) Days of the week (page 57) Cultural celebrations and holidays (page 59) Test your knowledge (page 87) At the airport (page 93) Use public transport (page 104) Helpful hotel vocabulary (page 110) Common telephone expressions (page 118) Go shopping (page 127) What to do in an emergency (page 141) Discover South African natural wonders (page 153) Form imperatives (page 168) Write a letter in Afrikaans (page 187) Basic punctuation rules (page 193) Test yourself, learn more online (www.teachyourself.com)



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Complete Afrikaans

Lydia McDermott

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Meet the author

Professor Lydia McDermott was a gifted teacher who, for over 35 years, inspired thousands of students from Sub A to PhD (in South Africa, the first year of school and the final qualification of academic scholarship). She was one of those rare and lucky people who don't have to find out what it is that they love to do, they know unerringly from an early age and spend the rest of their lives glorying in doing it.

Lydia was born into a dual-medium South African family, with an Afrikaans mother and a British father. She qualified as a teacher and then amassed a raft of higher degrees, culminating in a doctorate. Over the course of her life she worked in primary, secondary, and tertiary education, lecturing at several South African universities and developing a special interest in supporting schoolteachers in isolated and deprived rural communities. She earned many accolades, including a Distinguished Teacher's Award that she cherished.

Despite her many accomplishments, Lydia was down-to-earth, warm, and human.

This new edition of **Complete Afrikaans** was updated in this spirit and in her memory by her daughter-in-law Rachél McDermott (née Malherbe), her son Liam McDermott, and her daughter Rachel de Kock. Lydia's friend and colleague of many years, Eduan Swanepoel, kindly gave pedagogical guidance.

Of the three revisers of this book, only one is a mother-tongue Afrikaans speaker: the others speak it as a second language. We tell you this to reassure you that – as we know from personal experience – the beautiful, expressive language you're about to encounter is a friendly and straightforward language for the novice to learn. We wish you fun and fulfilment as you work through **Complete Afrikaans** towards competent fluency. **Alles van die beste, geniet dit! All the best, enjoy!**

Only got a minute?

Afrikaans takes its name from the continent of Africa and is one of eleven official languages in South Africa.

Afrikaans evolved during the last four centuries, making it the youngest natural language in the world. The first European settlers to South Africa spoke Dutch but due to the distance from the Netherlands, a new dialect of the language developed. A true language of multiculturalism, Afrikaans was shaped by immigrants and refugees (for instance, the French Huguenots), slaves (such as those from Malaysia), missionaries (including from Germany and Scotland) and the indigenous people of South Africa (for example, the Khoisan and the Nguni).

Afrikaans continues to be a dynamic and progressive language. Would you have guessed that some Afrikaans words are now common in English? Well, chances are that you know what the words **veld**, **stoep**, **trek**, and **spoor** mean. And if so, you already know more Afrikaans

than you imagined! If you don't know these words, the glossaries at the back of this book will help you.

Afrikaans is easy to learn because, firstly, it has a relatively simple grammatical structure compared to that of the Dutch (and English and German) it derives from. Secondly, Afrikaans is wonderfully descriptive. Compare the Afrikaans term **draairoomys** (literally, *turn + ice-cream*) with the English ‘soft-serve’. Lastly, Afrikaans spelling is largely phonetic: you spell it as you say it and vice versa.

While it was badly blemished by its association with apartheid, Afrikaans is part of the shared vernacular of millions of South Africans. It is not a language of minority: Afrikaans is South Africa’s third largest home language after isiZulu and isiXhosa. It’s also not a ‘racist’ language: South Africans of colour are the largest group of Afrikaans-speakers in the country. Afrikaans is a beautiful language that is rightly cherished and celebrated by those who speak it: with the help of **Complete Afrikaans** you’ll soon be able to do the same.



Only got five minutes?

Because Afrikaans is the world's youngest natural language, its grammatical rules are typically efficient and without many of the complexities common to the world's older languages. This is a 'leg-up' for the learner that Complete Afrikaans uses to full advantage! You'll be able to master the basics within the first few pages of the book and then build on this foundation with clear, sensible and useful material that helps you to communicate with ever-increasing confidence. With regular practice you'll soon be able to say with pride: **Ek praat Die Taal** (*I speak The Language*). This is how native speakers refer to the Afrikaans language colloquially.

No modern language is cast in stone and Afrikaans is no exception. It is a living language, with words that come into and go out of fashion. **Complete Afrikaans** acknowledges this by highlighting everyday words that are typically used versus synonyms that may be considered old-fashioned. A good example is the Afrikaans for 'milkshake'. The current usage is **melkskommel**, literally *milk + shake*. If you use the word **roomysmelk** (literally *ice-cream + milk*) the older generation will be most impressed and the younger generation a little bemused!

This example also illustrates another wonderful and helpful aspect of Afrikaans: if you don't know a word, you can often figure out what it means by breaking it down into its literal building blocks. Try this yourself with these examples: **diere** animals + **tuin** garden = *animals garden/dieretuyn*; **toe** closed + **broodjie** small bread = *closed small bread/toebroodjie*; **aart** earth + **appel** apple = *earth apple/aartappel*. Could you work it out? The answers are *zoo*, *sandwich*, and *potato*. If you enjoyed this teaser, you'll find more words to unpack in Units 4 and 16.

The audio of **Complete Afrikaans** allows you the important experience of hearing the spoken language. Linguists know that

it's near impossible to learn a language without a language community in which to acquire it. In the absence of Afrikaans speakers in your immediate circle, the audio, the book, and your own voice as you practise out loud will become your language community. Of course, you can broaden this community by accessing those South African on-line stores (like www.kalahari.net) that ship Afrikaans books, CDs and DVDs all over the world.

Many of the iconic Afrikaans films have English subtitles and can help you to build your vocabulary and give you a sense of the rhythm and intonation of the spoken word. As a starting point, we recommend productions by the highly regarded South African director Katinka Heyns: **Fielo se Kind** (based on the award-winning novel by Dalene Matthee, *Fielo's Child*); the classic **Die Storie van Klara Viljee** (*The Story of Klara Viljee*), and the moving **Paljas** (this word doesn't really have a direct translation in English but the closest is 'enchantment').

Afrikaans music ranges widely, from the traditional to middle-of-the-road to groundbreaking rock and rap. Some artists have cult status in South Africa and listening to them can help to attune your ear to the contemporary, colloquial flow of Afrikaans.

Why not give Riku Lätti, Laurika Rauch, Koos Kombuis, Steve Hofmeyer, Die Antwoord, Nico Carstens or Karen Zoid a listen? And if you enjoy a fast-paced, well-written read, look out for the work of the Afrikaans thriller-writer Deon Meyer. (Colloquially, his genre is described in typically expressive terms as **skop-skiet-en-donder!** Can you work out what this means? There's a clue to help you further on in this article; use it and your glossary to translate the individual words and then think about the kind of action typified by thrillers.) Meyer writes in his mother tongue of Afrikaans but his books have been translated into 20 languages worldwide, including English. You might like to read the original Afrikaans edition of his novel **Onsigbaar** (literally, *unseen, invisible, concealed*) and its English translation *Blood Salt*, in tandem or one after the other. You could do the same with Marita van der Vyver's wry dramatic novel **Griet skryf 'n sprokie** (literally, *Griet writes a fairytale*) that was published in English as *Entertaining Angels*.

Reading a book in both Afrikaans and English is an unusual and satisfying way to deepen your fluency. If you enjoy poetry, we recommend that you explore the work of N.P. van Wyk Louw, Ingrid Jonker, Ernst van Heerden, Adam Small, and Antjie Krog, to mention but a few. Again, many of these poets have been translated into English so that you have the benefit of being able to use one language to deepen your understanding and experience of the other.

An important aspect of developing your understanding and expressive use of Afrikaans is coming to appreciate the nuances of context. Sometimes a novice speaker of **Die Taal** is confused when something they've said – with all good intentions! – is construed as impolite or inappropriate by a mother-tongue speaker. For example, if the **dominee** (clergyman) pops by for a cup of coffee, it would be best to avoid using the slang word **donder** that you encountered above. Literally, it translates as *thunder*; colloquially, it means to give someone or something a thrashing and is considered somewhat vulgar! **Complete Afrikaans** helps you to negotiate these subtleties by pointing out when different situations and scenarios call for the use of particular words or phrases.

Rest assured that as you become more proficient and comfortable in Afrikaans, you'll discover the ability to 'feel' when something isn't quite right. Afrikaans speakers sometimes say '**dit klink nie reg nie**' (*it doesn't sound right*). This is because Afrikaans is a musical language that you can become attuned to and begin to hear it sing to you. Ultimately, to the experienced speaker, a word out of place is as a false note in a concerto. **Complete Afrikaans** will allow you to become a maestro of this beautiful language with a small amount of effort and a great deal of enjoyment.

Introduction

Before you start

Read this introduction. It will give you some general information and an idea of how the book is structured and how to approach the course. It also gives you tips for learning.

By buying this book, you are indicating your intention of learning a new language. This will be an exciting, but demanding, venture. The enjoyment and excitement should arise from learning what is the youngest language in the world, Afrikaans, and from learning about the people who use it in their everyday lives. The demands will come from spending half an hour a day acquiring the language through the units in this book. You will acquire the language much more quickly and more thoroughly if you work a little each day, rather than working for a long period one day a week. Think about how you acquired your mother tongue – little by little.

The youngest natural language in the world

In a sense, Afrikaans can be said to be both a *pidgin* and a *creole* language. *Pidgins* are a simplified form of language used amongst people who speak different languages and using vocabulary from those languages. When *pidgins* are learnt by children as a mother tongue, they become grammatically more complex, and we call them *creoles*.

Afrikaans is a *creole* in that it derives from Dutch (and German and English) and has borrowed much from the African and Malay languages. It is a *pidgin* in that its grammatical structure is much simplified from the Dutch and has adopted much vocabulary from all the languages with which it has been in contact.

The most profound influence on Afrikaans has come from the various ‘coloured’ (mixed race) people of South Africa for whom, along with the so-called white Afrikaners, it has become the mother tongue. It is spoken also by most of the Griqua people who live along the reaches of the Orange River and who acquired the language during their contact with the Afrikaners who trekked into the hinterland to escape British Crown rule.

Over time Afrikaans has shown itself to be particularly receptive to borrowings from other languages with which it has been in contact. As such, it has accepted new concepts with the minimum of fuss and bother. Afrikaans spelling is largely phonetic – spell it as you say it – and much of the vocabulary is, as Anglo-Saxon was, made up of compound nouns which can be literally translated and metaphorically interpreted. For example, a vacuum cleaner is a *stofsuier* – literally, a ‘dust-sucker’. Easy isn’t it?

As the most daunting task in learning any language is acquiring a vocabulary, a vocabulary of such compounds is a real bonus. Furthermore, the language has three basic tenses (not six like English) and very few exceptions to any of the rules. Should you know German or Dutch, or any other Germanic language, you will find it very easy to master the Afrikaans word order. Remember that one theory states that you need acquire only 300 words of a language to communicate in it.

Afrikaans speakers

As has happened with English – where many varieties of English all over the world have come to be recognized as equal to Standard British English – purist Afrikaners have had to recognize various other varieties of Afrikaans as equal in status to Standard Afrikaans. The standard form of Afrikaans, as has also happened in English, is primarily now retained almost exclusively in the written form. An ‘Academy’ has existed for many years for the sole purpose of keeping the written form of the language ‘pure’. It has, for many years,

brought out a style and spelling handbook at regular intervals. But whereas, earlier, the Academy's task was to prevent language change in terms of 'standard' Afrikaans, known as **AB Afrikaans** (**Algemeen Beskaafd Afrikaans** – literally, 'generally civilized' Afrikaans, i.e. white Afrikaans!), it has, in recent years, been compelled by Afrikaans speakers (of all colours) to rewrite the 'rules' of Afrikaans to reflect the patterns of the speakers' common language practice.

The Afrikaans you will be learning in this book will enable you to adopt both a formal and an informal position when you require it. Please note that accents and pronunciation used on the recording should not be construed as exclusive, elite or a sign of intellectual superiority. Only in the early units, in which the pronunciation is of necessity unnaturally and artificially clear, is an attempt made to pronounce the sounds in a 'standardized' way. In most speech, some sounds and/or syllables are elided and this is particularly true amongst mother-tongue speakers. Indeed, one way in which we become aware that someone is *not* a mother-tongue speaker is through the precision and perfection of his/her speech!

About this book

Like other titles in the series, this book is designed to help you acquire an additional language without having any previous knowledge of it. You may not know a single Afrikaans word – except perhaps for the word 'apartheid' – or understand the language at all, but by the end of the course, if you practise and work consistently, you will be able to communicate orally and in writing in simple, but adequate Afrikaans.

You will be introduced progressively to the basics of the language and to the language behaviour (pragmatics) associated with the various cultural groups which use the language. To ensure your spoken use of Afrikaans is not stilted and is appropriate, preference has been given to idiomatic expression. The focus in

the written language has been on getting a message across to a reader. By definition, then, the written forms are more formal and exacting than the spoken. You will also learn to read non-technical Afrikaans written texts, including newspaper articles, magazines, pamphlets, travel guides, instructions and even, perhaps, works of popular fiction. You should have no trouble following Afrikaans feature films (some of which are world class) or television shows. The more you practise, the quicker and more you will learn. Nothing helps like finding a mother-tongue speaker on whom to try out your Afrikaans.

The narrative content of the units will enable you, while acquiring the language, to learn about and to understand not only the speakers of Afrikaans but also South Africa itself, its painful past and its hopeful present.

Learning outcomes

By the end of the course you will have acquired sufficient language and vocabulary to interact both orally and in writing with Afrikaans speakers in a variety of situations and will be able to, at least:

- ▶ greet people;
- ▶ ask for information and directions;
- ▶ interact with Afrikaners socially, whatever their cultural group;
- ▶ ask Afrikaners about themselves and about South Africa;
- ▶ talk about your own country;
- ▶ find your way around in a South African town and the countryside; and
- ▶ talk about the diverse South African social and environmental landscape.

You will also come to an understanding of the South African society in all its linguistic and cultural diversity. This knowledge will facilitate the cross-cultural interactions you are likely to face should you visit South Africa.

How is the book structured?

There are 17 language-learning units in this book including three test-yourself sections (Units 7, 13 and 17), the answers for which are given in the **Key to the exercises** at the back of the book. The book is organized thematically around topics which relate to Afrikaans, its speakers and their cultural practices, and to Afrikaans as an instrument of history. The themes vary in approach and in content, but all contain an explanation of particular basic grammar patterns and the vocabulary relevant to the current theme. Each unit also has plenty of activities and more formal written exercises to give you practice in spelling and grammatical patterns.

In addition, most units have useful cultural information. This covers practices which may be culturally specific to Afrikaners or, more generally, South African matters which might be of practical use and of interest. As such, the former covers both ‘coloured’ Afrikaner practices as well as those of ‘white’ Afrikaners (where these differ from one another) and the latter, the spectrum of South African society.

Keep an eye out for the **Insight** boxes in each unit of the book. Some of these emphasize an important point covered in the unit while others orientate you to particular cultural practices you may encounter. The Insight boxes aim to help you learn about Afrikaans people while you’re learning their language.

The units become progressively more complex and should be worked through in consecutive order. Each unit not only builds on the previous one, but also incorporates, and thus consolidates, that which has gone before. All the language structures are presented within contexts in which they are likely to be appropriate.

Where the meanings of words are deducible from their similarity to English words, the words have not been translated. This will help you to associate the Afrikaans sounds with their corresponding spelled forms, and improve your Afrikaans word power by making you take conscious note of similarities, whether orthographic or auditory.

Vocabulary – the heart of talking

The most laborious, but essential, task when learning any language is acquiring the words to say what you want to say, to ask what you need to ask. You will get somewhere with no grammar, but nowhere without vocabulary. There is no easy way to acquire the thousands of words that make up any language. Consider, however, that the average four-year-old has acquired hundreds of words and a reasonably competent grammar, without any formal learning. If a four-year-old can do it, so can you! Think about the ways you acquired your mother tongue from those around you and apply that to your target language!

It is a linguistic truism that you can only learn a language if you have a language community in which to acquire it. If you are unable to find a mother-tongue speaker or have no access to Afrikaans music, DVDs, radio or print media, in effect this book, your own voice and the recordings are your language community.

At the end of the book you will find two glossaries: one English–Afrikaans, and the other Afrikaans–English. You will find that when you are ‘composing’ you will generally use the former the most and when you are reading or listening you will use the latter the most. This is perfectly natural. Remember that even translators rely heavily on dictionaries and thesauri (if they are available). Be patient and use the glossaries. Each time you require a new word, learn it. It is always better to learn a few words at a time than to try to learn a large number, out of context of use, in one sitting. If your house companions don’t object, paste lists up in the kitchen and the toilet – anywhere you are likely to be able to spend a little time revising and memorizing! If you have bought the recordings together with this book, play them in the car or on your mp3 player.

Keep your own vocabulary list in an alphabetized book. You will be amazed at how quickly your list grows. Don’t cheat, though.

Write down only the words you really know the meaning of and can spell!

Alles van die beste. Geniet dit! All the best. Enjoy!



Pronunciation

• CD1, TR 2

Don't focus solely on the pronunciation guide on the recording. Listen, listen and listen again and again to the whole recording even if you don't understand the meaning of what you are listening to. You are trying to acquire the 'noise' of the language. The more you listen to what will initially be a continuous babble, the sooner you will come to hear the babble as a series of discrete sounds and sound blocks. The more discrete the babble becomes, the better you are hearing the Afrikaans. The language is in fact becoming meaningful to you. You are recognizing the sound nuances and you are picking up the rhythms of Afrikaans. Always try to mimic the sounds you hear. If you have a tape recorder available, record your practice efforts. Alternate between the recording which accompanies the book and your own. See if you can pick up the sounds, words and phrases you are having difficulty with. Write these down. Practise them until you have mastered them. Do *not* repeatedly practise what you have mastered. This is a waste of time.

Pronunciation

: indicates a long sound

Ref.	Letter	In Afrikaans words	Sounds like the underlined sound in these words (British English pronunciation unless otherwise indicated)
i	i, e, 'n	pik (<i>peck</i>), gids (<i>guide</i>), 'n tafel (<i>a table</i>), in	<i>asleep</i> (the unstressed vowel or schwa)

Ref.	Letter	In Afrikaans words	Sounds like the underlined sound in these words (British English pronunciation unless otherwise indicated)
2	ie (or ie:)	sien (<i>see</i>), fliek (<i>film</i>), mie(:)r (<i>ant</i>)	short as in <i>lick</i> ; long as in <u>creed</u>
3	e	ken (<i>chin, know</i>), sent (<i>cent</i>), president, ek (<i>I</i>)	<u>sent</u>
4	ee / e(:)	een (<i>one</i>), eende (<i>ducks</i>), vere (<i>feathers</i>)	<u>fear</u>
5	ê / e	sê (<i>say</i>), êrens (<i>somewhere</i>), pers (<i>press/purple</i>)	<u>fair</u>
6	ei, y	meisie (<i>girl</i>), reis (<i>journey</i>), rys (<i>rice</i>), ys (<i>ice</i>)	<i>pray, basic</i>
7	o / ô	pot, grot (<i>cave</i>), mol (<i>mole</i>), môre (<i>tomorrow</i>)	<u>caught</u>
8	oo / o(:)	boom/bome (<i>trees</i>), oor/ore (<i>earls</i>)	<u>moor</u>
9	u	put (<i>hole</i>), pluk (<i>pick</i>), bul (<i>bull</i>), buffel (<i>buffalo</i>)	the schwa (<i>i</i> above) with lips rounded
10	uu / u (:)	muur/mure (<i>wall/s</i>), skuur/skure (<i>barn/s</i>)	like 2 above, but with lips rounded
11	eu (or :)	deu(:)r (<i>door</i>), beurt (<i>turn</i>), keu(:)se (<i>choice</i>)	like 4 above, but with lips rounded
12	oe (or :)	hoe (<i>how</i>), boe(:)r (<i>farmer</i>), vloe(:)r (<i>floor</i>)	<u>room</u>
13	a	man, hand, land, rand (<i>edge</i>), sak (<i>pocket/bag</i>)	<u>duck</u>
14	aa / a (:)	maan/mane (<i>moon/s</i>), ma (:r) (<i>mother</i>)	<u>father</u>
15	aai	saai (<i>sow</i>), raai (<i>guess</i>)	<i>cry</i>

(Contd)

Ref.	Letter	In Afrikaans words	Sounds like the underlined sound in these words (British English pronunciation unless otherwise indicated)
16	oei	koei (<i>cow</i>), groei (<i>grow</i>), moeilik (<i>difficult</i>)	like 17 below, but with lips rounded
17	ooi	mooi (<i>pretty</i>), rooi (<i>red</i>), nooit (<i>never</i>), ooit (<i>ever</i>)	<u>toy</u> , but longer
18	ui	ui (<i>onion</i>), buite (<i>outside</i>), bruin (<i>brown</i>)	as 6 above, but longer and with lips rounded
19	ou	oud (<i>old</i>), klou (<i>claw</i>), onthou (<i>remember</i>)	<u>coat</u>
20	eeu	eeu (<i>century</i>), sneeu (<i>snow</i>), leeu (<i>lion</i>)	<u>few</u>
21	p	pot, paleis (<i>palace</i>), pampoen (<i>pumpkin</i>)	<i>pumpkin</i>
22	b	springbok, boek (<i>book</i>), baba, brood (<i>bread</i>)	<u>book</u>
23	t / d	maand (<i>month</i>), bottel, hotel, mond (<i>mouth</i>)	<u>hotel</u>
24	d	adder, dan (<i>then</i>), dankie (<i>thank you</i>), monde	<u>den</u>
25	dj / tj	hondjie (<i>puppy</i>), katjie (<i>kitten</i>), kierie (<i>walking stick</i>)	<u>kin</u>
26	k	kam (<i>comb</i>), krap (<i>crab/scratch</i>), ketel, mak (<i>tame</i>)	<u>kin</u>
27	g	gala, berge (<i>mountains</i>), angora, gholf	in the middle of a word or in a borrowed word: <u>go</u>

Ref.	Letter	In Afrikaans words	Sounds like the underlined sound in these words (British English pronunciation unless otherwise indicated)
28	g	gaan (<i>go</i>), lag (<i>laugh</i>), geld (<i>money</i>), geel (<i>yellow</i>)	at the beginning and end of words: Scots <i>loch</i>
29	w	wind, wiel (<i>wheel</i>), werk (<i>work</i>), lawwe (<i>mad/crazy</i>)	<u>view</u>
30	dw / tw / kw / sw	dwaal (<i>wander</i>), twee (<i>two</i>) (<i>two</i>), kwaal (<i>disease</i>), swem (<i>swim</i>)	<u>dwell</u> , <u>twist</u> , <u>quick</u> , <u>swim</u>
31	f / v	vinger (<i>finger</i>), fyn (<i>fine</i>), vreemd (<i>strange</i>)	<u>finger</u>
32	s	saak (<i>case</i>), suig (<i>suck</i>), sing, hasie (<i>bunny</i>)	<u>sun</u>
33	z	Zoeloe, zoem (<i>zoom</i>)	<u>zebra</u> (usually in borrowed words)
34	sj / si	Sjina (<i>China</i>), masjien (<i>machine</i>), nasional	<u>shock</u>
35	h	huis (<i>house</i>), haas (<i>rabbit</i>), hawe (<i>harbour</i>)	<u>hug</u>
36	ts	tsar, tsetse (<i>fly</i>), tsotsi (<i>thug</i>), koets (<i>coach</i>)	<u>cats</u> (usually in borrowed words)
37	tj	tjank (<i>yelp/cry</i>), tjek (<i>cheque</i>), tjoepstil (<i>dead quiet</i>)	<u>change</u>
38	j	jellie, jol (<i>have fun</i>)	<u>judge</u>
39	j	jok (<i>tell a lie</i>), jare (<i>years</i>), jonk (<i>young</i>), jy (<i>you</i>)	<u>young</u>
40	l	lip, lelik (<i>ugly</i>), leeu (<i>lion</i>), mallemeule (<i>carousel</i>)	<u>lovely</u>

(Contd)

Ref.	Letter	In Afrikaans words	Sounds like the underlined sound in these words (British English pronunciation unless otherwise indicated)
41	r	voor (<i>in front</i>), kamer (<i>room</i>); rooi (<i>red</i>), rok (<i>dress</i>)	rolled as in Scots <i>merry</i>
42	m	man, kamer (<i>room</i>), gom (<i>glue/gum</i>), sommer (<i>summer</i>)	<u>man</u>
43	n	wenner (<i>winner</i>), seun (<i>son/boy</i>), nou (<i>now</i>), wanneer (<i>when</i>)	<u>no</u>
44	ng / nk	bang (<i>afraid</i>), vang (<i>catch</i>), lank (<i>long</i>), bedank (<i>thank</i>)	<i>thing; sink</i>

Written accents

There are three written accents in Afrikaans, the circumflex (^), the acute (') and the two dots or trema ("). The ^ and " are used to indicate a change in sound (and therefore in meaning), e.g.

hoe (*how*) → hoë (*high*)

se (the 's ending in English, showing possession) → sê (*say*)

The acute ' is used to indicate a stressed syllable, as in

die (*the*) → dié (*this*)

Again, these words sound different, and as you see they have different meanings.

Groete

Greetings

In this unit you will learn

- *About the use of greetings in Afrikaner culture*
- *The terms for members of the family*
- *The terms for the relationships among family members*
- *How Afrikaners distinguish between their nuclear and extended families*
How to say hello
How to say goodbye

Note

The Afrikaans word *groete greetings* comes from *groet*, which can mean either *to greet* or *to say ‘goodbye’*.

Insight

The Afrikaners place a lot of importance on courtesy and polite behaviour. When you meet someone or phone them, your first question should be **Hoe gaan dit met jou?** *How are you?* The other person's response will generally be **Goed dankie. En met jou?** *Good morning. And you?* Their response to your politeness is another politeness! You would never just say **Môre Morning** and then hurtle into what you want to talk about.

Dialogue 1

Meet the Smit family.

mev. Smit	Ek is die moeder.
mnr. Smit	Ek is die vader.
mnr. en mev. Smit	Ons het twee kinders. Een is 'n seun, die ander is 'n meisie. Ons dogter se naam is Susanna. Die gesin noem haar op haar bynaam, Sannie. Ons seun se naam is Piet.
Sannie	Ek is Sannie. Piet is my broer. Ek is sy suster.
Piet	Ek is Piet. Sannie is my suster. Ek is haar broer.
Sannie en Piet	Ons pa se naam is Jan. Ons ma se naam is Marie.

moeder <i>mother</i>	naam <i>name</i>
vader <i>father</i>	gesin <i>family</i>
twee <i>two</i>	bynaam <i>nickname</i>
kinders <i>children</i>	seun <i>son</i>
een <i>one</i>	broer <i>brother</i>
seun <i>boy</i>	suster <i>sister</i>
ander <i>other</i>	pa <i>dad</i>
meisie <i>girl</i>	ma <i>mum</i>
dogter <i>daughter</i>	ek <i>I</i>

Exercise 1

The following picture is of three generations of one family. Besides a father, mother and older children, the picture includes the oldest and youngest family members: the grandparents, **ouma** (*grandmother*), **oupa** (*grandfather*) and the baby (*baba*).

Use the following words to identify the people in the picture:

dogter, Pa, moeder, Oupa, seun, Ma, baba, vader, broer, Ouma, suster, kinders



Language patterns

Pronouns

Pronouns, as the word implies, are those words which are used to replace nouns (persons, places or things). It is likely we would find the sentence *Peter looked for Peter's book, Peter* most odd. We would normally say, *Peter looked for his book, himself*. The words *his* and *himself* substitute for the words *Peter's* and the second occurrence of *Peter* in the sentence, respectively. Pronoun substitution is used to avoid repetition, which often leads to clumsy sentences. Pronouns work the same way in Afrikaans as they do in English.

Insight

In Afrikaans, we have two ways of saying *you*. Generally, we use the word **jy**, but we also have a special form, **u**, for addressing those to whom we would be expected to show respect in terms of Afrikaans cultural practice. For example, we would say, **Goeiemôre, Meneer. Hoe gaan dit met u?**

(Contd)

(*Good morning, Sir. How are you?*) if we were addressing our boss or perhaps a child was addressing his/her headteacher.

In a typical Afrikaans expression of respect, mother-tongue speakers will address any adult older than themselves – including strangers – as **oom** or **tannie** (*uncle* or *aunt*). So don't be surprised if someone addresses you in this way: they're not claiming kinship with you, they're being polite!

Look at the following table which sets out the English pronouns and their Afrikaans equivalents.

Singular	Plural
ek, my, myne (<i>I, me/my, mine</i>)	ons, ons s'n (<i>we/us, our/ours</i>)
jy, u, jou, joune (<i>you, you (respectful), your, yours</i>)	julle, u, julle s'n, u s'n (<i>you/your, you/your (respectful), yours, yours (respectful)</i>)
hy, sy, hom, haar, syne, hare (<i>he, she/his, him, her, his, hers</i>)	hulle, hulle s'n (<i>they/them/their, theirs</i>)

CD1, TR 4

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Ek is Ma. | <i>I am Mother.</i> |
| 2 Ons het twee kinders. | <i>We have two children.</i> |
| 3 Piet en Sannie is ons kinders. | <i>Piet and Sannie are our children.</i> |
| 4 Die kinders is ons s'n. | <i>The children are ours.</i> |
| 5 Meneer, is dit u boek? | <i>Sir, is this your book?</i> |
| 6 Sy is Sannie. | <i>She is Sannie.</i> |
| 7 Dit is sy boek. | <i>It is his book.</i> |

Note

- ▶ While there are separate singular and plural forms of **jy**, the **u** form is used for both the singular and plural:
To your friend/friends, you would say:
Marie, jy is welkom. **Mary, you are welcome.**
Marie en Piet, julle is welkom. **Mary and Peter, you are welcome.**

In a formal situation you would say:

Meneer, u is welkom. *Sir, **you** are welcome.*

Meneer en Mevrou, u is welkom. *Sir, Madam, **you** are welcome.*

- ▶ The formal **u**, the ‘respectful’ form, substitutes for **jy/jou/julle**;
 - ▶ **Sy** can mean either *she* or *his*;
 - ▶ **My** can mean either *me* or *my*;
 - ▶ **Ons** can mean either *we* or *our*.
-

Language patterns

Possessive pronouns

In English, when we want to show that something belongs to someone or something, we use phrases like *Mary's hat (the hat of Mary)*, where the apostrophe before the *s* replaces the ownership word *of*. In Afrikaans we never use an apostrophe with a noun to show possession. For the English *of* we will use **se** in Afrikaans, and for the English *'s*, we will use the particle **s'n**. The particles **se** and **s'n** are used in both the singular and the plural (that is whether talking about one or many persons, places or things). Both the **se** and the **s'n** come immediately after the ‘owning’ noun:

Dit is Piet se boek. *This is the book **of** Piet.*

Die tafel se poot is af. *The leg **of** the table is broken.*

Die boek is Piet s'n. *The book is Piet's.*

Dit is Ma s'n. *It is Mum's.*

Exercise 2

From the list below choose the correct pronoun or particle for each of the following sentences.

..... : **julle u hy haar ek sy jou se**

Example:

Marie is Piet en Sannie _____ ma. →

Marie is Piet en Sannie se ma.

- 1 "Kinders bring asseblief Pa _____ ontbyt."
- 2 Sannie groet _____ ma en pa.
- 3 Piet vra of _____ Ma kan help.
- 4 "Pa, hier is _____ ontbyt."
- 5 "Hoe gaan dit met _____ Ma?"
- 6 "Goed dankie, Piet. Hoe gaan dit met _____?"
- 7 "Sannie en Piet, kan _____ kom help?"
- 8 _____ en Piet het lekker geslaap.
- 9 Ma sê _____ het ook lekker geslaap.

Exercise 3

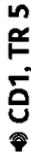
What do you notice about the Afrikaans written address forms when they precede a name? Look carefully at the dialogue at the beginning of this unit.

Exercise 4

- 1 Listen again to the recording and then repeat Dialogue 1 out loud.
 - 2 What would Sannie have said if she had had a sister, Sara?
 - 3 What would Piet have said if he had had a brother, Dawid?
-

Dialogue 2

It is breakfast time in the Smit house.



Sannie	Môre, Mamma.
Ma	Môre, Sannie.
Piet	Môre, Mamma. Hi, Sannie.
Ma	Môre, Piet.
Sannie	Hi, Piet.
Pa	Môre, Ma. Môre, kinders.
Ma	Môre, Jan. Ontbyt is amper reg.
Pa	Dankie, Marie.



Susanna en Piet	Môre, Pappa. Het Pappa goed geslaap?
Pa	Ja, dankie, kinders. Ek het. En julle?
Susanna en Piet	Ja, dankie, Pappa. Ons het.

Môre! Morning!
ontbyt breakfast
amper reg nearly ready

dankie thank you
goed geslaap slept well
ja, dankie yes, thank you

Exercise 5

In order to practise your pronunciation, you need to tune your ear to the ‘noise’ of Afrikaans. Listening and repeating along with the dialogues will help you. You need to try to match your pronunciation to that of the recording. You will find this easier the more you listen to the language.

- 1 Read the dialogue again, while you listen to it on the recording.
- 2 Read the dialogue out loud along with the recording.
- 3 Role play Mrs Smit’s role, by responding to what each of the other characters says to her.

Greetings

CD1, TR 6

You will see from the dialogue that each member of the Smit family greets the others with the expression **Môre**. This expression is an abbreviation of the full, more formal, expression **Goeiemôre**. The following table sets out the most common forms of greetings, both formal and informal.

Formal	Informal
goeiemôre good morning	môre morning
goeiemiddag good afternoon	middag afternoon
goeienaand good evening	naand evening
goeiedag good day	dag good day
	dagsê good day
	hi! hi!

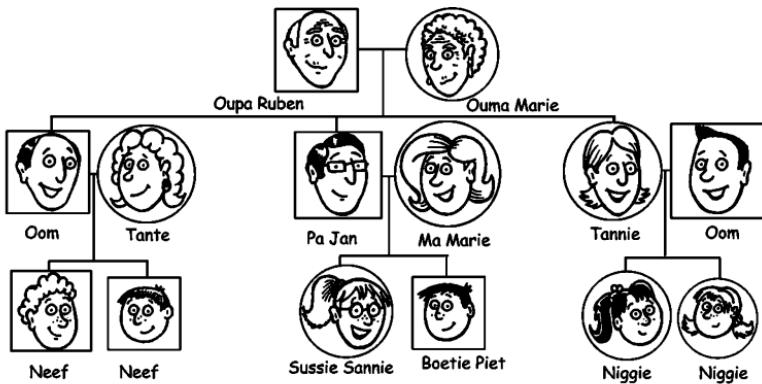
Language patterns

gesin and familie

In English, the word ‘family’ refers to both your nuclear and your extended family. In Afrikaans, however, two words are used to distinguish between the two ideas. The word **gesin** is used to refer only to your nuclear family. The word **familie** refers only to your extended family.

A family tree graphically represents the extended family.

Look carefully at the following family tree, representing Sannie and Piet’s family. Note the kinship (relationship) terms. The squares represent males and the circles stand for females.



Some of the kinship terms are given in Dialogue 1, above. Here are some more:

boetie brother (affectionate, diminutive term)

neef male cousin

niggie female cousin

oom uncle

ouma grandmother

oupa grandfather

sussie sister (affectionate, diminutive term)

tante aunt

tannie auntie

For extra practice, write the names of **your** relatives on Sannie and Piet's family tree.

Exercise 6

Look at the following table of greetings.

• CD1, TR 7

Groet (greeting)	Antwoord (response)
Hoe gaan dit met u? How are you?	Dit gaan goed, dankie. En met u? <i>Fine thanks, and you?</i>
Hoe gaan dit met jou? How are you?	Dit gaan goed, dankie. En met jou? <i>Fine thanks, and you?</i> Goed, dankie. En self? <i>Well, thanks. And you?</i>
Hoe's dit? How are things?	Kan nie kla nie. En self? <i>Can't complain. And you?</i> Lekker! Great!

- 1 Using the table above, suggest appropriate responses between the following members of the extended Smit family as they meet together on the first day of the holidays. In each case there may be several possibilities. Write them all down.
 - Oom Jan responding to Ouma, his mother.
 - Piet and Sannie responding to their cousins Sarel and Jannie.
 - Mrs Smit to her sister-in-law, Susanne.
 - Ouma to her son, Gert.
 - Mr Smit to his brother, Gert.
- 2 How would they all greet Ouma?

Dialogue 3

In this dialogue, we accompany Mr Smit and the children as they leave for work and school.

► CD1, TR 8

- Pa** Kom, kinders. Ons ry nou. Ons gaan laat wees.
Kinders Ons kom, Pappa. Totsiens, Mamma. Lekker dag!
Ma Totsiens, kinders. Geniet die dag.
Pa Totsiens, Marie. Sien jou vanaand.
Ma Totsiens, Jan. Lekker werk!
Pa Dankie, Ma. Jy ook.

kom come	gaan go	vanaand tonight
ry leave, drive away	wees be	geniet enjoy
nou now	totsiens goodbye (lit. till we see again)	werk work
laat late		ook also

Exercise 7

None of the Smits just say ‘goodbye’. Each of them offers a pleasantry. Make a list of their pleasantries together with any English equivalent terms you might know.

Taking your leave

► CD1, TR 9

<i>Formal</i>		<i>Informal</i>	
totsiens	goodbye	sien jou	see you
goeiemôre	good morning	ta ta	ta-ta
goeiemiddag	good afternoon	nagsê	night
goeienag	good night	nag	night-night
alles van die beste	all the best	lekker slaap	sleep tight
		lekker ry	go well
		mooi loop	go well
		mooi bly	stay well

Exercise 8

- a** Read through the table above, while you listen to the recording.
 - b** Repeat the Afrikaans terms along with the recording.
-

The most important things to remember

- 1** When you greet someone in Afrikaans, you ask how they are at the same time: **Môre. Hoe gaan dit?**
- 2** In Afrikaans, **gesin** means the nuclear family (*Mum, Dad and children*), while **familie** means the extended family including grandparents, cousins etc.
- 3** In Afrikaans the pronoun ‘you’ has two forms: **jy** (informal) and **u** (formal).
- 4** In Afrikaans we don’t use an apostrophe (‘s) to show possession, we use **s’n**.
- 5** To indicate possession using ‘of’, use **se**.

2

Ja meneer, nee meneer

Yes sir, no sir

In this unit you will learn

- **Afrikaans address forms**
- **How to count**
- **How to tell the time**
- **The three Afrikaans tenses – present, past and future**
- **The use of the Afrikaans verb to be**
- **Afrikaans telephone conventions**

All speakers meeting one another for the first time will say **Goeiemôre** *Good morning* in the morning, **Goeiemiddag** in the afternoon and **Goeienaand** in the evening. In formal situations and as a sign of respect, you would also include the name/s of the person/s whom you are addressing – **Baie dankie, Meneer (en Mevrou) Smit. Thank you very much, Mr and Mrs Smit.**

The terms for *sir* and *madam* are **meneer** and **mevrou** – literally *mister* and *missis*. As in German, in Afrikaans the term for unmarried women, **mejuffrou**, or more commonly nowadays, **juffrou**, is frequently avoided for politeness' sake. The abbreviated written forms of address are derived from the three terms **meneer**, **mevrou** and **mejuffrou** – **mnr.**, **mev.**, and **mej.** As noted in Unit 1, these forms don't take a capital letter and are closed with a full stop. The only exception to the rule of no capitalisation for these abbreviations is when they are used to start a full sentence.

For example: **Mnr. Smit gaan werk toe.** *Mr Smit goes to work.*

After someone has been introduced he/she will respond, **Aangename kennis** – *Pleased to meet you*. Literally, this means ‘pleasant knowledge’. The expression **Aangename kennis** is an idiomatic phrase which you should learn by heart.

Dialogue 1

Sannie and Piet arrive at school. They both see friends. After school assembly they go to their respective classes.

Van die kinders se vriende	Hi daar julle! Kom hier. Die klok gaan nou lui.
Sannie en Piet	Hi, julle. Ons kom. Ons is vandag amper laat.
Gert	Ja, ons sien so. Daar lui die klok.
Jurg	Kom ons gaan.

In Sannie's Afrikaans class:

mnr. de Bruin	Goeiemôre, klas.
Klas saam	Goeiemôre, Meneer.
mnr. de Bruin	Sit asseblief, kinders, en haal julle taalboeke uit.

In Piet's biology class:

mej. Malan	Goeiemôre, kinders.
Klas saam	Goeiemôre, Juffrou.
mej. Malan	Sit asseblief, klas. Kom haal elkeen 'n padda.

hier *here*
die klok lui *the bell is ringing*
Meneer *Sir*
taalboeke *grammar books*

Juffrou Ma'am
elkeen *each*
'n padda *a frog*
haal *fetch, get*

Exercise 1

1 Read the dialogues while you listen to the recording.

2 Read out loud along with the recording.

Language patterns

Numbers

As in any language numbers are used for a variety of purposes: counting things, telling the time, giving dates and ranking things in a particular order. In this unit we will look first at the counting numbers and then at how these are used to tell the time. In **Unit 3**, we will look at ranking numbers and in **Unit 5** at how these are used to say dates.

Words for counting

Note that when two options are given (e.g. **agt/ag**), the second is more commonly used in everyday language. The first is correct but is less up-to-date.

CD1, TR 12

Numbers 1–20

een	1	ses	6	elf	11	sestien	16
twee	2	sewe	7	twaalf	12	sewentien	17
drie	3	agtag	8	dertien	13	agtien	18
vier	4	nege	9	veertien	14	negentien neëntien	19
vyf	5	tien	10	vyftien	15	twintig	20

Units of ten

tien	10	sestig	60
twintig	20	sewentig	70
dertig	30	tagtig	80
veertig	40	negentig neëntig	90
vyftig	50	honderd	100

Tens and units

In Afrikaans, once we move from the ‘teens’, we add the numbers from 1 to 9 to the particular unit of ten:

een-en-twintig	21	vier-en-twintig	24
twee-en-twintig	22	vyf-en-twintig	25
drie-en-twintig	23	ses-en-twintig	26
sewe-en-twintig	27	dertig	30
agt-en-twintig	28	een-en-dertig	31
nege-en-twintig	29	twee-en-dertig	32

Hundreds

Once we move into the hundreds, simply add the relevant number to the word **honderd**:

een honderd en sewe	107
drie honderd, vier-en-sewentig	374

Numbers above 1,000

Once we move into the thousands, simply add the word **duisend**:

een duisend, een honderd en sewe	1,107
een-en-twintig duisend, drie honderd,	
vier-en-sewentig	21,374

Note

- ▶ We say the numbers formed from units of ten, like 21, ‘backwards’ – first the unit number, and then the rest – **een-en-twintig**.
- ▶ When we write figures, we use commas between each of the thousands, hundreds, tens and units groups: 21,374 – **een-en-twintig duisend, drie honderd, vier-en-sewentig**.
- ▶ In Afrikaans the practice is to write numbers in figures rather than in words.
- ▶ Look in the useful information section at the end of the book for other numbers you may find useful.

Exercise 2

► CD1, TR 13

Write and say the following numbers in words:

Example: 6,789 ses duisend, sewe honderd, nege-en-tigtig

1	9	6	32
2	19	7	2,186
3	99	8	12,345
4	999	9	345,678
5	9,999		

Language patterns

Telling the time

► CD1, TR 14

In Afrikaans, the time reckoned from the 12-hour clock is always reckoned in terms of the nearest full hour.

Full hours

07h00	sewe-uur	<i>seven o'clock</i>
08h00	agtuur/ag-uur	<i>eight o'clock</i>

Half hours

12h30	halfeen	<i>half past twelve</i> (‘half before one’)
07h30	halfagt/halfag	<i>half past seven</i> (‘half before eight’)

Quarter hours

11h15	kwart oor elf	<i>a quarter past eleven</i>
02h45	kwart voor drie	<i>a quarter to three</i>

Minutes

09h05	vyf oor nege	<i>five past nine</i>
10h10	tien oor tien	<i>ten past ten</i>
01h40	twintig voor twee	<i>twenty to two</i>

When we use the 12-hour clock we have to say whether the time is *a.m.* (before 12 noon) or *p.m.* (after noon). In Afrikaans we do this by using the words **voormiddag** (*before noon*) and **namiddag** (*after noon*). The English abbreviations *a.m.* and *p.m.* are translated into Afrikaans as **vm.** and **nm.**, respectively.

Stating the time using the 24-hour clock is easy, as one merely states the numbers in the order they are written, except that for full hours we add the words **honderd** (*hundred*) and **uur** (*hour*).

Full hours

07h00	sewe honderd uur
08h00	agt honderd uur
20h00	twintig honderd uur

Half hours

12h30	twaalf-dertig
07h30	sewe-dertig
22h30	twee-en-twintig dertig

Quarter hours

11h15	elf-vyftien
14h45	veertien-vyf-en-veertig

Minutes

09h05	nege-nul-vyf
10h10	tien-tien
13h40	dertien-veertig

Note

- In **twee-uur** and **sewe-uur**, there would be several vowels together, some of which form other actual Afrikaans vowel

sounds. Thus, a hyphen is used to separate letters so that the required vowel sound will be made.

- In **agtuur** and **halfeen**, only the correct vowel sound is possible. Thus, the hyphen is not required and the words are written as one.
- While in English, we say for 15h00, *fifteen hundred hours*, in Afrikaans we use the singular form, **uur – vyftien-honderd-uur**.

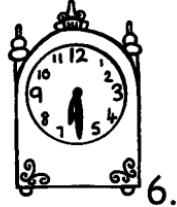
Insight

Invitations which say *19h30 for 20h00* are common in South Africa. This usually indicates that the ‘official’ proceedings will begin at 20h00 and that drinks and snacks will be available beforehand.

Exercise 3

► CD1, TR 15

Using the **12-hour** clock, write in words, or say, in Afrikaans, the time shown on each of the clocks below. Clocks 1–4 show times before noon and clocks 5–8 show times after noon. Ensure that you make the difference clear in your answers, by stating **voormiddag** for *a.m.* and **namiddag** for *p.m.*



Exercise 4

Next to each activity, using the **12-hour** clock, write in words the time at which you do each. Do not forget to indicate *a.m.* and *p.m.*, by using either **vm.** or **nm.**

You will find a model answer in the **key to the exercises**.

Example: aandete geniet *have supper* halfagt/halfag nm.

- 1 opstaan *get up*
- 2 ontbyt eet *have breakfast*
- 3 gaan werk *go to work*
- 4 tee drink *have morning tea*
- 5 huis toe gaan *go home*
- 6 nuus luister *listen to the news*
- 7 bad *bath*
- 8 gaan slaap *go to sleep*

Insight

In Afrikaans, noting the time on the half-hour is always in relation to the *next* full hour. This is the opposite to English, in which we say ‘half past twelve’: using the *past* full hour and adding the 30 minutes that have already passed. In Afrikaans we say **halfeen**, using the full hour that’s ahead and subtracting the 30 minutes that are still outstanding.

Language patterns

Verbs and tenses

All languages have verbs (doing words) and nouns (naming words) in their grammar. In fact, if you know lots of nouns and verbs in another language you should be able to make yourself understood in that language. For example, if you want to say in Afrikaans that someone’s dog is going to bite you, you really only need to know the two words **hond** (*dog*) and **byt** (*bite*) to get across your fear and acquire the listener’s help. This ‘telegraphic’ style is the way in which children talk when they are learning to speak a language.

Now you can see why it is so important to learn as much vocabulary as possible and the reason there are so many vocabulary lists throughout this book. Without the vocabulary you will be able to

say, and thus communicate, little; you will understand even less of what is said to you, even if you know all the ‘grammar’ rules. Throughout this book you will be concentrating on nouns and verbs. In this unit we will be focusing on verbs and the way in which verbs tell the time at which something is done.

1 Verbs

Verbs are the ‘heart’ of any sentence – that part of a sentence which makes the sentence ‘alive’, so to speak. Verbs are often described as the ‘doing’ words in a sentence in that they describe/state what someone or something is doing. For example:

Sannie and Piet **are sleeping**.

Mr Smit **went** to work.

Mrs Smit **greets** Ouma.

The cousins **will arrive** late.

The ‘verb’ in a sentence may be made up of more than one word – a word (the ‘main’ verb) which describes an action, something being done – and other bits which in English, because it is our first language, we sense belong to the ‘main’ verb. Because Afrikaans is foreign to us, we might find that we do not have the same kind of intuitive feeling when it comes to the parts of Afrikaans verbs. In Unit 12, you will meet these bits and pieces of the verb, more formally.

In Afrikaans, the same form of the verb is used for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd person, whether the doer is singular or plural, or masculine, feminine or neuter. In English, the verb form may change. For example, compare the following sentences:

Ek spring.

I jump.

Die padda spring.

The frog jumps.

Sannie spring.

Sannie jumps.

Piet spring.

Piet jumps.

Die prys spring.

The price jumps.

2 Tenses

All languages allow for telling about things that are happening in the present, happened in the past and will happen in the future. Some languages, like English, allow a variety of tenses; for example, the present continuous (*You are reading slowly*), the past continuous (*She was reading*) and the perfect (*I have done it*). These forms are not available in Afrikaans – you will learn how to deal with them in Unit 12. Afrikaans is much simpler and basically has the three main tenses: past, present and future:

Verlede	<i>Past</i>	<i>What happened previously.</i>
Teenwoordig	<i>Present</i>	<i>What is happening now.</i>
Toekomende	<i>Future</i>	<i>What will happen in the future.</i>

Present tense

Use this tense when you want to talk about things that are happening now. As noted earlier in this unit, the same form of the verb is used throughout for all persons in both the singular and plural.

Ek/Sannie/Die onderwyser loop.	I walk./Sannie/The teacher walks.
Ek/Sannie/Die onderwyser lees.	I read./Sannie/The teacher reads.
Ek/Sannie/Die onderwyser werk.	I work./Sannie/The teacher works.
Ons/Julle/Hulle loop.	We/You/They walk.
Ons/Julle/Hulle lees.	We/You/They read.
Ons/Julle/Hulle werk.	We/You/They work.

Note

Self-correcting exercises

We have said before that part of learning a new language is learning its words and learning its ‘sound’. Self-correcting exercises are indispensable when you need to acquire the sound and tense patterns of Afrikaans (or any other ‘foreign’ language) sentences. The advantage of these exercises is that you cannot give a wrong answer, and that by repeating large numbers of correct answers, your ears become attuned to the noise/sound of the structure you are practising.

The tables in Exercises 5, 6 and 7 are all self-correcting exercises. In such exercises, make a new sentence each time by choosing an alternative form from each column. As long as you read from left to right and choose one word from each column, you can't make a mistake.

To help you along, sentences compiled from each of the three following exercises have been recorded. As you work on each of the tenses, listen carefully to the appropriate set of sentences and practise them and compile others from the tables. These are important exercises if you want to get the feel of Afrikaans.

Exercise 5

► CD1, TR 16

Use Table 1 to compose orally as many new present-tense sentences as you can. You can make a possible 125 sentences!

Example:

Elke dag ry ek dorp toe.

Every day I travel to town. (lit.

Every day travel I town to.)

Elkeoggend loop ek stasie toe.

Every morning I walk to the station.

	dag	ry	dorp	
	môre	stap	winkel	
Elke	middag	loop	ek	kafee
	aand	draf		stasie
	oggend	wandel		poskantoor

Table 1 Teenwoordige tyd Present tense

elke every, each

dorp town

ry travel

winkel shop

stap walk

kafee café

loop walk

stasie station

draf jog

poskantoor post office

wandel stroll

toe to

Additional vocabulary

From this point on, you will find that exercises and cultural practice notes frequently include extra vocabulary lists. These are provided in the belief that without an adequate vocabulary, no one can speak a language even if he/she might be able to explain the grammar of that language. The function of any grammar is to organize the meaning of what someone is saying so that another person who shares the language with the speaker/writer can understand it. Do not be tempted to skip learning the vocabulary. The more words you know and understand, the faster you will acquire Afrikaans.

Many of the vocabulary items are also recorded. Practise the words and listen to them and their English equivalents often. At this stage, you should be concentrating more on speech than on writing, so do not focus on the spelling of the words, but on sound and meaning.

Past tense

In English, the regular way in which to form the past tense is to add the particle *-ed* to the (main) verb (the word that names the action); i.e. *Today I skip* (present tense). *Yesterday I skipped* (past tense). The regular way to form the past tense in Afrikaans is to use the verb **het** and to attach the particle **ge-** to the ‘main’ verb. For example:

Ek/Sannie/Die onderwyser het geloop.	<i>I/Sannie/The teacher walked.</i>
Ek/Sannie/Die onderwyser het gelees.	<i>I/Sannie/The teacher read.</i>
Ek/Sannie/Die onderwyser het gewerk.	<i>I/Sannie/The teacher worked.</i>

Verbs that begin with **ver-**, **be-**, **ont-** and **her-** don’t add the **ge-** particle. For example:

Ek het my boeke verkoop.	<i>I sold my books.</i>
Ek het vir my boeke betaal.	<i>I paid for my books.</i>
Hy het haar verjaarsdag onthou.	<i>He remembered her birthday.</i>
Sy het my herken.	<i>She recognized me.</i>

Exercise 6

► CD1, TR 17

Use Table 2 to compose orally as many new past tense sentences as you can.

Ek	het	vandag	geswem.
		gister	gehardloop.
		verlede week	huiswerk gedoen.
		verlede maand	my ma gehelp.
		gisteraand	roomys gekoop.
		elke dag	my boeke gelees. klavier gespeel.

Table 2 Verlede tyd Past tense

Note

You can make a possible 42 sentences from Table 2.

Example:

Ek het gister my ma gehelp. *I helped my mother yesterday.*
Ek het elke dag klavier gespeel. *I played the piano every day.*

verlede last

week week

maand month

gisteraand last night

vandag today

gister yesterday

geswem swam

gehardloop ran

huiswerk housework

gedoen did

gehelp helped

roomys ice cream

gekoop bought

gelees read

klavier piano

gespeel played

QUICK VOCAB

Future tense

In English we form the future tense by adding *shall* or *will* to the (main) verb; i.e. *Tomorrow I shall skip* or *Tomorrow Vasu will skip*. In Afrikaans we add the verb *sal* to the ‘main’ verb when we wish to use the future tense. For example:

Ek/Sannie/Die onderwyser sal loop.

I shall walk./Sannie/The teacher will walk.

Ek/Sannie/Die onderwyser sal lees.

I shall read./Sannie/The teacher will read.

Ek/Sannie/Die onderwyser sal werk.

I shall work./Sannie/The teacher will work.

Exercise 7

CD1, TR 18

Use Table 3 to compose orally as many new future tense sentences as you can.

Ons	sal	jou help.
Hulle		die koppies was.
Ons kinders		kos kook.
Piet		die Juffrou groet.
Ma		tuis bly.
		die huis skoonmaak.
		kom groet.
		gou weer kom kuier.

Table 3 Toekomende tyd Future tense

Note

You can make a possible 40 sentences from Table 3.

Example:

Ons sal die Juffrou groet. *We will greet the teacher.*

Piet sal die huis skoonmaak. *Piet will clean the house.*

koppies cups and saucers

skoonmaak to clean

kos food

kom groet to come and say goodbye

kook to cook

gou soon

tuis home

weer again

huis house

kuier visit

Exercise 8

Write each of the following present tense sentences firstly in the past tense and then in the future tense.

Example:

Ek kook die kos. → Ek het die kos gekook. → Ek sal die kos kook.

- 1** Ek sien die seun.
 - 2** Pa lees die boek.
 - 3** Sannie en haar ma maak die huis skoon.
 - 4** Pa koop vir Sannie en Piet 'n roomys.
 - 5** Ouma en Oupa kuier by ons.
-

Language patterns

The forms of the verb ‘to be’ in Afrikaans

Most languages have a verb *to be*. This verb refers literally to ‘being alive’, existing. The forms in Afrikaans and English are:

Present	Past	Future
is	am/is/are	was

You will notice that in the past and the future tenses, the verb *to be* has its own unique forms, for example:

Present	Past	Future
Piet is laat .	Piet was laat .	Piet sal laat wees.
Hulle is laat .	Hulle was laat .	Hulle sal laat wees.

In the examples above, the forms of the verb *to be* are ‘main’ verbs in that they are naming the action of being, existence. You will meet these forms again in Unit 12, when we talk about auxiliary

and modal verbs in Afrikaans. For now, note only that, as in English, the verb ‘to be’ forms are often used with other ‘main’ verbs (as auxiliary/helping verbs) to complete verb phrases. For example:

Piet sal **sy** badwater **netnou** intap. Piet **will run** his bath water *in a while.*

will and **sal** = auxiliary verbs

run and **intap** = main verbs

will run and **sal intap** = full verbs

Dialogue 2

This conversation takes place amongst a group of adults of different professional status and different degrees of friendship.

Jan	Môre, Willem. Hoe gaan dit?
Willem	Môre, Jan. Goed, dankie. En met jou?
Jan	Beter nou dat dit koeler isl! Goeiemôre, mnr. du Plessis. Hoe gaan dit met u?
mnr. du Plessis	Goed, dankie, Jan. Môre, Willem.
Willem	Goeiemôre, Meneer.
mnr. du Plessis	Goed. Ons beter aan die werk spring.

CD1, TR 19

goed, dankie *fine, thanks*
beter *better*

koeler *cooler*
aan die werk spring *get to work*



Dialogue 3

Mrs Smit phones the butcher at nine o’clock to order meat for a barbecue.

'n man se stem	Salim se slaghuis. Goeiemôre.
mev. Smit	Goeiemôre, mnr. Mohamed. Dit is mev. Smit wat praat. Hoe gaan dit met u?
mnr. Mohamed	Goeiemôre, Mevrou. Lekker, dankie. Hoe kan ek u help?
mev. Smit	Kan ek asseblief vleis bestel vir 'n braai vanaand? Ek wil graag agt tjoppies hê, een kilogram boerewors en vier hoender sosaties.
mnr. Mohamed	Goed, Mevrou. Ek sal u pakkie teen middagete aflewer.
mev. Smit	Dankie, Meneer. Ek sal die bestuurder betaal. Totsiens.
mnr. Mohamed	Totsiens, Mevrou. Geniet die braai.

Quick Vocab

man se man's	hê want
stem voice	boerewors farm sausage
slaghuis butchery	hoender chicken
praat speaking	sosaties kebabs
vleis meat	pakkie parcel
bestel order	teen by
braai barbecue	bestuurder driver
graag willingly	betaal pay
tjop(pies) (meat) chops	geniet enjoy

Exercise 9

Dialogue 3 between Mrs Smit and Mr Mohamed can be used as a template to plan other telephone orders. Use the vocabulary boxes to help you to fill in the gaps in the following dialogue in which Mrs Smit telephones the pharmacy to place an order for **aspirien**, **tandepasta**, **watte**, **salf**, **pleisters** (you may list these items in any order). She asks the chemist, Mr Pain, to deliver them to her by 3 p.m.

'n man se stem	____ se _____. Goeiemôre.
mev. Smit	Goeiemôre, mnr. _____. Dit is mev. Smit wat praat. Hoe gaan dit met u?

mnr. Pain	Goeiemôre, Mevrou. Lekker, dankie. Hoe kan ek u help?
mev. Smit	Kan ek asseblief 'n paar items bestel? Ek wil graag _____, _____, _____, _____, en _____ hê.
mnr. Pain	Goed, Mevrou. Ek sal u pakkie teen vyfuur aflewer.
mev. Smit	Dankie, Meneer. Maar kan u asseblief teen _____ aflewer? Ek sal die bestuurder betaal.
Totsiens.	Totsiens.
mnr. Pain	Totsiens, Mevrou. Geniet die dag.



apteek *pharmacy*

salf *ointment*

aspirien *aspirin*

pleisters *plasters*

tandepasta *toothpaste*

apteker *chemist/pharmacist*

watte *cotton wool*

Exercise 10

- 1 Look at the following collage, in which there are 12 people doing different things. The Afrikaans terms for these people are:

musikant	bakker	sanger
tennisspeler	danser	verkeerskonstabel
skeepskaptein	dokter	verpleegster
soldaat	onderwyser	visserman

- 2 Most of the Afrikaans words are similar to English ones. Write down the list of English equivalents next to the Afrikaans words. (You will be able to work out the unfamiliar ones by a process of elimination!)
- 3 All the people in the collage are numbered. Match the letters in the collage with the correct Afrikaans terms.



The most important things to remember

- 1 When you meet someone for the first time, it is polite to say **aangename kennis**.
- 2 The abbreviated written forms for **meneer**, **mevrou** and **mejuffrou** are **mnr.**, **mev.**, and **mej.** These are *always* in lower case unless they begin a *full* sentence.
- 3 When counting above the teens in Afrikaans add numbers one to nine in *front* of the unit of ten, e.g. **een-en-twintig**, as opposed to English where we add the number *after* the unit of ten e.g. twenty-one.

- 4** For hundreds, add the word **honderd** to the number; for thousands, add the word **duisend** to the number.
- 5** When telling time we use **voormiddag** (**vm.**) for before noon (a.m.), and **namiddag** (**nm.**) for after noon (p.m.).
- 6** In Afrikaans, the time reckoned from the 12-hour clock is always reckoned in terms of the nearest full hour.
- 7** In Afrikaans the same form of the verb is used for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd person whether the doer is singular or plural, masculine or feminine: **Ek loop**. **Sannie loop**. **Hulle loop**.
- 8** There are only three main tenses in Afrikaans: past, present, and future.
- 9** The regular way to form the past tense is to use the participle **het** and add **ge-** to the main verb.
- 10** We add the word **sal** to the main verb when we wish to use the future tense.

Asseblief, dankie

Please, thank you

In this unit you will learn

- *The parts of the body*
- *How to form plurals*
- *The ranking numbers*
- *About homes*
- *Some question words*
- *About polite behaviour*

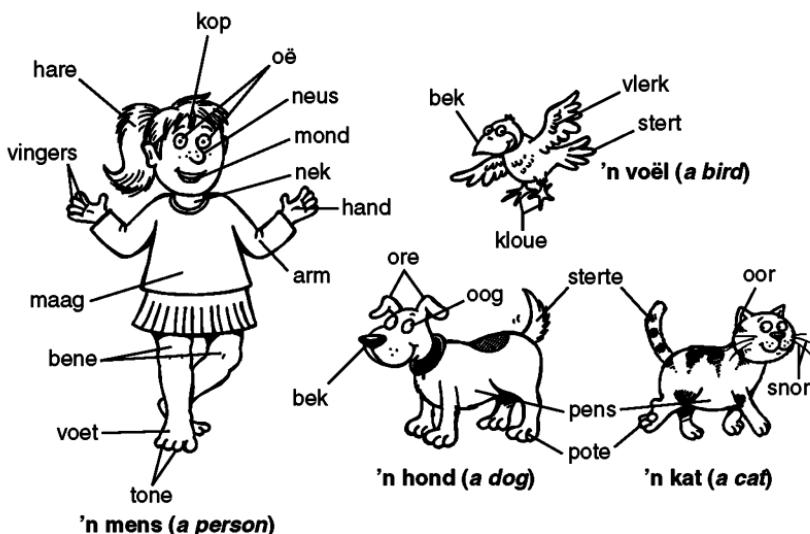
Knowing how to behave appropriately

Making small talk and knowing polite forms of address are two of the social graces we have to learn. This is not always so easy to do in a foreign language situation. Yet it is a lack of these social graces which leads to others thinking we are rude or abrupt. It is thus essential that you acquire the culturally prescribed social behaviour in tandem with the language forms.

In Afrikaans, as in English, there are certain words which are used in certain contexts. The practice is similar to the way in which we speak of ‘pork’ rather than ‘pig meat’ and ‘beef’ rather than ‘cow meat’ in English. The practices represent cultural conventions.

The following are some examples of what would be considered social *faux pas* in Afrikaans:

- ▶ If you want to shake hands with an Afrikaans **hond** (*dog*), be sure to **skud** (*shake*) its **poot** (*paw*) not its **hand** (*hand*)!
- ▶ An animal (**dier**) has **vier pote** (*four paws*) not **twee hande en twee voete** (*two hands and two feet*), as **mense** (*people*) do.
- ▶ A person's mouth is a **mond**; the word **bek** is only used about human beings in an insulting fashion, e.g. **Hou jou bek!**
Shut up!
- ▶ Stroke the cat's or the dog's **pens** (*belly*), not its **maag** (*stomach*).
- ▶ Give your guests food to **eet** (*eat*), and your pets food to **vreet** (*eat*).
- ▶ Even if 'she' is an old crone, you still can't call her hands **kloue** (*claws*) or her nose a **bek** (*beak*).
- ▶ People have **boude** (*rumps*), animals have **sterkte** (*tails, backsides*). Never use the word **stert** for a person – you would be considered to be swearing at them!



Liggaaamsdele (Parts of the body).

Language patterns

Plural forms

Plurals in Afrikaans are *most commonly* formed by adding the letter -e to the end of a word:

Singular	Plural
vlerk	wing
voet	foot
klou	claw
neus	nose
vlerke	wings
voete	feet
kloue	claws
neuse	noses

Arende het baie groot vlerke.

Eagles have enormous wings.

Reuse het groot hande en voete.

Giants have large hands and feet.

Die skaapboude was baie lekker.

The legs of lamb were delicious.

Hekse het baie lang neuse.

Witches have very long noses.

Spelling conventions

In Afrikaans, there are several spelling conventions which relate to the length of the vowel and whether vowels fall together when plurals are formed. You should learn these forms.

- When a noun has a short vowel (only one before a word-final consonant), the consonant at the end is doubled before the plural-e is added:

Singular	Plural
kop	head
bek	mouth, snout
nek	neck
koppe	heads
bekke	mouths, snouts
nekke	necks

Die honde krap hulle koppe.

The dogs scratch their heads.

Die nekke van kameelperde is lank.

Giraffes' necks are long.

Suikervoëls het lang, skerp bekke. *Cape sugar birds have long, sharp beaks.*

- When a noun has twin vowels (like **aa**, **ee**, **oo**, **uu**) before a word-final consonant, the vowel is shortened before the plural **-e** is added:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
-----------------	---------------

poot *paw*

pote *paws*

been *leg*

bene *legs*

oor *ear*

ore *ears*

My ore is seer.

My ears are sore.

Diere het vier pote en dikwels twintig tone.

Animals have four paws and often twenty toes.

Voëls en mense het net twee bene.

Birds and people have only two legs.

- Some nouns arbitrarily add an **-s** to form plurals – you will have to learn these words as you encounter them:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
-----------------	---------------

seun *son, boy*

seuns *sons, boys*

dogter *daughter, girl*

dogters *daughters, girls*

voël *bird*

voëls *birds*

Voëls lê eiers en uit dié kom hulle kuikens.

Birds lay eggs and out of these come their chicks.

Die seuns en die dogters werk almal saam.

The boys and the girls all work together.

Die kinders se ouers is mnrr en mev. Smit.

The children's parents are Mr and Mrs Smit.

Ek het my vingers op die stoof gebrand.

I burnt my fingers on the stove.

- A few nouns change their forms exceptionally, and these too you will have to learn as you come across them. Two dots ('trema') are placed above the -e to show that the -e is to be pronounced as a separate syllable/sound.

Singular

Plural

oog eye

oë eyes

My oog is seer. *My eye is sore.*

My oë is seer. *My eyes are sore.*

Such forms often end on a vowel +g combination.

Note

-oe- is a single sound in Afrikaans in words like **boek** and **voet**, so if this single sound is not the one to be designated, the dots must be used to split the single sound into two, o-e. The -ee sound is also a single-syllable Afrikaans sound, and has to be distinguished from e-e, two syllables. The dots frequently distinguish words of different meaning. Compare **voel** (*to feel*) and **voël** (*a bird*) and **leer** (*to learn, a ladder, leather*) and **leër** (*an army, the armed forces*).

Insight

Remember that there are three written accents in Afrikaans – two dots or trema ("), the circumflex (^), and the acute (') – all of which are used to indicate a change in sound and thus meaning. Compare **hoe** (*how*) and **hoë** (*high*), **se** (*the Afrikaans possessive*) and **sê** (*say*), and **die** (*the*) and **dié** (*this*).

► CD1, TR 22

kop	koppe	<i>head/s</i>
hand	hande	<i>hand/s</i>
stert	sterre	<i>tail/s</i>
vinger	vingers	<i>finger/s</i>
oog	oë	<i>eye/s</i>

toon	tone	toe/s
neus	neuse	nose/s
klou	kloue	claw/s
mond	monde	mouth/s
voet	voete	foot/feet
bek	bekke	beak/s, snout/s
poot	pote	paw/s
nek	nekke	neck/s
been	bene	leg/legs
oor	ore	ear/s
boud	boude	rump/s
snor	snorre	whisker/s, moustache/s
pens	pense	gut/s
arm	arms	arm/s
vlerk	vlerke	wing/s
veer	vere	feather/s
troeteldier	troeteldiere	pet/s
vlieg	vlieë	fly/flies

Note

In Afrikaans, when you speak of your *hair* or an animal's *fur*, use **hare**. The singular form, **haar**, is seldom used and can only refer to a single *hair*.

Exercise 1

Choose the correct word from each of the alternatives in the following description.

Die Smits het twee **kinder/kinders** – een **seun/seuns** en een **dogters/dogter**. Die gesin het drie **troeteldiere/troeteldiers**. Hulle het 'n **kat/katte**, 'n **honde/hond** en 'n **voël/voëls**. Die **voëltjies/voëltjie** is Sannie s'n en die **katte/kat** is Piet s'n. Die **hond/honde** is almal s'n. Die Smits het saam veertig **tone/toons** op hulle **voete/voet** en veertig **vinger/vingers** op hulle **hands/hande/hand**. Die vier **mens/mense** het net agt **voet/voete/voets** saam. Die **katte/kat** en die **hond/honde** het agt **poot/pote** saam en die **voëltjies/voëltjie** net twee **klous/kloue/klou**. Maar, 'n **voëls/voël** kan vlieg want dit het **vlerk/vlerke/vlerks**.

Dialogue 1

Back at home.

► CD1, TR 23

Kinders	Hallo, Mamma. Ons is tuis.
Ma	Middag, kinders. Hoe was dit by die skool?
Piet	Lekker, dankie. Ons het in biologie 'n padda opgesny.
Sannie	Ugh! Hoe kan julle? Hoe kan Juffrou Malan?
Pa	Dag almal. Ek is vandag vroeg tuis.
Ma en kinders	Middag, Pa. Hoekom, Pa?
Pa	Ek was klaar met my werk. Ons kan vanaand braai.
Kinders	Yipeel Dankie.
Ma	Dis tyd om te bad. Môre is dit weer skool. Bad jy eerste, Piet.
Piet	Goed, Ma.
Pa	Kom sê nag voor julle inklim.
Sannie	Ons sal, Pa.
Sannie en Piet	Nag, Ma. Nag, Pa.
Hulle ouers	Nag, kinders. Lekker slaap.

QUICK VOCAB

opgesny* *cut up*

klaar *finished*

dag almal *afternoon all*

bad *bath*

vroeg *early*

eerste *first*

hoekom *why*

inklim *get into bed*

hulle ouers *their parents*

* **opgesny** is from **opsny**. See Unit 11 for more on this type of 'prepositional verb'.

Language patterns

Numerical ranking

► CD1, TR 24

Ranking numbers mark position. They describe the position of a person, place or thing.

Die Franse hardloper het tweede gekom in die wedloop.

*The French runner came **second** in the race.*

Piet is die Smits se eerste kind.

*Piet is the Smits' **first** child.*

Vandag is haar dertigste verjaarsdag. Today is her **thirtieth** birthday.

1st eerste	6th sesde	11th elfde	16th sestiente
2nd tweede	7th sewende	12th twaalfde	17th sewentiente
3rd derde	8th agste	13th dertiende	18th agtiende
4th vierde	9th negende/ neënde	14th veertiende	19th negentiente/ neëntiente
5th vyfde	10th tiende	15th vyftiende	20th twintigste
30th dertigste	40th veertigste	50th vyftigste	60th sestigste
70th sewentigste	80th tagtigste	90th negentigste/ neëntigste	100th honderdste

Note

- ▶ For most numbers between 2nd and 19th -de is added to the counting number. The exceptions are eerste and agste (or agtste), which are formed by adding -ste. Een becomes eer- before the -ste is added. Agt can lose its -t and become ag- before -ste is added.
- ▶ For numbers from 20th to 100th, we add -ste to the 'tens' part of the number – **vyftigste** (50th), **honderdste** (100th).
- ▶ For all other numbers we add the -ste to the last word of the number – **sewe duisend**, **vier honderd**, **ses-en-sestigste** (7,466th); **vier-en-twintig duisend**, **agt honderd en ses-en-tagtigste** (24,886th).
- ▶ The ranking numbers for numbers in the hundreds, thousands, etc. which include ranking numbers for tens and units, e.g. 101st to 119th, consist of the hundred/thousand number, then the word for the units or tens numbers: **een honderd-en-sewende** (117th), **een honderd-en-dertiende** (113th).
- ▶ Whereas in English we generally add -th to a figure when we wish to write a ranking number in figures, in Afrikaans we use mostly -ste (sometimes -de).

eerste 1ste 1st

negentigste 9oste 90th

tweede 2de 2nd

een-en-twintigste 21ste 21st

Exercise 2

► CD1, TR 25

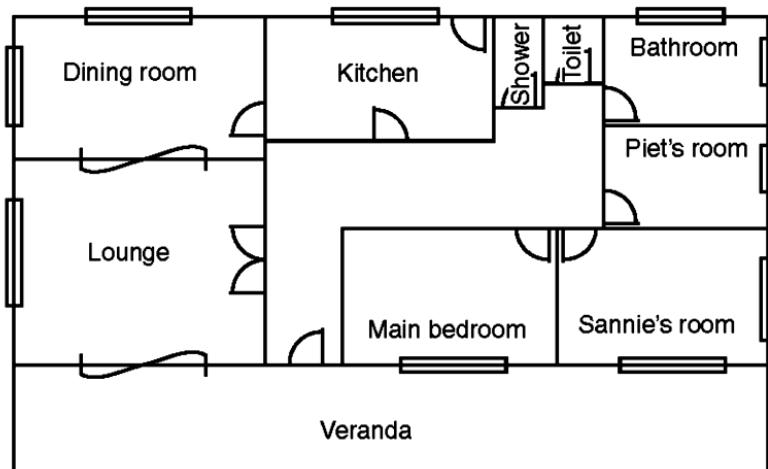
Use Dialogue 1 to answer the following questions.

This is the first exercise in which you will answer questions set in Afrikaans, but you will manage! Except for the question words **wie?** (*who?*) and **watter?** (*which?*), you have already encountered all of the vocabulary included in the following exercise. The sentences are all written in the past tense, so you can revise this pattern also.

- 1 Wie was eerste tuis?
- 2 Wie het tweede gegroet?
- 3 Wie het laaste by die huis gekom?
- 4 Watter een van die kinders het tweede gebad?
- 5 Wie het laaste gaan slaap? (twee mense)

Exercise 3

Look at the floor plan of the Smit house. The plan is labelled in English. The table opposite lists the rooms in Afrikaans. Use the icons to help you associate the rooms on the floor plan with the list of Afrikaans terms. Complete the table by inserting the English translation.



<i>Die kamers</i>	<i>Icon</i>	<i>Rooms</i>
Ma en Pa se slaapkamer		
Piet se slaapkamer		
Sannie se slaapkamer		
die eetkamer		
die sitkamer		
die kombuis		
die stort		
die badkamer		
die toilet		

Language patterns

Question words

♦ CD1, TR 26

Question words are those we use to get information from other people. In English we would begin a question with words like *who?* *what?* *when?* *where?* *how many?* and *which?* to name but a few.

Question words in Afrikaans include:

hoeveel? *how many/much?*

waar? *where?*

hoe laat? *what time?*

wie? *who?*

wat? *what?*

wanneer? *when?*

hoe? *how?*

van watter? *of/from which?*

waarop? *on what?*

watter? *which?*

Hoeveel **slaapkamers** is daar in die Smits se huis?

Daar is drie **slaapkamers**.

How many bedrooms are there in the Smits' home?

There are **three** bedrooms.

Wanneer slaap ons ?	When do we sleep?
Ons slaap in die nag.	We sleep at night .
Van watter musiek hou jy ?	What music do you like?
Ek hou van jazz.	I like jazz .
Hoe laat staan jy op?	What time do you get up?
Ek staan vyfuur op.	I get up at five o'clock .
Wat is mnr. en mev. Smit se voorname?	What are Mr and Mrs Smit's first names?
Hulle voorname is Jan en Marie.	Their first names are Jan and Marie .



hou van like

- Learn by heart the following two questions:
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Die hoeveelste is dit vandag? | <i>What is the date today?</i> |
| Wat/Hoe is jou naam? | <i>What is your name?</i> |

(Hoe is jou naam is grammatically correct but not often used.)

Exercise 4

CD1, TR 27

Fill in the correct Afrikaans words in the spaces below.

All the answers in this exercise are drawn from vocabulary you have met before. The exercise also shows you how questions are formed and the kinds of answers they might elicit.

- 1 Waar eet ons? Ons eet in die _____.
- 2 Waar kook ons die kos? Ons kook die kos in die _____.
- 3 Waar sit ons en lees? Ons sit in die _____ en lees.
- 4 Hoeveel toilette is daar in die huis? Daar is net _____ toilet.
- 5 Wanneer eet ons ontbyt? Ons eet ontbyt in die _____.
- 6 Watter kamer is die kleinste in die huis? Die _____ is die kleinste kamer in die huis.

Exercise 5

When the Smits moved into their house, they labelled each piece of furniture with the name of the room in which it belonged.

Mr Smit also drew up a table listing the furniture contents for the supervisor to use as a checklist. Use the following table, together with the vocabulary box below, to draw up Mr Smit's list.

Vertrekke	Meubels
1 kombuis	
2 eetkamer	
3 sitkamer	
4 slaapkamer 1	
5 slaapkamer 2	
6 slaapkamer 3	
vertrek	vertrekke
spieëltafel	spieëltafels
	meubels
lessenaar	lessenaars
klavier	klaviere
dubbelbed	dubbelbeddens
stoof	stowe
enkelbed	enkelbeddens
yskas	yskaste
boekrak	boekrakke
bank	banke
pophuis	pophuise
tafel	tafels
huisplant	huisplante
ketel	ketels
stoel	stoele
TV	TVs
draadloos	draadlose
	<i>room/s</i>
	<i>dressing table/s</i>
	<i>furniture</i>
	<i>desk/s</i>
	<i>piano/s</i>
	<i>double bed/s</i>
	<i>stove/s</i>
	<i>single bed/s</i>
	<i>fridge/s</i>
	<i>bookcase/s</i>
	<i>couch/es</i>
	<i>doll's house/s</i>
	<i>table/s</i>
	<i>house plant/s</i>
	<i>kettle/s</i>
	<i>chair/s</i>
	<i>TV/s</i>
	<i>radio/s (lit. 'wireless')</i>

Dialogue 2

'If I'd known you were coming I'd have baked a cake!' Do you remember the words of this old song? Piet and Sannie decide to

surprise their mum who is out visiting. It all starts with Piet's ever-growling hungry stomach.

- Piet** Waar is Ma? Ek is honger.
Sannie Ma is by vriende en sal vyfuur by die huis wees.
Piet Dit is nou twee-uur. Kom ons bak 'n koek, 'n sjokoladekoek.
Sannie Nou goed, maar waar is Ma se resepteboek?
Piet Ons het nie 'n resep nodig nie! Waar is die sout en peper?
Sannie Ag Piet! Moenie so dom wees nie. Vir 'n koek het ons eiers, melk, water, botter, sjokolade en suiker nodig.

The children mix the ingredients together. They put the cake in the oven. After an hour the cake has still not risen. Sannie realises that they should have added baking powder.

- Sannie** Oooh, ons is maar baie dom! 'n Koek het bakpoeier nodig om te rys.
Piet (laggend) Wie gee om? Nou het ons sjokoladepoeding!

QUICK VOCAB

honger hungry	meng mix
vriende friends	bestanddele ingredients
bak bake	saam together
sjokoladekoek chocolate cake	oond oven
nou goed OK	nog nie not yet
resep/resepte recipe/s	rys rise
resepteboek recipe book	dink think
het nodig have necessary (lit. need)	warm hot
sout en peper salt and pepper	genoeg enough
moenie/moet nie don't/do not	baie very
so dom so silly	bakpoeier baking powder
eiers eggs	laggend laughing
suiker sugar	Wie gee om? Who cares?

Exercise 6

- 1 Answer the following questions based on Dialogue 2:
- Where has Piet and Sannie's mother gone?
 - What time will she be home?

- c** *Whose* recipe book are they looking for?
- d** *What* ingredients does Piet think they need?
- e** *Who* is silly?
- f** *What* do the children forget to put in the cake?

2 Give the Afrikaans question words for each of the English question words which appear in italics in Question 1.

Mealtimes

Many Afrikaners still have three meals a day. They have breakfast and supper together and lunch at school or work with people other than their family members. At weekends, however, most meals are taken together. Mealtimes are important occasions for family gatherings. The three main meals are:

ontbyt (<i>breakfast</i>)	sewe-uur (<i>seven o'clock</i>)
middagete (<i>lunch</i>)	eenuur (<i>one o'clock</i>)
aandete (<i>supper</i>)	sesuur (<i>six o'clock</i>)

qv

Look at the following table of favourite South African foods. This gives you another opportunity for practising your plurals.

Vrugte Fruits

appel/s *apple/s*

perske/s *peach/es*

vy/e *fig/s*

pruim/e *plum/s*

druwe *grape/s*

tamatie/s *tomato/es*

piesang/s *banana/s*

peer/pere *pear/s*

QUICK VOCAB

Groente Vegetables

aartappel/s *potato/es*

ertjie/s *pea/s*

boontjie/s *bean/s*

kool *cabbage/s*

pampoen/e *pumpkin/s*

ui/e *onion/s*

raap/rape *turnip/s*

wortel/s *carrot/s*

Vleis Meats

beesvleis *beef*

skaapboud/e *leg/s of lamb*

varktjop/s *pork chop/s*

spek *bacon*

wors *sausage/s*

hoender/s *chicken/s*

niertjie/s *kidney/s*

maalvleis *mince*

Other favourites include:

brood *bread*

eier/s *egg/s*

konfyt *jam/s*

pap *porridge*

kaas *cheese/s*

sap/pe *juice/s*

roosterbrood *toast*

smeer *spread/s*

You will note that in some cases English has a plural form, while Afrikaans does not. In English, for example, we have the plural forms *cabbages, sausages, jams, cheeses, spreads*. There are no equivalent plurals in Afrikaans. In Afrikaans, cabbages are described as *koppe kool* (*heads of cabbage*); jams, cheeses, spreads and sausages are described in terms of words like *soorte* (*kinds, varieties*). Wors is also frequently used with the word *stukke* (*pieces*).

Brood/brode (*bread*), on the other hand, has a plural in Afrikaans but not in English. This is because we qualify the word ‘bread’ in English with the word *loaf*, which has a plural form:

ses brode *six loaves of bread* (literally ‘six breads’).

You will just have to learn the odd ones as you work through the book.

Exercise 7

Use the vocabulary above to compile, in Afrikaans, all the foods that might find their way on to menus for breakfast, lunch and supper.

Teatime – all about coffee

CD1, TR 29

While we might speak in South Africa of ‘teatime’ at ten o’clock and four o’clock, it is coffee which is drunk by most Afrikaners and many other South Africans.

Afrikaners wake up to coffee and a rusk in the morning. The first cup of coffee is drunk while still in bed – not surprising then that coffee is known as ‘boeretroos’ (*farmers’ comfort*). Rusks are oven-dried strips (fingers) of bread, sometimes sweetened, and are dunked into the coffee as a kind of pre-breakfast snack.

South African ground coffee is generally not as strong as Italian, French or Belgian coffee, for example, and nowhere near as strong as Arabic coffee. It is drunk in large cups or mugs and most often black and well sugared. South Africans who like ‘white’ coffee almost never use cream. They add milk and often hot milk at that!

teetyd *teatime*

koffie *coffee*

boerebeskuit *rusks*

moer *ground (coffee)*

sterk *strong*

Italiaanse *Italian*

room *cream*

Arabiese *Arabic*

beker *mug*

swart *black*

wit *white*

Franse *French*

Belgiese *Belgian*

Teatime – all about food

Whereas food taken with tea is generally ‘light’ (sandwiches, butter biscuits, shortbread), the food which accompanies coffee is far heavier and richer: chocolate cake, fruitcake, banana loaf, carrot cake, jam tarts, etc.

vrugtekoek	<i>fruitcake</i>
piesangbrood	<i>banana loaf</i>
wortelkoek	<i>carrot cake</i>
tertjies	<i>jam tarts</i>

toebroodjies	<i>sandwiches</i>
soetkoekies	<i>butter biscuits</i>
brosbrood	<i>shortbread</i>

Teatime – on having a tea party

When very close friends and family members ‘pop in’ (Afrikaners generally keep open house), they often sit informally in the kitchen to have a cup of coffee and a rusk – and a chat. In a more formal situation, the hostess is likely to set a formal tea table, rather than serve in the lounge. The guests are then able to fill up their side plates with their choice from the table.

besoekers	<i>visitors</i>
’n draai maak	<i>pop in</i>
opehuis	<i>open house</i>
gasvrou	<i>hostess</i>
dek	<i>set</i>
bedien	<i>serve</i>
gaste	<i>guests</i>
kleinbordjies	<i>side plates</i>
keuse	<i>choice</i>

Insight

We have commented before on the importance Afrikaners place on polite forms of behaviour. Mealtimes have their own particular practices.

Meals customarily begin and end with grace. The closest equivalent to the French expression *bon appétit* in Afrikaans is **lekker eet** (*eat nice*), but this is a fairly recent innovation. It is much more customary for the partakers of the meal to compliment their hostess during or after the meal. Saying ‘please’ and ‘thank you’ is an integral part of the mealtimes.

Listen to the following dialogue. Notice how people ask for things, how they say ‘thank you’ and how they excuse themselves when they wish to interrupt or leave the table.

Dialogue 3

Sannie	Kan ek iets aangee, Tannie?
Tannie Mina	Die sout en peper asseblief, Sannie. Wat kan ek vir jou aangee?
Sannie	Kan ek asseblief die botter kry wanneer Pa daarmee klaar is?
Oom Gert	Hierdie konfyt is baie lekker, Marie. Het jy dit self gemaak?
Ma	Dankie, Gert. Ja, ek het. Wil jy koffie hê, Gert?
Oom Gert	Ja, asseblief, Marie. Dit sal lekker wees. Nee dankie. Geen suiker vir my nie, Jan.
Piet	Verskoon my, Oom Gert. Kan ek asseblief melk kry, Mamma?
Ma	Ja seker, Piet. En jy, Sannie?
Piet en Sannie	Dankie, Ma.
Pa	Marie, dit was 'n heerlike ontbyt. Baie dankie.
Ma	Dis 'n plesier, Jan. Julle is welkom.
Sannie	Mag ek die tafel verlaat, Mamma?
Ma	Ja, seker, Sannie.

iets something
aangee pass
asseblief please
daarmee with it
klaar finished
hierdie this

verskoon my excuse me
kry get
heerlik delicious
plesier pleasure
seker certainly
verlaat leave

Exercise 8

You are at a tea party. Respond to the other guests according to the prompts.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Mrs Smit | Sal jy tee of koffie neem? |
| You | Say ‘Coffee, please. Thank you.’ |
| Mrs Smit | Kry iets om te eet. |
| You | Say ‘Thank you. I’ll have a piece of cake.’ |
| Mrs Smit | Kry ‘n kleinbordjie. |
| You | Say ‘Thank you. I will. May I have the sugar, please?’ |
| You | Say ‘That was delicious. Thank you very much.’ |

The most important things to remember

- 1 Body parts belonging to humans and animals are differently named and using one for the other in the wrong context would be considered rude. For example, a person doesn’t have a **pens**, they have a **maag**!
- 2 Plurals are most commonly formed by adding **-e** to the end of the word.
- 3 When a noun has a short vowel, the consonant is doubled before the **-e** is added to form the plural, e.g. **kop – koppe**.
- 4 When a noun has twin vowels, the vowel is shortened before the **-e** is added to form the plural, e.g. **poot – pote**.
- 5 For some nouns an **-s** is added to form the plural; you need to learn these exceptions off by heart.
- 6 To form numerical ranking for most numbers, we add **-de** between two and 19, with the exceptions of one and eight which get **-ste**. For all other numbers we add **-ste** to the last word of the number.
- 7 Question words to get information are mostly similar to English, e.g. **hoeveel?**, **wie?**, **wanneer?**, **watter?**

- 8** Two questions are worth learning because they are phrased very differently from the English: (*What is the date?*) **Die hoeveelste is dit vandag?** and (*What is your name?*) **Wat/Hoe is jou naam?**
- 9** The three meals most Afrikaners have every day are **ontbyt**, **middagete**, and **aandete**.
- 10** In Afrikaans the plural for **brood** is **brode**; we don't refer to loaves of bread as in English.

Kultuur en kerk

Culture and church

In this unit you will learn

- *About the diverse South African cultures*
 - *About the use of the infinitive in Afrikaans*
 - *Time, manner, place, word order in Afrikaans*
 - *About compounds*
-

Dialogue 1

Listen to the following dialogue, in which members of the rich variety of South African cultural groups introduce themselves to you. This is rather a long dialogue, so you will need to listen to it several times. Most of the dialogue is in the present tense, as a reminder. You have also met most of the words before.

Willem	Ek is 'n bruinman, 'n "Kaapse Kleurling". My huistaal is Afrikaans. Ek is 'n Christen.
Ben	Ek is 'n Maleier. Ek woon ook in die Kaap. My huistaal is ook Afrikaans. Ek is Islamies.
Koos	Ek is 'n Afrikanerboer van die Vrystaat. Ek is ook 'n Christen.
Andries	Ek is 'n bruinman; 'n Griekwa, een van die Khoimense. Ek woon in die Vrystaat, langs die Garieprivier (die Oranjerivier soos die boere

Xai	dit genoem het). Die woord “Gariep” is 'n Khoi woord. Ek is ook 'n Christen en my huistaal is ook Afrikaans.
Nadira	Ek is, wat die witmense noem, 'n Boesman. Ons mense noem onsself die San. Ek woon in die Noord-Kaap en in die Kalahariwoestyn. My huistaal is San, maar soos die meeste mense van die Sanmense, praat ek ook goed Afrikaans. Ons het ons eie tradisionele geloof.
Famieda	Ek is 'n Indiërvrou. Ek woon in Durban in die KwaZulu-Natal provinsie. Ek het familie wat in Gauteng en in Port Elizabeth in die Ooskaap woon. My geloof is Hindu. Die meeste Indiërs praat Engels as hulle huistaal en ken nie meer hulle erfenistale soos Hindi en Tamil en Gujarati nie.
Sithole, Vuyo en Nothandu	Ek is ook 'n Indiërvrou en ek woon ook in Durban, maar my geloof is Islam. My huistaal is ook Engels, maar my geloofstaal is Arabies.
	Ons is almal inheemse mense. Ons is Zulu, Xhosa en Basotho, onderskeidelik. Ons praat amper almal meer as twee tale. Ons praat almal ons eie taal – isiZulu, isiXhosa, Sesotho, onderskeidelik – en een of twee ander “swart tale” en Engels en/of Afrikaans. Die meeste inheemse mense is Christene, maar daar is van ons mense wat die ou geloof nog volg.

bruinman coloured, ‘of mixed race’

kleurling coloured

huistaal home language

Maleier Malay

Vrystaat Free State

Griekwa Griqua

rivier river

Boesman Bushman

noord north/northern

woestyn desert

Indiër Indian (from India)

geloof religion/belief

meeste most

erfenis heritage

Arabies Arabic (*language*)

inheemse indigenous

onderskeidelik respectively

amper nearly

swart tale 'black' languages

volg follow

Exercise 1

Check your knowledge of the peoples of South Africa based on Dialogue 1.

- 1 Which two people are Islamic?
- 2 The members of which three tribal groups participate in the dialogue?
- 3 Where do the Malays live?
- 4 In which three provinces do most Indians live?
- 5 Which four people claim Afrikaans as their first language?
- 6 What is the preferred name for Bushman?
- 7 What is the preferred name for Griquas?

Exercise 2

Use the question words you learnt in Unit 3 to complete the following questions, which are all based on the above dialogue. The English question forms are there to help you.

Example:

_____ is 'n bruinman? → **Wie** is 'n bruinman? (_____ is a coloured? → **Who** is a coloured?)

- 1 _____ is Willem se huistaal? (**What?**)
- 2 _____ woon Ben? (**Where?**)
- 3 _____ is Xai se geloof? (**What?**)
- 4 _____ tale praat die inheemse mense? (**Which?**)
- 5 _____ huistaal is San? (**Whose?**)
- 6 _____ woon die Griekwas? (**Where?**)

- 7 _____ tale praat die meeste inheemse mense? (*How many?*)
8 _____ erfenistale is Hindi, Tamil en Gujarati? (*Whose?*)
9 _____ is Koos se werk? (*What?*)

Insight

Fishing for a living, and all the dangers it entails, is the way of life for a large portion of the Cape coloureds. All round the southern and west coasts of South Africa there are tiny, quaint villages, reminiscent of fishing villages the world over. Some of the fisherfolk fish independently from tiny frail boats, while others work for the large fish production companies based mainly on the West Coast and at Southern Cape harbours.

Going deep-sea fishing

CD1, TR 33

Listen to and read along with the following story about a fishing trip on the west coast.

Vir die Kaapse Kleurling is visvang werk. Kaptein Bruinders is in bevel van 'n moderne vissersboot. Aan die mas van die boot hang daar groot nette. Visse word nie een-vir-een gevang nie, maar duisende der duisende op 'n slag.

Kaptein Bruinders gee die teken om die anker te lig. Na 'n uur se seil, gee Kaptein Bruinders die bevel **om die nette in die water te gooи**. Die vissers maak rooi vlaggies aan die nette vas voordat hulle dit in die water gooи.

Wanneer hulle terug seil na die nette, vind hulle dat hulle vol derduisende sardientjies is. Die nette word leeggemaak binne die koel skeepsruim. Wanneer al die nette ingetrek is, seil hulle weer terug Houtbaai toe. Daar word die sardientjies by die fabriek afgelaai **om behandel te word** voordat dit verkoop word.

Vis is goedkoop in Suid-Afrika en kan elke dag vars gekoop word by hawens en op die strande direk van privaatvissermanne af. Elke visser moet 'n lisensie hê om te kan visvang – al is dit net vir pret.

visvang <i>fishing</i>
bevel <i>command</i>
vissersboot <i>trawler</i>
mas <i>mast</i>
een-vir-een <i>one by one</i>
slag <i>at one go</i>
teken <i>sign</i>
anker <i>anchor</i>
seil <i>sail</i>
gooi <i>throw</i>
rooi <i>red</i>
vlaggies <i>little flags</i>
vasmaak <i>fasten</i>
voordat <i>before</i>
prêt <i>fun</i>
duisende <i>thousands</i>

duisende der duisende
<i>thousands upon thousands</i>
sardientjies <i>sardines</i>
leegmaak <i>empty (V)</i>
sleepsruim <i>ship's hold</i>
intrek <i>pull in</i>
fabriek <i>factory</i>
aflaai <i>offload</i>
behandel <i>to process</i>
verkoop <i>sell</i>
goedkoop <i>cheap</i>
elke <i>each</i>
vars <i>fresh</i>
hawens <i>harbours</i>
strand <i>beach</i>
lisensie <i>licence</i>

Language patterns

Infinitives

In English, infinitive verbs are recognizable by the word *to*, which always precedes the ‘main’ verb – *to run, to talk, to be*. Infinitives (inf) can never be the only verb form in a sentence. There is always another verb form in the sentence to mark the tense of the action – *She wants (V) to sing (inf) that song*. You can see that infinitives, in fact, have no tense.

Afrikaans infinitives are similar to English infinitives, except that there are at least two forms of the infinitive in Afrikaans, one with **om te** and the other with just **te**. The **te**, whether it occurs on its own or with **om**, always comes just before the ‘main’ verb.

Om te (*in order to*)

Look at the following Afrikaans phrases and their English equivalents:

om die nette in die water te gooie	<i>to throw the nets into the water</i>
om vis te vang	<i>to fish</i>
om te sail	<i>to sail</i>
om behandel te word	<i>to be processed</i>

Notice that in each case the infinitive in Afrikaans is made up of **om te + verb**.

These examples represent the most common form of the infinitive. Notice also that the particle **om** may occur some distance from its complement piece, **te** (see the first, second and fourth examples, above). The position of **om** is dictated by the verb preceding it and the position of the **te** by the verb itself.

Te on its own (*to*)

- 1 The words **behoort** (*ought*) and **hoef** (*need*), as they do in English, take an infinitive to complete their meaning:
 - a Jy behoort jou tuin nou nat te gooie. *You ought to water your garden now.*
 - b Jy hoef dit nie te doen nie. *You need not do it.*
- 2 The words **met** (*with*) and **deur** (*by*) when they are used in the following ways require **te + verb**:
 - c Deur die vis te vries bly dit vars. *By freezing the fish it stays fresh.*
 - d Deur hard te oefen, het hulle gewen. *By practising hard, they won.*
 - e Dit het niks **met** jou te doen nie. *It has nothing to do with you.*

Note

- In b, above, there is no *to* in the English version;
- In c and d, above, the infinitive is reflected in English as an *-ing* form. This is common when **deur** is used in the Afrikaans.

Exercise 3

► CD1, TR 34

To attune your ear and mind to the Afrikaans infinitive pattern, use the following self-correcting exercise. Compose orally as many new sentences as you can. (You can make a possible 84 sentences.)

Ek						dit nie te doen
Sy		jou				te luister
Hulle	wil	hom	nie dwing	om		die werk af te handel
Themba		haar				te sing
						nie.
						hokkie te speel
						die toets af te lê
						op te hou lekkers eet

➤ **dwing** force
luister listen
afhandel complete

aflë sit (*the test*)
ophou to stop
lekkers sweets

Exercise 4

Fill in either **om** **te** or **te** in the following sentences. Remember that sometimes the **om** and **te** are separated from one another.

Example:

Jy hoef dit nie _____ doen nie. → Jy hoef dit nie **te** doen nie.

Die kinders help _____ die tafel ____ dek. → Die kinders help **om** die tafel **te** dek.

- 1 Ons hou daarvan _____ reis.
- 2 _____ braai is lekker.
- 3 Die kinders het probeer _____ 'n koek ____ bak.
- 4 Ek moet ophou _____ rook.
- 5 Deur hard _____ werk, het Sannie gewen.
- 6 Die kaptein hoef nie nou _____ seil nie.
- 7 Hulle het gekom _____ groet.
- 8 Hulle behoort vandag _____ kom.

Language patterns

Word order 1: time, manner, place

In English the word order of a sentence, particularly that of the subject ('doer') and the verb (action), doesn't change when we move other parts of a sentence around. Thus, we can say, *I am going to town this afternoon* or *This afternoon I am going to town*. In Afrikaans, however, moving a phrase around changes the word order of the subject and the verb. In Afrikaans, there are two ways in which the word order may change from the basic *Subject–Verb–Object* (SVO) sequence, which is the same in Afrikaans as it is in English:

[Die hond] (S) jaag (V)	[The dog] (S) chases (V)
[die eend] (O).	[the duck] (O).
[Die voëls] (S) het (V)	[The birds] (S) ate (V)
[die saad](O) geëet.	[the seed] (O).

Some changes occur in simple sentences – SVO sentences – and others in complex sentences – sentences made up of combinations of SVO sentences.

In this unit we will be looking at the word-order change which arises from the positioning of Time, Manner and Place phrases, which say when, how or where something is done. This type of word-order change occurs in **simple** sentences whether they are used on their own or as part of longer complex sentences. (We will deal with word-order changes which arise in complex sentences in Unit 10.)

In Afrikaans, Time, Manner and Place are called **Tyd** (T), **Wyse** (W), **Plek** (P), respectively. The order of these phrases within a sentence is strict in Afrikaans. The order is always **Tyd, Wyse, Plek**. If the sentence contains only two of these phrases we still follow this order. For example:

Sannie speel vandag (T) in die huis (P).	<i>Sannie is playing in the house (P) today (T).</i>
---	--

**Piet het gister (T) lekker (W)
in die tuin (P) gewerk.**
**Ma sal môre (T) gou (W)
koek bak.**

*Piet worked happily (M) in the
garden (P) yesterday (T).*
*Mum will bake a cake quickly (M)
tomorrow (T).*

If we move a Time, Manner or Place phrase to the beginning of a sentence, the verb (or the verb particle) and the subject must swap places. For example:

Vandag (T) speel (V) Sannie (S) in die huis (P).
Gister (T) het (V part) Piet (S) lekker (W) in die tuin (P) gewerk.
Môre (T) sal (V part) Ma (S) gou (W) koek bak.

Note

You may move any of the phrases to the beginning of the sentence, but the other two must remain in their fixed order – Time, Manner, Place.

Die Smits het [gister] [per vliegtuig] [Kaapstad] toe gegaan. →
Gister het die Smits [per vliegtuig] [Kaapstad toe] gegaan. OR
Per vliegtuig het die Smits [gister] [Kaapstad toe] gegaan. OR
Kaapstad toe het die Smits [gister] [per vliegtuig] gegaan.

*The Smiths went to Cape Town by plane yesterday. →
Yesterday the Smits went [by plane] [to Cape Town]. OR 'By
plane the Smits went [yesterday] [to Cape Town].' OR 'To
Cape Town the Smits went yesterday by plane.'* (Note: In direct
translation, some of the English sentences sound odd; which is
why they have been placed in inverted commas.)

Insight

Use a mnemonic device! The phrase *This Way Please* will remind you that there is a fixed way (i.e. order) in which we have to construct sentences in Afrikaans: *T* is for **Tyd** and comes first, *W* is for **Wyse** and is second, and *P* for **Plek** comes third: **Tyd, Wyse, Plek.**

Exercise 5

Begin each of the following sentences with the word/s in bold.

(Remember that the word order will change.)

Example:

Ma het **vroeg** gou groente by die mark gaan koop. → **Vroeg** het
Ma gou groente by die mark gaan koop.

- 1** Die kinders kom vroeg **vol pret** van die skool af.
- 2** Die kinders kom **vroeg** vol pret van die skool af.
- 3** Die kinders kom vroeg vol pret **van die skool** af.
- 4** Die Smits het verlede jaar ses weke lekker **in Engeland** gekuier.
- 5** Die Smits het verlede jaar ses weke lekker **in Engeland** gekuier.
- 6** Die Smits het **verlede jaar** ses weke lekker in Engeland gekuier.
- 7** Ons gaan Junie-maand **per boot** rustig Suid-Afrika toe reis.
- 8** Ons gaan Junie-maand per boot **rustig** Suid-Afrika toe reis.
- 9** Ons gaan **Junie-maand** per boot rustig Suid-Afrika toe reis.

vol pret full of fun

rustig restfully

kuier visit

reis travel

per boot by boat



A letter from a friend

► CD1, TR 35

Listen to the recording while you read the following round-robin letter from your friend, Bets, who is visiting a South African farm in the Kalahari Desert.

Beste vriende,

Ek kuier lekker op Abram se plaas. Abram het interessante mense wat op sy plaas woon. Hulle word die San genoem. Xai is 'n San. Hy praat beide die San taal en vlot Afrikaans. Hy het my baie interessante stories van sy mense vertel.

Xai en sy mense woon al lank hier. Xai vertel hoe sy Oupa vroeër wilde diere gejag het. Die san het jakkalse, hase en wildsbokke met 'n pyl en boog geskipt en het die vleis gebraai. Wanneer vleis skaars was, het hulle miere, sprinkane, kriekie, akkedisse en soms ook slange geëet. Hulle het ook bessies, vrugte en uintjies rou geëet. Water het hulle uit die wortels van plante en tsammashas gekry en heuningbier het hulle van heuning gemaak. Die san gebruik tot vandaag toe kalbasse om hul water en bier in te hou.

Ek weet nie of ek die san se kos sou kon eet nie!

Ek hoop dit gaan goed met julle. Een van die dae is ek weer terug in Engeland.

Groete

Bets

QUICK VOCAB

interessant interesting
noem named
beide both
vlot fluent
vertel told
vroeër earlier
jag hunted
jakkalse jackals
hase hares
wildsbokke wild buck
pyl en boog arrow and bow
skiet shoot
skaars scarce

miere ants
sprinkane locusts
kriekie crickets
akkedis lizards
slange snakes
bessies berries
uintjies edible bulb
rou raw
wortels roots
tsammashas melons
heuningbier honey-beer
kalbasse calabashes
weer again

Exercise 6

Use the letter above to help you translate the following sentences into Afrikaans:

- 1 On Abram's farm, I am enjoying my holiday (*lit.* holidaying enjoyably).
- 2 For a long time Xai's people have lived here.

- 3 Xai tells how earlier his grandfather hunted wild animals.
 - 4 From the roots of plants and *tsamma* melons they got water.
 - 5 I'll be back in England again one of these days.

Language patterns

Compounding

You will notice that in Afrikaans there are many ‘long’ words. This does not mean that they are difficult! In Afrikaans, words are frequently joined to represent one idea, in a sense, to make new words. Such words are commonly called ‘compounds’ and occur also in English, but whereas English generally uses hyphens to join words into compounds, Afrikaans joins words. All languages seem to use compounding to make new words for new things and ideas. For example, in Afrikaans:

pophuis = pop + huis	<i>doll + house</i>	<i>doll's house</i>
yskas = ys + kas	<i>ice + cupboard</i>	<i>fridge</i>
spieëltafel = spieël + tafel	<i>mirror + table</i>	<i>dressing-table</i>
troeteldier = troetel + dier	<i>pet + animal</i>	<i>pet</i>
soogdier = soog + dier	<i>suckle + animal</i>	<i>mammal</i>

In Afrikaans, when in doubt, join, regardless of how many words you are joining! A *two-drawer, rosewood desk* is a *tweelaairooshoudlessenaar* in Afrikaans. If two vowels fall together, hyphenate; for example, *twée-úur*. In Unit 16 we will be looking at compounding again and particularly at the way in which compounds enrich the language and make it very concrete and visual.

Exercise 7

Turn the following phrases into compounds:
pot vir blomme (*vase*) → **blompot**

3	huis vir 'n motor	(garage)
4	pan vir stof	(dustpan)
5	sentrum vir besigheid	(business centre)
6	rak vir boeke	(bookshelf)
7	goed om mee te speel	(toys)
8	konstabel vir verkeer	(traffic constable)
9	kantoor vir pos	(post office)
10	halte vir bus	(bus stop)

The most important things to remember

- 1 Afrikaans infinitives are similar to English except that there are two forms: **om te** and **te**.
- 2 The infinitive is made up of **om te** or **te** plus the verb.
- 3 The **te** always comes just before the main verb (whether used by itself or with **om**).
- 4 When **deur** and **met** are used in the following way, they require **te + verb**; for example: **Deur vis te vries bly dit vars.**
- 5 Moving a Time, Manner and Place phrase in a sentence requires that the word order of the subject and the verb must also change.
- 6 Time, Manner and Place must always be strictly in this order. If one of the phrases is moved, the others must also move to remain in their correct order.
- 7 In Afrikaans you will often come across long words joined to represent one idea: these are called compounds.
- 8 When in doubt, always join words together, even if the word looks long or odd; typically in English when we're not sure we would write two words – in Afrikaans it's the opposite.

Feesvierings Celebrations

In this unit you will learn

- *How Afrikaners greet one another on special occasions*
- *The days of the week*
- *The months of the year*
- *How to write dates in Afrikaans*
- *About South African celebrations*
- *The gender formation rule*
- *About definite and indefinite articles*
- *How to use relative pronouns*

Insight

Afrikaners of all cultures are very family orientated. As a family they share one another's triumphs and disappointments. On such occasions, too, there are customary politenesses and expressions. It is even common for the wife/husband/parent to be congratulated as well as their spouse/child.

Look and listen

► CD1, TR 36

Common expressions of felicitation include the following and you should learn them off by heart.

formally on birthdays

veels geluk met jou/u verjaarsdag; *congratulations*
veels geluk met jou/u vrou/
seun/kind se verjaarsdag

informally

beste wense, baie geluk,
veels geluk

formally on achievements

veels geluk met jou/u prestasie;
veels geluk met jou/u vrou/
seun/kind se prestasie

informally

mooi sol skitterend! veels geluk!
well done! brilliant!
congratulations

formally on engagements

veels geluk met jou/u verlowing;
veels geluk met jou/u dogter/
seun/kind se verlowing

informally

alles van die beste, baie geluk,
veels geluk

formally on marriage

veels geluk met jou/u huwelik;
veels geluk met jou/u dogter/
seun/kind se huwelik

informally

alles van die beste,
baie geluk, veels geluk
all the best, congratulations

formally on birthdays

birth

veels geluk met die geboorte *congratulations*

van jou/u baba/seun/dogter/
kleinseun/kleindogter

condolences

my/ons innige meegevoel/
simpatie *deepest condolences/
sympathy*

At Christmas, Easter, and New Year, set phrases are used:

Geseënde Kersfees *Blessed Christmas*

Gelukkige Nuwe Jaar *Happy New Year*

Voorspoedige Nuwe Jaar *Prosperous New Year*

Geseënde Paastyd *Blessed Easter*

Other celebrations include:

bridal showers (*kombuistees*), *stag parties* (*rampartytjies/bokkefuif*),
baby showers (*ooievaarspartytjies*)

Insight

It is still very common amongst Afrikaners to send greeting cards to one another on special occasions. The custom, when you know the person well or he/she is a relative, is to sign the appropriate card using your first name. Parents often sign **Jan, Marie en kinders**, rather than listing each name.

If you don't know the recipient very well, you sign your full names; i.e., your first name and your surname: **Lydia McDermott**.

Exercise 1

Use the table and information above to design an Afrikaans card to send (1) to your aunt on her birthday and (2) to an acquaintance on the occasion of her/his engagement. You should indicate the occasion and should sign it appropriately. Any illustration on the card should also be appropriate to the occasion.

Language patterns

Days of the week

• CD1, TR 37

You should learn the names of the days of the week, so that you can use them fluently in conversation to make statements or to ask questions. Listen carefully to the recording.

Maandag	<i>Monday</i>
Dinsdag	<i>Tuesday</i>
Woensdag	<i>Wednesday</i>
Donderdag	<i>Thursday</i>
Vrydag	<i>Friday</i>
Saterdag	<i>Saturday</i>
Sondag	<i>Sunday</i>

Notice that in Afrikaans, as in English, we have words to speak about days shortly before or after today.

vandag	<i>today</i>
môre	<i>tomorrow</i>
oormôre	<i>the day after tomorrow</i>
naasoormôre	<i>literally – the day after the day after tomorrow</i>
naaseergister	<i>literally – the day before the day before yesterday</i>
eergister	<i>the day before yesterday</i>
gister	<i>yesterday</i>

The two words **naaseergister** and **naasoormôre** are no longer that common and it would be more common to say **verlede Donderdag** (*last Thursday*) and **dié Vrydag** (*this Friday*).

The same kinds of constructions can be used to talk about weeks from the perspective of this week. Note that only **vandeesweek** is written as one word:

vandeesweek	<i>this week</i>
volgende week	<i>next week</i>
verlede week	<i>last week</i>

Two other very common words are:

naweek	<i>weekend</i>
weeksdag	<i>week day, usually associated with werksdag (a working day).</i>

Note

Writing dates in Afrikaans is easy. Other than a full stop at the end after the year, there is no punctuation. Only figures are used to indicate the day, unless you leave out the month, then you must insert the word **die** in front of the number to which you then add either -de or -ste as you do for ranking numbers:

Kersfees is op 25 Desember.	<i>Christmas is on 25 December.</i>
Kersfees is op die 25ste.	<i>Christmas is on the 25th.</i>
Ek is op 20 Junie 1945 gebore.	<i>I was born on 20 June 1945.</i>
Ek is op die 20ste gebore.	<i>I was born on the 20th.</i>

Exercise 2

Look carefully at the following diary entries for a week.

- 1 Answer the following questions in Afrikaans. Write each answer in the future tense. In your answer use the verb used in the question.

Example:

Wat sal jy Maandag, 8 Augustus, om halfdrie doen? →
Ek sal 'n koek bak.

AUGUSTUS	
Sondag 7	Donderdag 11 09h00 <i>gaan strand toe</i> 13h00 <i>eet by Marie</i> 15h00 <i>leer verlede tyd</i> 19h30 <i>doen oefeninge</i>
Maandag 8	Vrydag 12 08h30 <i>bel slagter</i> 11h00 <i>leer toekomende tyd</i> 14h30 <i>bak koek</i> 17h30 <i>luister na CD</i>
Dinsdag 9	Saterdag 13 09h15 <i>was hare</i> 10h00 <i>bel die skool</i> 13h30 <i>leer woorde vir kos</i> 16h30 <i>haal vuurwerke vir Diwali</i>
Woensdag 10	
09h00 <i>luister weer kos CD</i> 14h00 <i>doen Unit 13</i> 15h45 <i>kry boek by Marie</i> 20h00 <i>gaan vuurwerke toe</i>	

- a By wie sal jy Sondag, die 7de, om 13h00 eet?
- b Wat sal jy Dinsdag, 9 Augustus, om 16h30 gaan haal?
- c Waarheen sal jy Vrydag, 12 Augustus, om 13h00 gaan?
- d Wie sal jy op Donderdag, die 11de, om 14h15 by die apieek ontmoet?
- e Waarna sal jy op Maandag, 8 Augustus, om 17h30 luister?
- 2 Use the same diary entries to answer the following questions. The word **wanneer** will require you to give both the time and the date. Other question words can be answered with **om + one word**. Write all times in words.

Example:

Wanneer hou jy 'n braavleis? → Op Vrydag, 12 Augustus, om halfsewe.

Hoe laat ontmoet jy vir Asha op Saterdag die 13de? → Om eenuur vm.

- a** Wie moet jy om halfnege Maandag, die 8ste, bel?
- b** Wanneer gaan jy vuurwerke toe?
- c** Hoe laat moet jy die skool bel?
- d** Met wie gaan jy kwart voor sewe uit?
- e** Wanneer gaan jy Unit 13 doen?

South African celebrations

All of the different cultures within South Africa have their own celebratory moments, which are different from the South African national celebrations. In this unit we look at two culture-specific celebrations and one which is common to all South Africans.

The **Kaapse Klopse** refers to the coloured people's band clubs of, primarily, the Western Cape. The name derives from when Malay slaves paraded through the streets of Cape Town to celebrate the one day a year they were allowed a holiday. In the present day, this is commemorated by **Tweede Nuwejaar** ('second New Year') on 2 January, when a parade and competition are held in which over 10 000 bands compete for a range of trophies. The term **Kaapse Klopse** has been 'sanitized' as it has been appropriated by the band members themselves as the name for their musical activities and for the name of their parade and festival. It is also known, more officially, as the Cape Minstrel Carnival. The music played is commonly known as **goema**, and is jazzlike in form, with a tinny timbre, but the traditional 'volkies' songs are not forgotten. The term 'volkies' is patronizing and derogatory and refers to the coloured farm workers who sang songs while they worked (primarily) in the vineyards, on the wheatlands and on the fruit farms. The songs are reminiscent of the songs sung by the slaves in the cotton fields of the Southern States of the United States of America. The difference between them

is that, whereas the ‘slave’ songs are often religious in tone, the Cape songs reflect aspects of the daily lives and experiences of the farm workers.

Read the following lyrics:

- 1** *Vanaand gaan die volkies koring sny, koring sny
Vanaand gaan die volkies koring sny, koring sny
My geliefde hang aan die bos
My geliefde hang aan die bos
My geliefde hang aan die bitterbessiebos.*
- 2** *Haai! Haai! Die witborskraai
Hiervandaan na Mosselbaai
Hoog gevlieg en laag geswaai
Aangekom en omgedraai.*
- 3** *Pollie ons gaan Pêrel toe,
Pöllie ons gaan Pêrel toe,
Pöllie ons gaan Pêrel toe,
Ek en jy alleen.*
- 4** *O brandewyn laat my staan,
O brandewyn laat my staan,
O brandewyn laat my staan,
Want ek wil nou huis toe gaan.*

(There are many slightly different versions of these ‘ditties’. These are the versions I learnt as a child.)

QUICK VOCAB

volkies	<i>farm workers</i>	laag	<i>low</i>
koring	<i>wheat</i>	swaai	<i>swinging</i>
sny	<i>cut/harvest</i>	aankom	<i>arrive</i>
geliefde	<i>beloved</i>	omdraai	<i>turn around</i>
bitterbessiebos	<i>bitter-berry bush</i>	Pêrel	<i>Paarl</i>
witborskraai	<i>pied crow</i> (‘white-chested’)	alleen	<i>alone</i>
		vandaan	<i>from here</i>

hoog *high*
vlieg *flying*

brandewyn *brandy*
laat staan *leave alone*

Exercise 3

Use the vocabulary box to help you to describe in English the hardships intimated in each of the songs. The first song is about labour; the second, about a very common bird; the third, about a trip; and the last, about addiction to brandy. There is a sadness in all the songs, but also a wry humour.

Insight

The town called **Die Pêrel** in Afrikaans (from the Dutch for ‘pearl’ and translated as *Paarl* in English) lies at the heart of the beautiful Western Cape winelands. It is home to **Die Afrikaanse Taalmonument** (*the Afrikaans Language Monument*), which celebrates the development of Afrikaans as it evolved from a dialect to a language in its own right, achieving formal recognition as an official South African tongue in 1925.

Look and listen

► CD1, TR 38

Read the following passage while you listen to the recording.

Diwali is 'n Hindu fees wat vyf dae lank aanhou. Dit staan ook bekend as *The Festival of Lights* – die ‘Fees van ligte’. Die ligte (kerse) staan as simbool om ons te leer om oor die donkerte van die onkunde (te seëvier) wat ons ondermyn as mense te seëvier*. Elke dag van die fees word op 'n spesifieke manier gevier en gedurende die fees (word) as geheel word* verskillende gode en godinne geëer, afhangende van waar in die land Diwali gevier word. Die fees word gehou om veral Lakshmi, die godin van rykdom en voorspoed te vereer.

*Preferred position

fees/te festival/s	geheel as a whole
aanhou continue	verskillende different
staan bekend known as	god/e god/s
onkunde ignorance	godin/ne goddess/es
kers/e candle/s	afgehang van depending on
donkerste darkness	vier celebrate
seëvier triumph (over)	rykdom wealth
ondermyn undermine	voorspoed prosperity
manier way/manner	vereer honour

Exercise 4

You have been asked by a Hindu friend to write a pamphlet in Afrikaans about Diwali. Using the vocabulary box above, complete the pamphlet.

Diwali word in November ge_____. Die woord "Diwali" beteken "Fees van _____. Vir _____ dae brand _____ oral in die huis. Die lig is _____ van die mens se _____ oor die _____ van die onkunde wat die mensdom _____. Die godin wat veral vereer word is Lakshmi wat die godin van rykdom en _____ is.

Language patterns

Gender forms

In Afrikaans the most common way of forming the feminine form is to add -es to the masculine form. For example:

Masculine	Feminine
.....
onderwyser	onderwyseres
danser	danseres
digter	digteres
sanger	sangeres

There are, however, other forms which can be added:

	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	
-in	god vriend	godin vriendin	god/goddess friend
-e	assistent	assistente	assistant
	eggenoot	eggenote	spouse
-ster	werker	werkster	worker
	besoeker	besoekster	visitor

Afrikaans gender forms are even more likely to be unique forms. Some of the most common and most useful are given below. You will have to learn them.

CD1, TR 39

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
broer (<i>brother</i>)	suster (<i>sister</i>)
man (<i>man</i>)	vrou (<i>woman</i>)
oupa (<i>grandfather</i>)	ouma (<i>grandmother</i>)
oom (<i>uncle</i>)	tante (<i>aunt</i>)
seun (<i>son</i>)	dogter (<i>daughter</i>)
seun (<i>boy</i>)	meisie (<i>girl</i>)
swaer (<i>brother-in-law</i>)	skoonsuster (<i>sister-in-law</i>)
bruidegom (<i>bridegroom</i>)	bruid (<i>bride</i>)
gasheer (<i>host</i>)	gasvrou (<i>hostess</i>)
wewenaar (<i>widower</i>)	weduwee (<i>widow</i>)
heer (<i>gentleman</i>)	dame (<i>lady</i>)
buurman (<i>neighbour</i>)	buurvrou
hings (<i>stallion</i>)	merrie (<i>mare</i>)
ram (<i>ram</i>)	ooi (<i>ewe</i>)
bul (<i>bull</i>)	koei (<i>cow</i>)
haan (<i>cock</i>)	hen (<i>hen</i>)

Arbor Day

Arbor Day began in South Africa in 1983. In 1999 Arbor Day became Arbor Week. Like Arbor Day in countries all over the world, Arbor Week seeks to make people aware of the indigenous trees and the importance of trees for soil protection, fruit, shade, as building material, food, medicine and, importantly, natural beauty. Each year schools, businesses and organizations participate during Arbor Week in ‘greening’ events at which trees are planted.

In South Africa each year two particular trees, one rare and one common, are each named ‘Tree of the Year’. These are made widely available. Areas particularly targeted are those where exotic trees have destroyed the natural vegetation or in areas where the forests or wooded areas have been destroyed by indiscriminate harvesting. People are now also being encouraged to plant fruit trees as a source of healthy food.

Dialogue 1

CD1, TR 40
⌚

- mnr. Smit** Ons maatskappy beplan om hierdie jaar op 4 September 'n Boomplantdag te hou. Ons wil hê dat soveel moontlik van julle deelneem, omdat ons die hele voortuin van die hoofgebou wil beplant met inheemse bome. Dus het ons besluit dat ons ook 4 September as 'n "Loslitdag" vier. Dié dag sal die fabriek dus toe wees vir besigheid. Almal wat van tuinmaak hou word gevra om 'n graaf saam te bring. Dié van u wat nie wil tuinmaak nie, word gevra om te help met verversings en so-meer. Let net daarop dat 4 September wel 'n werksdag is en dat alle personeel wel by die werk moet wees op die gewone tyd. Enige vrae of kommentaar?
- Thabo** Waar gaan ons die bome kry?
- mnr. Smit** Die Parkeraad-kwekery het belowe dat hulle vir elke boom wat die maatskappy koop een sal skenk.

Nomusa	Maar wat van mis en kompos?
mnr. Smit	Dié sal die maatskappy ook voorsien, want ons het 'n komposhoop wat ons gemaak het van gras-snyse.
	Een van ons kliënte het drie honderd sakke hoendermis belowe.
Sarel	Wat as ons nie 'n graaf het nie, maar ons wil help met die plantwerk?
mnr. Smit	Ons sal verseker dat daar vyftig grawe is vir dié van u wat nie grawe het nie. Enige ander vrae? As daar nie is nie, wil ek net dankie sê vir u ondersteuning en u herinner om hoede saam te bring. Baie dankie vir u aandag.

maatskappy company

hierdie this

Boomplantdag tree planting

(Arbor) day

deelneem participate

voortuin front garden

hoofgebou main building

inheemse indigenous

dus thus/therefore

besluit decide/decision

"Loslitdag" 'Casual Day'

besigheid business

tuinmaak garden

graaf spade

verversings refreshments

so-meer and so forth

werksdag working day

gewone normal

vrae questions

kommentaar comments

kwekery nursery

belowe promised

skenk donated

mis manure

voorsien provide

komposhoop compost heap

gras-snyse grass cuttings

sake pockets

hoendermis chicken manure

verseker ensure

ondersteuning support

herinner remind

hoede hats

aandag attention

Exercise 5

Use the vocabulary box to help you compose a memo to post on the noticeboard to remind staff about Arbor Day on 4 September. (A model answer is given in the Key to the exercises.)

Language patterns

Definite and indefinite articles

In English we have two articles, which come in three forms. The two articles are the *indefinite* and the *definite*. *A* and *an* are the indefinite articles. For example, we say, *a book*, *an apple*, when we mean *any* book or *any* apple – i.e. not a specific book or apple.

The definite article in English is *the*. We use this article when we are referring to a specific thing. For example, when we say *the book* or *the apple*, the speaker is referring to a book or apple of which his/her listener is aware: *The book is interesting* or *The apple is rotten*. The Afrikaans articles work in exactly the same way, but there are only two: the definite article **die**, and the indefinite article **'n**. Compare the following pairs of sentences:

die **the**

Die **man** praat met Sannie.

Kan ek die eier kry asseblief?

Die **Sanvrou** soek water.

(*The man is talking to Sannie.*)

(*Can I have **the** egg please?*)

(*The San woman is looking for water.*)

'n **a/an**

'n **Man** praat met Sannie.

Kan ek 'n eier kry asseblief?

'n **Sanvrou** soek water.

(*A man is talking to Sannie.*)

(*Can I have **an** egg, please?*)

(*A San woman is looking for water.*)

In the three **die** sentences, the **man**, **eier** and **Sanvrou** are all specific and particular: both speaker and listener know of the man talking to Sannie; the egg is one of several things and the speaker wants the egg; and the San woman (rather than another woman) is looking for water.

In the three **'n** sentences, a man is talking to Sannie, the speaker would like an egg (rather than a peach, say), and some or other San woman is looking for water.

Note

- In Afrikaans we can use the word die to mean this, if we put an accent mark on the -e-, thus, dié. This dié can be used interchangeably with hierdie.
- 'n is never written as a capital, even when it occurs at the beginning of a sentence – when 'n occurs at the beginning of a sentence the word immediately following it is capitalized. For example: 'n Groot boom word geplant.

Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns are those words, which as their name implies, relate things to one another. Relative pronouns generally introduce sentences which describe/refer to something in a previous sentence (which is why such forms are called ‘pronouns’ – see Unit 1). In English, for example:

The two sentences

Ahmed is a Muslim. Ahmed lives in Cape Town.

can be joined to form one sentence:

Ahmed is a Muslim who lives in Cape Town.

The sentence part, *who lives in Cape Town*, relates to *Ahmed* in the ‘main’ part of the sentence. Who stands in the place of *Ahmed* and in this way joins the two sentences into one.

The following table lists English relative pronouns with their Afrikaans equivalents.

wat	<i>who</i>	waarop	<i>on which</i>
wat	<i>which</i>	waarmee	<i>with which</i>
wat	<i>that</i>	aan wie	<i>to whom</i>
wie se	<i>whose</i>	waarin	<i>in which</i>
met wie	<i>with whom</i>	van wie	<i>from whom</i>
waaruit	<i>out of which</i>	waarvan	<i>of which</i>

To see how these words may be used, look at the following sentences:

► CD1, TR 41

Piet is die seun wat 'n padda moes opsny.

*Piet is the boy **who** had to cut up a frog.*

Jan is die man met wie Gert gepraat het.

*Jan is the man **to whom** Gert spoke.*

Dit is Kaptein Bruinders wie se boot in Houtbaai staan.

*It is Captain Bruinders **whose** boat is in Hout Bay.*

Suid-Afrika is dié land wat ek wil besoek.

*South Africa is the country **which** I wish to visit.*

Die koek wat hulle geëet het was baie lekker.

*The cake **which** they ate was very nice.*

Die tafel waarop ek werk is te klein.

*The table **on which** I am working is too small.*

Die kamer waarin ek slaap is baie groot.

*The room **in which** I sleep is very big.*

Die potlood waarmee ek skryf is stomp.

*The pencil **with which** I am writing is blunt.*

Each of the relative pronouns refers to a noun (**Kaptein Bruinders**, **land**, **koek**, **tafel**, **kamer**, **potlood**). Remember that when two sentences are joined together by a relative pronoun, the relative pronoun stands in place of the noun which has previously been mentioned. Relative pronouns act like conjunctions because they join sentences (see Unit 10).

Note

- For people we use **wat** and **wie** se (*who* and *whose*) and [name] **wie** (*for whom*, *with whom*, *by whom*, etc.). The word **wie** stands on its own ONLY as a question word (see Unit 3).
- For everything else, we use **wat** (*which/that*) and **waar + XXX** (*on which*, *by which*, *of which*, etc.). Notice that **waar + XXX** forms are written as ONE word.

Die seun wat die padda opgesny het, is Piet.	(The boy who cut up the frog is Piet.)
Dit is Piet wat die padda opgesny het.	(It is Piet who cut up the frog.)
Sannie is die meisie van wie ek jou vertel het.	(Sannie is the girl about whom I told you.)
Dit is die boek waarvan ek jou vertel het.	(This is the book about which I told you.)

Remember that **what** is used for both people and everything else when we mean *who*, *which* or *that*.

Exercise 6

Use the following list of relative pronouns to fill the gaps in the sentences below.

waarin wat wie se waarvan met wie
waarop waarmee van wie waaruit aan wie

- 1 Suid-Afrika is die land ____ ek wil besoek.
 - 2 Die maatskappy sal die grawe voorsien ____ die gate gemaak sal word.
 - 3 Mn. Smit is die persoon ____ ons gepraat het.
 - 4 Dit is die boek ____ jy moet lees.
 - 5 Jou vriende in Engeland is die mense ____ jy 'n brief moet skryf.
 - 6 Dit is die gat ____ jy die boom moet plant.
 - 7 Sannie is die dogter ____ pa, Jan is.
 - 8 Dit is Gert ____ siek is.
 - 9 Die San is die mense ____ ek jou vertel het.
 - 10 Die stoel ____ jy sit, is stukkend.

Exercise 7

Join each of the following pairs of sentences by using the relative pronoun in brackets. In each case begin with the first of the pair of sentences.

Example:

Daar is die boom. Hulle sit onder die boom. (waaronder) →
Daar is die boom waaronder hulle sit.

Note that the verb moves to the end of the sentence. (See also Unit 10, for even more on word order.)

- 1 Sannie het 'n brief van Piet gekry. Piet is in die Kalahari. (**wat**)
- 2 Xai eet sprinkane. Piet hou nie van sprinkane nie. (**waarvan**)
- 3 Dié boom is 'n Van Wykshout. Die Van Wykshout is die boom van die jaar. (**wat**)
- 4 Hier is die materiaal. Jy kan jou rok met die materiaal maak. (**waarmee**)
- 5 Daar is Xai se oupa. Die pyl en boog behoort aan Xai se oupa. (**aan wie**)
- 6 Vanaand is die laaste aand van Diwali. Diwali is 'n Hindu fees. (**wat**)
- 7 Kaapstad is die stad. Die Kaapse Klopse kompetisie word in die stad gehou. (**waarin**)
- 8 Tweede Nuwejaar is dié dag. Die Kaapse Klopse word op dié dag gehou. (**waarop**)

The most important things to remember

- 1 The most common way of congratulating someone in Afrikaans is **Veels geluk!**
- 2 The most common way of wishing someone a happy New Year is **Voorspoedige nuwejaar!**
- 3 Days of the week are **Sondag, Maandag, Dinsdag, Woensdag, Donderdag, Vrydag** and **Saterdag**.
- 4 The *weekend* is **naweek**; the other days are **weeksdae**.
- 5 *Yesterday, today* and *tomorrow* are **gister, vandag** and **môre**.
- 6 Definite articles are indicated with **die** and indefinite articles with **'n**.
- 7 Relative pronouns act as conjunctions, joining sentences. A relative pronoun stands in place of a noun that has already been named, e.g. **Dit is die potlood *waarmee* ek skryf** (*waarmee* referring to the aforementioned pencil).
- 8 For people we use **wat** and **wie se** (*who* and *whose*), and **wie** (*whom, with whom* etc). For everything else, we use **wat**.

6

Fris, fors, vrolik Fit, strong, happy

In this unit you will learn

- *About the sports South Africans love to watch and play*
- *About adjectives and things adjectival in Afrikaans*
- *How the degrees of comparison are formed in Afrikaans*
- *Some common Afrikaans similes*

Most South Africans are sport crazy. Soccer, rugby and cricket are the most popular sports in South Africa. Netball, tennis, athletics, squash, golf and swimming also have their supporters. Many South Africans play a sport, but many more are avid listeners or watchers.

Pre-1994, support for rugby, cricket and soccer, respectively, tended to be along ethnic lines, rugby and cricket being primarily ‘white’ sports and soccer, ‘black’. Since then, however, and particularly after Nelson Mandela’s support of the Springbok Rugby team (both by name and by game) at the 1995 World Cup and his clear jubilation at the team’s World Cup victory, rugby is now becoming more and more a national sport and seen less as a white Afrikaner sport. As more and more players of colour have become squad members and real efforts have been made to teach the game and provide proper facilities and training from school level upwards, support has been growing.

Cricket pre-1994 was perceived to be a white English sport, but in fact there have always been, for example, great ‘Indian’ teams, and in the Eastern Cape cricket has always had a strong following amongst blacks. These ‘other’ teams and groups were ‘invisible’ because of apartheid and its segregation policies. There are now more and more people of colour making the South African squad as they come through the training ranks of the development programme.

The year 2010 is synonymous with one thing in South Africa: being the host nation for the FIFA Soccer World Cup™. The ‘beautiful game’ has always been fervently supported by millions of South Africans, so to host the sport’s premier global event was a source of great national excitement and pride. South African flags flew literally everywhere: homes, cars, bicycles, motorbikes, trees, fences, shops, lampposts. And the bright yellow and green jerseys of the national team, Bafana-Bafana (Nguni for ‘the boys-the boys’), were worn by South Africans of all ages, races, shapes and sizes. Soccer, like cricket and rugby, has become everybody’s game.

Sport continues to play a crucial role in nation-building in South Africa, just as it did through South Africa’s isolation pre-1996 in bringing an end to apartheid.

Dialogue 1

Listen to the following rugby radio commentary while you follow the text.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Stan | Die spanne hardloop nou op die veld. Die gejuig van die toeskouers is omrent oorverdowend. Die spanne staan nou reg vir die gesing van die volksliedere. Die Engelse volkslied word eers gesing. |
| Tembe | Nou sing almal Nkosi sikele! iAfrika. Hoor hoe sing die Suid-Afrikaners! Daar blaas die fluitjie. Die Leeus skop af. |

- Stan** Brown, die Leeus se senter, stuur die bal links die veld af. White vang die bal net buite die Springbokke se twee-en-twintig. Hy ontduik Durant en skop dwars oor die veld. Die bal word deur Willemse gevang. Sy dwarsskop gaan uit.
- Tembe** Dis 'n lynstaan. Dit is 'n Engelse ingooi. Die gooie is skeef. Daar word weer ingegooi. Krije het vir die Bokke. Hy gee die bal uit na Chester Williams. Williams bars deur die verdediging. Dis 'n driel Suid-Afrika loop voor na twee minute in die eerste helfte met vyf punte.
- Stan** Dit is bloedig warm vandag en maar min wind. Kyk hoe tap die sweet alreeds van die spelers af. Dis 'n maklike skop van net links van die pale. H.O. behoort nie 'n probleem te hê nie.
- Tembe** En daar is dit! Suid-Afrika, sewe, en Engeland, nul. Solank die Bokke se verdediging rotsvas kan staan het hulle 'n goeie kans om die Leeus te klop.
- Stan** Dis waar, maar hulle sal vir Catt en Wilkinson wanneer een van hulle die bal wen, moet goed dophou. Albei van hulle is perdfris en blitsvinnig as hulle 'n gaping kry.

spanne teams

hardloop run

veld field of play

juig cheer

toeskouers spectators

omtrent nearly

oorverdowend deafening

staan reg are ready

volksliedere national anthems

blaas blow

fluitjie whistle

Leeus Lions

skop kick

stuur send

links left

buite outside

Springbokke Springboks

ontduik dodges

dwarsskop cross-kick
lynstaan line-out
ingooi throw-in
skeef skew/not straight
Bokke Boks (pet name)
bars deur breaks through
verdediging defence
drie a try
loop voor is ahead
helfte half
punte (scoring) points
bloedig warm very hot
tap die sweet af sweat runs off
alreeds already
maklike easy
pale poles
behoort should
probleem problem
nul nil
solank as long as
rotsvas firm
klop beat
wen win
dophou to watch, mark
albei both
perfris fit as a fiddle
blitsvinnig lightning quick
gaping gap

Language patterns

Adjectives (1)

When we wish to talk **about** something (a noun ‘thing’), we use words which describe or qualify them in some way or another. These describing, qualifying words in effect distinguish between one thing and another. For example a lion is a *fierce* animal and

a lamb, a *gentle* animal; a giraffe, a *tall* animal, and a warthog, a *short* animal. We call such words adjectives. The main job of adjectives is to describe/qualify nouns. The rules for using adjectives in Afrikaans are virtually the same as those which apply in English.

Attributive

Usually the descriptive word precedes the noun it is describing. Such adjectives are said to be used ‘attributively’ – in other words, such adjectives add directly to the noun they are qualifying.

'n rooi hoed	<i>a red hat</i>
die groot skare	<i>the big crowd</i>

In Afrikaans some adjectives change their form (usually by adding **-e**) when they are used ‘attributively’:

'n vinnige doel	<i>a quick goal</i>
die juigende toeskouers	<i>the cheering crowd</i>

Predicative

As in English, an adjective in Afrikaans may also *follow* the noun it is describing by joining in a structure with the verb *to be* (usually **is**, **was** or **sal wees** forms in Afrikaans). Such adjectives are said to be used ‘predicatively’ – in other words, such adjectives add to the noun by joining with **is**.

Die hoed is rooi.	<i>The hat is red.</i>
Die skare was groot.	<i>The crowd was big.</i>
Die vuurwerke is mooi.	<i>The fireworks are beautiful.</i>
Ek is siek.	<i>I am sick.</i>
Môre sal koud wees .	<i>Tomorrow will be cold.</i>

Insight

Remember that whereas in English we use different verb forms of ‘to be’, depending on the person, Afrikaans is much simpler and we need only three for all persons (see Unit 2), depending on which tense (present, past, future) we are using – **is** (present), **was** (past), **sal wees** (future).

Forming attributive adjectives from predicative adjectives

Many of the spelling rules which apply when plurals are formed (discussed in Unit 3) also apply to adjectives. In the following, ‘V’ = ‘vowel’.

- 1** Adjectives ending in ‘twin’ vowels followed by ‘f’ (general scheme: VV – f + e)

<i>predicative</i>	<i>attributive</i>	<i>English</i>
doof	do+w+e	deaf
skeef	ske+w+e	skew

- 2** Adjectives ending in a single vowel followed by ‘f’ (general scheme: V – f + e)

<i>predicative</i>	<i>attributive</i>	<i>English</i>
dof	do+ww+e	dim
laf	la+ww+e	silly

- 3** Adjectives ending in two vowels followed by ‘g’ (general scheme: VV – g + e)

<i>predicative</i>	<i>attributive</i>	<i>English</i>
moeg	moe+ë	tired
hoog	ho+ë	high
laag	la+e*	low

* Because there is no ‘ae’ diphthong in Afrikaans, you don’t need to use the ‘ë’ here.

- 4** Adjectives ending in a single vowel followed by ‘g’ (general scheme: V – g + te)

<i>predicative</i>	<i>attributive</i>	<i>English</i>
sag	sag+te	soft
sleg	sleg+te	bad

5 Adjectives ending in double vowels followed by ‘d’ (general scheme: VV – d + e)

predicative	attributive	English
wreed	wre+d+e	cruel
breed	bre+ë	wide
koud	kou+e	cold

Exceptions

Unfortunately none of the rules shown above can be said to be hard and fast. They are merely the common ‘exceptions’.

There are also times when no -e is added when an adjective is used attributively, and, when adding or not adding an -e will mark the difference between the figurative and the literal use of the adjective:

L = literal; F = figurative

- L: Die arm man het niks kos nie.** *The poor man has no food. (The man is poor.)*
- F: Die arme man se huis het afgebrand.** *The poor man's house has burnt down. (The man is not poor; you feel sorry for him.)*
- L: Boere hou van bitter koffie.** *Farmers like bitter coffee.*
- F: Dat ons verloor het, was 'n bittere pil.** *That we lost was a bitter pill.*
- L: Die All Blacks se rugbytruie is swart.** *The All Blacks' rugby jerseys are black.*
- F: Dit was 'n swarte dag vir die Bokke.** *It was a black day for the Boks.*

Exercise 1

You have to submit to your editor six news headlines about the rugby game which the Springboks eventually lost. Use words/phrases from Dialogue 1, the Glossary, and the Language patterns section above to translate the following headlines into Afrikaans.

- 1 Boks beaten!
- 2 Whistle blows on Boks
- 3 Lions break through
- 4 Poles too high for Boks
- 5 Lions stand firm
- 6 Boks sweat; Lions win

Exercise 2

Fill in the correct form of the adjectives in the following sentences.

Example:

Al die (skeef) skoppe het die Bokke die wedstryd verloor. →
Al die *skewe* skoppe het die Bokke die wedstryd verloor.

- 1 Die (juigend) skare het die Bokke gegroet.
 - 2 Toe die Bokke 'n drie druk is die skare (juigend).
 - 3 Die gejuig van die toeskouers was (oorverdowend).
 - 4 Met die (oorverdowend) gejuig van die toeskouers kon ons nie die fluitjie hoor nie.
 - 5 Die (blitsvinnig) O'Driscoll het die Leeus se drie gedruk.
 - 6 Wilkinson sal (blitsvinnig) pale toe skop.
 - 7 Vir die Leeus was die lynstane (maklik) om te wen.
 - 8 Vir Pienaar was die skop pale toe (maklik).
-

Language patterns

Adjectives (2) – Degrees of comparison

We use degrees of comparison in Afrikaans just as we do in English. The term ‘degrees of comparison’ means to compare descriptively two or more things (or groups of things) with one another. There are three degrees – positive, comparative and superlative. The positive adjective form is used to describe one thing. The comparative form is used to compare descriptively two things, and the superlative form to compare more than two things.

Sannie is tall for her age.	(positive)
Piet is taller than Sannie.	(comparative)
Mr Smit is the tallest member of the family.	(superlative)
Human beings are large mammals.	(positive)
Elephants are larger mammals than human beings.	(comparative)
Whales are the largest mammals of all.	(superlative)

General rules for degrees of comparison

In English:

- 1 *South Africa is sunny.* (statement)
- 2 *South Africa is sunnier than Scotland.* (of the two)
- 3 *South Africa is the sunniest country in the Commonwealth.* (of all)

In Afrikaans:

- 1 *Suid-Afrika is sonnig.* (statement)
- 2 *Suid-Afrika is sonniger as Skotland.* (of the two)
- 3 *Suid-Afrika is die sonnigste land in die Statebond.* (of all)

The Afrikaans rules are as follows:

- *for the comparative add -er;*
- *for the superlative, add -ste.*

Some useful everyday examples:

Positive	Comparative (+er)	Superlative (+ste)
blink shiny	blinker shinier	blinkste shiniest
fluks industrious	flukser more industrious	fluksste most industrious
vals false	valser more false	valste most false
mooi pretty	mooier prettier	mooiste prettiest
flou weak	flouer weaker	flouste weakest
lelik ugly	leliker uglier	lelikste ugliest

(Contd)

Positive		Comparative (+er)		Superlative (+ste)	
vies	disgusted	vieser	more disgusted	viesste	most disgusted
bly	happy	blyer	happier	blyste	happiest
lui	lazy	luier	lazier	luiste	laziest
erg	serious	erger	more serious	ergste	most serious

Exceptions to the rules

As in English there are certain comparative forms that have unique forms. Some of the most common Afrikaans examples follow.

Positive		Comparative (+er)		Superlative (+ste)	
baie	much, many	meer	more	meeste	most
bietjie	little	minder	less	minste	least
goed	good	beter	better	beste	best
dikwels	often	meermal	more often	meestal	most often
naby	near	nader	nearer	naaste	nearest

Some adjectives, as in English, cannot really be used comparatively, although we frequently use them as such in casual speech. Others can never be used comparatively. One cannot *literally* be more or less dead. When we are speaking figuratively (suggesting an image) we might say someone is ‘deader than a dodo’, but dodos are long dead, so what we are suggesting is not that the person we are referring to is dead, but that s/he is like a dead dodo.

dood	dead	blind	blind
leeg	empty	half	half
vol	full	boonste	top
ewig	equal	onderste	bottom
doof	deaf	binneste	inside
stom	dumb		

Other Afrikaans adjectives, many of which are polysyllabic ‘long words’, form the comparative and superlative degrees by ‘borrowing’ the words **meer** (*more*) and **mees** (*most*) for the comparative and superlative, respectively:

beskeie	meer beskeie	mees beskeie	<i>more/most shy</i>
verbaas	meer verbaas	mees verbaas	<i>more/most amazed</i>
bekend	meer bekend	mees bekend	<i>more/most known</i>
verlate	meer verlate	mees verlate	<i>more/most desolate</i>
opgewonde	meer	mees	<i>more/most excited</i>
	opgewonde	opgewonde	
ontevrede	meer	mees ontevrede	<i>more/most dissatisfied</i>
	ontevrede		

And then there are the spelling conventions with which you should now be familiar. Spelling rules only need to be remembered with comparative degree forms as the superlative forms almost exclusively add **-ste** to the stem adjective (or borrow the word **mees**) ('V' = 'vowel'; 'C' = 'consonant').

- 1** Adjectives ending in ‘twin’ vowels followed by ‘f’ (general scheme: VV – f + er)

<i>predicative</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>English</i>
gaaf	ga+w+er	<i>kind/kinder</i>
skeef	ske+w+er	<i>skew/more skew</i>

- 2** Adjectives ending in a single vowel followed by ‘f’ (general scheme: V – f + er)

<i>predicative</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>English</i>
dof	do+ww+er	<i>dim/dimmer</i>
laf	la+ww+er	<i>silly/sillier</i>

3 Adjectives ending in two vowels followed by 'g' (general scheme: VV – g + er)

<i>predicative</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>English</i>
moeg	moe+ér	tired/more tired
hoog	ho+ér	high/higher
laag	la+er*	low/lower

* Because there is no 'ae' diphthong in Afrikaans, you don't need to use the 'é' here.

4 Adjectives ending in a single vowel followed by 'g' (general scheme: V – g + ter)

<i>predicative</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>English</i>
sag	sag+ter	soft/softer
sleg	sleg+ter	bad/worse

5 Adjectives ending in double vowels followed by 'd' (general scheme: VV – d + er)

<i>predicative</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>English</i>
wreed	wre+d+er	cruel/crueller
breed	bre+ér	wide/wider
koud	kou+er	cold/colder

6 Adjectives ending in a short vowel followed by a consonant (general scheme: VC + C + er)

<i>predicative</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>English</i>
vet	vetter	fat/fatter
dik	dikker	thick/thicker

7 Adjectives ending in a long vowel followed by a consonant
(general scheme: VV + C + er)

<i>predicative</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>English</i>
groot	groter	big/bigger
skoon	skoner	clean/cleaner
laat	later	late/later

8 Adjectives ending in ‘-r’ (general scheme: r + der)

<i>predicative</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>English</i>
lekker	lekkerder	nice/nicer
donker	donkerder	dark/darker

9 Adjectives ending in ‘-lik’ or ‘-ig’ do not double their final consonants.

<i>predicative</i>	<i>comparative</i>	<i>English</i>
moeilik	moeiliker	difficult/more difficult
vinnig	vinniger	fast/faster
maklik	makliker	easy/easier
aaklig	aakliger	horrid/more horrid
vriendelik	vriendeliker	friendly/friendlier
weelderig	weelderiger	plush/more plush

Exercise 3

CD1, TR 43

Fill in the correct forms of the adjectives shown in bold in the passage below.

Die Leeus is die (**sterk**) rugbyspan in die wêreld. Die All Blacks is ook (**sterk**) as die Bokke wat hulle geklop het, maar die All Blacks het teen die Leeus verloor. Al die rugbyspanne is baie (**moeg**) na die (**lang**) wêreldbeker. Die (**moeg**) van almal is die Fijianers want hulle moes die (**ver**) vlieg en het die (**baie**) gesukkel. Hulle het (**goed**)

gedoen as verlede keer. Maar, die Engelse bly die (opgewonde) van al die spanne!

Die Gees van Comrades

► CD1, TR 44

Jaarliks, op 16 Junie, vind die wêreldberoemde Comrades Marathon tussen Durban en Pietermaritzburg plaas. Die marathon het onstaan na die Eerste Wêreldoorlog, en is ingestel ter herdenking van beide die soldate wat in die oorlog gesneuwel het, en ter herdenking van die swaar las waaronder hulle gelei het. Dit was 'n aaklike oorlog waarin duisende der duisende soldate aan beide* kante gesterf het of vermink is, of psigies geskend is. Die marathon staan dus as simbool vir die lyding van die soldate, maar is ook 'n kans vir individue om hulself fisies en psigies te toets.

Die marathon word op 16 Junie gehou wat bekend staan as "Jeugdag". Dit is 'n openbare vakansiedag in Suid-Afrika en word gehou ter herdenking van die jeug wat gedurende die stryd teen apartheid gesneuwel het en is ook die gedenkdag van die uitbreek van die Soweto-onrus op 16 Junie 1976. Deur die marathon op dié dag te hê, word die kinders van die Soweto-onrus en die swaar las wat hulle gedra het en die dapperheid wat hulle getoon het, ook onthou.

Die eerste Comrades, met 34 hardlopers, het in 1921 plaasgevind. Deesdae neem duisende hardlopers deel. Die een jaar hardloop die hardlopers van Durban na Pietermaritzburg (die sogenaamde "up-run") en die volgende jaar van Pietermaritzburg na Durban (die sogenaamde "down-run"). Die marathon is omrent negentig kilometer lank.

Die marathon staan as simbool van die mens se vermoë om te oorwin. Dit is wat bedoel word met "Die Gees van die Comrades".

(Adapted and translated from <http://www.comrades.com>)

*Better: albei

plaasvind takes place
wêreldberoemde world famous
tussen between
ontstaan beginning
wêreldoorlog world war
instel institute
ter herdenking van in commemoration of
soldaat/soldate soldier/s
sneuwel die in battle
lei to suffer/to lead
albei, beide both
sterf to die
vermink maim, mutilate
psigies psychologically
skend scar, damage
lyding suffering
fisies physical
staan bekend as known as
jeug youth
openbare vakansiedag public (bank) holiday
stryd struggle
gedenkdag anniversary
uitbreek outbreak
onrus unrest
dapperheid courage
toon demonstrate
onthou remember
hardloper/s runner/s
deesdae nowadays
deelneem participate
sogenaamde so-called
volgende next
swaar las heavy burden
omtrent about
oorwin overcome

Exercise 4

Test your understanding of the passage by translating the following into English.

Die marathon staan as simbool van die mens se vermoë om te oorwin. Dit is wat bedoel word met “Die Gees van Comrades”.

Exercise 5

Pick out 17 adjectives and numbers in the ‘Gees van Comrades’ passage above. Look out for the -e, -er and -ste endings on words, for adjectives that might be used predicatively, and remember that numbers can also be used as adjectives; for example, **die tweede boek** (*the second book*).

Language patterns

Similes

Afrikaners are particularly fond of using ‘sayings’ of various kinds. Amongst the most commonly used are similes. You might like to learn some of these once you feel confident of your basic Afrikaans vocabulary and grammar. Similes are included here as they are descriptive (adjectival) forms.

A simile is a literary form which makes a direct comparison. Two forms may be used, without there being any difference in meaning: one a phrase and the other a compound word.

phrase **as red as blood**

compound word *blood red*

The same forms occur in Afrikaans. Such words and phrases add not only to your vocabulary, but also to the literary quality and authenticity of your writing, so you should try to learn at least a few of them. Beware though of using too many simultaneously and the same ones repeatedly, lest you overdo it and your writing ends up being clichéd!

The following are among the more common and most useful similes in Afrikaans.

blitsvinnig	<i>lightning quick</i>
asvaal	<i>ashen</i>
wêreldberoemd	<i>world famous</i>
goudgeel	<i>yellow/golden</i>
pikdonker	<i>pitch dark</i>
peperduur	<i>expensive</i>
splinternuut	<i>brand new</i>
spotgoedkoop	<i>dirt cheap</i>
skatryk	<i>filthy rich</i>
helderskoon	<i>sparkling clean</i>
brandarm	<i>very poor</i>
silwerskoon	<i>sparkling clean</i>
doodseker	<i>dead sure</i>
doodsiek	<i>deadly ill</i>
doodbang	<i>dead scared</i>
vuurwarm	<i>red hot</i>
dolleeg	<i>totally empty</i>
yskoud	<i>ice cold</i>
propvol	<i>brimful</i>
stroopsoet	<i>as good as gold</i>
kliphard	<i>rock hard</i>
beeldskoon	<i>as pretty as a picture</i>
stokoud	<i>as old as Methuselah</i>
papdronk	<i>dead drunk</i>
bloedjonk	<i>spring chicken</i>
skreeulelik	<i>as ugly as sin</i>
stokstyf	<i>as stiff as a board</i>
vrekliu	<i>as lazy as sin</i>
spekvet	<i>as fat as a pig</i>
springlewendig	<i>as lively as a cricket</i>
brandmaer	<i>as thin as a rake</i>
plankdun	<i>as thin as a rake</i>
sneeuwit, spierwit	<i>snow white</i>
kurkdroog	<i>as dry as a bone</i>
bloedrooi	<i>blood red</i>
papnat	<i>sopping wet</i>
grasgroen	<i>as green as grass</i>
doodsbleek	<i>as pale as a ghost</i>

pikswart
doodmoeg

pitch black
dead tired

as ... as (so ... soos ...) phrase forms include:

so vet soos 'n vark	<i>as fat as a pig</i>
arm ... 'n kerkmuis	<i>as poor as a churchmouse</i>
lig ... 'n veer	<i>as light as a feather</i>
bitter ... gal	<i>as bitter as gall</i>
kwaai ... 'n geitjie	<i>as fierce as a gecko</i>
bleek ... 'n laken	<i>as pale as a sheet</i>
koel ... 'n komkommer	<i>as cool as a cucumber</i>
blind ... 'n mol	<i>as blind as a mole</i>
rats ... 'n kat	<i>as agile as a cat</i>
dapper ... 'n leeu	<i>as brave as a lion</i>
siek ... 'n hond	<i>as sick as a dog</i>
dood ... 'n mossie	<i>as dead as a sparrow</i>
sterk ... 'n os	<i>as strong as an ox</i>
glad ... seep	<i>as smooth as soap</i>
swaar ... lood	<i>as heavy as lead</i>
maer ... 'n kraai	<i>as thin as a crow</i>
slim ... 'n jakkals	<i>as sly as a jackal</i>
dom ... 'n esel	<i>as dumb as an ass</i>
wit ... sneeu	<i>as white as snow</i>
mak ... 'n lam	<i>as tame as a lamb</i>
swart ... die nag	<i>as black as night</i>
doof ... 'n kwartel	<i>as deaf as a quail</i>
groen ... gras	<i>as green as grass</i>
gereeld ... klokslag	<i>as regular as a chime</i>
rooi ... bloed	<i>as red as blood</i>
koud ... ys	<i>as cold as ice</i>
blou ... die hemel	<i>as blue as the heavens</i>
sag ... sy	<i>as soft as silk</i>
hard ... 'n klip	<i>as hard as a rock</i>

Insight

The two Afrikaans loves of sport and an apt turn of phrase are united in the nicknames given to sporting heroes. Use

the lists above to help you work out what the following nicknames tell you about the players. The first is a burly rugby Springbok prop who goes by the name of '**Os**' du **Randt**; the second is a Protea cricketer and specialist fast bowler called '**Vinnige Fanie**' de **Villiers**.

.....

Exercise 6

Which of the Afrikaans similes listed above best fits each of the following images?



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

The most important things to remember

- 1 The main job of an adjective is to qualify or describe a noun. The rules for using adjectives in Afrikaans are virtually the same as those which apply in English.
- 2 Usually the descriptive word precedes the noun it describes. Such adjectives are used attributively. They add directly to the noun they describe, e.g. **'n rooi hoed**.
- 3 When the adjective follows the noun it describes, it is used predicatively, e.g. **Die hoed is rooi**.
- 4 To form attributive adjectives from predicative adjectives, look at these examples:
 - a Adjectives typically change their form by adding an **-e** when they are used attributively: **mooi – mooie**.
 - b Adjectives ending in twin vowels followed by **-f**: **doof – dowe**.
 - c Adjectives ending in a single vowel followed by **-f**: **dof – dowwe**.
 - d Adjectives ending in two vowels followed by **-g**: **moeg – moëe**.
 - e Adjectives ending in a single vowel followed by **-g**: **sag – sagte**.
 - f Adjectives ending in double vowels followed by **-d**: **wreed – wrede**.
- 5 The general rule for degrees of comparison is to add **-er** to form the comparative and **-ste** to form the superlative, e.g. **mooi – mooier – mooiste**.
- 6 For long words use **meer** and **mees** for the comparative and superlative, e.g. **bekende – meer bekende – mees bekende**.
- 7 Spelling rules are important to remember for comparative degree forms. In some cases, they are similar to those listed above in example 4:
 - a Adjectives ending in twin vowels followed by **-f**: **gaaf – gawer**.
 - b Adjectives ending in a single vowel followed by **-f**: **dof – dowwer**.

- c Adjectives ending in two vowels followed by -g: **moeg** – **moëer**.
 - d Adjectives ending in a single vowel followed by -g: **sag** – **sagter**.
 - e Adjectives ending in double vowels followed by -d: **wreed** – **wreder**.
 - f Adjectives ending in a short vowel followed by a consonant: **vet** – **vetter**.
 - g Adjectives ending in a long vowel followed by a consonant: **groot** – **groter**.
 - h Adjectives ending in -r: **lekker** – **lekkerder**.
- 8 Afrikaners are fond of using expressive language so it will be worth your while learning some similes such as **blitsvinnig**, so koel soos 'n komkommer, **papnat**, so sterk soos 'n os.

Het dit! (1)

Got it! (1)

In this unit you will test your knowledge of:

- **Afrikaans pronouns**
- **The verb to be in Afrikaans**
- **Telling the time in Afrikaans**
- **Afrikaans tenses**
- **Homes and things**
- **Word order – time, manner, and place**
- **Definite and indefinite articles**
- **Relative pronouns**
- **Adjectives**

These exercises will test your grasp of the work covered so far. Don't panic if at first you don't do very well. Every single question you get right should be seen as an achievement and you should look on your mistakes as learning opportunities.

When you do the exercises, you should use the Glossary at the end of the book to look up any words you might have forgotten.

Exercise 1 Afrikaans pronouns (Unit 1)

Select the correct pronoun for each sentence from the following table.

Singular

ek, my, my/myne	<i>I, me, my/mine</i>
jy/u, jou/u, joune/u s'n	<i>you, your, yours/yours</i>
hy/sy, hom/haar, sy/syne,	<i>he/she, him/her, his/his,</i>
haar/hare	<i>her/hers</i>
se	<i>'s</i>

Plural

ons, ons/ons s'n	<i>we/us, our/ours</i>
julle/u, julle/u, julle s'n/u s'n	<i>you, your, yours/yours</i>
hulle, hulle/hulle s'n	<i>they/them, their/theirs</i>
se	<i>s'</i>

- 1 Tenjane loop vier minute voor sy naaste mededinger; dit lyk asof _____ die Comrades gaan wen.
- 2 Dis die eerste TY-toets wat _____ doen.
- 3 Sannie en Piet _____ Pa _____ naam is Jan.
- 4 Die Hindi vereer Lakshmi by _____ Diwalifeesvierings.
- 5 Wat makeer met _____? Is hy siek?
- 6 Die skrum is nie Engeland _____ nie, maar Suid-Afrika _____.
- 7 Hy het _____ byna doodgeskrik toe hy die slang sien.
- 8 Die krieketspan kan nie op _____ twee draiboulers staatmaak nie.
- 9 "Meneer die President, sal _____ sit, asseblief?"
- 10 Sannie vra _____ ma of _____ kan gaan speel.

Exercise 2 The verb *to be* in Afrikaans (Unit 2)

Give the correct form of the verb *to be*.

- 1 Die hond, die kat en die koei _____ almal in die tuin.
- 2 In watter dorp _____ jy môre _____?
- 3 En wie se boek _____ dit?
- 4 Die skare by die sokker _____ wild toe Engeland verloor.
- 5 Verlede jaar _____ ek in België.

Exercise 3 Telling the time in Afrikaans (Unit 2)

Using the 12-hour clock, write down the following times in words.
(Don't forget to say whether it is a.m. or p.m.)

1 20h00 2 06h30 3 13h22 4 09h07 5 03h00

Exercise 4 Afrikaans tenses (Unit 2)

- 1** Write out the following paragraph in the past tense. If you have forgotten some of the words, either look back at Unit 4 or consult the Glossary at the end of the book.

Example:

Xai en Piet sit by die vuur en gesels oor die verlede. → Xai en Piet het by die vuur gesit en oor die verlede gesels.

Xai wys vir Piet dat die tsamma vol water is. Xai en Piet drink die water en Piet vind uit dat die vloeistof wel soos water smaak. Terwyl hulle sit, vertel Xai vir Piet van hoe sy oupa gejag het en agter die springbokke aangetrek het. Xai sê dat die San nie meer mag jag nie en nou op een plek moet bly. Sy oupa se pyl en boog hang nou teen die muur in hulle baksteenhuusie. Xai voel baie treurig omdat die ou dae verby is. Piet kry hom baie jammer.

- 2** Write out the following passage in the future tense. If you have forgotten some of the words, either look back at Unit 3, in which you learnt about different foods, and Unit 6, in which you learnt about the Comrades, or consult the Glossary at the end of the book.

Example:

Twintig duisend mense hardloop op 16 Junie die Comrades.
→ Twintig duisend mense sal op 16 Junie die Comrades hardloop.

Mnr. en mev. Smit neem aan die Comrades deel. Hulle maak seker dat hulle die regte kos eet en hardloop elke dag tien kilometer. Hulle eet piesangs, druwe, wortels en heuning, omdat dié kossoorte almal vol vitamines is. Om hulle liggamme op te bou en te verseker dat hulle energie het, eet hulle ook

aartappels, rys en witbrood. Hulle drink ook baie melk. Die kinders eet saam met hulle ouers, want dit is alles gesonde kos.

Exercise 5 At home (Unit 3)

- 1 You have encountered the words below in the previous units. Firstly, give the Afrikaans for the following, and secondly, write the plural form of each. (Use the Glossary at the end of the book if you have forgotten some of the meanings.)
a shirt **b** pullover **c** sock **d** suit **e** jacket **f** coat **g** umbrella
h dress **i** skirt **j** boot **k** blouse **l** tie **m** petticoat **n** belt
o underpants
- 2 Translate the following advertisement from the **huise te koop** (*houses for sale*) column into English:
Umhlanga Vierslaapkamerhuis met twee en 'n half badkamers, eetkamer, sitkamer, familie-/tv-kamer. Nuwe kombuis met aparte waskamer. Dubbelmotorhuis. Groot tuin met braai-area en swembad. Een miljoen, twee honderd duisend Rand.

Exercise 6 Word order – time, manner and place (Unit 4)

Rewrite each of the following sentences by beginning with the word/s in bold. (Remember that the verb and subject forms change places.)

Example:

Die Lachmans steek **vroeg** die kerse op. →
Vroeg steek die Lachmans die kerse op.

- 1 Boomplantdag vind in September **elke jaar** plaas.
- 2 Gedurende die voetbalwedstryd is twee toeskouers ernstig **op die kantlyn** beseer.
- 3 Kallis het **met vernuf** vanoggend die bal sewe maal hoog oor die grens geslaan.
- 4 Elke jaar vier die Kaapse Klopse Tweede Nuwejaar **in Kaapstad se strate**.
- 5 Smaaklike kos, baie kerse en vuurwerke is daar elke jaar te siene **by die Diwali feesvierings**.
- 6 Dit was **voor 1996** nie moontlik om te weet hoe vinnig 'n bouler boul nie. Die handige 'Speed Stick' is deur 'n

Suid-Afrikaanse maatskappy (gevestig in Stellenbosch) in daardie jaar ontwerp en getoets.

Exercise 7 Question words (Unit 3)

Translate the following questions into Afrikaans.

- 1 What is your name?
- 2 How are you?
- 3 When are you going home?
- 4 What is the time?
- 5 Where do you live?
- 6 From which city do you come?
- 7 What is the date today?
- 8 What are you reading?

Exercise 8 Indefinite and definite articles (Unit 5)

Fill in the correct definite or indefinite article in the following paragraph:

Xai en Piet het in 1 veld geloop en na al 2 woestynplante gekyk. Xai het vir Piet gewys hoe om 3 tsamma oop te sny om water te kry. Piet het 4 koel water geniet. 5 Bok het onder 6 boom gestaan en gras geëet. 7 leeus het 8 bok dopgehou.

Exercise 9 Relative pronouns (Unit 5)

- 1 Translate the following sentences into English.
 - a Gert is die man wat die wedren gewen het.
 - b Marie is die vrou met wie Gert getrou het.
 - c Dit is Xai se oupa wie se pyl en boog dit is.
 - d Die Kgalagadi is die land wat deur die witmense die Kalahari genoem is.
 - e Die koffie wat hulle gedrink het was baie bitter.
 - f Die bed waarop ek lê is te sag.
 - g Die kamer waarin hulle TV kyk is baie warm.
 - h Dit is die pen waarmee ek die boek geskryf het.
- 2 Join each of the following pairs of sentences by using the relative pronoun in brackets. In each case begin with the

first of the pair of sentences. (Remember that the verb in the sentence being joined moves to the end of the sentence.)

Example:

Daar is die boom. Hulle sit onder die boom. (**waaronder**) →
Daar is die boom **waaronder** hulle sit.

- a Die Parkeraad voorsien die bome. Die bome word op Boomplantdag geplant. (**wat**)
- b Piet hou nie van die sprinkane nie. Xai eet die sprinkane. (**wat**)
- c Dié boom is 'n Van Wykshout. Ek het jou van dié boom vertel. (**waarvan**)
- d Hier is die graaf. Jy kan die gat met die graaf maak. (**waarmee**)
- e Daar is Xai se pa. Die baksteenhuus behoort aan Xai se pa. (**aan wie**)
- f Vanaand is die Kaapse Klopse kompetisie. Die kompetisie hou die hele nag aan. (**wat**)
- g Kaapstad is die stad. Die Kaapse Klopse kompetisie neem in die stad plaas. (**waarin**)
- h Die Bokke se skoppe pale toe het hulle die wedstryd laat verloor. Dié skoppe was skeef. (**wat**)

Exercise 10 Adjectives (Unit 6)

The following is a script for a newsreader but someone has only half translated the text. The news is due to be read in five minutes. Help the newsreader by supplying the correct Afrikaans adjectival forms for the English words shown in italics.

Na *hundreds* jare, het Mount Kenya weer begin rook. Die omgewing is *grey* van al die as wat die *sky blue* lug intrek. Die eens *green as grass* berghange is besmet met *red hot* stukke rotse en die eens *snow white* kuif op die bergtop het verdwyn soos die sneeu gesmelt het. Nou staan die *great* berg stoksielalleen – geen mens, geen dier meer op sy hange nie. Die mense is *dirt poor*, maar hulle is *dead scared* vir die koms van die *blood red* rivier. Die diere vlug om 'n *horrible* dood te ontsnap. Selfs die voëls is stil. Net die berg se *warning* gerommel word gehoor.

Om daar te kom

Getting there

In this unit you will learn

- *About money matters in South Africa*
- *About adverbs and things adverbial*
- *About how South Africans do business*
- *Yes–no questions*
- *About getting around South Africa*
- *At the airport*

► CD2, TR 1

You have just arrived at Johannesburg International Airport*. You hear the following announcements. Listen while you follow the text.

- Vlug BA 234 vanaf Londen het so pas geland. Passasiers word deur Hek Sewentien verwag.
- Die Suid-Afrikaanse Lugdiens kondig graag aan, die aankoms van Vlug SAA 345 vanaf Durban. Passasiers kan hulle bagasie by bagasie-ontvangs B afhaal.
- Die Suid-Afrikaanse Lugdiens is jammer om die vertraging van Vlug SAA 598 vanaf Kimberley aan te kondig. Die verwagte aankoms van die vlug is om 17h50. Ons vra om verskoning vir enige ongerief.
- Mn. Smit wat die Air France Vlug 709 na Parys vertraag, word vriendelik versoek om onmiddellik na Hek 17 te gaan. Die laaste bus na die vliegtuig vertrek oor drie minute.

- Internasionale passasiers word hartlik verwelkom in Suid-Afrika. Ons hoop dat u u kuier in Suid-Afrika sal geniet. Toeriste inligting is beskikbaar in die Aankomssaal. Lughawebusdienste en huurmotors na die stad is beskikbaar net buite die Aankomssaal. Auto-tellers en Bureaux de change is beskikbaar in die verversingsarea.

*Now renamed as O.R. Tambo International Airport, Johannesburg.

vlug flight
land to land
passasiers passengers
hek gate
verwag/te expect/ed
lugdiens airline
graag willingly,
 with pleasure
aankoms arrival
bagasie baggage
ontvangs reception
afhaal collect
vertraging delay
aankondig announce
enige any
ongerief inconvenience

vriendelik respectfully
versoek requested
vliegtuig aircraft
internasionale international
hartlik heartily, sincerely
verwelkom welcomes
hoop hope
toeriste tourists
inligting information
beskikbaar available
Aankomssaal Arrivals Hall
busdienste bus service
huurmotor/s taxi/s
auto-tellers cashpoint machines
verversings refreshments
vertrek depart

Exercise 1

CD2, TR 2

In Unit 3 we looked at some question words. We will be using some of them in this exercise, in which you will be answering questions in Afrikaans by using the information given in ‘At the airport’, above. You should give the answers both orally and in writing.

- 1 Watter twee vliegtuie het geland?
- 2 Wie vertraag die vlug Parys toe?
- 3 Waar kan ek my bagasie afhaal?
- 4 Watter vlug is vertraag?
- 5 Waarvandaan kom dié vlug?

- 6** By watter hek word die internasionale passasiers verwag?
7 Waarheen gaan die busse en huurmotors?
8 Waar kan ons iets kry om te eet?

Question words revisited

QUICK VOCAB

watter? which?	wie se? whose?
wie? who?	waarop? on what?
waar? where?	waaruit? out of what?
waarvandaan? from where?	wanneer? when?
wat? what?	hoe laat? what time?
waarin? in what?	hoeveel? how much?
waarheen? where to?	hoekom? why?
waardeur? through what?	hoe lank? how long?

Language patterns

Adverbs

Kinds of adverbs

Just as adjectives (and adjectival phrases and clauses) describe nouns, so adverbs (and adverbial phrases and clauses) describe verbs. Generally, adverbs describe how, when, where something happens – how, where, when the action takes place.

Look at the following sentences:

Die padda lê op die tafel.	<i>The frog is lying on the table.</i>	Where?
Hulle het die bal vinnig ingegooi.	<i>They threw in the ball quickly.</i>	How?
Gister is die jeug gevier.	<i>Yesterday (the) youth was celebrated.</i>	When?

Notice how the words **vinnig** and **gister**, and the phrase **op die tafel**, each ‘describes’ the action (verb) of the sentence. The characteristics of adverbs are also found in clauses which fulfil

the same function as adverbs and adverbial phrases – that is, they modify (describe) a verb.

Some adverbs are used on occasion to define other word types, including adverbs themselves, but never nouns or pronouns. Such adverbs are primarily those which represent degree to some extent. For example:

baie laat	<i>very late</i>	adverb of degree + adverb of time
baie lelik	<i>very ugly</i>	adverb of degree + adjective

We will distinguish amongst the three most common adverbial types:

Time	Manner	Place
gister yesterday	hard hard	hier here
môre tomorrow	sag softly	daar there
vandag today	vinnig quickly	onder under
bedags during the day	stadig slowly	bo on top
gereeld regularly	heerlik	onderaan at the bottom
selde seldom	pleasantly	bo-aan at the top
verlede last	puik superbly	ondertoe towards the bottom
eerste first	sleg badly	boontoe towards the top
lankal long	lekker enjoyably	agtertoe towards the back
snags at night	duidelik clearly	vorentoe towards the front/forward
smiddags in the afternoon	halfhartig	waarnatoe where (motion)
smôrens in the morning	halfheartedly	hiernatoe here (motion)
dan then (future)	sing-sing while	binne inside
toe then, when (past)	singing	buite outside
dadelik	fluit-fluit while	agter behind
<i>immediately</i>	whistling	voor in front of
onmiddellik	huil-huil while	
<i>immediately</i>	crying	
	lag-lag while	
	laughing	
	skril shrilly	
	fluks industriously	

toe and dan

These two adverbs of time both mean *then*, but their use is tricky. Toe is used only in past tense sentences and dan only in future tense sentences.

Ons het gewerk en toe voetbal gekyk. *We worked, then we watched soccer.*

Ons sal werk en dan voetbal kyk. *We will work and then watch football.*

Toe can also mean *when*, as it does in the next sentence:

Toe hy weer sien, lê hy op die gras.

When he looked again, He was lying on the grass.

-toe words which are written as one word

There are a few words ending in -toe which are written as one word. All of them have the sense of going somewhere and are often accompanied in Afrikaans by the word **gaan** (*going*). Look at the following examples:

ondertoe (*below*)

agtertoe (*to the back*)

waarnatoe (*where to?*)

daarnatoe (*to there*)

boontoe (*above*)

vorentoe (*to the front*)

hiernatoe (*to here*)

soontoe (*to there*)

When in doubt, write any phrases containing **toe** as two words – **huis toe** (*to home*), **Durban toe** (*to Durban*), **winkel toe** (*to the shop*).

Doubled-up adverbs

There are two occasions on which adverbs may be formed by doubling up words. These ‘double-ups’ are peculiar to the two words **gou-gou** and **nou-nou** (adverb + adverb) and randomly in words such as **lag-lag**, **hop-hop**, **sing-sing** (verb + verb).

The words **gou-gou** (*quickly*) and **nou-nou** (*now-now*) are both *adverbs of time* and are standard forms.

Words such as **lag-lag** (*laughingly*), **hop-hop** (*hoppingly*) and **sing-sing** (*singingly*) are adverbs which have randomly been formed from verbs and are used for emphasis. A great variety of such verb double-ups can be made up at any time. All such double-ups function as *adverbs of manner* – that is, they say how something is/was being done. There is no corresponding English form. Look at the following Afrikaans sentences, their literal English translations and their English equivalents:

Hulle loop lag-lag die straat af. *They are walking ‘laughingly’ down the street. They are walking down the street laughing.*

Die kind klim huil-huil in haar bed. *The child gets ‘cryingly’ into her bed. The child gets into her bed crying.*

Insight

An Afrikaans doubled-up adverb that is also firmly entrenched in South African English is **nou-nou** or ‘now-now’. It often confirms tourists’ notions of African time because when a South African says **Ek is nou-nou daar** (‘I’ll be there now-now’), it doesn’t mean immediately.

The phrase **just now** (**netnou**) works in the same confusing way. It means they’ll be there ‘in a little while’, so best order a cup of coffee and relax!

Degrees of comparison of adverbs

Many adverbs are formed from *adjectives*. Like adjectives, adverbs can be used comparatively in the three degrees, positive, comparative and superlative. As for adjectives, we add **-er** to form the comparative and **-ste** to form the superlative. The same spelling rules apply as did for adjectives (Unit 6). Also as for adjectives, we use **meer** and **mees** (*more* and *most*) to form the comparative and superlative, respectively, for polysyllabic words.

Look at the following table of the more common Afrikaans adverbs.

Positive	Comparative (+er)	Superlative (+ste)
goed <i>well, good</i>	beter <i>better</i>	beste <i>best</i>
fluks <i>industriously</i>	flukser <i>more</i> <i>industriously</i>	fluksste <i>most</i> <i>industriously</i>
vals <i>falsely</i>	valser <i>more falsely</i>	valsste <i>most falsely</i>
mooi <i>prettily</i>	mooier <i>more prettily</i>	mooiste <i>most prettily</i>
vroeg <i>early</i>	vroeër <i>earlier</i>	vroegste <i>earliest</i>
sleg <i>badly</i>	slechter <i>worse, more badly</i>	slegste <i>worst, most badly</i>
naby <i>close</i>	nader <i>closer</i>	naaste <i>closest</i>
bly <i>happily</i>	blyer <i>more happily</i>	blyste <i>most happily</i>
lui <i>lazily</i>	luier <i>more lazily</i>	luiste <i>most lazily</i>
ernstig <i>seriously</i>	meer ernstig <i>more seriously</i>	mees ernstig <i>most seriously</i>

Exercise 2

From the following list choose the appropriate adverb for each sentence.

toe, soggens, vroeër, kort-kort, laatste, dan, meer gretig, betyds, selde, hoe laat, waar

- 1 _____ kom jy huis toe?
- 2 Hy bel my _____.
- 3 Sannie sal _____ wees as Piet om te kook.
- 4 Die mans het _____ as die vrouens wakker geword.
- 5 Ons gaan in die winter _____ strand toe.
- 6 Sy wil weet _____ die wedstryd gespeel word; Londen of Parys.
- 7 Vroeg _____ skreeu die hadedas.
- 8 Hulle het die kerse opgesteek en _____ gaan eet.

- 9 Die marathonlopers mag op die _____ vieruur by Drummond deur hardloop.
- 10 Ek was net _____ vir die vliegtuig.

kort-kort every now and again
betyds just in time
selde seldom
vrouens women
wakker awake

strand beach
wedstryd match
vroeg early
skreeu scream, cry
hadedas large, noisy birds

Exercise 3

• CD2, TR 4

The aircraft which you are piloting is about an hour from landing at Johannesburg International Airport*. You have to do the standard pre-landing announcement in English, Afrikaans and isiZulu, but you have misplaced the English version. Write out a translation of the following Afrikaans version into English and then read the Afrikaans version out in unison with the recording.

Ons hoop dat julle julle ontbyt geniet het. Ons land op Johannesburg Internasionaal om 10h20. Johannesburg (of *Egoli*, die goudstad, soos dit in isiZulu bekend staan) is die grootste stad in Suid-Afrika en sy besigheidssentrum. Dit is 'n kosmopolitaanse stad en oorsese besoekers vind hulself gou tuis. Dit word ook gesê dat dit die mees geboomde stad in die wêreld is, dus sal julle kan skaduwee vind onder die Afrika son. Geniet dit!

*Now renamed as O.R. Tambo International Airport.

Money matters

Cash

The South African currency is called the Rand. The name is derived from the ridge called the Witwatersrand on which the great goldfields which underpin South Africa's economy were discovered in 1886. It was the mining camp on the Witwatersrand which grew to be Johannesburg, Egoli, the 'City of Gold'.

All South African money (notes and coins) have nature images rather than human profiles imprinted on them. The various denominations come in the following forms:

Coins	Notes
R5, R2, R1	R10, R20, R50
50c, 20c, 10c, 5c	R100, R200

There are still 2c and 1c coins in circulation, but these are being phased out. Many shops now choose to round off to the nearest 5c – always to the customer's advantage!

There are cash machines (belonging to, and serviced by, all the major banks) all over in strategic positions. The machines are to be found outside banks, in malls, at petrol stations and randomly in the street.

Credit

South Africans are great credit card users. Virtually all shops, hotels, restaurants and general businesses accept credit cards.

Even hospitals and other emergency services accept credit cards.

Special cards are used to buy petrol ('Petro' cards). Debit cards are becoming more and more common. Shops are not always prepared to accept traveller's cheques (or even personal cheques) as there is so much fraudulent use of traveller's cheques. These should be exchanged at a bank or Bureau de change. Electronic payments and withdrawals have led to fewer and fewer personal cheques being used. You can only cash cheques drawn on your own account and then only at your own bank. Other cheques will have to be deposited. Cheques which you wish to deposit to your account will take seven working days to clear.

CD2, TR 5

toonbank *counter*
teller *teller*
deposito *deposit*
tjek *cheque*

AN

bankbestuurder	<i>bank manager</i>
strokie	<i>transaction slip</i>
geld trek	<i>draw money</i>
navrae	<i>enquiries</i>
reisigerstjek	<i>traveller's cheque</i>
kredietkaart	<i>credit card</i>
kontantkaart	<i>cash card</i>
debietkaart	<i>debit card</i>
automatiese-teller	<i>automatic teller</i>
werksdae	<i>working days</i>
bankmasjien	<i>bank machine</i>

Language patterns

Adverbial phrases revisited

- 1 We first dealt with adverbial phrases in Unit 4 when we dealt with the word order of Time, Manner and Place.
- 2 The following adverbial phrases occur frequently. You will find it useful to learn them.

kortlik	<i>briefly</i>	'n rukkie gelede	<i>a while ago</i>
binnekort	<i>shortly</i>	'n rukkie daarna	<i>a while later</i>
kort daarna	<i>shortly thereafter</i>	net 'n oomblik	<i>just a minute</i>
nou-nou	<i>'now-now'</i>	netnou	<i>just now</i>
kort-kort	<i>every now and again</i>	onlangs	<i>recently</i>
gou-gou	<i>quickly, quickly</i>	in die verlede	<i>in the past</i>

Note

The adverbs **gelede** (*ago*) and **verlede** (*past, last*) are easy to confuse.

- The word **gelede** is always used to mean *ago*:
 - Use the word **verlede** at all other times:
- | |
|---|
| lank gelede <i>long ago</i>
vier jare gelede <i>four years ago</i>
verlede week <i>last week</i>
in die verlede <i>in the past</i> |
|---|

Exercise 4

Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words in bold so that each word or phrase occurs in its correct position:

- 1 Die toeris** (vol klere, om agtuur, stasie toe, môre-aand, met sy tas, stap, te haal, om die trein, sal).
- 2 Die passasiers** (gaan eet, toe, onmiddellik, lekker verversings, het, bagasie, gaan afhaal, en, hul).

Business hours

Bankure *Banking hours*

Weeksdae	09h00 tot 15h30
Saterdae	08h30 tot 11h00
Sondae	Gesluit/Toe (<i>Closed</i>)

Government Office hours are usually from 08h00 to 16h00 and schools from about 07h45 to 14h00.

Supermarkte *Supermarkets*

Weeksdae en Saterdae	09h00 tot 18h00
Sondae	09h00 tot 13h00

At the end of the month, many of the supermarkets and the banks open half an hour earlier.

Algemene winkels *General shopping*

Weeksdae	08h30 tot 17h00
Saterdae	08h30 tot 13h00
Sondae	Gesluit/Toe

Cafés and the like

Maandae tot Sondae	07h00 tot 23h00
‘Servie-winkels’ by petrolstasies – 24 uur, 7 dae ’n week	<i>Shops at petrol stations</i> <i>– 24 hours, 7 days a week</i>

Some common business expressions

na ure	<i>after hours; i.e. after normal business hours</i>
besigheidsure	<i>business hours; i.e. during normal business hours</i>
besigheidsdae	<i>business days; i.e. weekdays – Saturday not included</i>

Language patterns

Yes–no questions

We saw in Unit 3 that we can ask questions by using interrogatives at the beginning of sentences.

Wie is jy? *Who are you?*

Hoeveel is dit? *How much is it/that?*

However, using special question words/interrogatives is not the only way we can ask questions. All languages allow questions to be formed by using the verb and/or parts of the verb as a kind of question word. This is done by placing the verb particle first in the sentence and by moving the subject of the sentence into the second position in the sentence. It is in this way that yes–no questions are formed in both Afrikaans and English.

Die marathon is oor.

The marathon is over.

Is die marathon oor?

Is the marathon over?

Sy sal hom na die wedstryd nooi.

She will invite him to the game.

Sal sy hom na die wedstryd nooi?

Will she invite him to the game?

Die kinders speel krieket.

The kids are playing cricket.

Speel die kinders krieket?

Are the kids playing cricket?

Suid-Afrika is mooi.

South Africa is beautiful.

Is Suid-Afrika mooi?

Is South Africa beautiful?

You will notice in both the English and Afrikaans sentences that when the questions are formed by moving the verb/verb particle to the beginning of the sentence, the subject takes up the second position. You will also notice that questions formed in this way can only have either *yes* or *no* answers.

In Afrikaans, as in English, you can choose to answer such questions either *yes* or *no* or use the words ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ and transform the question into a statement.

◆ CD2, TR 6

Q	Is Suid-Afrika mooi?	Q	<i>Is South Africa beautiful?</i>
A	Ja/Nee.	A	<i>Yes/No.</i>
A	Ja, Suid-Afrika is mooi.	A	<i>Yes, South Africa is beautiful.</i>
A	Nee, Suid-Afrika is nie mooi nie.	A	<i>No, South Africa is not beautiful.</i>
Q	Is die marathon oor?	Q	<i>Is the marathon over?</i>
A	Ja/Nee.	A	<i>Yes/No.</i>
A	Ja, die marathon is oor.	A	<i>Yes, the marathon is over.</i>
A	Nee, die marathon is nie oor nie.	A	<i>No, the marathon is not over.</i>
Q	Kom hy saam?	Q	<i>Is he coming with us?</i>
A	Ja/Nee.	A	<i>Yes/No.</i>
A	Ja, hy kom saam.	A	<i>Yes, he is coming with us.</i>
A	Nee, hy kom nie saam nie.	A	<i>No, he is not coming with us.</i>

You will notice in the ‘full’ answers, whether positive or negative, that the part of the sentence which comes after the *Yes/No* and *Ja/Nee* has the usual statement structure of subject + verb whether or not the statement is positive or negative.

While in English we use only verb parts like *are*, *is*, *have*, etc. or *do/did* to begin yes–no questions, you will note that in Afrikaans whole verbs as well as the verb parts *is*, *was*, *het*, etc. can be used to ask such questions.

Neem jy deel aan die marathon?	<i>Are you running in the marathon?</i>
Gaan jy hom vra?	<i>Are you going to ask him?</i>
Kom hy saam?	<i>Is he coming with us?</i>
Hou jy van hom?	<i>Do you like him?</i>
Het die kinders krieket gespeel?	<i>Did the kids play cricket?</i>
Is Suid-Afrika mooi?	<i>Is South Africa beautiful?</i>

Insight

There are a few special things to remember about forming yes-no questions in Afrikaans:

- ▶ There is a comma after **Ja** and **Nee**.
- ▶ **Not** in English is translated by the double negative, **nie ... nie**, in Afrikaans.
- ▶ Note for now, that in Afrikaans, if a sentence is in the negative, the last word in the sentence will be a **nie** and that there will be another **nie** (or its equivalent) earlier in the sentence close to the verb which it is negating.

Exercise 5

You have been asked to construct a questionnaire for a survey. You are required to elicit the following information. The first one has been done for you. You may use either kind of question formation – yes-no or question word formation (Unit 3).

Example:

kerkverband religious affiliation → Is jy verbind aan 'n kerk?
Are you affiliated to a church?

- 1 huwelikstaat *marital status*
- 2 ouerskap *parental status*
- 3 kinders *offspring*
- 4 afhanklikes *dependants*
- 5 skoolgangers *school pupils*
- 6 huiseienaar *home owner*
- 7 werknemer *employee*
- 8 werkgewer *employer*
- 9 pensioentrekker *pensioner*

CD2, TR 7

Exercise 6

Now answer the questions in your survey yourself in full sentences.

Example:

Ja, ek behoort aan 'n kerk. Yes, I belong to a church.

or

Nee, ek behoort nie aan 'n kerk nie. No, I do not belong to a church.

Public transport

In the urban areas, except in the major cities of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, public transport is limited to buses and taxis. In addition cars can also be hired on a self-drive basis. Taxis and buses can be caught at bus stops and at special stops outside hotels and shopping malls. Conventional taxis can be ordered by telephone or hired at taxi ranks. In South Africa there are also minibus taxis, which not only park at ranks, but also cruise the streets in search of customers. If you stand by the side of the road with your index finger raised, you are asking a minibus taxi to stop and pick you up! Minibus taxis will also drop you exactly where you want to be, even if it is a no-stopping zone. They are cheap in comparison to conventional taxis and are more convenient and frequent than buses. They also do not follow fixed routes, so you can go virtually anywhere in them; even on long trips out of town.

The newest addition to rail travel in South Africa is the Gautrain: a high-speed rail link between Johannesburg and Pretoria, with stations throughout Egoli including O.R. Tambo International Airport. On a national level, trains cater for tourists, holiday makers and citizens. The luxurious (and expensive) 'Blue Train' ('Bloutrein'), which is famous for its good food, runs between Cape Town and Pretoria. The Shosholoza Meyl offers more affordable long distance train travel between many cities such as Pietermaritzburg, Durban, Bloemfontein, and Port Elizabeth. The Shosholoza Meyl also runs to the small town of Hoedspruit in the province of Limpopo, which is an access point to the Kruger National Park. Steam train enthusiasts can travel on the 'Apple Express', which runs on a narrow gauge line between Port Elizabeth and Patensie. This is the railway which was used until about 1960 to transport fruit from the Long Kloof farming area to the harbour in Port Elizabeth, from where the fruit was exported to Europe on the 'Mail boats'.

Very popular nowadays, and cheaper than trains, planes and hire cars, is travel by luxury coach. Tickets are booked through agents and/or the coach companies themselves.

There are daily flights between all the major airports in the country and some smaller carriers run flights between the smaller centres and to many of the game reserves.

CD2, TR 8

stedelike gebiede *urban areas*

openbare vervoer *public transport*

busse *buses*

huurmotors/taxi's *taxis*

metrospoorsisteem *metro-rail systems*

minibustaxi's *minibus taxis*

konvensioneel *conventional*

selfbestuur *self-drive*

bushalte *bus stops*

winkelsentrums *shopping malls*

taxi-staanplek *taxi ranks*

weelderig *luxurious*

duur *expensive*

smalspoor *narrow gauge*

goedkoper *cheaper*

daagliks *daily*

bespreek *booked*

agente *agents*

Dialogue

At the reception desk of an hotel.

Toeris Verskoon my, mevrou. Hoe kan ek in die stad kom?

Ontvangsdame Die maklikste sal wees om by daardie venster waar dit sê „kaartjies” te gaan

(Contd)

Toeris	toustaan en daar 'n kaartjie te koop. Wil u terugkeer hotel toe?
Ontvangsdame	Ja, asseblief.
Toeris	Dan moet u vra vir 'n retrokaartjie dorp toe.
Ontvangsdame	Dit sal R5* kos. Onthou die laaste bus vertrek om tienuur vanaf die bushalte op die Markplein. Dis dieselfde plek waar u gaan afklim.
Toeris	Dis 'n bietjie vroeg!
Ontvangsdame	Dan moet u eerder 'n enkelkaartjie koop en 'n taxi huur om terug te kom. Hier is die nommer van die taxi-maatskappy wat ons hotel bedien**.
Toeris	Baie dankie. Ek waardeer u hulp.
Ontvangsdame	U is welkom. Geniet jou dag.

*The ticket price nowadays would be closer to R20.

**Although the receptionist said 'bedien', 'diens' is preferable here.

verskoon my	<i>excuse me</i>
stad	<i>city centre</i>
ontvangsdame	<i>receptionist</i>
venster	<i>window</i>
toustaan	<i>queue</i>
terugkom	<i>return</i>
retrokaartjie	<i>return ticket</i>
markplein	<i>market square</i>

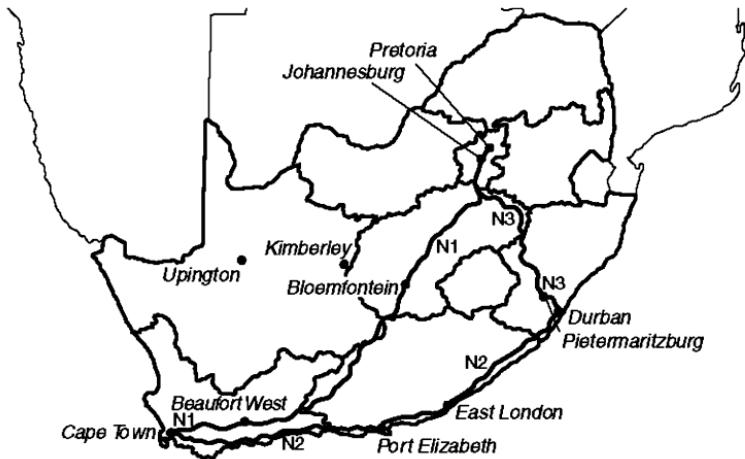
afklim	<i>alight, get off</i>
eerder	<i>rather</i>
enkelkaartjie	<i>single ticket/ one-way ticket</i>
terugkeer	<i>return</i>
diens, bedien	<i>services</i>
waardeer	<i>appreciate</i>
onthou	<i>remember</i>
dorp	<i>town (here, another word for city centre)</i>

Exercise 7

Translate the above dialogue into English.

Self-drive journeys

South Africa has an advanced National Roads system. The routes between the main centres are known as 'National Roads' and are numbered in order of importance. For example: the N1 runs between Cape Town and Pretoria, the N2 between Cape Town and Durban and the N3 between Durban and Johannesburg.



Look and listen

CD2, TR 10

You hear the following from your tour guide:

Die meeste nasionale paaie (hoofroetes) is nou tolpaaie, maar daar is alternatiewe roetes vir almal van hulle, soos deur die wet in Suid-Afrika vereis. Tolgeld hang af van die grootte van die voertuig en die lengte van die tolpad. Tolgeld wissel tussen R5 en R35*. Die alternatiewe roetes is net so goed soos die nasionale paaie (en dikwels stiller en meer natuurskoon). Alle alternatiewe roetes, en baie van die platteland se paaie, is geteer. Die meeste van hierdie paaie loop deur dorpies waar verversings, brandstof en akkommodasie beskikbaar is. Die nasionale paaie het diens-stasies al langs die roetes. Sulke brandstofsentrums bied ook ruskamers en restaurante aan. Daar is ook by party van hierdie stilhousentrums, outomatiiese bankmasjiene.

Die brandstofsentrums is op strategiese plekke op die hoofroetes geplaas om bestuurders aan te moedig om "blaaskansies" te neem,

sodat hulle nie moeg raak en dus verongeluk nie. Dié veldtog word voortgesit deur die “Kom veilig huis” veldtog.

Let op dat baie van die platteland se paaie, stof-/grondpaaie is. U moet versigtig ry en u spoed beperk. Moet ook nie skerp rem trap nie. Kom eerder stadig tot 'n stilstand. Pas ook op, dat u nie die onderkant van u motor beskadig op die “middelmannetjies” nie. Ry eerder met die een wiel op die rand van die middelmannetjie.

Waarskuwing! As dit gereën het, mag die paaie in 'n slegte toestand wees, met slaggate en poele water. Die pad mag ook baie glipperig wees. Nadat die paaie opgedroog het, mag hulle ook miskien geriffeld word – d.w.s. sinkplaatpaaie wees.

Ry versigtig. Kom veilig huis!

*The toll is now more likely to cost R65.

hoofroetes *main routes*

tolpaaie *toll roads*

alternatiewe *alternative*

roetes *routes*

wet *law*

vereis *demands*

tolgeld *toll fees*

grootte *size*

voertuig *vehicle*

wissel *ranges from*

dikwels *often*

stil *quiet*

natuurskoon *scenic*

teer *tar*

dorpies *villages*

brandstof *petrol/fuel*

akkommodasie *accommodation*

beskikbaar *available*

ruskamers *restrooms*
stilhou *stop*
strategies *strategic*
plaas *place*
bestuurders *drivers*
aan te moedig *encourage*
blaaskansies *take a break*
moeg raak *get tired*
verongeluk *have an accident*
veldtow *campaign*
voorsit *promote*
stof-/grondpaaie *rough gravel roads*
versigtig *carefully*
spoed beperk *limit speed*
skerp *sharp*
rem trap *to brake*
tot 'n stilstand kom *to stop*
onderkant *underside*
beskadig *damage*
middelmannetjie *hump*
eerder *rather*
wiel *wheel*
rand *edge*
waarskuwing! *warning!*
reën *rain*
toestand *condition*
slaggate *potholes*
poele *pools*
glijperig *slippery*
opdroog *dry off*
geriffeld *corrugated*
d.w.s. *i.e.*
sinkplaatpaaie *corrugated (i.e. rutted) roads*

Exercise 8

You didn't quite understand everything your tour guide said, so you ask him/her the following questions. Give his/her answers in English in full sentences.

Example:

Is al die nasionale paaie nou tolpaaie? (Are all of the national roads now toll roads?) *No, not all of them, but most.*

- 1 Is daar net tolpaaie op die hoofroetes in Suid-Afrika?
 - 2 Watter van die paaie in Suid-Afrika is nie geteer nie?
 - 3 Waar kan ons brandstof en iets te ete kry op die pad?
 - 4 Op watter paaie moet ons nie skerp rem trap nie?
 - 5 Waardeur kan die onderkant van die motor beskadig word?
 - 6 Wat kan gebeur met die paaie na dit gereën het?
 - 7 Wat is die naam van die Suid-Afrikaanse padveiligheidsveldtog?
-

The most important things to remember

- 1 Adverbs describe verbs as to how, where and when an action takes place (time, e.g. *gister*; manner, e.g. *vinnig*; place, e.g. *hier*).
- 2 **Toe** and **dan** are tricky. Both mean *then* but **toe** is used in the past tense and **dan** only in the future tense.
- 3 There are a few words ending in **-toe** which are written as one word, e.g. *ondertoe* (*to below*). They all have a sense of going somewhere and often are accompanied by the word **gaan**, e.g. *Ek gaan ondertoe*.
- 4 When in doubt, write any phrases ending in **-toe** as two words, e.g. *Ek gaan huis toe*.
- 5 The most common doubled-up adverbs used for emphasis in Afrikaans are **gou-gou** and **nou-nou**.
- 6 Adverbs can also be used in the comparative and superlative forms.
For the comparative form, add **-er**. For the superlative, add **-ste**. Apply the same spelling rules as listed in Unit 6.
- 7 South African currency is **Rand** and **sent**.
- 8 When we ask questions by using the verb or part of the verb as the question word, we are asking yes–no questions, e.g. **Speel die kinders rugby?**
- 9 Note that while in English we only use verb parts like ‘are’, ‘is’, ‘have’, etc. or ‘did’/‘do’ to ask yes–no questions, in Afrikaans we can use whole verbs as well as verb parts.

Om daar te bly

Staying there

In this unit you will learn

- *About South African ‘B&Bs’*
- *How to say no! in Afrikaans*
- *Common telephone expressions*
- *The Afrikaans variants of English* all
- *About eating out in South Africa*

Insight

In the last few years bed and breakfasts (known as B&Bs in both British English and Afrikaans) have sprung up all over South Africa, in both urban and rural areas. B&Bs offer cheaper accommodation than hotels and often give visitors a real chance to meet the ‘locals’ in their homes and thus absorb the local culture. You will probably even be able to practise your Afrikaans on them. Staying at a B&B in Soweto will afford you the opportunity to have an authentic African experience in terms of food, music and street theatre.

Dialogue 1

Mrs Ntuli welcomes her guests Di, Mary and Dick to her B&B.

mev. Ntuli	Goeiemiddag. Ek is mev. Ntuli, u gasvrou. Hartlik welkom by "Kwelahuis". Kom asseblief binne.
Mary	Baie dankie, mev. Ntuli. Ek is Mary en dit is my suster, Di, en haar man, Dick.
mev. Ntuli	Aangename kennis. Kan ek u u kamers wys? Ek het twee kamers langsaan mekaar vir u bespreek. Die badkamer en toilet is net oorkant die gang.
Dick	Dankie. Hoe laat is ontbyt?
mev. Ntuli	Vanaf sewe-uur tot halftien. Hier is die spyskaart. Kies wat julle wil eet en los dit op jou laaikas voor sesuur vanaand. Ons sal dit dan kom haal.
Di	Is dit moontlik om ander etes te kry terwyl ons hier is?
mev. Ntuli	Ja, seker. Solank u seker maak om* u besprekings teen tienuur in te dien. Dit is baie warm en julle is seker moeg. Hoe klink 'n koppie tee of koffie – of 'n koeldrank?
Di, Dick en Mary	Dankie. Koeldrank vir ons almal, asseblief!

*This is what mev. Ntuli should have said on the recording!

hartlik welkom welcome

kom binne asseblief/kom asseblief binne come in please/please
come in

man husband

aangename kennis pleased to meet you

langs mekaar adjoining

bespreek reserve/book

oorkant across the way

gang passage

spyskaart menu

kies choose

solank as long as

seker surely

bestellings orders

in te dien *to hand in, to place*

klink *sound*

koeldrank *cold drink*

Exercise 1

Two friends, Petra and Rachél, have arrived on Friday evening to spend the weekend with you. Use Dialogue 1 and the Glossary to complete the following dialogue, by replacing the English words in italics with their Afrikaans equivalents.

Jy	<i>Good evening, julle. Welcome. Kom binne.</i>
Petra	<i>Thank you. How are you?</i>
Jy	<i>Well, thanks and you?</i>
Petra and Rachél	<i>Dit gaan met ons goed, dankie.</i>
Jy	<i>Kom ek wys julle where your rooms are. Petra you are here and Rachél you are across the passage.</i>
Petra and Rachél	<i>Thank you very much.</i>
Jy	<i>Sit jou suitcases neer en come and drink some coffee.</i>
Rachél	<i>That will be very nice. Thank you.</i>
Petra	<i>We will be there now-now.</i>

Language patterns

The negative form (1)

Negative words

We saw one use of the negative in Unit 8 where we used **Nee** to begin negative responses to yes–no questions. The negative form is known in Afrikaans as the **Ontkennend** and means, literally, *denying*. Afrikaans is a language which uses a double negative *almost exclusively*. The term ‘double negative’ means that there are two words which mark a negative sentence. For example,

in English we might say: *The children do not want to sleep*. Here the *not* negates (denies) the statement *The children want to sleep*. In Afrikaans, however, we would negate the equivalent sentence **Die kinders wil slaap** by saying, **Die kinders wil nie slaap nie**. Compare the following sets of sentences:

► CD2, TR 13

Positive	Negative
Dit is die boom van die jaar.	Dit is nie die boom van die jaar nie.
<i>This is the tree of the year.</i>	<i>This is not the tree of the year.</i>
Die kat jaag die hond.	Die kat jaag nie die hond nie.
<i>The cat chases the dog.</i>	<i>The cat does not chase the dog.</i>
Die Bokke kan skop!	Die Bokke kan nie skop nie!
<i>The Boks can kick!</i>	<i>The Boks cannot kick!</i>

You will see that the basic negative word in Afrikaans is **nie** (*not*). There are, however, others – just as there are others in English besides *not*, like *never*, *nothing*, and *hardly*, for example. The Afrikaans words which follow all have positive and negative forms. Remember that when the negative form is used, a second **nie** must always occur with it and that the second **nie** always occurs as the *very last* word in the sentence.

moet	<i>must</i>	moenie (moet nie)	<i>mustn't (must not)</i>
al	<i>already</i>	nog nie	<i>not yet</i>
iemand	<i>someone</i>	niemand	<i>no one</i>
almal	<i>all</i>	geen, geeneen	<i>no, none, no one</i>
êrens	<i>somewhere</i>	nêrens	<i>nowhere</i>
baie	<i>much, many</i>	niks	<i>nothing, no</i>
ooit	<i>ever</i>	nooit	<i>never</i>
óf ... óf	<i>either or</i>	nóg ... nóg	<i>neither nor</i>
iets	<i>something</i>	niks	<i>nothing</i>
altyd	<i>always</i>	nooit	<i>never</i>

Look at the following examples:

► CD2, TR 13, 00:39

Positive	Negative
Daar is iemand by die deur.	Daar is niemand by die deur nie.
<i>There is someone at the door.</i>	<i>There is no one at the door.</i>
Tweede Nuwejaar is altyd op 1 Januarie.	Tweede Nuwejaar is nooit op 1 Januarie nie.
<i>Second New Year is always on 1 January.</i>	<i>Second New Year is never on 1 January.</i>
Ek het die brief al gelees.	Ek het die brief nog nie gelees nie.
<i>I have already read the letter.</i>	<i>I have not yet read the letter.</i>
Daar is baie blomme in die veld.	Daar is geen blomme in die veld nie.
<i>There are many flowers in the countryside.</i>	<i>There are no flowers in the countryside.</i>
Gaan jy die naweek êrens?	Nee, ek gaan dié naweek nêrens nie.
<i>Are you going somewhere this weekend?</i>	<i>No, I am going nowhere this weekend.</i>

Position of the first negative word

In English the negative usually follows the verb parts as closely as possible. Afrikaans is a little different. In Afrikaans, the first negative word is also placed as close to the verb forms as possible, but the first negative may occur either before or after them. This will depend on the meaning of the sentence. Thus, a **nie/nooit/nêrens ...** may come before or after the verb forms. The easiest way to decide on where to put the first negative is to decide on what is being negated. (Remember that the second negative **nie** always comes at the end of the sentence.)

Look at the following sentences.

Positive	Negative
Ons woon altyd die vuurwerke by.	Ons woon nooit die vuurwerke by nie.
We always attend the fireworks.	We never attend the fireworks.
Ons sal die vuurwerke altyd bywoon.	Ons sal die vuurwerke nooit bywoon nie.
We will always attend the fireworks.	We will never attend the fireworks.
Ons wou nog altyd die vuurwerke bywoon.	Ons wou nog nooit die vuurwerke bywoon nie.
We have always wanted to attend the fireworks.	We have never wanted to attend the fireworks.

In the first example, **bywoon** (*attend*) is being negated. In the second example **bywoon** (*attend*) is being negated. In the third example **wou** (*wanted*) is being negated. Thus, in the first and second examples the attendance is being denied, whereas in the last two examples the speaker is denying the wish to attend.

In Afrikaans, the position of the first negative in relation to an adverbial phrase of time can fundamentally alter the meaning of a sentence. Look at the following examples and at the way in which the different placements of the first negative alter the sentence meaning:

Atlete oefen die hele jaar net vir die Comrades.	<i>Athletes practise all year just for the Comrades.</i>
Atlete oefen nie die hele jaar net vir die Comrades nie.	<i>Athletes do not practise all year just for the Comrades.</i>
Atlete oefen die hele jaar nie net vir die Comrades nie.	<i>Athletes practise all year, not just for the Comrades.</i>
Die vliegtuig land om 10h00 op Heathrow.	<i>The aeroplane lands at Heathrow at 10h00.</i>
Die vliegtuig land nie om 10h00 op Heathrow nie.	<i>The aeroplane does not land at 10h00 at Heathrow.</i>

Die vliegtuig land om 10h00 nie op Heathrow nie. *The aeroplane does not land at Heathrow at 10h00.*

Exercise 2

On the aircraft, you read the following article supposedly about South Africa. Unfortunately someone has inserted the incorrect block of text. Make the text accurate by changing it into the negative.

Suid-Afrika is 'n koue reënerige land. Dis 'n klein land wat al 'n honderd jaar vry is. Jy sal êrens in die bos tiers teëkom. Suid-Afrika is 'n land van dodo's en paradysvoëls. Net Indiërs woon in Suid-Afrika en al hulle dorpe en stede is aan die kus. Iemand sal vir jou kan reël om in die woestyn te toer. Jy sal daar êrens vervoer kan kry.

reënerig *rainy*

vry *free*

tier/e *tiger/s*

teëkom *encounter*

stede *cities*

kus *coast*

reël *arrange*

woestyn *desert*

toer *tour*

vervoer *transport*

Language patterns

The negative form (2)

There are a few occasions in Afrikaans where there is only one negative in a sentence, but these are exceptional uses. The general rule in Afrikaans is to have two negatives, and this is why we learn about the double negative before we learn about the single.

Single negatives usually occur in simple present tense sentences which reflect one of the following patterns:

1 Sentences which have only a subject and a verb.

Afrikaans	English
Die kinders slaap.	<i>The children are sleeping.</i>
Die kinders slaap nie.	<i>The children are not sleeping.</i>
Piet en Gert luister.	<i>Piet en Gert are listening.</i>
Piet en Gert luister nie.	<i>Piet and Gert are not listening.</i>
Die Bokke wen.	<i>The Boks are winning.</i>
Die Bokke wen nie.	<i>The Boks are not winning.</i>

2 Sentences which have objects that are pronouns.

Afrikaans	English
Mary gaan haal dit.	<i>Mary is fetching it.</i>
Mary gaan haal dit nie.	<i>Mary is not fetching it.</i>
Piet drink dit.	<i>Piet is drinking it.</i>
Piet drink dit nie.	<i>Piet is not drinking it.</i>
Sannie bedien hulle.	<i>Sannie is serving them.</i>
Sannie bedien hulle nie.	<i>Sannie is not serving them.</i>

Note

1 Compound verbs always take the double negative:

Mary kom saam met Dick en Di.	<i>Mary is coming with Dick and Di.</i>
Mary kom nie saam met Dick en Di nie.	<i>Mary is not coming with Dick and Di.</i>
Die huurmotor laai julle hier op.	<i>The taxi picks you up here.</i>
Die huurmotor laai julle nie hier op nie.	<i>The taxi does not pick you up here.</i>
Die passassiers haal hulle bagasie daar af.	<i>The passengers collect their baggage there.</i>

Die passassiers haal hulle bagasie nie daar af nie.
Hulle tel die rommel op.
Hulle tel die rommel nie op nie.

*The passengers do **not** collect their baggage there.
 They are picking up the rubbish.
 They are **not** picking up the rubbish.*

saamkom coming with
oplaai pick up

afhaal collect
optel pick up

- 2** A very few words in becoming their opposites imply the negative, but do not usually take a **nie**.

Ja, dit is waar.

*Yes, it is **true**.*

Nee, dit is onwaar.

*No, it is **false**.*

Ja, dit is moontlik.

*Yes, it is **possible**.*

Nee, dit is onmoontlik.

*No, it is **impossible**.*

Ja, ek erken dit.

*Yes, I **admit** it.*

Nee, ek ontken dit.

*No, I **deny** it.*

Ja, ek aanvaar dit.

*Yes, I **accept** that.*

Nee, ek verwerp dit.

*No, I **reject** that.*

In the positive sentences below we would be likely to stress the *is* in both the English and Afrikaans sentences. Should we wish to use positive words (**waar**, **moontlik**) with **nie ... nie**, the stress comes on the first **nie** where in English we stress the *not*. This construction is emphatic.

Dit is waar.

*It **is** true.*

Dit is nie waar nie.

*It **is not** true.*

Dit is moontlik.

*It **is** possible.*

Dit is nie moontlik nie.

*It **is not** possible.*

Other opposite words follow the normal simple present tense sentence SV only rule and take only one **nie**.

Ek erken dit.

*I **admit** it.*

Ek erken dit nie.

*I **do not** admit it.*

Ek aanvaar dit.

*I **accept** it.*

Ek aanvaar dit nie.

*I **do not** accept it.*

3 óf ... of; nóg ... nóg either ... or; neither ... nor

These words are the Afrikaans equivalents of the English *either ... or* and *neither ... nor*, respectively. There is no **nie** in the negative (**nóg ... nóg**) sentence:

Óf Di óf Mary sal nou stort.

Nóg Di nóg Mary sal nou stort.

Jy kan óf 'n taxi óf 'n bus soontoeg neem.

Jy kan nóg 'n taxi nóg 'n bus soontoeg neem.

Hulle gaan óf Kimberley óf Oudtshoorn toe.

Hulle gaan nóg Kimberley nóg Oudtshoorn toe.

Either Di or Mary will shower now.

Neither Di nor Mary will shower now.

You can take either a taxi or bus there.

You can take neither a taxi nor a bus there.

They are going to either Kimberley or Oudtshoorn.

They are going to neither Kimberley nor Oudtshoorn.

Exercise 3

Write the following memo on the house rules of the B&B in the negative.

MEMO – HUISORDE

- rook en sterk drank word in die kamers toegelaat
- tydskrifte mag weggedra word
- sleutels moet in u deure gelos word
- partytjies word in u kamers toegelaat
- onderklere moet in die kamers gewas word

rook *smoking*

sterk drank *strong drink*

toelaat *allowed*

tydskrifte *magazines*

sleutels *keys*

partytjies *parties*

Insight

South Africa is a vast country which is almost impossible to cover with telephone lines and electrical cables. Cell phones (mobiles) are very common in South Africa, and in rural areas are often the only form of communication. In Unit 2, Mrs Smit used her landline to telephone her butcher. You learnt some telephone etiquette there. In the following

description you will come across some typical telephonic expressions. You should learn them.

Look and listen

► CD2, TR 14

Mev. Ntuli skakel die huurmotor-maatskappy om 'n taxi te bestel. Sy sê haar gaste moet 'n luitjie gee as hulle iets nodig het. Sy sê Themba sal 'n boodskap neem as sy érens besig is. Dick wil iets vra. Mev. Ntuli vra die taxibestuurder om 'n oomblik aan te hou, terwyl sy na Dick luister. Dick wil weet of hulle sommer met die taxibestuurder kan afsreek om hulle weer drie-uur op te laai. Mev. Ntuli vra die taxibestuurder of hy bereid is om nou al af te spreek om haar gaste drie-uur op te laai. Hy sê hulle moet eerder, wanneer hulle gereed is, sy beheersentrum bel en vra om hulle deur te skakel na hom. Hy wil weet of die gaste 'n selfoon het. Di het een, so alles is in die haak.

skakel *to phone*

bestel *to order*

luitjie gee *call, ring up (slang)*

boodskap neem *take a message*

oomblik *a moment*

aan te hou *hang on*

sommer *just (slang)*

afspreek *arrange*

oplaai *pick up*

bereid *prepared*

gereed *ready*

beheersentrum *control centre*

deur te skakel *patch through*

selfoon *mobile phone*

alles is in die haak *ready to roll*

QUICK VOCAB

Exercise 4

Answer the following questions in Afrikaans.

- 1 Waarom skakel mev. Ntuli die huurmotor-maatskappy?
- 2 Wat sê sy haar gaste moet maak as hulle iets nodig het?
- 3 Hoekom vra mev. Ntuli die taxibestuurder om aan te hou?
- 4 Vir wie moet die gaste bel as hulle met die taxibestuurder wil praat?
- 5 Wat sê die taxibestuurder moet die gaste die beheersentrum vra om te doen wanneer hulle hom wil hê?

Insight

The telephone signals in South Africa are different from those in Europe.

- ▶ The ‘tring-tring, tring-tring’ is the ringing tone.
- ▶ The one-second spaced ‘beep, beep, beep’ is an engaged signal.
- ▶ Rapid ‘beep, beep, beep, beep’ signals means the main line is busy and you cannot be connected to the area you want.
- ▶ The long two-second ‘beeeeep, beeeeep, beeeeep’ means the phone is out of order or disconnected.

Language patterns

The forms of *all* in Afrikaans

Look at the following sentences and their Afrikaans equivalents:

Hulle het al hulle ontbyt geëet.	<i>They ate all their breakfast.</i>
Mev. Ntuli het al die reëlings getref.	<i>Mrs Ntuli made all the arrangements.</i>
Sy het hulle al die nodige inligting gegee.	<i>She gave them all the necessary information.</i>
Sy het almal van hulle 'n goeie dag toe gewens.	<i>She wished all of them a good day.</i>
Alle reëlings is getref.	<i>All the arrangements are complete.</i>

In the sentences above, the Afrikaans word-equivalents for the English *all* are each describing a noun which follows them:

al → ontbyt
al → (die) reëlings
al → (die nodige) inligting
almal → (van) hulle
alle → reëlings

When the Afrikaans equivalent forms follow their noun, **almal** is used for everything and **alle** and **alles** as above. Compare the following examples.

- Die katte het almal lekker gespeel.** *The cats **all** played happily.*
Al die katte het lekker gespeel. ***All** the cats played happily.*
Sy het al die katte kos gegee. *She gave **all** the cats food.*
Sy het die katte almal kos gegee. *She gave food to **all** the cats.*
Piet, Sannie en Pa slaap almal. *Piet, Sannie and Dad are **all** sleeping.*
Sy het hulle almal 'n goeie dag toe gewens. *She wished them **all** a good day.*

Exercise 5

Choose the correct form of *all* in the following sentences.

- 1 Julle sal nie (alles, almal, al, alle) in Suid-Afrika kan sien nie.
- 2 Die toeskouers sal (alles, almal, al, alle) die Bokke ondersteun.
- 3 Sit (alles, almal, al, alle) die kos in die kas.
- 4 Die kos moet (alles, almal, al, alle) in die kas kom.
- 5 Ons het (alles, almal, al, alle) roetes probeer, maar nie die regte een gekry nie.
- 6 Mev. Ntuli het (alles, almal, al, alle) gedoen om hulle te help.
- 7 Die taxibestuurder het hulle (alles, almal, al, alle) die interessante plekke gewys.
- 8 Jy sal (alles, almal, al, alle) die woorde moet leer.
- 9 (Alles, almal, al, alle) die honde blaf.
- 10 Die honde blaf (alles, almal, al, alle).

Exercise 6

Translate the following into Afrikaans.

Information for guests

- Please switch off your lights when you leave your room.
- Please take your keys with you when you leave your room.
- Please lock your door.
- Please place your breakfast order by 18h00 the night before.
- Tea and coffee is available at all times in the dining room.
- Television is available in the lounge.

Enjoy!

Eating out

Restaurants

Eating out is a great South African pastime, even in winter when the weather is less kind. Every hotel has at least a dining room and many have several restaurants in addition. Some of the restaurants cater for family groups, while others, which are generally more up-market, cater for business and professional groups. All over the cities and even in villages you will find restaurants both simple and sophisticated.

As smoking is banned in public and workplace environments in South Africa, restaurants that wish to cater for smokers have to have special smoking areas which are hermetically sealed from the non-smoking areas. Cigarettes may not be sold to anyone under 16.

Pubs

The South African pub culture is becoming more and more like British pub culture. Pubs are still, however, mostly associated with drinking and eating rather than just drinking. This in itself is a change from the seventies and before, when pubs were called 'bars' and were drinking places for men only – women were not even allowed in. When, in the seventies, 'ladies' bars' became popular, really 'decent' women did not enter them. Women were served in 'lounges'! The term 'pub' used to be used solely to describe off-sales/off-licences. The tendency nowadays is to use the term 'bottle store' for off-sales and 'pub' for a place to drink and eat – and usually, smoke. The words 'off-sales' and 'off-licence' seem to have fallen into disuse.

Under 18s may not be served liquor in pubs (or anywhere else for that matter), but now they are allowed in pubs which serve food.

Cafés

Cafés in South Africa are small shops in which basics like bread, milk, sweets, cigarettes, cold drinks, newspapers and magazines can be bought.

Coffee shops

Coffee shops in South Africa are more like French cafés, but serve no liquor, only a range of coffees and light meals and confectionery.

Fast-food

There are hundreds of fast-food restaurants in South Africa. They sell everything from chicken to sushi to hamburgers to hummus. Most of the international fast-food brands are available in South Africa.

uiteet *eating out*

vermaak *pastime*

weer *weather*

besigheidsmense *business people*

professionele *professional*

gesofistikeerd *sophisticated*

verbode *banned/forbidden*

openbaar *public*

werkplek *work place*

omgewing *environment*

drank *liquor*

rook-area *smoking area*

lugdig *hermetic*

sigarette *cigarettes*

ordentlike *decent*

buite-verkope *off-sales*

tendens *tendency*

deesdae *nowadays*

drankwinkel *bottle store*

koerante *newspapers*

tydskrifte *magazines*

During the apartheid years, people of colour were not allowed into white hotels and bars and could only be sold liquor from off-sales in the ‘townships’. A *shebeen* culture sprang up, particularly in the black townships. Frequently, the liquor served there was (and, sometimes, still is) home-brewed, traditional African beer. Today, shebeens are an integral part of South African society.

The following exercises are simply for oral practice.

Exercise 7

CD2, TR 15

You are with four children in the Wees Tuis restaurant. Order something to eat and drink for yourself and for each of the children from the following menu.

wees tuis	
SPYSKAART	
Vis en skyfies	R35,50
Skyfies	R12,00
Worsbroodjie	R12,00
Hamburger	R20,50
Hamburger en skyfies	R32,50
Worsrolletjie	R15,50
Geroosterde toebroodjies:	
tamatie en kaas	R12,50
ham en kaas	R15,00
tamatie, ham en kaas	R15,50
tamatie en spek	R14,00
spek en eiers	R18,50
Koffie	R12,50
Tee	R10,00
Koeldrank	R12,00
Melk	R12,50
Roomysmelk/melkskommel	R18,50
Roomys	R25,50

Insight

Like any other language, Afrikaans has words that have fallen out of daily use and are considered archaic. For example, the word **roomysmelk** is technically correct and

you'll find it in the dictionary under *milkshake*. But if you want to impress the locals with your contemporary Afrikaans, it's better to say **melkskommel**.

Exercise 8

• CD2, TR 16

- a You are at a formal dinner. From the following menu, order a starter, a main course and a dessert.
- b The waiter shows you the wine list. Order something to drink during your meal and something to drink after the meal.

Hotel Deftig Spyskaart Voorgereg

vrugtekelkie
tuna-kelkie
hoenderlewertjies
slakke met knoffel
mossels in kaassous
sampieene in wynsous

Hoofgereg

lynvis van die dag
smoorsnoek
koningklip
kreef
gebraaide: varkboud
 skaaboud
beesbredie
almal bedien met groente

Nagereg

roomys met sjokoladesous
kersies in rooiwyn
kaasbord
koffie en likeur

Hotel Deftig Wynkaart

Rooi:

Dieman Shiraz
Paulet Pinotage
Triomf Cinsaut

Wit:

Classic Chardonnay
De Wet Chenin Blanc
Robbins Riesling

Vonkelwyn:

Brillig Soet
Brillig Sec
Brillig Ekstra Sec

Likeurs:

Amarula
Café
Mintando

- wees huis** feel at home
spyskaart menu
skyfies chips
worsbroodjie hotdog
worsrolletjie sausage roll
geroosterde toebroodjie toasted sandwich
tamatie tomato
kaas cheese
spek bacon
eiers eggs
roomysmelk, melkskommel milkshake
roomys ice cream
deftig smart
voorgereg starter
kelkie cocktail
hoenderlewertjies chicken livers
slakke snails
knoffel garlic
mossels mussels
kaassous cheese sauce
sampioene mushrooms
wynsous wine sauce
hoofgereg main course
lynvis line-fish
smoersnoek braised snoek (type of fish)
koningklip kingklip (type of fish)
kreef crayfish, lobster
gebraaide roasted
vark pork
skaap lamb
beesbredie beef stew
bedien met served with
groente vegetables
nagereg dessert
kersies cherries
kaasbord cheese board
rooi red

QUICK VOCAB

wit *white*

vonkelwyn *sparkling wine*

likeur *liqueur*



The most important things to remember

- 1 The negative form in Afrikaans is known as **Ontkennend** and means, literally, ‘denying’.
- 2 Afrikaans uses a double negative almost exclusively. There are two words marking the negative sentence, e.g. **Die kinders wil nie slaap nie**.
- 3 Besides **nie** there are a few other negative words in Afrikaans such as **niemand** or **nooit**. These must also be followed by a second **nie** at the end of a sentence, e.g. **Daar is niemand by die deur nie**.
- 4 In Afrikaans the first negative can be before or after the verb depending on what is being negated (unlike English where the negative usually follows the verb), with the second negative at the end of the sentence.
- 5 Only one negative is rarely used; for example, in sentences with only a subject and a verb, e.g. **Die kinders slaap nie**.
- 6 There are several forms of the word ‘all’ in Afrikaans: **al**, **almal**, **alle** and **alles**.

10

Koopkuns Cunning shopping

In this unit you will learn

- *About shopping in South Africa*
- *How to use conjunctions and their clauses*
- *About the 'Proudly South African' campaign*
- *More variation in word order*
- *About going to market*

Shopping

South African shops and the South African shopping experience are equal to the best in the world.

South African fruit, for example, can rarely be beaten for quality and is readily available and cheap. Fruit and vegetables are sold, not only in shops, but also at farm stalls and along the urban streets by hawkers. Many public buildings have their cluster of hawkers offering fruit and drinks, and sometimes snacks, to their customers.

South Africa's gold, diamond and platinum is renowned throughout the world and is still relatively cheap. South African jewellery artisans are justifiably acclaimed and all have recognized formal outlets both in shopping malls and at selected upmarket

hotels and the major game reserves. Tourist discounts are available to those who present their passports as evidence of their tourist status.

A ‘value added tax’ (VAT) of 14% (currently) is added to all purchases other than basic, unprepackaged foods. While VAT is almost always inclusive, i.e. already added on to the marked price, this is not so at supermarkets. At supermarkets, because of the differentiation between basic unpackaged foods and other ‘luxury’ prepackaged foods, VAT is calculated on the total purchase, excluding VAT-free foods.

Since 2003, customers have been expected to supply their own shopping bags. This measure was instituted as a conservation measure to limit the number of plastic bags littering the environment. Shopping bags can be bought cheaply at all shops, but the distribution of thin plastic bags is prohibited by law.

South Africans are encouraged through the ‘Proudly South African’ campaign to buy South African and many goods carry the ‘Proudly South African’ logo as well as the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) logo, which is a guarantee of quality and fine workmanship.

- inkopies** *purchases*
- goud** *gold*
- silwer** *silver*
- witgoud** *platinum*
- ware** *goods*
- juweliersware** *jewellery*
- juwelier** *jeweller*
- padstalletjies** *farm stalls*
- smous** *hawker*
- drinkgoed** *beverages*
- peuselhappies** *snacks*
- kopers** *customers*
- goedkoop** *cheap*

afslag discount

BTW VAT

inklusief, inkluis inclusive

eksklusief, uitsluitend exclusive

strokie till slip

prys price

kruideniersware groceries

algemene handelaar general dealer

drankwinkel bottle store

uitrusters outfitters

hardwarewinkel hardware store

boekwinkel bookshop

apteker chemist

verkoopsassistent sales assistant

winskopie bargain

uitverkoping sale

plastiese sakkies plastic bags

Trots Suid-Afrikaans Proudly South African

Exercise 1

Translate into English the following flyer advertising shopping opportunities in South Africa.

UITVERKOPING

50% op alle ware

Goud en silwerware en diamante teen afslagpryse. Alle juweliersware sonder BTW aan toeriste. Jaarlikse uitverkoping.

Moet dit nie misloop nie!!

Language patterns

Conjunctions

In Afrikaans, as in English, conjunctions (joining words) are used to join a series of simple sentences to form a complex sentence. The effect is, in essence, a stylistic one, which prevents the impression of a choppy, ‘telegraph’ style. For example, we would be unlikely to speak in the following way in English:

The sun was shining. The sardines were running. We planned to spend the day on the beach. The sardines were running. We wanted to catch some. We put buckets in the car. We also took our binoculars with us. The hump-backed whales had followed the sardines up the coast.

We would be more likely to say:

The sun was shining and the sardines were running, so we planned to spend the day on the beach. Because the sardines were running and we wanted to catch some, we put buckets in the car. We also took our binoculars with us because the hump-backed whales had followed the sardines up the coast.

The words *and*, *so* and *because* are all conjunctions. The original eight sentences have been combined into three but there has been no change in the meaning of the original text.

We can do the same in Afrikaans, but in Afrikaans the process is generally more complicated, because most conjunctions affect the word order of the sentence which follows the conjunction. (Note, however, that in Afrikaans we generally avoid the long complicated sentences so common in English. English-speaking writers, myself included, often find it difficult to remember to limit their sentence length when they write in Afrikaans.)

Conjunctions and word order

In English, conjunctions hardly ever affect the word order of the sentences which follow them. In Afrikaans, however, conjunctions often change the position of the verb particles. There are three sets of conjunctions in Afrikaans, each of which has a different effect on the word order. Below is a list of the more common conjunctions and the set to which each belongs.

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
no change in word order	verb or auxiliary comes after adverb	verb at the end of the sentence
en and	dus therefore, so	dat that
maar but	daarom therefore, so	omdat because
want because	dan then (future)	nadat after
of or	toe then (past)	sodat so that
óf ... óf either ... or	gevolglik as a result	totdat until
nog ... nog neither ... nor	tog yet	voordat before
	daarna then, thereafter	wat which, that, who
	nietemin nevertheless	wanneer when as if, then, when
	intussen in between	terwyl while
		(al)hoewel (al)though
		tensy unless
		waarom why
		hoekom why
		toe when
		hoe how
		soos as
		waar(in) (in) which
		(met) wie (with) who(m)
		waarheen where (motion)
		as of as if

Group 1

CD2, TR 17

For these conjunctions there is no change in word order.

- | | | |
|----------|--|---|
| 1 | Sannie speel tennis. | <i>Sannie plays tennis.</i> |
| | Themba speel voetbal. | <i>Themba plays soccer.</i> |
| | Sannie speel tennis en | Sannie plays tennis and |
| | Themba speel voetbal. | Themba plays soccer. |
| 2 | Ma het gebak. Pa het gelees. | <i>Mum baked. Dad read.</i> |
| | Ma het gebak, maar Pa het gelees. | Mum baked, but Dad read. |
| 3 | Bring skyfies. Bring pretzels. | <i>Bring crisps. Bring pretzels.</i> |
| | Bring óf skyfies óf pretzels. | Bring either crisps or pretzels. |
| 4 | Die algemene handelaar was nie oop nie. | <i>The general store was not open.</i> |
| | Die drankwinkel was nie oop nie. | <i>The bottlestore was not open.</i> |
| | Nóg die algemene handelaar nóg die drankwinkel was oop. | Neither the general store nor the bottle store was open. |
| 5 | Sy koop diamante. Diamante is goedkoop in Suid-Afrika. | <i>She is buying diamonds.</i> |
| | Sy koop diamante want hulle is goedkoop in Suid-Afrika. | <i>Diamonds are cheap in South Africa.</i> |
| | | <i>She is buying diamonds because they are cheap in South Africa.</i> |

Group 2

CD2, TR 17, 01:08

In this group, verbs or verb parts come immediately after the conjunction.

- | | | |
|----------|--|--|
| 1 | Die fietsryer het geval. Die fietsryer het onmiddellik gestort. | <i>The cyclist fell. The cyclist showered immediately.</i> |
| | Die fietsryer het geval, daarom het hy onmiddellik gestort. | <i>The cyclist fell so he showered immediately.</i> |
| 2 | Hulle sal diere kyk. | <i>They will look at the animals.</i> |

- Hulle sal braai.**
Hulle sal diere kyk, dan sal hulle braai.
- 3 Die verkoopsassistent het die pakkie toegedraai.**
Sy het dit vir Di gegee.
Die verkoopsassistent het die pakkie toegedraai, toe dit vir Di gegee.
- 4 Mandela was lank in die tronk.**
Hy is nie bitter nie.
Mandela was lank in die tronk, tog is hy nie bitter nie.
- They will braai (barbecue).
 They will look at the animals,
 then they will braai
 (barbecue).*
- The shop assistant wrapped
 the parcel.
 She gave it to Di.
 The shop assistant wrapped
 the parcel then gave it to Di.*
- Mandela was in jail a long
 time. He is not bitter.
 Mandela was in jail a long
 time yet he is not bitter.*

Group 3

► CD2, TR 17, 02:04

The full verb comes at the end of the sentence when using Group 3 conjunctions.

- 1 Die San woon nou in dorpies.**
Hulle mag nie meer jag nie.
Die San woon nou in dorpies, omdat hulle nie meer mag jag nie.
- The San now live in villages.
 They may no longer hunt.
 The San now live in villages,
 because they may no longer hunt.*

Remember: If a sentence is in the negative, the last word will always be **nie**.

- 2 Die kantore was gesluit.**
Dit was Boomplantdag.
Die kantore was gesluit toe dit Boomplantdag was.
- 3 Die toeriste het vroeg in die bed gekom. Hulle het die hele dag in die veld geloop.**
- The offices were closed.
 It was Arbor Day.
 The offices were closed when
 it was Arbor Day.*
- The tourists were in bed early.
 They had walked in the veld
 all day.*

	Die toeriste het vroeg in die bed gekom, nadat hulle die hele dag in die veld geloop het.	<i>The tourists were in bed early after they had walked in the veld all day.</i>
4	Koop jy die medisyne by die apieek. Ek koop die kruideniersware. Koop jy die medisyne by die apieek terwyl ek die kruideniersware koop.	<i>Buy the medicine from the chemist. I buy the groceries.</i>
5	Michael het die kelner gevra. Die rooiwyn is so duur. Michael het die kelner gevra hoekom die rooiwyn so duur is.	<i>Michael asked the waiter. The red wine was so expensive.</i> <i>Michael asked the waiter why the red wine was so expensive.</i>
6	Hulle eet nie nagereg nie. Hulle hou nie daarvan nie. Hulle eet nie nagereg nie omdat hulle nie daarvan hou nie.	<i>They do not eat dessert.</i> <i>They do not like it.</i> <i>They do not eat dessert because they do not like it.</i>
7	Piet sal ons 'n luitjie gee. Hy kom vanaand kuier. Piet sal ons 'n luitjie gee voordat hy vanaand kom kuier.	<i>Piet will give us a ring.</i> <i>He comes to visit tonight.</i> <i>Piet will give us a ring before he comes to visit tonight.</i>

Insight

- Want and omdat both mean because, but belong in different 'groups'. Use want when you can as there is no word order change after it.
- For all conjunctions ending in -dat, the verb comes at the end of the sentence.

Exercise 2

Replace the English word in the following sentences with the correct Afrikaans one.

Example:

Xai hou van sprinkane, *but* Piet sal hulle nie eet nie. →

Xai hou van sprinkane, **maar** Piet sal hulle nie eet nie.

- 1 Die span gaan vier *after* hulle gewen het.
- 2 Hulle wil weet *if* daar koningklip op die spyskaart is.
- 3 Mary en Di gaan inkopies doen *when* hulle dorp toe gaan.
- 4 Kaptein Bruinders het die net ingegooi *then* verder geseil.
- 5 Mev. Smit maak haar eie konfyt *and* haar eie brood en botter.

Exercise 3

Join the following sentences by using the conjunctions in brackets.

Example:

Jan bly in die bed. Hy is siek. (**omdat**) →

Jan bly in die bed **omdat** hy siek is.

- 1 Jy moet skoene aantrek. Daar is slange in die veld. (**want**)
- 2 Die Hindus gebruik baie kerse gedurende Diwali. Dit is die "Fees van Ligte". (**omdat**)
- 3 Piet het vroeg gekom. Hy wou sy padda graag opsny. (**aangesien**)
- 4 Die rugbywedstryd sal gespeel word. Dit het baie hard gereën. (**alhoewel**)
- 5 Jy sal nou moet ry. Jy wil jou inkopies doen. Die winkels sluit. (**as, voordat**)
- 6 Die werkers sal eers gate maak. Die bome sal geplant word. (**dan**)
- 7 Die maatskappy het die bome gekoop. Die werkers het hulle geplant. (**toe**)
- 8 Hulle het gaan draf. Hulle het die huis klaar skoongemaak. (**nadat**)

Insight

Clothing in South Africa is relatively cheap. Sizing generally follows British sizes, but US and European sizes are often also given.

Specialist men's outfitters and women's boutiques are very common and are to be found in all shopping malls.

Some terms for articles of clothing are typically South African or are used in a particular way.

QUICK VOCAB

plakkies *thong sandals*

beanie *woollen cap*

tekkies *tennis shoes*

stokies *soft towelling shoes*

pants *men's and women's trousers/women's knickers*

T-shirt *any pullover-type cotton shirt*

jersey *cardigan or pullover*

The following vocabulary boxes contain the words you need to be able to 'shop till you drop'. You will have come across some of the words before.

Groente en vrugte Vegetables and fruit

aartappel *potato*

aspersie *asparagus*

beet *beetroot*

blaarslaai *lettuce*

blomkool *cauliflower*

ertjies *peas*

(geel)wortel *carrot*

groenbone *green beans*

knoffel *garlic*

appel *apple*

appelkoos *apricot*

driュー *grapes*

koejawel *guava*

lemoen *orange*

nartjie *tangerine*

papaja *papaya*

peer *pear*

perske *peach*

QUICK VOCAB

mielie	<i>maize</i>	piesang	<i>banana</i>
pampoen	<i>pumpkin</i>	pomelo	<i>grapefruit</i>
patat	<i>sweet potato</i>	pynappel	<i>pineapple</i>
pietersielie	<i>parsley</i>	spanspek	<i>sweet melon</i>
sampioen	<i>mushroom</i>	suurlemoen	<i>lemon</i>
skorsie	<i>gem squash</i>	tamatie	<i>tomato</i>
ui	<i>onion</i>	vy	<i>fig</i>
witwortel	<i>parsnip</i>	waatlemoen	<i>watermelon</i>

Vleis en melkprodukte Meat and dairy products

QUICK VOCAB

beesvleis	<i>beef</i>	botter	<i>butter</i>
biefstuk	<i>steak</i>	karringmelk	<i>buttermilk</i>
biltong	<i>jerky</i>	kaas	<i>cheese</i>
boerewors	<i>farm sausage</i>	maaskaas	<i>cream cheese</i>
frikkadel	<i>meatball</i>	melk	<i>milk</i>
hoender	<i>chicken</i>	room	<i>cream</i>
lewer	<i>liver</i>	roomys	<i>ice cream</i>
maalvleis	<i>mince</i>	joghurt	<i>yoghurt</i>
niertjie	<i>kidney</i>		
skaapvleis	<i>lamb</i>		
spek	<i>bacon</i>		
tjop	<i>chop</i>		
sosatie	<i>kebab</i>		
varkvleis	<i>pork</i>		

Drinkgoed Beverages

QUICK VOCAB

brandewyn	<i>brandy</i>	tee	<i>tea</i>
koeldrank	<i>cold drink</i>	water: stil	<i>water: still</i>
koffie:	wit	vonkel	<i>sparkling</i>
	<i>coffee: white</i>		
	swart	wyn:	<i>wine: red</i>
	<i>black</i>	rooi	<i>white</i>
	kitskoffie	wit	
	<i>instant</i>	soet/droë	<i>sweet/dry</i>
melk:	volroom	vrugtesap	<i>fruit juice</i>
	<i>milk: fullcream</i>		
	2% twee		
	<i>semi-</i>		
	persent		
	<i>skimmed</i>		

Allerlei Miscellaneous

aartappelskyfies crisps
asyn vinegar
eiers eggs
bakpoeier baking powder
brood bread
broodrolletjies bread rolls
vla custard
grondboontjies peanuts
heuning honey
kapokaartappels mashed potatoes
kelkie cocktail
konfyt jam
lekkers sweets
margarien margarine
olyfolie olive oil

neute nuts
sout en peper salt and pepper
pap porridge
cigarette cigarettes
roosterbrood toast
slaptjips chips
graankos cereal
sop soup
sous sauce, gravy
tamatiesous tomato sauce
toebroodjies sandwiches
vissmeer fishpaste
vet lard
vuurhoutjies matches
mosterd mustard

Klere Clothes

baadjie jacket
baaibroek, swembroek bathing costume
bikini bikini
bra bra
broek trousers
broekies pants, panties
broekieskouse tights
das tie
doek scarf (head)
drafskoene running shoes
frokkie vest
gordel belt
handskoene gloves
hemp shirt
hoed hat

japon gown (hospital)
kamerjas gown (home)
onderbroek underpants
pak (klere) suit
pantoffels slippers
reënjas raincoat
plakkies sandals
rok dress
romp skirt
serp scarf (neck)
slenterpak tracksuit
sweertpak tracksuit
tekkies tennis shoes
trui jersey, pullover
jas coat
wolonderbaadjie cardigan

Insight

Afrikaans and the other indigenous languages of South Africa have a real give-and-take relationship! Using the list above, can you work out what the isiXhosa word **ilokhwe** means?

It's an article of women's clothing, derivative of the Afrikaans word for the same, with a nod to the Nguni 'lisp' in which **r** becomes **l**. The word **donga** (gully) is one that Afrikaans has borrowed almost wholesale from the isiZulu word for *wall*: **udonga**.

Exercise 4

You are planning a trip to a game reserve. Your reservations are for self-catering accommodation. You find the following advice for self-catering meals in an Afrikaans guide book. Translate the paragraph into English for your friends who cannot read Afrikaans, but who are going to do the shopping.

• CD2, TR 19

Die maklikste kos om saam te neem is vrugte, aartappels en vleis. Drinkgoed soos vrugtesap, koffie, tee en melk is ook belangrik. Maak seker dat u water het. Vir ontbyt is óf pap óf graankos die maklikste. Braai elke aand genoeg vleis om die volgende dag vir middagete koud te eet. U kan brood en gekookte eiers en tamaties saam met die koue braai eet. Moenie die botter, sout en die suiker, of die hout en vuurhoutjies, vergeet nie.

Exercise 5

Using the paragraph above, write out a shopping list for your friends, giving both the English and Afrikaans terms to help them learn some Afrikaans.

Exercise 6

Your partner, Robin, has left some clothes he now needs at your friend Sarie's house. Your partner asks you to translate the following letter to Sarie into Afrikaans.

Dear Sarie,

How are you? We are enjoying ourselves, but it is cold here.
I therefore need my red cardigan and my black coat. I also need some socks and a tracksuit. Please send them to me.

Regards,

Robin

Language patterns

• CD2, TR 20

Word order when clauses begin sentences

You will remember from Unit 4 that when we move time, place and manner phrases or words to the beginning of a sentence, the word order changes. When we move clauses (the part of the complex sentence which begins with the conjunction) to the beginning of complex sentences, the word order may also change. Generally, only clauses beginning with Group 2 and 3 conjunctions can be moved to the beginning of the complex sentence.

The position of the verb in the clause, as you learnt earlier, depends on the type of conjunction used. When the sentence begins with a Group 2 or Group 3 conjunction clause, the verb and the verb parts in the main clause (the one that does not start with a conjunction) are affected. Look at the following examples.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Piet gaan vroeg skool toe, omdat
hy sy padda wil opsnsy.</p> <p>Omdat hy sy padda wil opsnsy,
gaan Piet vroeg skool toe.</p> | <p>Piet is going to school early
because he wants to cut up
his frog.</p> <p>Because he wants to cut up
his frog, Piet is going to
school early.</p> |
|---|--|

- 2** Die winkels was al gesluit, toe Mary en Di opgedaan het.
Toe Mary en Di opgedaan het, was die winkels al gesluit.
- 3** Die skare sing met vreugde, wanneer die Bokke 'n drie druk.
Wanneer die Bokke 'n drie druk, sing die skare met vreugde.
- 4** Hulle het gisteraand die wedstryd gespeel, alhoewel dit hard gereën het.
Alhoewel dit hard gereën het, het hulle gisteraand die wedstryd gespeel.
- 5** Jy sal nie 'n bespreking kry nie, tensy jy vandag bespreek.
Tensy jy vandag bespreek, sal jy nie 'n bespreking kry nie.
- The **shops were** already closed **when** Mary and Di arrived.
When Mary and Di arrived, the shops **were** already closed.
The crowd **sings** with joy **when** the Boks score a try.
When the Boks score a try, the crowd **sings** with joy.
They **played** the match last night, **although** it rained hard.
Although it rained hard, they **played** the match last night.
You **will** not get a booking **unless** you book today.
Unless you book today, you **will** not get a booking.

Insight

- When the clause begins the sentence, there is always a comma separating it from the main clause.
- There is always a comma between verbs in Afrikaans.

Exercise 7

Join the following sentences using the conjunctions in brackets, noting the change in word order in the second sentence.

Example:

Die Springbokke sal nooit wen nie. Hulle is bereid om te oefen.
(tensy) → Die Springbokke sal nooit wen nie, tensy hulle bereid is om te oefen.

- 1** Die lugdiens het hulle nie laat weet nie. Die vlug is gister gekanselleer. (**waarom**)
- 2** Die lugdiens het hulle laat weet. Die vlug is gister gekanselleer. (**voordat**)

- 3 Die lugdiens moes hulle laat weet. Die vlug is gekanselleer. (*omdat*)
- 4 Die werkgewers het hulle werkers 'n vakansiedag gegee. Hulle het almal dié jaar hard gewerk. (*aangesien*)
- 5 Die skool bring hulle leerlinge Suid-Afrika toe. Die somervakansie begin Juliemaand. (*sodra*)

Exercise 8

Using the complex sentences you made in Exercise 7, invert each sentence by beginning with the conjunction clause.

Example:

Die Springbokke sal nooit wen nie. Hulle is nie bereid om te oefen nie. (*tensy*) → Die Springbokke sal nooit wen nie, ***tensy hulle bereid is om te oefen.*** → ***Tensy hulle bereid is om te oefen,*** sal die Springbokke nooit wen nie.

The most important things to remember

- 1 In Afrikaans, as in English, conjunctions (joining words) are used to join simple sentences to form a complex sentence.
- 2 The process of joining sentences is more complicated in Afrikaans as most conjunctions affect the word order of the sentence following the conjunction.

There are 3 sets of conjunctions in Afrikaans, each with a different effect on the word order.

- a Group 1 – this has no effect on word order: **en, maar, want, of ... of, nog ... nog** (e.g. *Sannie speel tennis en Jannie speel rugby.*)
- b Group 2 – verb or auxiliary comes after adverb: **dus, daarom, dan, toe, gevolelik, tog, daarna, nietemin, intussen** (e.g. *Hulle sal swem, dan sal hulle braai.*)
- c Group 3 – verb at the end of the sentence: **dat, omdat, nadat, sodat, totdat, voordat, terwyl, wanneer, waarom, hoekom** etc. (e.g. *Piet sal ons bel, voordat hy vanaand kom kuier.*)

- 3** When we move clauses (the part of the complex sentence which begins with the conjunction) the word order may also change.
- 4** Generally only clauses beginning with Group 2 and 3 conjunctions can be moved to the beginning of a complex sentence.
- 5** When a sentence begins with a Group 2 or 3 conjunction clause, the verbs and verb parts in the main clause are affected, e.g. **Tensy jy vandag al bespreek, sal jy nie 'n besprekking kry nie.**
- 6** When the clause begins the sentence, there is always a comma separating it from the main clause.
- 7** In Afrikaans there is always a comma between verbs.

11

SOS

SOS

In this unit you will learn

- *About prepositions*
- *Prepositional verbs*
- *What to do in an emergency*
- *About herbs that heal*
- *How to cope with illness*

Emergencies

Wherever you are in the world, whether at home or abroad, you may face an emergency. Such emergencies may be as simple as a flat tyre or as complex as suddenly falling ill.

The general emergency number in South Africa is 10111 which will put you in contact with the police who will link you to other emergency services. There are emergency telephones along all the major toll roads and highways, but not along the others. It is common for travellers to carry mobile phones with them on long trips. The AA (Automobile Association) is the most common emergency motor vehicle service, but there are others.

Exercise 1

► CD2, TR 21

Read the following piece while you listen to the recording, then translate it into English using the vocabulary box below to help you.

Verskoon my, meneer. Kan u ons help? Ons huurmotor het 'n pap band en daar is geen domkrag in die kattebak nie. Ons moet ook die spaarband oppomp want dit is ook pap.

QUICK VOCAB

nooddienste	<i>emergency services</i>	battery	<i>battery</i>
noodgevalle	<i>emergencies</i>	remme	<i>brakes</i>
hospitaal	<i>hospital</i>	enjin	<i>engine</i>
ambulans	<i>ambulance</i>	flikkerlig	<i>indicator</i>
brandweer	<i>fire brigade</i>	ratkas	<i>gearbox</i>
polisie	<i>police</i>	registrasiennommer	<i>licence plate</i>
reddingsdiens	<i>rescue service</i>	vergasser	<i>accelerator</i>
werktuigkundige	<i>mechanic</i>	verkoeler	<i>radiator</i>
insleep	<i>tow</i>	windskerm	<i>windscreen</i>
huurmotor	<i>hire car</i>	vonkprop	<i>spark plug</i>
pap band	<i>flat tyre</i>	kattebak	<i>boot</i>
domkrag	<i>jack</i>	enjinkap	<i>bonnet</i>
spaarwiel	<i>spare wheel</i>	sitplekgordel	<i>seatbelt</i>
pap flat		oppomp	<i>inflate</i>
paneelklopper	<i>panel beater</i>	rybewys, lisensie	<i>licence</i>

Language patterns

Prepositions

Prepositions are (usually) small words that combine with nouns to give a sense of direction. As in English they are generally used to combine a verb (action) with a noun which usually, but not always, follows it. Prepositions thus function in Afrikaans as they do in English.

Die boek is op die tafel.

*The book is **on** the table.*

Sy het die boek op die tafel gesit.

*She put the book **on** the table.*

Xai het nader aan die bok geloop.	Xai walked closer to the buck.
Die renoster vryf homself/ haarself teen die boom .	The rhino is rubbing itself against the tree.
Ons het die domkrag onder die motor vasgemaak .	We attached the jack under the car.
Teen die bult het ons 'n leeu gesien.	Against the hill we saw a lion.
Op die bed lê Baba Beer.	On the bed lay Baby Bear.
Die son sak in die weste .	The sun sinks in the west.

Prepositions frequently imply a sense of place, direction or motion.

In our mother tongues, we usually know instinctively which prepositions go with which verbs. When we are learning a foreign language like Afrikaans, we have to learn the verb-preposition combinations. A list of the most common prepositions and idiomatic prepositional phrases in Afrikaans follows. The list is rather long but don't be daunted. Look them up as you need them. You will learn them by using them.

Prepositions and prepositional phrases

CD2, TR 22

Preposition	Prepositional phrase	
aan	die prent hang aan die muur hand aan hand skryf aan Sannie dink aan jou ly aan malaria	<i>the picture hangs on the wall</i> <i>hand in hand</i> <i>write to Sannie</i> <i>think of you</i> <i>suffer from malaria</i>
anderkant	anderkant die straat	<i>on the other side of the street</i>
binne	binne twee uur binne die tent	<i>within two hours</i> <i>inside the tent</i>
binnekant	binnekant is dit koel	<i>it is cool inside</i>
bo	bo agtien	<i>over eighteen</i>
bo-op	sit dit bo-op die yskas staan bo-op die stoel	<i>put it on top of the fridge</i> <i>stand on the chair</i>

(Contd)

Preposition	Prepositional phrase	
buite	spel buite buite my bereik buite my rekening	<i>play outside</i> beyond my ability outside my reckoning
buitekant by	buitekant is dit warm ontmoet by hardloop by my verby by voorbaat dank	<i>it is hot outside</i> <i>meet at</i> <i>runs past me</i> <i>thank you in anticipation</i>
	by die venster uit by die venster in by die deur uit	<i>out of the window</i> <i>in at the window</i> <i>out of the door</i>
deur	loop deur die tuin deur middel van	<i>walk through the garden</i> <i>by means of</i>
duskant	werk deur die nag	<i>work through the night</i>
gedurende in	duskant die straat gedurende die vakansies in die huis klim in die berg	<i>this side of the street</i> <i>during the holidays</i> <i>in the house</i> <i>climbing in the mountains</i>
	in jou koffie in vergelyking met loop in die straat af (in ... af)	<i>in your coffee</i> <i>in comparison with</i> <i>walk down the street</i>
langs	langs die pad loop langs die rivier af/op	<i>along/next to the road</i> <i>walk along the river</i>
met	sit langs praat met met vakansie groet met die hand	<i>sit next to</i> <i>talk to</i> <i>on holiday</i> <i>shake hands</i>
na	kom saam met my stap na die winkel kyk na die diere verlang na die huis aard na haar ma	<i>come with me</i> <i>walk to the shop</i> <i>look at the animals</i> <i>long for home (homesick)</i> <i>takes after her mother</i>
namens	namens jou vriende	<i>on behalf of your friends</i>

Preposition	Prepositional phrase	
om	hardloop om die hoek vra om hulp om die gebou om sewe-uur om die beurt	<i>run round</i> the corner <i>ask for</i> help <i>around</i> the building <i>at</i> seven o'clock <i>in turn</i>
onder	onder die tafel onder die skoot onder gesprek onder die gesprek onder hulle	<i>under</i> the table <i>under</i> fire <i>under</i> discussion <i>during</i> the discussion <i>amongst</i> them
oor	reis oor die land gaan oor Durban en Kaapstad vlieg oor die land vyf minute oor sewe stap oor die berg bekommend oor	<i>travel across</i> the country goes <i>via</i> Durban and Cape Town <i>flies over</i> the country <i>five past</i> seven <i>walk on</i> the mountain <i>worried about</i>
oorkant	oorkant die straat	<i>across</i> the street
op	sit op op skool skiet op die bok op die ou end jaloers op op aanklag van	<i>sit on</i> <i>at school</i> <i>shoot at</i> the buck <i>in the end</i> <i>jealous of</i> <i>charged with</i>
per	per fiets, motor, trein, vliegtuig	by bicycle, car, train, plane
rondom	rondom die kamp	<i>around</i> the camp
te	te voet, perd	<i>on foot, horseback</i>
teen	staan teen die muur teen die begin van die week	<i>stands against</i> the wall <i>at</i> the beginning of the week
teenoor	klim teen die berg op vriendelik teenoor	<i>climb up</i> the mountain <i>friendly towards</i>
ten	ten gunste van	<i>in favour of</i>
tot	werk tot vyfuur tot my spyt	<i>work until</i> five <i>to my regret</i>

(Contd)

Preposition	Prepositional phrase	
tussen	tussen die honderde motors tussen die twee boeke	amongst the hundreds of cars between the two books
uit	klim uit die bad vertaal uit	get out of the bath translate from
van	loop uit die huis uit ontvang van spring van dierots af voorsien van verskil van van honger dood venster van die motor Ek hou van roomys	walk out of the house receive from jump from the rock supply with differs from died of hunger window of the car I like ice cream
verby	van vandag af loop verby die vakansie is verby	from today walk past the holiday is over
vir	wag vir lief vir hom kwaad vir	wait for love him angry with
voor	voor die tent vyf voor ses voor in die motor	in front of the tent five to six in the front of the car (inside it) in front of the car (outside of it)

Exercise 2

Translate the phrases which have been left in English (italics) into Afrikaans. Use the table above to help you.

- 1 During die Kersfeesvakansie gaan ons Engeland toe.
- 2 Ek wil almal *thank in anticipation* vir al die harde werk.
- 3 Ek sal *think of you* terwyl ek weg is.
- 4 Ons vlug vertrek *at three o'clock*.
- 5 Ons *walked through* die slangpark.
- 6 Sy is *always homesick* as sy toer.

- 7** In comparison to Nieu-Seeland is Suid-Afrika groot.
8 Ek sal môre *speak to* die hotelbestuurder.

Exercise 3

The following sentences describe images in a painting. The Afrikaans sentences are accompanied by their English translations. Use the translations to help you fill in the correct Afrikaans pronouns.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Die wolke dryf _____ die lug. | <i>The clouds drift across the sky.</i> |
| 2 Die voëls vlieg _____ die lug. | <i>The birds fly in the sky.</i> |
| 3 Blomme groei _____ die boom. | <i>Flowers grow under the tree.</i> |
| 4 Die kat sit _____ die boom. | <i>The cat is sitting in the tree.</i> |
| 5 'n Meisie lê _____ die boom. | <i>A girl is lying under the tree.</i> |
| 6 Die boom staan _____ die rivier. | <i>The tree is next to the river.</i> |
| 7 Die hond loop _____ die rivier. | <i>The dog is walking to the river.</i> |
| 8 'n Huis staan _____ die rivier. | <i>A house stands across the river.</i> |

Insight

Another example of Afrikaans being a friendly, approachable language to learn is that prepositions in **Die Taal** function the same way as they do in English. So you don't have to worry about daunting grammatical rules, you just need to practise using the prepositions with their verbs until you know instinctively which are paired together.

Emergency help in the veld

Aloes are a major South African export because of the healing properties of aloe juice. They are, however, not the only South African plants which are known to have healing properties. The **sangomas** (*traditional healers*) use a wide range of plants found in the veld and

forest in their practice. Some of these, however, despite their healing properties, are also poisonous when used in excess and should, like all herbs, be used with care. The table below illustrates some common ailments and the herbs that may be used to alleviate them.

Kruie wat gesond maak (Herbs that heal)

CD2, TR 23

Kwaal (Complaint)	Krui (Herb)	Raat (Remedy)
vratte	aalwynsap	vryf op vratte
warts	aloe juice	rub on warts
naels byt	aalwynsap	vryf op vingerpunte
nail biting	aloe juice	rub on finger tips
seer keel	kappertjie	kou 'n blaar
sore throat	nasturtium	chew a leaf
geel tandé	aarbeie	vryf op tandé
yellow teeth	strawberries	rub on teeth
bloublasiesteek	vygie	vryf op steek
bluebottle stings	mesembryanthemum	rub on sting

(Adapted from N. Faarsen, M. van Heerden & H. Venter, 1996. *Afrikaans vir elke dag 2*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter & Shooter.)

kwale conditions, complaints	vratte warts
hoof main, major	vingernael finger nails
uitvoer export	seer sore
uitvoerproduk export product	keel throat
aalwyn aloe	geel yellow
sap juice, sap	bloublasies bluebottles
genees heal	steek sting
gesond maak heal	slangbyt snake bite
eienskappe properties	byt bite
bos forest	kou chew
giftig poisonous	kappertjie nasturtium
versigtig carefully	aarbeie strawberries
alledaagse everyday, common	vryf rub

Language patterns

Prepositional verbs

• CD2, TR 24

English examples of prepositional verbs include *pick up*, *put down*, *come across*, *throw down*, and so on. Similar verbs which occur in Afrikaans are written as compounds: **optel**, **neersit**, **teekom**, **neergooi**, respectively. In English, the parts of such verbs may be separated from one another – *pick the book up* – or used together – *pick up the book*. In Afrikaans, the parts are only separated from one another when the compound verb occurs in the present tense.

1 optel *pick up*

Jan tel die boek op.	<i>Jan picks up the book.</i>	Present
Jan het die boek opgetel.	<i>Jan picked up the book.</i>	Past
Jan sal die boek optel.	<i>Jan will pick up the book.</i>	Future

2 neergooi *throw down*

Piet gooい dieakkedis neer.	<i>Piet throws down the lizard.</i>	Present
Piet het dieakkedis neergegooi.	<i>Piet threw down the lizard.</i>	Past
Piet sal dieakkedis neergooi.	<i>Piet will throw down the lizard.</i>	Future

3 weghardloop *run away*

Die bok hardloop van die leeu weg.	<i>The buck runs away from the lion.</i>	Present
Die bok het van die leeу weggehardloop.	<i>The buck ran away from the lion.</i>	Past
Die bok sal van die leeу weghardloop.	<i>The buck will run away from the lion.</i>	Future

4	aafhaal	take off	
	Ek haal	my hoed af.	<i>I take off my hat.</i> Present
	Ek het	my hoed afgehaal.	<i>I took off my hat.</i> Past
	Ek sal	my hoed aafhaal.	<i>I will take off my hat.</i> Future

Note

In the past tense, when the ge- past-tense marker is added, it usually comes between the prepositional part of the verb and the rest:

Xai het die boek opgetel.	<i>Xai picked up the book.</i>
Piet het die akkedis neergegooi.	<i>Piet threw down the lizard.</i>
Die bok het van die leeu weggehardloop.	<i>The buck ran away from the lion.</i>
Ek het my hoed afgehaal.	<i>I took off my hat.</i>

Exercise 4

Give the correct form of the verb in brackets and put it in the correct place.

Example:

Piet (neergooi) die akkedis. → Piet gooï die akkedis **neer**.
(Piet throws down the lizard.)

- 1** Die maatskappy het (afkap) al die bome.
- 2** Die maatskappy sal (afkap) al die bome.
- 3** Die maatskappy (afkap) al die bome.
- 4** Die leeus (wegjaag) die bokkies.
- 5** Die leeus sal (wegjaag) die bokkies.
- 6** Die leeus het (wegjaag) die bokkies.
- 7** Die hondjie is (omry) deur die bus.
- 8** Die hondjie word (omry) deur die bus.
- 9** Die hondjie sal (omry) word deur die bus.
- 10** Die passasiers het (opklim) by die bushalte.
- 11** Die passasiers (opklim) by die bushalte.
- 12** Die passasiers sal (opklim) by die bushalte.

Exercise 5

Choose the correct preposition in each sentence.

Example:

Vanoggend het ek (na/by) die werk gehardloop. → Vanoggend het ek na die werk gehardloop.

- 1** Moenie (agter/na) my aanloop nie.
- 2** Ons sal vanaand (by/na) die konsert toe gaan.
- 3** Die president het (na/agter) die biskop gepraat.
- 4** Piet ontmoet Xai (na/by) die watergat.
- 5** Die wimmers sal lank (na/by) die wenpaal vir die ander lopers moet wag.
- 6** (Na/Agter) die konsert, gaan hulle koffie drink.
- 7** Die Lachmans sal (na/by) die Naidoos 'n besoek afle.
- 8** Die motor staan (na/agter) die huis.

Exercise 6

Fill in the correct prepositions.

Dié boek is 1 Engels geskryf. Dele daarvan is 2 Afrikaans 3 Engels vertaal. Die boek is geskryf 4 mense te help 5 Afrikaans te leer, sodat as hulle Suid-Afrika 6 kom, hulle 7 Afrikaners kan praat. Daar is baie oefeninge wat besoekers sal help 8 hulle besoek 9 Suid-Afrika te geniet. Dié oefeninge gaan 10 die winkels, hotelle, die diere, die stede en die natuurreservate 11 Suid-Afrika en vertel 12 Suid-Afrika se mense.

Falling ill

One may fall ill anywhere, so it is important to know what to do when you become ill far from home. South Africa generally has a good health-care service, but has nothing like the British National Health Service. In South Africa there are both private and public hospitals. The former are expensive, while the latter, run by the Department of Health, are cheap, as they are funded by the state. A nominal charge is made for services. In the private hospitals, you generally have to pay up front or prove that you can pay the bill.

Private doctors (i.e. not doctors based at public clinics or hospitals) expect the same! Private doctors also normally expect you to book an appointment. They seldom make house calls. You can get a prescription for medicine from the doctor and can have it dispensed at a chemist. There are emergency chemists in the major cities which are open out of normal business hours.

There are clinics throughout the countryside and even 'health' trains which travel around the country providing dental, eye and ear care to far-flung remote rural villages.

All the major cities have 24-hour trauma hospitals which are on a par with the best in the world. Ambulances can be called on the 10111 number.

- pasiënt** patient
siek word get sick
hospitaal hospital
gesondheidsdienste health services
verpleegster nurse
privaat private
geldes fees
oogkundige optician
vooruit in advance
kliniek clinic
ongeluk accident
ernstig serious
ongevalle casualties
tandversorging dental care
oogversorging eye care
oorversorging ear care
pyn pain
tandpyn toothache
tandarts dentist
oorpyn earache
hoofpyn headache
plate X-ray
medisyne medicine

oogdruppels eye drops
oordruppels ear drops
pynstiller painkiller
hoesstroop cough syrup
pille tablets
maagpyn stomach ache
verband bandage
ontsmettingsmiddel disinfectant
salf ointment
inspuiting injection
polsslag pulse
bloeddruk blood pressure
ondersoek examine
hartaanval heart attack
sooibrand heartburn
sonbrand sunburn
voorskrif prescription
aansteeklike siekte infectious disease
vigs HIV-Aids
griep flu
sny cut
brandwond burn
chirurg surgeon
besering injury
wond wound
dwelmmiddels drugs
omgekrapte maag enteritis
pampoentjies mumps
masels measles
Duitse masels rubella, German measles
mangelontsteking tonsillitis
waterpakkies chicken pox
harsingskudding concussion
kieme germs
uitslag rash
inwendig internal
maagsweer stomach ulcer

Exercise 7

There has been a talk show on local radio about health-related issues. Some of the speakers were English and others Afrikaans. You have to prepare the web-page text. Write the following text out entirely in Afrikaans and then in English. Use the glossaries when necessary.

Die Gemeenskapsdiensprogram vir Gesondheidsprofessionele is in 1997 geïmplementeer. *Its goal was to address the lack of health care available in poor, rural areas of South Africa.* Daar was gemengde reaksie op die program. *For example, some graduates complain that it is a form of conscription.* Ander voel egter dat dit waardevolle professionele ondervinding en opleiding bied terwyl 'n belangrike sosiale diens verskaf word.

The most important things to remember

- 1 Prepositions function in Afrikaans as they do in English; they are words that combine a verb with a noun to give a sense of direction.
- 2 Prepositions frequently imply a sense of place, direction or motion, e.g. **Die renoster vryf homself teen die boom**.
- 3 You will have to learn the verb-preposition combinations for Afrikaans.
- 4 Prepositional verbs in Afrikaans include **optel**, **neersit**, **teekom**, **neergooi**; these are written as compounds.
- 5 Remember that in Afrikaans, the parts of these compounds can only be separated in the present tense.
- 6 Be sure to learn the vocabulary for illnesses and emergencies, so that you're prepared if you need it.

So maak mens

This is what people do

In this unit you will learn

- **About auxiliary and modal verbs**
- **About participles**
- **How to form imperatives in Afrikaans**
- **About some South African wonders**
- **Some common exclamations**

South African wonders

From this unit on, you will be visiting some of the famous South African places. You will also visit great natural wonders like the Cango (Kango) Caves and the Cape Floral kingdom.

South Africa is a country of stunning natural wonders, but it also has many man-made wonders. None, perhaps, reflects the determination (and greed) of those seeking to make their fortune more than the ‘Big Hole’ at Kimberley.

The ‘Big Hole’ is the biggest man-made hole in the world – it was dug by pick and shovel and emptied out with buckets hauled out on ropes. Its creation saw many deaths and many fortunes made. In the twentieth century, the hole was barricaded, as it had become such a popular suicide site. Today, Kimberley is a quiet little city, even though it is the capital of the Northern Cape.

The ‘old’ Kimberley around the Big Hole has been preserved as a museum village containing many original mining village artefacts.

Deep in the Great Karoo, the high central plateau of South Africa, lies the tiny village of Sutherland, and in Sutherland there is a great observatory. Known for measuring the coldest mean temperatures in South Africa, Sutherland’s crisp clear skies have made it a prime site for astronomy and astrophysics in South Africa. The observatory is linked to similar observatories worldwide. When there is an astronomical happening the village bursts at the seams, as scientists invade the village.

► CD2, TR 25

QUICK VOCAB

wonder	wonder	bekend	famous
kunsmatig	man-made	selfmoord	suicide
pleeg	commit	bepaal	fix
mens (die)	humankind	behou	preserve
vasberadenheid	determination	bewaar	protect
gulsig	greedy	oorspronklik	original
gulsigheid	greed	kunsproduk	artefact
soek	seek	sterrewag	observatory
geluk	fortune	meet	measure
eeu	century	gemiddeld	mean, average
pik en skopgraaf	pick and shovel	fris	crisp
emmer	bucket	lug	sky, air
toue	ropes	helder	clear
uittrek	haul out	sterrekunde	astronomy
afkamp	barricade	sterrekundige	astronomer
toekamp	enclose	astrofisika	astrophysics

Exercise 1

Translate the following news report into English.

Grootgat gee weer diamante!

‘n Engelse toeris lag lekker vanaand. Na amper tachtig jaar het die Groot Gat weer van sy skatte opgelewer.

Die toeris het langs die afkamping gestaan waar so baie al selfmoord gepleeg het. Toe sy wil wegloop, het sy haar toon teen iets gestamp en toe sy kyk wat dit is, sien sy wat sy gedink het, is 'n ronde stuk glas. Toe sy dit uit trek uit die grond, sien sy dit is nie glas nie, maar 'n blink klip. By die ontvangskantoor het die beampes bevestig dat haar stuk glas 'n diamant is.

Beampes sê die maatskappy sal wel vir die toeris 'n deel van die waarde van die diamant gee, nadat die waarde daarvan bepaal is.

Language patterns

Auxiliary verbs

You already know that a sentence is composed of at least a subject ('doer') and a verb ('action') and that a sentence cannot exist without these two parts. In a very real sense the verb is the 'heart' of a sentence, because it names an action or state (condition). As actions or states can occur in the past, present or future (or in combinations thereof), the 'key' verb sometimes needs help to complete the sense of a particular time. Such 'key' verbs are known as roots/stems and may add endings, like *-ed* in English, or *ge-* in Afrikaans, to form the regular past tenses. Both languages, however, also employ 'helping' (auxiliary) verbs to complete verb time meaning. Such auxiliary verbs are all forms of the verb *to be* (in English: *be, am, is, are, was, has, have, had ...*) which although they can occur alone as main (full) verbs, function as auxiliary verbs when they are used in conjunction with verb roots/stems.

In English, for example:

Xai is a San.

is functions as a main verb

Xai is *teaching* Piet about the San.

is functions as an auxiliary verb;

teach is the verb stem; and *is*

teaching is the main (full) verb

The doctor *has* a clinic.
The doctor has prescribed Di medicine.

The flowers *were* beautiful.
Ambulances *were fetching* the victims.

has functions as a main verb
has functions as an auxiliary verb; *prescribe* is the verb stem; and *has prescribed* is the main (full) verb

were functions as a main verb
were functions as an auxiliary verb; *fetch* is the verb stem; and *were fetching* is the main (full) verb

Look at some of the forms of the Afrikaans verb *to be* that we looked at first in Unit 2 and their English equivalents.

Tense	om te wees	to be
Present	is	<i>am, is, are</i>
Past	was	<i>was, were</i>
Future	sal wees	<i>will/shall be</i>

Afrikaans uses auxiliaries to form the past and future tenses. For example:

Past tense

Xai het Piet van die San vertel.
Baie jong dokters het al met hulle gemeenskapsdiens klaar gemaak.
Sutherland het die sterrewag oopgestel.

Xai told Piet about the San.
Many young doctors have already completed their community service.
Sutherland opened the observatory.

The word *het* in all three of the above sentences is an auxiliary verb. The verb stems are *vertel*, *maak* and *oopstel*. The *ge-* is the past-tense particle. The full/main verbs are *het vertel*, *het gemaak* and *het oopgestel*.

Future tense

Xai sal Piet **van die San** vertel.
Baie jong dokters sal hulle
gemeenskapsdiens **klaar** maak.
Sutherland sal die sterrewag
oopstel.

Xai **will tell** Piet about the San.
Many young doctors **will complete**
their community service.
Sutherland **will open** the
observatory.

The word **sal** in all three of the above sentences is an auxiliary verb. The verb stems are **vertel**, **maak** and **oopstel**. The full/main verbs are: **sal vertel**, **sal maak** and **sal oopstel**.

Exercise 2

Write the following sentences in Afrikaans.

- 1 Sutherland will be cold this weekend.
- 2 The tourist will receive part of the value of the diamond.
- 3 The Big Hole was a treasure of diamonds.
- 4 The observatory was open for the week.
- 5 The astronomers found a new star.
- 6 The police arrested the drunkard.
- 7 The hump will damage your car.
- 8 After the rains the roads will be full of potholes.

Insight

In the English examples above, you will notice some English forms made up of a combination of an auxiliary word and a verb stem ending in *-ing*:

Xai *is teaching* Piet about the San.
Ambulances *were fetching* the victims.

These forms are called the progressive or continuous tenses.

Language patterns

Translating the English *-ing* (progressive/continuous) tenses into Afrikaans

The English continuous tenses are often problematic for second language English speakers, because so few other languages still have these forms. As you are learning Afrikaans (and because you already know English), you will be spared the complexity of learning such tenses, because Afrikaans has no progressive (continuous) tenses, only three simple tenses: present, past and future. Look at the following examples:

Die toeris kry 'n diamant.

The tourist finds a diamond.

Present tense

Die toeris het 'n diamant gekry.

The tourist found a diamond.

Past tense

Die toeris sal 'n diamant kry.

The tourist will find a diamond.

Future tense

English has six alternatives: simple present, past, future, and continuous present, past and future:

Tense	Simple	Continuous/Progressive
Present	The tourist gets a diamond.	The tourist <i>is getting</i> a diamond.
Past	The tourist got a diamond.	The tourist <i>was getting</i> a diamond.
Future	The tourist will get a diamond.	The tourist <i>will be getting</i> a diamond.

From the above table note that the English progressive/continuous tenses use the auxiliaries *am, is, are, was, were, will be ...* in conjunction with *-ing* forms. There is a clear distinction in meaning between the ‘usual’ (known as the ‘simple tenses’) present, past and future tenses and the progressive forms of the same tenses.

The simple present, past and future tenses imply an action which a subject does, did or will do, but which is/was/will not be immediate, i.e. at that moment. The progressive tenses, as the name implies, describe a continuing action – one that is happening at a particular time (whether present, past or future). The following examples will make the matter clearer:

Present	<i>I am writing.</i>	Something that the subject (I) is 'busy' doing now.
	<i>I write.</i>	Something that the subject does regularly, frequently on occasions.
Past	<i>I was writing.</i>	Something that the subject was 'busy' doing at a particular stage.
	<i>I wrote.</i>	Something that the subject did and completed on an occasion.
Future	<i>I will be writing.</i>	Something that the subject will be 'busy' doing in the future.
	<i>I will write.</i>	Something that the subject will do and complete on an occasion in the future.

In Afrikaans, each of the pairs of sentences above would be translated by the same Afrikaans sentence, as the following table shows.

	Afrikaans	English
Present	Ek skryf.	<i>I am writing.</i> <i>I write.</i>
Past	Ek het geskryf.	<i>I was writing.</i> <i>I wrote.</i>
Future	Ek sal skryf.	<i>I will be writing.</i> <i>I will write.</i>

In Afrikaans, the only way to make the distinction available in English through the Progressive Tense would be by qualifying the action in the ways similar to those suggested in the following table.

	<i>English</i>	<i>Afrikaans</i>
Present	<i>I am writing [a novel].</i>	Ek skryf ['n roman].
	<i>I write [for a living].</i>	Ek skryf [vir 'n bestaan].
Past	<i>I was writing [a novel].</i>	Ek het ['n roman] geskryf.
	<i>I wrote [for a living].</i>	Ek het [vir 'n bestaan] geskryf.
Future	<i>I will be writing [a novel].</i>	Ek sal ['n roman] skryf.
	<i>I will write [for a living].</i>	Ek sal [vir 'n bestaan] skryf.

Look at it another way. In Afrikaans, *Ek skryf* can be the answer both to the question **Wat maak jy?** and to **Wat doen jy?** (*What are you doing?* and *What do you do?*, respectively). In English, each of the questions requires its own tense format – *I am writing* and *I write*, respectively. In English, you would not say *I write a novel*, and *I am writing for a living* sounds decidedly odd. Therefore, you need to be careful when you translate the Afrikaans tenses into English. English into Afrikaans is of course much simpler, because there are fewer choices. Try your hand in the following exercise.

Exercise 3

Translate the following sentences into English.

Example:

Sewe dokters behandel die beseerdes.	<i>Seven doctors are treating the wounded.</i>
---	--

- 1 Die verpleegsters is besig met die pasiënte.
- 2 Sarel lees terwyl Petra 'n koek bak.
- 3 Die leeus jaag die bokkies, omdat hulle honger is.
- 4 Dit reën so hard dat die strate met water loop.
- 5 Ek kan dit self doen, as jy my net wys hoe.
- 6 Ons speel vandag krieket teen die Wes Indies.

Language patterns

Modals

In English, we speak of ‘modal verbs’. Such verbs mark the ‘mood’ of an action – whether the verb in a sentence is expressing, for example, a statement of fact (indicative mood) or a command (imperative mood) or a wish or possibility (subjunctive mood). Modal verbs in English include *shall/will*, *may/might*, *can/could*, *shall/should*, *will/would*, *must*. Look at the following English examples:

Statement of fact – indicative mood

I will go tomorrow.

The nurse gave her an injection.

The kids are running wild.

Commands – imperative mood

Stop! = You *must* stop!

Turn the music down. = You *must* turn the music down.

Change gear. = You must change gear.

Drivers *must* not brake sharply on rough roads.

Wishes or possibilities – subjunctive mood

Could you please help?

They can help, if they want.

They could have helped, if they had wanted to.

The patient should not have gone home.

The diamond would not have belonged to the tourist.

If the children wished, they could have gone on holiday.

In Afrikaans, such words are included among auxiliary verbs and are sometimes called ‘modal auxiliary verbs’, but they function in the same way they do in English.

The following table shows the Afrikaans modal auxiliaries and their English equivalents.

sal	<i>shall/will</i>	kon	<i>could, could have, was able</i>
wil	<i>want to</i>	moes	<i>should have</i>
kan	<i>can, be able</i>	het	<i>had</i>
moet	<i>must</i>	sou wou	<i>would have wanted to</i>
sou	<i>would</i>	sou kon	<i>would have been able to</i>
wou	<i>wanted to</i>	sou moes	<i>would have had to</i>

Note

Look at how the forms change when the tenses change.

Present

Ek **sal** dit doen. *I will do it.*

Ek **wil** dit doen. *I want to do it.*

Ek **kan** dit doen. *I can do it.*

Ek **moet** dit doen. *I must do it.*

Past

Ek **sou** dit doen. *I would have done it.*

Ek **wou** dit doen. *I wanted to do it.*

Ek **kon** dit doen. *I could do it.*

Ek **moes** dit doen. *I had to do it.*

Exercise 4

Rewrite the following sentences in the past tense. (Don't forget to change any adverbials of time (e.g. **vandag** becomes **gister**) which you may come across!)

Example:

Ons kan vandag na die krieketwedstryd tussen Suid-Afrika en die Wes Indies gaan. → Ons kon gister na die krieketwedstryd tussen Suid-Afrika en die Wes Indies gaan.

- 1 Piet en Sannie doen hulle huiswerk sodat hulle netnou TV kan kyk.
- 2 Die motoriste moet almal versigtig ry, want na die stormreën is daar in dié omgewing sinkplaatpaaie.
- 3 As hy genoeg geld het, sal hy ook Suid-Afrika toe wil kom.
- 4 Di en Mary wil graag dié naweek hulle hare laat sny terwyl Dick 'n motor gaan huur.
- 5 Die bokkies kan nie van die leeus wegkom nie.
- 6 Ons sal eers Durban toe wil gaan en dan na die Kaap.

- 7** As sy nie vandag die kompetisie wen nie, sal sy self moet betaal vir die toer.
- 8** Die polisie sal die toeskouers by die rugbywedstryd onder beheer moet hou.

Oudtshoorn is a small town in what is known as the Little Karoo. The Little Karoo is sandwiched between the coastal-belt mountains of the famous Garden Route and the great mountain ranges that give rise to the plateau and the Great Karoo.

Oudtshoorn was, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the heart of the ostrich feather trade and many enormous, verandahed homes in the town remain as reminders of the great wealth acquired during the ostrich feather boom. Today ostrich farming is enjoying a revival, but more for ostrich meat and hide than for feathers.

Oudtshoorn also has a great natural wonder, the Cango Caves. The Cango Caves stretch for miles into the mountainside and some areas are yet to be explored. There are San paintings which indicate that the San used the front caves in earlier times. The caves were ‘re-discovered’ in 1780 by a herdsman and the first expedition was led by a farmer, van Zyl. The group was enchanted by the wonderland of stalactites, stalagmites and helictites (like stalactites, but spiralling) with which the first enormous cavern is festooned. Today tour parties are conducted through only a third portion of the known caves. Music concerts are held in the great cavern, named the ‘Great Hall’, and the acoustical effect is awe-inspiring.

There is little sign nowadays of the dusty veld which hid the opening to these magical caves. The caves are served by a huge complex which offers accommodation, meals and curios – including ostrich products.

Klein Karoo Little Karoo

kusstreek coastal belt

volstruis ostrich

veer feather

handel commerce, trade

boerdery farming

huid *hide (skin)*
bedryf *industry*
stoep *verandah, stoop*
opgaar *collect, gather*
herinnering *memory*
natuurwonder *natural wonder*
Kangogrotte *Cango Caves*
berghang *mountainside*
ontdek *discover*
verlore *lost*
betower *enchant*
towerland *wonderland*
sprokiesland *fairyland*
stalagmiet, staandruipsteen *stalagmites*
stalaktiet, hangdruipsteen *stalactites*
heliktiet, penningsteen *helictites (spiralled stalactites)*
yslike *enormous*
spelonke *caverns*
festoeneer *festoon*
deesdae *nowadays*
stowwerig *dusty*
betoverend *magical*
kompleks *complex*
akkommodasie *accommodation*
etes *meals*
kunsvoorwerpe *curios*
volstruisprodukte *ostrich products*

Exercise 5

Using the vocabulary box above, translate the following guidebook entry into English.

Oudtshoorn Klein Karoo dorpie, bekend vir volstruise en die Kangogrotte. Boerdery met volstruise, hoofsaaklik vir vleis en huide. Mees bekend vir die Kangogrotte met hulle San skilderye en stalaktiete, stalagmiete en heliktiete. Toere beskikbaar. Musiek-konserte gereeld gehou. Kaartjies by ingang beskikbaar.

Language patterns

Present and past participles

All participles are formed from verbs. Special endings are added to verbs to form each of the participles. In English, present participles end in *-ing* and past participles in *-ed* or *-en*. For example:

Present	Past
<i>rotting</i>	<i>rotted/rotten</i>
<i>crowding</i>	<i>crowded</i>
<i>labouring</i>	<i>laboured</i>

Such words either form part of the full (finite) verb together with an auxiliary verb, or they function as adjectives. For example:

The tomatoes were rotting on the vine. Auxiliary verb (*were*) + present participle (*rotting*) = full verb.

The rotting tomatoes stank. Present participle (*rotting*) + describing noun (*tomatoes*).

The rotten tomatoes stank. Past participle (*rotten*) + describing noun (*tomatoes*).

Their fans will be crowding the stands. Auxiliary verb (*will be*) + present participle (*crowding*) = full verb.

The crowding fans caused the panic. Present participle (*crowding*) + describing noun (*fans*).

The crowded stands will be noisy. Past participle (*crowded*) + describing noun (*stands*).

The labouring workers were hot. Present participle (*labouring*) + describing noun (*workers*).

Her breath is laboured. Past participle (*laboured*) + describing noun (*breath*).

The workers have been labouring in the fields. Auxiliary verbs (*have been*) + present participle (*labouring*) = full verb.

Afrikaans present participles

► CD2, TR 26

The Afrikaans present participle is recognized by its **-end** ending. Afrikaans present participles are used almost exclusively as describing words – that is, as adjectives. Like normal adjectives, present participles are used attributively (see Unit 6) and thus they take a final **-e** just as adjectives do when they are used attributively:

Verb	Afrikaans	English
loop	lopende water	<i>running</i> water
hang	hangende plante	<i>hanging</i> plants
klop	kloppende gaste	<i>knocking</i> guests
skreeu	skreeuende skare	<i>screaming</i> crowds
sing	singende voëls	<i>singing</i> birds
kook	kokende water	<i>boiling</i> water
jaag	jagende motors	<i>speeding</i> motor cars
tel	tellende beamptes	<i>counting</i> officials
juig	juigende ondersteuners	<i>cheering</i> supporters
slaap	slapende kinders	<i>sleeping</i> children
lag	laggende gehoor	<i>laughing</i> audience

In Afrikaans, the present participle is never used as a part of the full verb, precisely because Afrikaans has no continuous tense, as you learnt earlier. Whereas in English you can rephrase present participle + noun phrases as present continuous sentences, in Afrikaans you cannot do this. Only the simple present tense is available.

Afrikaans	English
lopende water + Die water loop.	<i>running</i> water + The water is running .
hangende plante + Die plante hang.	<i>hanging</i> plants + The plants are hanging .
kloppende gaste + Die gaste klop.	<i>knocking</i> guests + The guests are knocking .

Afrikaans	English
skreeuende skare + Die skare skreeu .	screaming crowds + <i>The crowds are screaming.</i>
singende voëls + Die voëls sing .	singing birds + <i>The birds are singing.</i>
kokende water + Die water kook .	boiling water + <i>The water is boiling.</i>
jagende motors + Die motors jaag .	speeding motor cars + <i>The motor cars are speeding.</i>
tellende beamptes + Die beamptes tel .	counting officials + <i>The officials are counting.</i>
juigende ondersteuners + Die ondersteuners juig .	cheering fans + <i>The fans are cheering.</i>
slapende kinders + Die kinders slaap .	sleeping children + <i>The children are sleeping.</i>
laggende gehoor + Die gehoor lag .	laughing audience + <i>The audience is laughing.</i>

Note

The same spelling rules apply as for plurals and degrees of comparison (Units 3 and 6, respectively). Where words have ‘twin’ vowels (**ee**, **aa**, **oo**, **uu**) + a single consonant, the twin vowel becomes a single vowel when an ending is added:

loop → lop+ende slaap → slap+ende kook → kok+ende

When words have a single vowel (**a**, **e**, **o**, **u**) + a single consonant, the single consonant is doubled up when an ending is added:

lag → lagg+ende klop → klopp+ende tel → tell+ende

Exercise 6

Fill in the correct present participle forms of the verbs in brackets in the following sentences.

Example:

Die gids sal die toeriste op die (kronkelend) paadjie lei. → Die gids sal die toeriste op die kronkelende paadjie lei.

(The guide will lead the tourists along the (wind) path. → The guide will lead the tourists along the winding path.)

- 1 Die (hang) stalaktiete blink in die grot.
- 2 (Spiraal) heliktiete groei boontoe.
- 3 Die (soek) skaapwagter het die Kangogrotte gevind.
- 4 Die (besoek) toeriste het al die diere gesien.
- 5 Die skeidsregter het die (loop) geveg stopgesit.
- 6 Julle moet oppas vir (storm) renosters.
- 7 Daardie voël se bynaam is ‘(lag) duif’.
- 8 Die (skop) speler het die bal oor die pale gekry.

Afrikaans past participles

Like English past participles, Afrikaans past participles combine with auxiliary verbs to complete verbs in the past tense. The past participle in Afrikaans is marked by the particle **ge-** which is added to a verb when required.

het gepraat	<i>have spoken</i>	sou gebel het	<i>would have phoned</i>
was gebreek	<i>was broken</i>	het gegaan	<i>did go/went</i>

Afrikaans past participles can, like present participles, be used as adjectives and, thus, also attributively. To form attributive past participles either **-te** or **-de** is added to the verb stem. Which you use will depend on the last letter of the stem. Stems ending on ‘soft’ sounds like **-s** or **-k**, usually take **-te**. The rest take **-de**. For example:

gesteelde motors	<i>stolen cars</i>
gebarste borrel	<i>burst bubble</i>
gebreekte koppies	<i>broken cups</i>
gebakte aartappel	<i>baked potato</i>
gedrukte materiaal	<i>printed material</i>
gebuigde paal	<i>bent pole</i>
getekende tjek	<i>signed cheque</i>
gevlegde hare	<i>plaited hair</i>

But, while most verbs have only one past participle form in Afrikaans, some have two past participle forms (both beginning with **ge-**).

One, the usual, standard, form (like all those above), can be used as part of a full verb or as an adjective:

Standard form as part of verb

het gebind	<i>have tied</i>	is gebuig	<i>is bent</i>
was gebreek	<i>was broken</i>	sal oorgetrek	<i>will be covered</i>

Standard form functioning as an adjective (ge ... de/te)

gebinde gordel	<i>tied belt</i>	gebuigde draad	<i>bent wire</i>
gebreekte	<i>broken cups</i>	oortrekte	<i>covered book</i>

koppies
The other, ‘idiosyncratic’ form, is an alternate form used when the past participle functions as an adjective, but figuratively, not literally:

gebonde lewe	<i>restricted life</i>	geboë hoof	<i>bowed head</i>
gebroke hart	<i>broken heart</i>	oortrokke rekening	<i>overdrawn account</i>

Sometimes both forms can function as adjectives (and have the -de/-te ending), but only the standard form can be used as part of a main/full verb (without the -de/-te ending).

When a past participle is used in Afrikaans as part of the verb or to describe literally, there is usually little difficulty with the spelling. The particle **ge-** is merely added to a verb stem. The alternate form, however, reflects idiosyncratic spelling and it is this idiosyncratic spelling that cues the figurative usage. There is no easy rule for the idiosyncratic forms and you will have to learn them as you go along.

The following table lists some of the more common and useful standard and alternate forms of the past participle in Afrikaans.

• CD2, TR 27

Standard Afrikaans	English	Alternate Afrikaans	English
aangeneem(de)	taken on	aangename kinders	adopted children
beskryf(de)	described	beskrewe wette	written laws
betrek	involved	betrokke lug	overcast sky
gebind	tied	gebonde lewe	restricted life
begin	began	begonne taak	begun task
gebreek(te)	broken	gebroke hart	broken heart
gebuig(de)	bent	geboë hoof	bowed head
gedoen	done	gedane saak	done deed
gedwing	forced	gedwonge rus	forced rest
oorgetrek(te)	covered	oortrokke rekening	overdrawn account
geskryf	written	geskrewe teks	written text
gesterf	died	die gestorwe	the deceased
verbied	forbade	verbode toegang	no admission
verdink	suspected	verdagte dief	suspected thief
gevries	frozen	bevroe vleis	frozen meat
verbind	bandaged	verbonde wond	bandaged wound

Insight

Verbs beginning with **be-** (**beskryf**, **begin** ...) and **ver-** (**verbied**, **verdink** ...) do not have **ge-** at the beginning. If you try to say any of these words with the **ge-** you will realize that they sound clumsy. Verbs which themselves begin with **ge-** or those beginning with **ont-** or **pro-** also do not take the past tense marker **ge-**.

Exercise 7

Give the correct form of the word in brackets.

Example:

Die kinders drink die (loop) water. → Die kinders drink die **lopende** water.

The children are drinking the (run) water. → *The children are drinking the running water.*

- 1 Die mense het die (dood) hond (begrawe).
- 2 Die (bederf) kinders was baie stout.
- 3 Die (insit) in die taxi het lekker (lag) en (gesels).
- 4 Die (gebraai) tjops was heerlik.
- 5 Die woestyn is 'n baie (verlaat) plek.
- 6 Die (verdink) man het in die hof (verskyn).
- 7 Die (afkap) bome word vir telefoonpale (gebruik).

Exercise 8

Choose the correct form from the two in brackets.

Example:

Die arme man is (verslaafd/verslaaf) aan dwelms. → Die arme man is **verslaaf** aan dwelms. (*The poor man is addicted to drugs.*)

- 1 Die professor lyk baie (geleer/geleerd).
- 2 Die kraanvoël word (beskermd/beskerm).
- 3 Die werk is baie (vermoeiend/vermoeid).
- 4 Dit is nou 'n (gedoen/gedane) saak.
- 5 Ek is (verbaasde/verbaas) om jou in Suid-Afrika te sien.
- 6 Die verpleegster het die (verbonde/verbinde) wond ondersoek.
- 7 Die dokter is (bekommerd/bekommer) oor sy pasiënt.
- 8 Die (sterwende/gestorwe) man is vanoggend begrawe.

Language patterns

Commands

All languages have ways of giving commands. Formally, commands are called imperatives and are formed by using a verb on its own without a subject. Many commands are one word: **Run!** **Stop!** **Stand!** **Sit!** Commands can be expressed in various ways, some

abruptly and others as apparent requests. Look at the following English imperatives and their Afrikaans equivalents.

Hou op!	Stop it!	Hou asseblief op.	Please stop it.
Loop!	Get out!	Loop asseblief.	Please get out.
Staan op!	Stand up!	Staan asseblief op.	Kindly stand up.

Beantwoord die volgende vrae. Answer the following questions.
Op julle merke. Gereed! Weg! On your marks. Get ready! Go!

In all the above examples, a subject, *you* (either singular or plural), is understood to be there. All commands are, in fact, full sentences made up of at least a subject and a verb. It is just that the subject is generally not articulated, although it is understood to be there. Thus, *Run!* is really, *You run!* and *Stand up!* is really, *You stand up!*

Commands are often seemingly expressed as requests, but, in fact, the person being addressed does not really have a choice about whether to obey or not. A minister or priest would not say, ‘Pray!’ but would say, ‘Let us pray.’ The congregation really has no choice in the matter and so prays!

Commands are often (especially in their ‘abrupt’ form) expressed as exclamations and end with an exclamation mark rather than a full stop.

Exercise 9

Write the following imperatives in Afrikaans.

Example:

Command someone politely to close the gate. → Maak die hek asseblief toe.

- 1 Command someone politely to phone you.
- 2 Command someone to sit down.
- 3 Command someone to keep quiet.
- 4 Command someone politely to close the door.

- 5 Command someone politely to turn the music down.
- 6 Command someone to put down the book.

Exclamations

► CD2, TR 28

All languages have exclamations, many of which are common (idiomatic) expressions. The following are some in Afrikaans. These you should learn off by heart.

Afrikaans	English
ag neel!	<i>oh no!</i> (irritation, frustration)
ag tog!	<i>oh please!</i> (irritation)
aitsal	<i>oops!</i>
rêrig?/!	<i>really?</i> (doubtful) <i>really!</i> (irritation)
einal	<i>ouch!</i>
neel	<i>no!</i> (in shock or surprise)
ja neel!	<i>mmmm!</i> (not really translatable – a ‘what do you expect’ reaction)
en toe?	<i>and so?</i> (often on greeting someone)
nee wat!	<i>no ‘man’</i> (rejection of proposition or rejection of behaviour)
sies!	<i>yuck!</i> (expression of disgust)
sies tog!	<i>shame!</i> (colloquial SA expression used randomly as response to issues)
sjoel	<i>ouch!/it’s hot!</i> emotional reaction/literal response to weather
sterktel	<i>good luck!</i> literally ‘strength to you’

Insight

The word **eina** can be used both as an exclamation (as above) and as an adjective meaning *sore*. For example: **My seer vinger is baie eina.** In literal translation this is: *My sore finger is very sore.* It’s a wry emphasis of the pain suffered! And in yet another example of Afrikaans’ multicultural heritage, **eina** is derived from the Khoisan word /é +//náu.

The most important things to remember

- 1 Auxiliary verbs are all forms of the verb ‘to be’.
- 2 They can occur alone as main (full) verbs or function as auxiliary verbs in conjunction with verb roots/stems.
- 3 **Om te wees** in the present tense is **is**, in the past tense **was**, and in the future tense **sal wees**.
- 4 Afrikaans also uses auxiliaries to form past and future tenses, e.g. **Sutherland het die sterrewag oopgestel**. (In this instance, **het** is an auxiliary verb.)
- 5 Afrikaans has no progressive (continuous) tenses, only present, past and future.
- 6 So how do we translate the English ‘-ing’ (progressive/continuous tense)? Example: *I write and I am writing* are both **Ek skryf** in Afrikaans.
- 7 Only by qualifying when or what you are writing can you indicate the difference, e.g. **Ek skryf ’n boek** (*I am writing a book*) vs. **Ek skryf vir ’n lewe** (*I write for a living*).
- 8 In Afrikaans, English modal verbs (indicating whether the sentence is a statement, command or wish) are included among auxiliary verbs and are sometimes called modal auxiliary verbs. They function the same way as they do in English. Examples are **sal, moet, kan, wil, sou**.
- 9 Participles are formed from verbs by using suffixes and prefixes.
 - a Afrikaans present participles are recognised by the suffix **-end**, e.g. **Die plante is hangend**.
 - b Present participles can be used attributively by adding another **-e**, for example, **die hangende plante**.
 - c The same spelling rules apply as those for plurals and degrees of comparison.
 - d Afrikaans past participles are recognised by the **ge-** prefix added to a verb, e.g. **Die motor is gesteel**.
 - e Past participles can be used attributively by adding **-de**, for example, **die gesteelde motor**.
- 10 Commands in Afrikaans (as in English) are often expressed as exclamations.

13

Het dit! (2)

Got it! (2)

In this unit you will test your understanding of

- **Adverbs (and revise adjectives)**
- **Questions and answers**
- **Conjunctions**
- **Negatives**
- **Prepositions**
- **Auxiliary and modal verbs**
- **Participles**
- **Imperatives**

These exercises should be used to test your grasp of the work covered so far. Every question you get right should be seen as an achievement, and you should look at your mistakes as learning opportunities.

You should use the glossary at the end of the book to look up any words you might have forgotten.

Exercise 1 Degrees of comparison, adverbs and adjectives (Units 6 and 8)

Fill in the degrees of comparison.

Example:

Positive
klein

Comparative
kleiner

Superlative
kleinste

groot
seer
lelik
baie
moeg
dun
leeg
mooi
dood
goedkoop

Exercise 2 Adverbs and adjectives (Units 8 and 6, respectively)

- Pick out four adverbs and six adjectives in the following paragraph.
- Label the adverbs as time, manner or place.

Suid-Afrika is 'n baie groot land. Dit strek vanaf die Atlantiese Oseaan tot by die Indiese Oseaan. Die Weskus is veel koeler as die Ooskus waar die see lekker warm is. Op die Weskus is die natuur woestynagtig, maar op die Ooskus is dit tropies. Snags is dit koud in die woestyn.



strek stretches
tropies tropical

woestynagtig desert-like
oseaan ocean

Exercise 3 Statements into questions (Unit 3)

Turn the following statements into questions so that the phrase in bold would be the answer to your question.

Example:

Sannie is vandag siek. → Wie is vandag siek?

- Sarel** is die man met wie ek gaan toer.
- In November** hou die Hindus Diwali.
- By die juwelier** kan jy mooi diamante kry.

- 4 Sosaties en wors kan ons by die slaghuis koop.
- 5 Dick moes na die uitruster gaan want hy het sy baadjie verloor.
- 6 Die dokter het vir Di 'n inspuiting gegee.

Exercise 4 Interrogative word questions revisited (Unit 3)

Translate the following questions into Afrikaans.

- 1 Where do you come from?
- 2 What is your name?
- 3 Where are you staying?
- 4 When did you arrive?
- 5 What time is breakfast?

Exercise 5 Yes–no questions; negatives (Units 8 and 9, respectively)

- 1 Translate the following questions into English.
- 2 Answer the questions in Afrikaans, using full sentences, but in the negative only.

Example:

Gaan jy swem? → *Are you going to swim?* → Nee, ek gaan nie swem nie.

- a Kan jy my sê waar die stasie is?
- b Is dit die bus na die Kasteel?
- c Sal die dokter my nou kan sien?
- d Het die bloublaside jou gesteek?
- e Moet ons brood, melk en vrugte koop vir ontbyt?

Exercise 6 Word order (Unit 10)

Begin each sentence with the word in bold.

Example:

Jy moet bel as jy moeg word. → **A**s jy moeg word, moet jy bel.

- 1 Ons het ons kaartjies weggegee, **omdat** Di siek is.
- 2 Ongevalle was baie besig **na** die groot brand.

- 3** Piet sal huis toe skryf sodra hy en Xai weer in die dorp is.
- 4** Die ambulans sal onmiddellik vertrek **wanneer** die pasient ingelaai is.
- 5** Die brandweer het die vuur geblus, **nadat** hulle vir twaalf ure gesukkel het.

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besig busy**brand**, 'n fire, a**vertrek** depart, leave**inlaai** load in**blus (vuur)** put out (fire)**sukkel** struggle

Exercise 7 Conjunctions (Unit 10)

Join the sentences by using the Afrikaans equivalent of the English conjunction suggested in brackets.

Example:

Die strate is stil. Dit is 'n vakansiedag. (*because*) → Die strate is stil want dit is 'n vakansiedag. / Die strate is stil omdat dit 'n vakansiedag is.

- 1** Die boom is baie groot. Die boom is 'n kremetartboom.
(*which*)
- 2** Dit is die rots. Ons het op die rots gestaan. (*on which*)
- 3** Xai is die Sanseun. Piet het by die San-seun gaan kuier.
(*with whom*)
- 4** Dit is die noodnommer. Jy moet die noodnommer skakel.
(*which*)
- 5** Hulle wil weet waar hy gaan toer. Hy kom volgende week aan.
(*when*)
- 6** Ons sal die straatteater gaan kyk. Ons sal shebeen toe gaan.
(*then*)

Exercise 8 Negatives (Unit 9)

Rewrite the following sentences in the negative.

Example:

Het jy Mandela ooit ontmoet? → Het jy Mandela nooit ontmoet nie?

- 1 Iemand sal jou help met die toets.
- 2 Óf Di óf Mary sal die inkopies gaan doen.
- 3 Die klein jakkals het al 'n bokkie gevang.
- 4 Jy moet die medisyne alles in een dag opdrink.
- 5 Daar is êrens op dié pad 'n piekniekplek.
- 6 Dié teerpad het baie slaggate.

Exercise 9 Prepositions (Unit 11)

Fill in the correct prepositions in the following sentences.

Example:

Die kaart hang _____ die muur. → Die kaart hang aan die muur.

- 1 _____ behulp van die polisie, het ons ons motor gevind.
- 2 Dit is _____ danke _____ mev. Ntuli dat ons die taxi gekry het.
- 3 Die verkeer het _____ 'n stilstand gekom na die ongeluk.
- 4 Die vuurwerke het hoog die lug _____ geskiet.
- 5 Ons het _____ die rivier visgevang en _____ gebraai.
- 6 Die toeriste wens Suid-Afrika geluk _____ sy tiende verjaarsdag.
- 7 Mary verlang _____ haar kinders in Engeland.

Exercise 10 Prepositional verbs (Unit 11)

Rewrite the following sentences by placing the correct form of the verb in brackets in the correct position in the sentence.

Example:

Die koppie het (afval) van die tafel. → Die koppie het van die tafel **afgeval**.

- 1 Di het (agterbly) want sy is siek.
- 2 Die bokkies (weghardloop) van die leeus.
- 3 In die warm weer sal ons (opbruik) baie koeldrank.
- 4 Die gaste moet (afskakel) hulle kamerligte as hulle vertrek.
- 5 Omdat hulle 'n pap wiel gehad het, het hulle (afhaal) dit.

Exercise 11 Auxiliary and modal verbs (Unit 12)

Write the following sentences in Afrikaans.

Example:

The bus will leave for Cape Town at three o'clock this afternoon. → Die bus sal om drie-uur vanmiddag na Kaapstad vertrek.

- 1 When will you be coming to South Africa?
- 2 The tourists are going to Kimberley on Monday.
- 3 The San are now living in villages.
- 4 A music concert was held in the Cango Caves last Saturday.
- 5 Because there has been no rain, Arbor Day will now be on 20 November.
- 6 All the children enjoyed the fireworks.
- 7 The family all went to Grandmother's birthday lunch.
- 8 The road will be open again at 19h00.

Exercise 12 Participles (Unit 12)

In each of the following sentences, fill in the correct form of the participle in brackets.

Example:

Die (huil) kind het tandpyn. → **Die huilende** kind het tandpyn.
The (cry) child has toothache. → *The crying child has toothache.*

- 1 Die (glinster) water was baie mooi.
- 2 Die werk was vir hom (vermoei).
- 3 Die wedstryd is (eerskom) Saterdag.
- 4 Sjoe! Die hitte is (uitput).
- 5 Pak die (vries) groente in die yskas.
- 6 Ons het die vars vis (vries).
- 7 Het julle die (gestryk) klere alles (wegpak)?

Exercise 13 Imperatives (Unit 12)

- 1 Translate the following sentences into English.

Example:

Bel my, asseblief → *Phone me, please.*

- a Kom asseblief binne.
- b Sit u tasse hier neer.
- c Ontmoet passasiers in die Aankomssaal.
- d Skakel die ligte af wanneer u vertrek.
- e Selfone mag nie in die bank gebruik word nie.

2 Translate the following commands into Afrikaans.

Example:

Command someone politely to come to you. → **Kom asseblief hier.**

- a Command someone politely (ask) to follow you.
- b Command someone to turn the music down.
- c Command someone to keep quiet.
- d Command someone politely (ask) to help you.
- e Command the kids to get into the bath.

Volg jou maag

Follow your stomach

In this unit you will learn

- *How to use and form the passive voice in Afrikaans*
- *About South African Malay gastronomic delights*
- *Some rhythm and rhyme idiomatic expressions*

The expansion of South Africa over four centuries has led not only to the birth of Afrikaans as the newest language in the world, but also to world-renowned wine, wool, mohair, furniture, jewellery and grass-craft. The skills and talents of the indigenous people, European settlers and the slaves and indentured labourers imported mainly from the East combined to produce a productive nation. Into the great South African melting pot has gone also a wide range of gastronomic cultural practices. Today, we have ‘traditional’ South African cuisine which is as culturally mixed as it is delicious.

The Malays, in particular, have had an enormous influence on South African food, and especially on regional Cape cookery. Foods such as **sosaties**, **bobotie** and **smoorsnoek** were all originally Malay foods, but are all now considered to be typically South African. The names of these foods are all accepted Afrikaans terms and **sosatie** and **bobotie** (among others) are also accepted South African English words!

The early European settlers, in their contact with other peoples, learned to make and eat South African regional dishes. It is hardly surprising that the Europeans should mimic the eating habits of the indigenous peoples – Europe was far away and the vegetables and meats common to Europe were not available. On their treks into the hinterland or when living on remote farms, meat had to be preserved, vegetables were in short supply and bread had to be made without ovens being available. These factors gave rise to **biltong**, **waterblommetjiebredie**, **roosterkoek/-brood** and **vetkoek**, respectively.

bevolk <i>populate</i>	sosaties <i>kebabs</i>
eeue <i>centuries</i>	bobotie <i>curried mince pie</i>
wol <i>wool</i>	smoorsnoek <i>braised snoek</i>
sybokhaar <i>mohair</i>	waterblommetjiebredie <i>waterlily stew</i>
ingevoer <i>imported</i>	roosterkoek/-brood <i>barbecue-grid bread</i>
smeltpot <i>melting pot</i>	vetkoek <i>deep-fried dough</i>
kookkuns <i>cuisine</i>	biltong <i>jerky, dried meat</i>
eetgewoontes <i>eating habits</i>	afgeleë <i>remote, lonely</i>
talente <i>talents</i>	oonde <i>ovens</i>
vaardighede <i>skills</i>	behoeftes <i>needs</i>
kontrakarbeider <i>contract labourer</i>	grashandwerk/-kuns <i>grass-crafts</i>

Exercise 1

Use the vocabulary box above and the glossary at the back of the book to make a list in Afrikaans of South African foods and South African industries.

Dialogue 1

CD2, TR 29

You are on a walking tour through Cape Town's Malay Quarter in the Bo-Kaap. Your guide Aziz is telling you about Malay food.

Die kos wat my mense eet, staan bekend as Maleise kos.
Bredies, gebraaide vleis en gekookte groente word baie geëet.

Daar is baie peper en kruie in die kos. Groot frikkadelle word saam met geelrys en beetslaai geëet. Saam met kerriekos word suurmelk en lemoenskyfies geëet. Maleise kos, waarvan baie Suid-Afrikaners hou, en wat nou as tradisionele Suid-Afrikaanse kos beskou word, is sosaties en bobotie.

Alle vleis word by 'n Moslemslagter gekoop wat dit op 'n spesiale manier bewerk – baie soos die manier waarop die vleis wat Jode eet bewerk word. Moslems, ook soos die Jode, eet nie varkvleis nie. Moslems drink ook nie sterk drank nie.

(Adapted from N. Farsen, M. van Heerden & H. Venter, 1996. *Afrikaans vir elke dag 2*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter & Shooter.)

staan bekend as	<i>is known as</i>
manier way, manner	
gekookte	<i>cooked, boiled</i>
bewerk	<i>prepare</i>
frikkadelle	<i>risssoles, meatballs</i>
Jode	<i>Jews</i>
geelrys	<i>saffron (yellow) rice</i>
beetslaai	<i>beetroot salad</i>
kerriekos	<i>curried food</i>
suurmelk	<i>sour milk</i>
lemoenskyfies	<i>orange slices/wedges</i>

Language patterns

The passive voice

Look at the emboldened sections in Aziz's talk above. You will notice that each contains the word **word**. Each of the emboldened pieces has been written in what is called the passive voice.

Generally, when we are saying something, we speak of the doer of an action doing something to someone/something – there is a subject, verb and object in direct interaction. For example:

The ant [doer – subject] *nipped* [doing something – verb] *the elephant* [to something – object] *on the trunk*.

Such sentences are said to be in the active voice – literally, the actor (doer) and action are the focus of the sentence.

On some occasions we might choose to move the focus of the sentence from the doer of an action to the object of the action by moving the object to the beginning of the sentence. For example:

The elephant was nipped on the trunk by the ant.

Note

- The emphasis is now on the elephant and not on the ant, because *elephant* is at the beginning of the sentence.
- The elephant is now the subject of the sentence.
- The verb form has changed from *nipped* to *was nipped*.
- The preposition *by* has been added to the phrase *the ant*.
- There is no longer an object.

Such sentences are said to be in the passive voice – literally the actor (doer) is passive.

The passive voice is used less in English than in Afrikaans. As its use is common in Afrikaans, it is an important grammatical structure to learn. Generally, the passive in Afrikaans employs the same principles as it does in English.

- 1 The object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
- 2 The subject of the active sentence becomes part of a prepositional phrase using *by* in the passive sentence.
- 3 There is change in the verb pattern.

Look again at the ‘mighty ant’ example – this time in Afrikaans:

Active: Die mier [S] het [V₁] die olifant [O] op die been gehap [V₂].

Passive: Die olifant [S] is [V₁] **deur** die mier op die been gehap [V₂].

The changes from active to passive voice are:

- 1 The object [O] (**die olifant**) of the active sentence has become the subject [S] of the passive sentence.
- 2 The subject [S] (**die mier**) of the active sentence has become part of a prepositional phrase using **deur** in the passive sentence.
- 3 There is a change in the verb pattern – **het gehap** has become **is gehap**.

In Afrikaans, as in English, the **deur (by)** phrase is often omitted if the doer is unspecified (e.g. **mense (people)**).

Look again at the emboldened examples from Aziz’s talk:

- 1 Bredies, gebraaide vleis en gekookte groente word baie geëet.
(Stews, grilled meat and cooked/boiled vegetables are eaten a lot.)
- 2 Groot frikkadelle word saam met geelrys en beetslaai geëet.
(Large meatballs/rissoles are eaten with yellow rice and beetroot salad.)
- 3 Saam met kerriekos word suurmelk en lemoenskyfies geëet.
(Together with curries, sour milk and orange slices are eaten.)
- 4 [Maleise kos] ... wat nou as tradisionele Suid-Afrikaanse kos beskou word.
([Malay food] ... which is now considered to be traditional South African food.)
- 5 Alle vleis word by 'n Moslemslagter gekoop.
(All meat is bought at a Muslim butcher.)
- 6 ... die manier waarop die vleis wat Jode eet bewerk word.
(... the way in which the meat that Jews eat is processed.)

These examples are derived from the following active forms, respectively:

- 1 [Mense] eet baie bredies, gebraaide vleis en gekookte groente.
([People] eat a lot of stews, grilled meat and boiled/cooked vegetables.)
- 2 [Mense] eet groot frikkadelle met geelrys en beetslaai.
([People] eat large rissoles/meatballs with yellow rice and beetroot salad.)
- 3 [Mense] eet suurmelk en lemoenskyfies met kerriekos.
([People] eat sour milk and orange slices with curries.)
- 4 [Mense] beskou nou Maleise kos as tradisionele Suid-Afrikaanse kos. ([People] now consider Malay food to be traditional South African food.)
- 5 [Mense] koop alle vleis by 'n Moslem slagter. ([People] buy all meat from a Muslim butcher.)
- 6 ... die manier waarop [mense] die vleis voorberei wat Jode eet.
(... the way in which [people] prepare the meat that Jews eat.)

Tenses and the passive voice

Just as the active voice can be used in all three tenses, present, past and future, so too can the passive.

Present passive

All of our examples of the passive from Aziz's talk were in the present tense. The following observations can be made about all of them:

- Each sentence contains the word **word**. This is the auxiliary marker (Unit 12) of the present tense passive in Afrikaans.
- The stem verb forms nearly all have **ge-** attached to them (**geëet, geëet, geëet, gekoop**), only **beskou** and **bewerk** do not, and you will remember that these (like other verbs beginning with **be-**) do not take **ge-**. (Look back at the Note in the section on past participles in Unit 12, if you have forgotten.)

Let us look now at past and future passive.

Past passive

Using the ‘mighty ant’ example:

Active: Die mier het die olifant op die been gehap. (*The ant nipped the elephant on the leg.*)

Passive: Die olifant is **deur** die mier op die been gehap. (*The elephant was nipped on the leg by the ant.*)

Both the active and passive sentences are in the past tense. Notice the following things about the passive sentence:

- ▶ The auxiliary marker in the passive sentence is **is**.
- ▶ The stem verb has **ge-** attached to it.
- ▶ The **deur** phrase has not been left out.

Here are some more examples of sentences in the past passive:

- 1 Die toeriste is deur die gids geleid. (*The tourists were led by the guide.*)
- 2 Die Groot Gat is deur diamantsoekers gemaak. (*The Big Hole was made by diamond-seekers.*)
- 3 Die pasiënte is deur die verpleegsters versorg. (*The patients were cared for by the nurses.*)
- 4 Die bome is deur die werkers geplant. (*The trees were planted by the workers.*)
- 5 Di en Mary is deur die taxi opgetel. (*Di and Mary were picked up by the taxi.*)

Future passive

Let us now look at the same sentences in the future passive. Once again, let’s start with the ‘mighty ant’ example:

Die olifant **sal** op die been **deur** die mier gehap **word**. (*The elephant will be nipped on the leg by the ant.*)

We notice the following:

- The usual future tense marker **sal** is present (Unit 2).
- **ge-** is attached to the verb stem.
- The **ge-** verb is followed by **word**.
- **deur** is present.

Let us test these observations against our other examples, now written in the future passive.

- 1 Die toeriste sal deur die gids gelei word. (*The tourists will be led by the guide.*)
- 2 Die Groot Gat sal deur diamantsoekers gemaak word. (*The Big Hole will be made by diamond-seekers.*)
- 3 Die pasiënte sal deur die verpleegsters versorg word. (*The patients will be cared for by the nurses.*)
- 4 Die bome sal deur die werkers geplant word. (*The trees will be planted by the workers.*)
- 5 Di en Mary sal deur die taxi opgetel word. (*Di and Mary will be picked up by the taxi.*)

Rules for the passive in Afrikaans

- In all tenses the main verb takes **ge-** (unless it begins with **be-**, **ont-**, **ver**... – Unit 12).
- The present tense passive marker is **word**.
- The past tense passive marker is **is**.
- The future tense passive marker is **sal + word**.
- If the doer is present in the sentence it is always preceded by **deur**.

Exercise 2

You are sending a round robin letter home. Translate Aziz's talk into English.

Exercise 3

► CD2, TR 31

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice.

Example:

Die toergids het die slang doodgeslaan. → Die slang is deur die toergids doodgeslaan.

The tour guide beat the snake to death. → The snake was beaten to death by the tour guide.

- 1 Die vlieënier vertel die passasiers van Johannesburg.
- 2 Asha en haar dogters het baie kerse vir Diwali opgesteek.
- 3 Sal die sekretarisvoël die slang vang?
- 4 Jan het die sprinkane oor die kole gebraai.
- 5 Die Maleiers maak bobotie van oorskietvleis, eiers, brood en melk.
- 6 Die toergids sal die toeriste deur die Bo-Kaap lei om die Groot Moskee te gaan besoek.
- 7 Het die maatskappy die bome vir Boomplantdag bestel?
- 8 Die wet beskerm sommige voëls, anders roei mense hulle uit.
- 9 Toe die son ondergegaan het, het ons die vuur gemaak.
- 10 Die jagter sal die luiperd wat beseer is moet skiet.

QUICK VOCAB

vlieënier,loods	pilot
opsteek	to light
sekretarisvoël	secretary bird
kole	coals
oorskiet	leftovers

skiet	shoot
sonsondergaan	sunset
sommige	some
uitroei	eradicate
luiperd	leopard

Exercise 4

Rewrite the following sentences in English.

- 1 Word die vliegtuig vroeg verwag?
- 2 Wanneer julle klaar geëet het, moet die tafel afgedek word.
- 3 Nadat die perskes gepluk is, is hulle verpak vir uitvoer.
- 4 Die mielielande sal deur die sprinkane opgevrete word.
- 5 Gedurende die griep-epidemie is al die toeriste medisyne gegee.
- 6 Die teepot word eers warm gemaak voordat die tee gemaak word.

Exercise 5

Rewrite the following sentences into the English active voice.

Example:

Die borde moet gewas word. → *[Someone] must wash the plates.*

- 1** Word die vliegtuig vroeg verwag?
- 2** Wanneer julle klaar geëet het, moet die tafel afgedek word.
- 3** Nadat die perskes gepluk is, is hulle verpak vir uitvoer.
- 4** Die mielielande sal deur die sprinkane opgevrete word.
- 5** Gedurende die griep-epidemie is al die toeriste medisyne gegee.
- 6** Die teepot word eers warm gemaak voordat die tee gemaak word.

Exercise 6

Translate the following sentences into Afrikaans.

- 1** The class cut up frogs.
 - 2** The fire was made by Mr Smit.
 - 3** The marathon will be run to Durban this year.
 - 4** The employees were given a holiday by the business.
 - 5** New Year's Day falls on a Tuesday next year.
 - 6** Hotdogs were eaten by all the children.
 - 7** Mr and Mrs Smit will drink wine with their meal.
 - 8** Milkshakes will be ordered for Piet and Sannie.
-

Language patterns

Rhythm and rhyme

CD2, TR 32

All languages have idiomatic expressions – i.e. common fixed ways of saying things. Proverbs such as ‘Like father like son’ and ‘Between the devil and the deep blue sea’ are such examples. Rhythm and rhyme is another. Among the common English ones are ‘here, there, everywhere’, ‘thick and thin’ and ‘high and low’.

Rhythm and rhyme phrases have a particular musical quality about them and as such are easy to remember and, thus, are also used often.

A list of common Afrikaans rhythmic phrases (and their English meanings) follows. You might like to learn and use these. Notice how many of them have comparable English rhythmic expressions.

<i>Afrikaans</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Afrikaans</i>	<i>English</i>
af en toe	<i>now and then</i>	min of meer	<i>more or less</i>
bont en blou	<i>black and blue</i>	nou en dan	<i>now and then</i>
bed en	<i>lock, stock and</i>	pens en pootjies	<i>prostrate</i>
beddegoed	<i>barrel</i>		
bak en brou	<i>mess around</i>	rep en roer	<i>rumpus</i>
van bakboord	<i>from pillar to</i>	ruk en pluk	<i>nag/fiddle</i>
na stuurboord	<i>post</i>		<i>with</i>
dubbel en dwars	<i>through and through</i>	rus en vrede	<i>peace and quiet</i>
dik en dun	<i>thick and thin</i>	kop tot toon	<i>head to toe</i>
dit en dat	<i>this and that</i>	lief en leed	<i>love and sorrow</i>
doen en late	<i>comings and goings</i>	land en sand	<i>excessive</i>
fyn en flenters	<i>bits and pieces</i>	lus en lewe	<i>meat and drink</i>
geheel en al	<i>totally</i>	lieg en bedrieg	<i>deceive, lie to</i>
hot en haar	<i>here, there and everywhere</i>	lewe en dood	<i>life and death</i>
hart en siel	<i>heart and soul</i>	murg en been	<i>to the marrow</i>
hoog en laag	<i>high and low</i>	swart op wit	<i>black on white</i>
heinde en verre	<i>far and wide</i>	sak en pak	<i>bag and baggage</i>
hemel en aarde	<i>heaven and earth</i>	(tot) tyd en wyl	<i>(until) such time</i>
hiet en gebied	<i>order about</i>	vuur en vlam	<i>burning with eagerness</i>
hier en daar	<i>here and there</i>	vroeër of later	<i>sooner or later</i>
elke Jan Rap en	<i>every Tom, Dick</i>	wil en dank	<i>willy-nilly</i>
sy maat	<i>and Harry</i>		
kant en klaar	<i>done and dusted</i>	kop of stert	<i>neither head nor tail</i>
kruis of munt	<i>heads or tails</i>	stampe en stote	<i>fits and starts</i>

Insight

A beautiful example of rhythm and rhyme in Afrikaans is this short poem written by the great Afrikaans poet N.P. van Wyk Louw and translated into English by another great Afrikaans poet, Adam Small. Read it aloud in Afrikaans several times before you look at the translation. Doing so will give you more than just good speaking practice; it will help you to understand the poem. Listen to the expressive and evocative sounds created by the words. Their rhythm and rhyme echo the flight patterns of the literal subject of the poem (the seagull) and its metaphorical meaning (describing the dizzying suspension of the human condition between birth and death). Please note that Adam Small rightly prides himself on translations of spirit rather than letter; you can find literal English meanings of particular words used by N.P. van Wyk Louw in the glossary.

Seemeeu	Seagull
Lewe	<i>To live</i>
en	<i>and to die</i>
sterwe	<i>is to hover in the sky</i>
is swewe	<i>is to fly</i>
en swerwe	<i>between joy's clouds</i>
tussen blydskap se wolke	<i>and sorrow's sea:</i>
en see van die smart;	<i>something of the firefly</i>
iets van die vuurvlieg,	<i>something of the star</i>
iets van die ster,	<i>but silence and death lie right</i>
en stilte en dood lê weerskant	<i>around</i>
soos die horizon daar ver.	<i>like the horizon far</i>

Oh wide and sad land: Afrikaans Poetry of N.P. van Wyk Louw in English translation by Adam Small (1975) Cape Town: Maskew Miller

The most important things to remember

- 1 A sentence is in the active voice when the focus is on the doer (actor) and the action, e.g. **Die mier byt die olifant**.
- 2 By moving the object to the beginning of the sentence we move the focus from the doer to the object. For example, **Die olifant is deur die mier gebyt**.
- 3 Such sentences are in the passive voice: the actor (doer) is passive.
- 4 The passive voice is used more often in Afrikaans than in English and therefore is an important grammatical structure to learn.
- 5 Generally, the passive in Afrikaans employs the same principles as in English.
- 6 Rules for the passive in Afrikaans:
 - a In all tenses the main verb takes **ge-** (unless it begins with **be-, ont-, ver-**). Look at Unit 12 if you need a reminder.
 - b The present tense passive marker is **word**.
 - c The past tense passive marker is **is**.
 - d The future tense passive marker is **sal + word**.
 - e If the doer is present in the sentence, he/she/it is always preceded by **deur**.
- 7 There are many idiomatic expressions in Afrikaans and they provide a real lilt to the language (like **hiet en gebied** or **sak en pak**) so they're well worth mastering.

Voed jou siel

Feed your soul

In this unit you will learn

- *About direct and indirect speech in Afrikaans*
- *The basic Afrikaans punctuation rules*
- *About letter writing in Afrikaans*
- *About South African cultural festivals*

Dialogue 1

The following dialogue takes place on a morning TV programme.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Vuyo | Hartlik welkom, Suné. Vertel ons bietjie van die voorbereidings vir die KKNK-fees – die Klein-Karoo Nasionale Kunstfees – wat Maartmaand in Oudtshoorn plaasvind. |
| Suné | Môre, Vuyo. Baie dankie vir die uitnodiging. Soos u sê, word die fees hierdie jaar in Maartmaand gehou. Ons hou die fees altyd gedurende die Paasvakansie sodat ouers en hulle kinders dit saam kan bywoon. |
| Vuyo | Wat is daar vir die gesinslede om te sien en doen? Sal jy almal kan tevrede stel? |
| Suné | Ja, ek dink so. Aan die een kant, is daar die meer ernstige klassieke musiek, dramas en beeldende kunste, en aan die ander is daar poporkeste, straatteater, graffiti-uitstallings ensomeer. |

(Contd)

- Daar is natuurlik ook baie om te eet en drink, en wonderlike klere om te koop.
- Vuyo** Hoe het die KKNK tot stand gekom?
- Suné** Die veertigjarige sukses van die Nasionale Kunstfees in Grahamstad wat die 1820 Britse Setlaars herdenk, het daartoe gelei dat van ons groot Afrikaanse kunstenaars aangemoedig is om 'n soortgelyke fees wat Afrikanerkultuur sou feesvier*, te organiseer. Nou lok die KKNK selfs opvoerings wat ook by die Grahamstadfees opgevoer word. Almal wat trots is op Afrikaans as taal en kultuur kom fees toe om te sing, om op te voer, om te eet – om saam te span.
- Vuyo** Is daar nie kompetisie tussen die twee feeste nie?
- Suné** Nee, daar is nie, want, alhoewel sommige van die opvoerings en uitstellings beide feeste bywoon, en alhoewel daar 'n oorvleueling is van generiese kunstypes, is daar nie 'n oorvleueling van kulturele fokus nie. Beide feeste is 'n wonderlike platform vir nuwe talent en albei feeste bied veeltalige opvoerings aan.
- Vuyo** Dankie, Suné, dat jy ons kom inlig het. Ek hoop die KKNK is 'n wonderlike sukses. Sterkte!

**Vier (to celebrate) would be more accurate here; feesvier* is a celebration.

voorbereidings *preparations*

plaasvind *takes place*

kunstfees *arts festival*

uitnodiging *invitation*

kunstenaars *performers*

gedurende *during*

aangemoedig *encouraged*

Paasvakansie *Easter holidays*

soortgelyke *similar*

gesinslede *family members*

beeldende kunste *fine art*

lok *attract*

tevrede stel *satisfy*

opvoerings *productions*

ernstig *serious*

oorvleueling *overlap*

- generiese** generic
poporkes/te pop band/s
ensomeer and so on
herdenk commemorate
kunstypes art types
straatteater street theatre
veeltalige multilingual
uitstallings exhibitions
inlig inform

Exercise 1

You have been asked by your tour group, which is considering going to the KKNK, to interpret the dialogue. Rewrite the dialogue in English in dialogue form.

Language patterns

Direct speech

Throughout this book you have encountered dialogues of various kinds. Dialogues, like the scripts of films or plays, are written in the format we have used for the dialogues – the name of a person and the words that they speak. Direct speech is very similar to dialogue in that in direct speech we also use the exact words that someone speaks. The difference is that in direct speech we also say the name of the person before we say his/her exact words, whereas in dialogue form only the person's spoken words are said. For example, the following piece of dialogue:

-
- Vuyo** Hartlik welkom, Suné. Vertel ons bietjie van die voorbereidings vir die KKNK-fees – die Klein-Karoo Nasionale Kunstfees – wat Maartmaand in Oudtshoorn plaasvind.
- Suné** Môre, Vuyo. Baie dankie vir die uitnodiging. Soos u sê, word die fees hierdie jaar in Maartmaand gehou. Ons hou die fees altyd gedurende die Paaskansie sodat ouers en hulle kinders dit saam kan bywoon.
-

would be written in direct speech as follows:

• CD2, TR 34

Vuyo sê: "Hartlik welkom, Suné. Vertel ons bietjie van die voorbereidings vir die KKNK-fees – die Klein-Karoo Nasionale Kunstfees – wat Maartmaand in Oudtshoorn plaasvind." Suné groet Vuyo: "Môre, Vuyo. Baie dankie vir die uitnodiging. Soos u sê, word die fees hierdie jaar in Maartmaand gehou. Ons hou die fees altyd gedurende die Paasvakansie sodat ouers en hulle kinders dit saam kan bywoon."

Direct speech generally occurs in written forms like novels and short stories or in formal records like reports. When journalists want to quote someone, they, too, use direct speech. A court reporter, however, would use the dialogue format, because the record has to be a word-for-word account and direct speech, as we saw above, requires 'cue' words. As these words are chosen by the person repeating another's words, they would be inadmissible in a legal record.

Punctuation

Using direct speech entails knowing something more about Afrikaans punctuation than just commas and full stops. You need to learn the following punctuation conventions that apply when writing indirect speech.

- ▶ Afrikaans uses double inverted commas.
Vuyo groet Suné: "Hartlik welkom ..."
- ▶ The first word of a quotation begins with a capital letter:
Vuyo groet Suné: "Hartlik welkom ..."
- ▶ A colon follows the 'speech' verbs (**vra**, **sê**, **verduidelik** ...) when these occur at the beginning of a sentence:
Vuyo **sê**: ...; Suné **vra**: ...; Suné **verduidelik**: ...
- ▶ If the quotation comes before the 'speech' verb or is wrapped around it, a comma is used before and after the 'speech' verb phrase. If the quotation is a question and is followed by the 'speech' verb, it will end with a question mark:
"Wat," **vra** Vuyo, "is daar vir die gesinslede om te doen?"
"Wat is daar vir die gesinslede om te doen?" **vra** Vuyo.

- General punctuation (commas, full stops, question marks, exclamation marks) fall within the inverted commas:
“Hartlik welkom!” and “Wat is daar … om te doen?”
- If the quotation is wrapped around the ‘speech’ verb phrase, the first portion of the quotation is in inverted commas, the ‘speech’ verb follows and then the speaker, and then a comma, after which inverted commas are again opened and closed only at the end of the passage, however many sentences there are:
“Wat,” vra Vuyo, “is daar vir die gesinslede om te doen?”
“Môre, Vuyo,” groet Suné, “baie dankie vir die uitnodiging. Soos u sê, word die fees hierdie jaar in Maartmaand gehou. Ons hou die fees altyd gedurende die Paasvakansie sodat ouers en hulle kinders dit saam kan bywoon.”
- When quotations are split and wrapped around ‘speech’ words, only the first word of a sentence begins with a capital letter. Quotations are often split mid-sentence. In such cases the words after the ‘speech’ phrases will not be capitalized. The subsequent full sentence will begin with a capital.
“Môre, Vuyo,” groet Suné, “baie dankie vir die uitnodiging. Soos u sê, word die fees hierdie jaar in Maartmaand gehou. Ons hou die fees altyd gedurende die Paasvakansie sodat ouers en hulle kinders dit saam kan bywoon.”

Exercise 2

Rewrite the rest of the dialogue in Afrikaans direct speech.

Example:

Vuyo Wat is daar vir die gesinslede om te sien en doen? Sal jy almal kan tevrede stel? → Vuyo vra Suné: “Wat is daar vir die gesinslede om te sien en doen?”

Suné Ja, ek dink so. Aan die een kant, is daar die meer ernstige klassieke musiek, dramas en beeldende kunste, en aan die ander is daar poporkeste, straatteater, graffiti-uitstallings ensomeer. Daar is natuurlik ook baie om te eet en drink, en wonderlike klere om te koop.

(Contd)

- Vuyo** Hoe het die KKNK tot stand gekom?
- Suné** Die veertigjarige sukses van die Nasionale Kunstefees in Grahamstad wat die 1820 Britse Setlaars herdenk, het daartoe gelei dat van ons groot Afrikaanse kunstenaars aangemoedig is om 'n soortgelyke fees wat Afrikanerkultuur sou feesvier, te organiseer. Nou lok die KKNK selfs opvoerings wat ook by die Grahamstadfees opgevoer word. Almal wat trots is op Afrikaans as taal en kultuur kom fees toe om te sing, om op te voer, om te eet – om saam te span.
- Vuyo** Is daar nie kompetisie tussen die twee feeste nie?
- Suné** Nee, daar is nie, want, alhoewel sommige van die opvoerings en uitstellings beide feeste bywoon, en alhoewel daar 'n oorvleueling is van generiese kunstypes, is daar nie 'n oorvleueling van kulturele fokus nie. Beide feeste is 'n wonderlike platform vir nuwe talent en albei feeste bied veeltalige opvoerings aan.
- Vuyo** Dankie, Suné, dat jy ons kom inlig het. Ek hoop die KKNK is 'n wonderlike sukses. Sterktel

Exercise 3

Punctuate the following passage.

Example:

Suné verduidelik die KKNK begin op 3 maart en sluit op 10 maart Vuyo vra waar kan mense hulle besprekings maak Suné antwoord deur *Computicket* → Suné verduidelik: "Die KKNK begin op 3 Maart en sluit op 10 Maart." Vuyo vra: "Waar kan mense hulle besprekings maak?" Suné antwoord: "Deur *Computicket*."

Vuyo vra sal daar beide klassieke en popmusiek-konserte by die KKNK wees ja antwoord Suné daar is musiek vir almal en nie net bekende orkeste nie maar ook nuwe orkeste uit al die verskillende kulture Vuyo sê dit is die wonder van musiek dit kruis oor alle tale en kulture Suné vertel baie van die nuwe orkeste kry besprekings vir na die fees, sodat die fees dikwels die begin van nuwe loopbane beteken.

In the dialogue, mention was made of the National Arts Festival in Grahamstown. This is held annually over ten days in the period at the end of June and the beginning of July. The small city of Grahamstown, known for its churches, schools and Rhodes University, sees up to 10,000 visitors flood in. Every nook and cranny is booked for accommodation or as a performance venue. Every conceivable type of artistic endeavour is accommodated, from all cultural communities – arts and crafts, music, theatre, food and clothing from all over Africa and the rest of the world finds a place at this most famous of the South African festivals.

Other festivals are the Knysna Oyster and the Cape Town Jazz Festival. Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban all hold world-class film festivals. Durban hosts, through the University of KwaZulu-Natal, poetry and fiction festivals which draw participants from all over the world and audiences from across the southern African region.

Many small towns and districts hold festivals to celebrate their produce. Thus, you may attend cheese festivals, cherry festivals, olive festivals and the like. The spirit at these festivals is reminiscent of the harvest festivals of old and these are essentially celebrations of successful harvests.

Unique, and in celebration of a natural wonder, is the Hermanus Whale Festival which takes place in August when most Southern Right whales give birth in sheltered bays like that at Hermanus. Such an event is a never-to-be-forgotten sight.

jaarliks annual
kerk/e church/es
hoekies en gaatjies nooks and crannies
akkommodasie accommodation
plek venue, place
denkbaar conceivable
oester oyster
filmfees/te film festival/s

vier celebrate
van vroeër, van ouds of old
kersie cherry
olif olive
oesfees harvest festival
uniek unique
walvis/se whale/s
geboorte gee give birth
beskutte sheltered

digkuns poetry
verhaalkuns fiction
deelnemers participants

onvergeetlik unforgettable
gesig sight

Language patterns

Punctuating addresses and writing letters

Afrikaans has conventions different from the English ones for writing addresses. Look at the following examples.

Writing your own address in a letter

Oxfordstraat, 45,
Londen.
SW1.
30 Mei 2010.

Addressing an envelope to someone

mnr. en mev. P. Smit,
Hoofstraat, 17,
Sandton,
Johannesburg.
2001.

Note

- ▶ Street numbers come after the name of the street and between commas.
- ▶ The words *straat* (*street*), *weg* (*road*), *laan* (*avenue*), *rylaan* (*drive*) and *singel* (*crescent*) are attached to the street name.
- ▶ The name of the suburb follows on the next line and is followed by a comma.

- The city or town comes on the following line and ends with a full stop.
- The postal (Zip) code appears on the last line and ends with a full stop.
- If a country's name is to be included, it comes after the postal code and on its own line.
- A PO box number is written as **Posbus 1234**, and is followed by a comma, then the city/town on the next line (followed by a full stop as usual). The postal code comes on the next line and ends with a full stop.
- Dates end with a full stop.

Informal letter to friends, family and acquaintances all begin with the salutation **Beste X,** (*Dear X,*) and end **Vriendelike groete,** *X.* or just, **Groete,** *X.* (*Yours sincerely, X.* or *Regards, X.*). When closing the letter, the person's name comes on the line following the closing greeting, as it does in English.

Business letters are particularly formal in Afrikaans and there is no distinction, as there is in English, between a semi-formal and a formal business letter – you will always use the following format.

*your address
the date*

*your addressee's business title
your addressee's address
Geagte mnr./mev. X,*

*Die Uwe,
Your signature
Your name in block capitals*

Exercise 4

Your local sixth form college is planning a festival tour to South Africa. The principal has received the following letter from Suid-Afrika Beste which you have been asked to translate.

SUID-AFRIKA BESTE

Posbus 1760,
Kaapstad,
7000.
Tel. +27 (0) 21 12345
Faks. +27 (0) 21 12378
e-pos beste@co.za*

31 Mei 2010.

Die Hoof,
Chelsea Sixth Form College,
Westvillerylaan, 177,
Chelsea,
Londen,
SW1.

Geagte mnr. Windsor,

Dankie vir u brief. Daar word die hele jaar feeste gehou oor die hele land, maar die meeste val gedurende die skoolvakansies.

Die twee groot kunstfeeste word in Oudtshoorn en Grahamstad gehou in Maart/April en Junie/Julie, onderskeidelik. Musiekfeeste word in April, Junie en Oktober, in Kaapstad, Pretoria en Bloemfontein, onderskeidelik, gehou. Seefeeste word in Durban, Port Elizabeth, Kaapstad, Ooslonden, Knysna, Plettenbergbaai, Mosselbaai en Hermanus gehou in die somermaande – vanaf laat Augustus tot die einde April.

Akkommodasie is in al die dorpe en stede beskikbaar en besprekings kan gewoonlik direk deur die feesorganisasies gemaak word. U kan kies watter feeste om by te woon deur te kyk op die Suid-Afrika Beste webbladsy: <www.suid-afrikabeste.co.za>* waar u ook besprekings kan maak.

As ons u verder kan help, kan u ons per telefoon, faks of e-pos kontak.

Die Uwe,
L.E. McDermott
L.E. MCDERMOTT.

*not real Internet addresses!

Insight

Another popular Afrikaans cultural and arts festival is **Aardklop** (roughly translated as *earth beat*), which is held annually in the North-West Province town of Potchefstroom. Like the KKNK, it also celebrates Afrikaans theatre, music, poetry, arts and crafts, and draws large crowds to enjoy the festivities.

Language patterns

Indirect speech

Generally, in normal life, we do not quote the words of others. We usually report others' speech. For example, instead of saying,

Vuyo asked Suné, 'Is the festival well attended?'

we would be more likely to say,

Vuyo asked Suné whether the festival was well attended.

In English, we call the latter type of structure either reported speech or indirect speech. The same type of reported speech structure occurs in Afrikaans. In both English and Afrikaans indirect speech, the words of others are thus indirectly reported – which means that a speaker's words are accurately reported, but not as spoken speech. Hence, the use of the inverted commas falls away, but 'speech' words are retained.

In indirect speech in Afrikaans, the speech words like **vra**, **sê** and **verduidelik** are followed by words like **dat** and **of**. Look at the following examples:

Vuyo vra: "Woon baie mense die fees by?" → Vuyo **vra** of baie mense die fees **bywoon**.

Vuyo asks, ‘Do many people attend the festival?’ → Vuyo asks whether many people attend the festival.

Suné **antwoord**: “Ja, duisende mense woon die fees by, veral oor die naweke.” → Suné **antwoord** dat duisende mense die fees bywoon, veral oor die naweke.

Suné replies, ‘Yes, thousands of people attend the festival, particularly over the weekends.’ → Suné replies that thousands of people attend the festival, particularly over the weekends.

Note

- The inclusion of the words **of** and **dat** between the ‘speech’ verbs and the actual quote results in a change in the word order of the sentence following the words **dat** and **of**. The verbs all move to the end of the sentence. This is because **dat** and **of** both function here as conjunctions of the Group 3 type. (Look back at Unit 10 to remind yourself about the different kinds of conjunctions and the word order groups to which they belong.)

Look at the following extract from the Vuyo–Suné interview:

- | | |
|------|---|
| Vuyo | Is daar nie kompetisie tussen die twee feeste nie? |
| Suné | Nee, daar is nie, want, alhoewel sommige van die opvoerings en uitstallings beide feeste bywoon, en alhoewel daar ’n oorvleueling is van generiese kunstypes, is daar nie ’n oorvleueling van kulturele fokus nie. Beide feeste is ’n wonderlike platform vir nuwe talent en albei feeste bied veeltalige opvoerings aan. |
| Vuyo | Dankie, Suné, dat jy ons kom inlig het. Ek hoop die KKNK is ’n wonderlike sukses. Sterktel! |

We would ‘report’ the above as follows:

Vuyo vra **of** daar nie kompetisie tussen die twee feeste is nie.
Suné **antwoord** **dat** daar **nie** is **nie**, want, alhoewel sommige

van die opvoerings en uitstallings beide feeste bywoon, en alhoewel daar 'n oorvleueling is van generiese kunstypes, daar nie 'n oorvleueling van kulturele fokus is nie **en sê dat** beide feeste 'n wonderlike platform is vir nuwe talent en dat albei feeste veeltalige opvoerings aanbied. Vuyo bedank Suné **dat** sy hulle kom **inlig het** en **sê dat** hy hoop die KKNK is 'n wonderlik sukses. Hy **wens** almal sterkte toe.

When a quotation is composed of more than one sentence, in indirect speech the sentences are joined into one – usually using **en** (*and*). You may choose to retain separate sentences but then you will have to repeat the speaker's name or use an appropriate pronoun (*he, she, they ...*) with an appropriate speech word in each sentence. You will also often have to add a word such as **verder** (*further*) or **ook** (*also*). You can also use a combination of the two forms and thus have a mix of joined sentences and separate ones. (The mixed form sounds more natural in both English and Afrikaans.) The following piece of dialogue,

Vuyo Dankie, Suné, dat jy ons kom inlig het. Ek hoop die KKNK is 'n wonderlike sukses. Sterktele!

Vuyo *Thank you, Suné, for coming to inform us. I hope the KKNK is a wonderful success. All the best!*

and its direct speech version,

Vuyo sê: "Dankie, Suné, dat jy ons kom inlig het. Ek hoop die KKNK is 'n wonderlike sukses. Sterktele!"

Vuyo says, 'Thank you, Suné, for coming to inform us. I hope the KKNK is a wonderful success. All the best!'

could be reported, put into indirect speech, as,

Vuyo bedank Suné dat sy hulle kom inlig het. Hy sê ook dat hy hoop die KKNK is 'n wonderlike sukses. Hy wens hulle sterkte toe.

Vuyo thanks Suné for coming to inform them. He also says that he hopes the KKNK will be a wonderful success. He wishes them all the best.

or

Vuyo bedank Suné dat sy hulle kom inlig het en hy sê ook dat hy hoop die KKNK is 'n wonderlike sukses **en** hy wens hulle sterkte toe.

Vuyo thanks Suné for coming to inform them and he also says that he hopes the KKNK will be a wonderful success and he wishes them all the best.

or

Vuyo bedank Suné dat sy hulle kom inlig het en hy sê ook dat hy hoop die KKNK is 'n wonderlike sukses. **Hy wens** hulle sterkte toe.

Vuyo thanks Suné for coming to inform them and he also says that he hopes the KKNK will be a wonderful success. He wishes them all the best.

- both direct and indirect speech can be written in all three tenses. Our examples, thus far, have all been in the present tense. Look at the above examples again in the past and future tense forms:

Past tense	Future tense
Vuyo het Suné bedank dat sy hulle kom inlig het en hy het ook gesê dat hy hoop die KKNK is 'n wonderlike sukses. Hy het hulle sterkte toe gewens .	Vuyo sal Suné bedank dat sy hulle kom inlig het en hy sal ook sê dat hy hoop die KKNK sal 'n wonderlike sukses wees . Hy sal hulle sterkte toe- wens .
Vuyo thanked Suné for coming to inform them and he also said that he hopes the KKNK is a wonderful success. He wished them all the best.	Vuyo will thank Suné for coming to inform them and he will also say that he hopes the KKNK will be a wonderful success. He will wish them all the best.

- Pronoun changes occur when we switch from direct speech or dialogue to indirect speech:

jy/u <i>you</i> (singular)	→ sy/hy <i>he/she</i>
julle/u <i>you</i> (plural)	→ hulle <i>they</i>
ons <i>we</i>	→ hulle <i>they</i>
ek <i>I</i>	→ hy/sy/hulle <i>he/she/they</i>

For example:

Vuyo sê: "Dankie, Suné, dat jy ons kom inlig het. Ek hoop die KKNK is 'n wonderlike sukses. Sterkte!"

Vuyo says, 'Thank you, Suné, for coming to inform us. I hope the KKNK is a wonderful success. All the best!'

Vuyo bedank Suné dat **sy** hulle kom inlig het en hy sê ook dat **hy** hoop die KKNK is 'n wonderlike sukses. Hy wens **hulle** sterkte toe.

Vuyo thanks Suné for coming to inform them and he also says that he hopes the KKNK will be a wonderful success. He wishes them all the best.

- Changes also occur in time words when indirect speech is rewritten in the past or future tense:

vandag *today* → daardie dag *that day*

gister *yesterday* → die vorige dag *the previous day*

môre *tomorrow* → die volgende dag *the following day*

For example:

Sannie het gevra: "Kom hulle **vandag** Suid-Afrika toe?"

→ Sannie het gevra of hulle **daardie dag** Suid-Afrika toe kom.

Sannie asked, 'Are they coming to South Africa today?'

→ *Sannie asked whether they were coming to South Africa that day.*

Sannie sal vra: "Kom hulle vandag Suid-Afrika toe?"
→ Sannie sal vra of hulle daardie dag Suid-Afrika toe kom.

Sannie will ask, 'Are they coming to South Africa today?'
→ *Sannie will ask whether they would be coming to South Africa that day.*

Exercise 5

Rewrite the following extract from the Vuyo–Suné dialogue in indirect speech in the present tense.

Example:

- Vuyo** Hartlik welkom, Suné. Vertel ons 'n bietjie van die voorbereidings vir die KKNK-fees – die Klein-Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees – wat Maartmaand in Oudtshoorn plaasvind.
→ Vuyo **heet** Suné hartlik welkom **en vra haar om hulle** 'n bietjie van die KKNK-fees – die Klein-Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees – wat Maartmaand in Oudtshoorn plaasvind, **te vertel**.
- Vuyo** Welcome, Suné. Tell us a little about the preparations for the KKNK festival – the Klein-Karoo National Arts Festival – which takes place in March. → Vuyo **welcomes** Suné **and asks her to tell them** a little about the preparations for the KKNK festival – the Klein-Karoo National Arts Festival – which takes place in March.
- Suné** Môre, Vuyo. Baie dankie vir die uitnodiging. Soos u sê, word die fees hierdie jaar in Maartmaand gehou. Ons hou die fees altyd gedurende die Paasvakansie sodat ouers en hulle kinders dit saam kan bywoon.
- Vuyo** Wat is daar vir die gesinslede om te sien en doen? Sal jy almal kan tevrede stel?
- Suné** Ja, ek dink so. Aan die een kant, is daar die meer ernstige klassieke musiek, dramas en beeldende kunste, en aan die ander, is daar popokeste, straatteater, graffiti-uitstellings ensomeer. Daar is natuurlik ook baie om te eet en drink, en wonderlike klere om te koop.

Exercise 6

Rewrite the following extract from the Vuyo–Suné dialogue in indirect speech in the past tense.

Example:

Vuyo	Hartlik welkom, Suné. Vertel ons 'n bietjie van die voorbereidings vir die KKNK-fees – die Klein-Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees – wat Maartmaand in Oudtshoorn plaasvind. → Vuyo het Suné hartlik welkom geheet en haar gevra om hulle 'n bietjie van die KKNK-fees – die Klein-Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees – wat Maartmaand in Oudtshoorn plaasvind, te vertel.
Vuyo	<i>Welcome, Suné. Tell us a little about the preparations for the KKNK festival – the Klein-Karoo National Arts Festival – which takes place in March. → Vuyo welcomed Suné and asked her to tell them a little about the preparations for the KKNK festival – the Klein-Karoo National Arts Festival – which takes place in March.</i>
Vuyo Suné	Hoe het die KKNK tot stand gekom? Die veertigjarige sukses van die Nasionale Kunstefees in Grahamstad wat die 1820 Britse Setlaars herdenk, het daar toe geleid dat van ons groot Afrikaanse kunstenaars aangemoedig is om 'n soortgelyke fees wat Afrikanerkultuur sou vier, te organiseer. Nou lok die KKNK selfs opvoerings wat ook by die Grahamstadfees opgevoer word. Almal wat trots is op Afrikaans as taal en kultuur kom fees toe om te sing, om op te voer, om te eet – om saam te span.

The most important things to remember

- 1 Moving between direct and indirect speech in Afrikaans is not that much different from English.
- 2 Direct speech requires specific punctuation conventions you will need to learn.

- 3** In Afrikaans indirect speech, as in English, the words of others are indirectly reported.
- 4** In indirect speech, the speech words like **vra**, **sê** and **verduidelik** are followed by words like **dat** and **of**. For example: **Vuyo vra of baie mense die fees bywoon.**
- 5** Afrikaans conventions for writing and punctuating letters and addresses are different from English and you will have to learn them.

16

Veld toe

To the veld

In this unit you will learn

- **About Afrikaans compound verbs and compound nouns**
- **How to form diminutives in Afrikaans**
- **About some of the wonders of the South African bush**

Much of this unit has to do with vocabulary and spelling. We will be revisiting compounding as one of the basic ways of word formation and we will be learning the ways in which Afrikaans forms diminutives.

Language patterns

Compound verbs

In Unit 11 we studied prepositional verbs. In this section we are returning to verbs, but to those that are compounds in the truest sense in that they are made up of two or even three words to form a new word which does not necessarily have a meaning related to the sum of its parts. Such verbs include the verbs **ondersoek** (*investigate*), **goedkeur** (*approve*) and **waarsku** (*warn*).

When such words are used in the past tense, they may take one of three forms:

- ▶ Words, the parts of which are separable and which take the **ge-** particle between the parts.
Die komitee **het** die plan goedgekeur. *The committee approved the plan.*
Die KKNK **het** April plaasgevind. *The KKNK took place in April.*
Mevrou Ntuli **het** voorgestel dat hulle 'n taxi huur. *Mrs Ntuli suggested that they hire a taxi.*
- ▶ Words, the parts of which are inseparable and which never take the past tense **ge-** particle.
Hy **het** die ongeluk ondersoek. *He investigated the accident.*
Hulle **het** in Kaapstad oornag. *They overnighted in Cape Town.*
Die skrywer **het** haar boek voltooi. *The writer has finished her book.*
- ▶ Words, the parts of which are inseparable, but which take the particle **ge-** at the beginning of the word.
Die polisie **het** die man gewaarsku. *The police warned the man.*
Die toeriste **het** die toergids geraadpleeg. *The tourists consulted the tour guide.*
Die Lachmans **het** Diwali gevier. *The Lachmans celebrated Diwali.*

The following table lists the more common compound verbs. You should learn particularly Groups 2 and 3, as the Group 1 verbs are less exceptional. This means that if you come across a compound verb and you don't know it, you can fairly safely assume that it takes the **ge-** between the parts.

.....
Group 1 – separable & ge-
.....

aflewer – af**gelewer** (*deliver – delivered*)
deelneem – deel**geneem** (*take part – took part*)
weghardloop – weg**gehardloop** (*run away – ran away*)
gelukwens – geluk**gewens** (*congratulate – congratulated*)
goedkeur – goed**gekeur** (*approve – approved*)

Group 1 – separable & ge-

liefhê – liefgehad (*love* – **loved**)
plaasvind – plaasgevind (*take place* – **took** *place*)
saamgaan – saamgegaan (*accompany* – **accompanied**)
stilhou – stilgehou (*stop* – **stopped**)
terugkeer – teruggekeer (*return* – **returned**)
toustaan – tougestaan (*queue* – **queued**)
visvang – visgevang (*fish* – **fished**)
voorskryf – voorgeskryf (*prescribe* – **prescribed**)
voorstel – voorgestel (*propose* – **proposed**)

Group 2 – inseparable & no ge-

aanvaar (*accept* – **accepted**)
onderhandel (*negotiate* – **negotiated**)
onderneem (*undertake* – **undertook**)
ondersoek (*investigate* – **investigated**)
oordink (*think over* – **thought** *over*)
oornag (*overnight* – **overnighted**)
oorwin (*win* – **won**)
voltooi (*finish* – **finished**)

Group 3 – inseparable & ge-

glimlag – geglimlag (*smile* – **smiled**)
hardloop – gehardloop (*run* – **ran**)
huisves – gehuisves (*accommodate* – **accommodated**)
openbaar – geopenbaar (*reveal* – **revealed**)
raadpleeg – geraadpleeg (*consult* – **consulted**)
regverdig – geregverdig (*justify* – **justified**)
seëvier – geséëvier (*triumph* – **triumphed**)
waarborg – gewaarborg (*guarantee* – **guaranteed**)
waarsku – gewaarsku (*warn* – **warned**)

Exercise 1

Rewrite the following sentences using the correct form of the compound verb in brackets.

Example

Hy (onderneem) om die boodskap te (aflewer). → Hy onderneem om die boodskap af te lewer.

- 1 Die toer sou (plaasvind) sodra die toergids het (terugkom).
 - 2 Nadat hulle die pap wiel (regmaak) het, is die toer (voortsit).
 - 3 Mev. Ntuli het die hele toergroep (huisves).
 - 4 As julle met die juwelier (onderhandel) het, sou hy 'n paar Rand het (aftrek).
 - 5 Die bus het in Hermanus (stilhou) sodat almal die walvisse kon (dophou).
 - 6 Kaptein Bruinders moes (oornag) visvang om genoeg (visvang) vir die mark.
 - 7 Nadat die spelers hulle oorwinning (vier) het, het hulle (terugkeer) na die hotel.
-

Language patterns

Compound nouns

• CD2, TR 35

In the introduction and in Unit 4, we spoke about the propensity Afrikaans has for making up new words by compounding – joining words together to form new ones. Anglo-Saxon ('Old English') did the same! The effect of compounding is that Anglo-Saxon was, and Afrikaans is, a very picturesque language. The following table lists some of the more common and interesting Afrikaans compound nouns.

Insight

Not all of the words are simply joined; some have idiosyncratic spellings and these have been marked for you on the table.
You should learn them.

Afrikaans words	English equivalents	Afrikaans compound	English equivalent
aard + appel	earth + apple	aartappel	potato
aard + beweging	earth + movement	aardbewegings	earthquakes
aard + vark	earth + pig	erdvark	aardvark
bed + goed	bed + goods	beddegoed	linen
boer + beskuit	farmer + biscuit	boerebeskuit	rusks
boom + slang	tree + snake	boomslang	boomslang
broek + pyp	pants + pipe	broekspyp	trouser leg
by + korf	bee + basket	byekorf	beehive
dier + tuin	animal + garden	dieretuyn	zoo
eet + tyd	eating + time	etenstyd	mealtime
fees + tyd	feast + time	feestyd	festival
god + diens	god + service	godsdienst	religion
honger + nood	hunger + need	hongersnood	famine
koning + ryk	king + realm	koninkryk	kingdom
krimp + vark	shrink + pig	krimpvark	hedgehog
lam + wol	lamb + wool	lammerwol	lambs wool
land + taal	country + language	landstaal	national language
lewe + werk	life + work	lewenwerk	life's work
man + skoen	man + shoe	mansskoen	man's shoe
mens + kennis	people + knowledge	mensekennis	people-wise
mode + winkel	fashion + shop	modewinkel	boutique
motor + huis	car + house	motorhuis	garage
oog + arts	eye + doctor	oogarts	optician
pan + koek	pan + cake	pannekoek	pancake
plat + land	flat + land	platteland	countryside
pot + bakker	pot + baker	pottebakker	potter
reis + tas	travel + bag	reistas	suitcase
sak + roller	pocket + roller	sakkeroller	pickpocket
tand + arts	tooth + doctor	tandarts	dentist
vee + arts	stock + doctor	veearsts	vet
vrugte + slaai	fruit + salad	vrugteslaai	fruit salad
wild + dief	game + thief	wilddief	poacher

The Addo National Park is in the Eastern Cape. This park is of particular interest because its focus is the Addo elephant which is distinct from the elephants in the other South African – and African – reserves. The other main attraction at Addo is the dung beetle which is protected and has right of way throughout the reserve! The reserve is being doubled in size and the animals which used to roam the arid scrub are being reintroduced to the area.

Bird watching has become a popular pastime in South Africa, which is not surprising as South Africa has just over 900 species. These range from the largest flightless bird in the world, the ostrich, to the largest bustard in the world, the Kori bustard. While the bushveld and fynbos birds are not particularly colourful and are therefore very challenging to birders, the forest birds are stunning. In the summer, swallows, swifts, storks, waders and raptors from Europe fill the skies and the wetlands and estuaries in their millions.

Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town have ‘water worlds’ and many other towns and cities have snake parks. The Paarl area (in the midst of the fruit and wine area of the Western Cape) offers a particularly interesting smaller snake park (*Die Vonds – ‘The Find’*) near to which is Butterfly World. Both centres allow close viewing and have guides on hand all the time.

QUICK VOCAB

olifant elephant
verskil van distinct from
miskruier dung beetle
reg van oorgang right of way
swerf roam
dorre arid
ruigtes scrubland
herinvoer reintroduce
voëlkyk birding
gewilde popular

kleurvol colourful
uitdaging challenge
bosvoëls forest birds
pragtig stunning
swaeltjie swallow
windswael swift
ooievaar stork
watervoël wader
roofvoël raptor
vlei wetland

ontspanning *pastime*
soorte *species*
nie-vliegende *flightless*
gompou *bustard*
bosveld *bushveld*

riviermonding *estuary*
dolfyne *dolphins*
slangpark *snake park*
skoenlapper *butterfly*
natuurbewaring *nature conservation*

Exercise 2

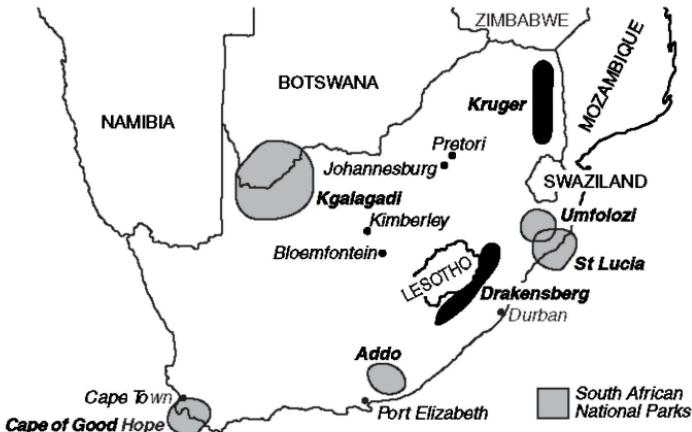
Use the vocabulary lists to translate the following information pamphlet into English for your friends who are planning a safari to South Africa.

wildpark *game park*
wildreservaat *game reserve*
naturreservaat *nature reserve*
tereg *deservedly, rightly*
welbekend, goedbekend *well known*
Groot Vyf *Big Five*
Krugerwildtuin *Kruger Park*
transnasionale *transnational*
Kgalagadi *new spelling of Kalahari*
onomheinde *unfenced*
grense *borders*
oorsteek *cross*
trekroete *migration route*
onverhindered *unhindered*

safari in suid-Afrika

Die Suid-Afrikaanse wild- en natuurreservate is tereg welbekend. Hulle is van die min in Afrika waar jy seker kan wees dat jy die gesogte "Groot Vyf" sal sien. Die kaart hieronder wys die nasionale reservate. Daar is ook baie kleiner privaatparke, maar dié het nie altyd die "Groot Vyf" nie.

(Contd)



Die Krugerwildtuin is miskien die mees bekende Suid-Afrikaanse wildpark. Dit is die oudste reservaat en ook die grootste. In die laaste tyd is transnasionale parke soos die Kgalagadi gestig. Hulle laat diere toe om onomheinde nasionale grense oor te steek en laat hulle dus toe om hulle tradisionele trekroetes onverhinderd te gebruik.

Insight

When you go into the bush, you'll experience a **middelmannetjie**. This is a word you first encountered way back in Unit 8. It means a continuous ridge in the middle of a dirt road caused by car tyres wearing away two parallel tracks on either side. It translates literally as *the small man in the middle!*

Exercise 3

► CD2, TR 37

You are about to go on safari in South Africa. The English introductory recording has been broken and your Griqua tour guide, Karel, speaks mainly Afrikaans.

Listen to the recording first and then use the text to help Karel by interpreting the information into English. (Use the two previous vocabulary boxes and the following one to help you.)

Natuurbewaring is baie belangrik in Suid-Afrika. Alhoewel daar nie soveel diere is as wat daar was voor die koloniale periode nie, is daar nog baie in Suid-Afrika. Dié land beskerm die laaste groot troppe wit en swart renosters in Afrika. Olifanttroppe is aan die groei, wat problematies kan wees as die troppe groter word as wat die beskikbare grond kan onderhou.

Leeus, luiperde, jagluiperde, buffels, wildebeeste, seekoeie, kameelperde, sebras, jakkalse, hiënas is almal volop. Daar is 'n wye verskeidenheid wildsbokke en ook snaakse diere soos blouape, bobbejane, ystervarke en die vlakvark – seker die mooiste-lelike dier op aarde.

belangrik *important*

koloniale *colonial*

beskerm *protect*

aan die groei *on the increase*

troppe *herds*

problematies *problematic*

onderhou *support*

leeus *lions*

luiperde *leopards*

jagluiperde *cheetahs*

buffels *buffaloes*

wildebeeste *gnu*

kameelperde *giraffes*

sebras *zebras*

jakkalse *jackals*

hiënas *hyenas*

verskeidenheid *variety*

seekoeie *hippopotamuses*

wildsbokke *buck*

snaakse *amusing*

blouape *vervet monkeys*

bobbejane *baboons*

ystervarke *porcupines*

vlakvark *warthog*

Language patterns

Diminutives

Mother-tongue speakers of Afrikaans have a particular liking for using diminutives – calling something the ‘small’ of itself – where

in English we use *little* as in *little baby* (**babatjie**). Diminutives in Afrikaans have either an -ie or -kie sound ending. These sounds are often added to people's names (Pietie, Sannie, Saartjie, Marietjie) and the practice has also been adopted in South African English. For example, the British term *lad* is routinely translated in South African English as **boytjie** (pronounced boykie).

The usual Afrikaans diminutive ending is either -ie or -tjie (pronounced -kie). Some words, however, have unique diminutive forms and these need to be learned. These are usually the 'small' of living things. There are far fewer of these than in English. Among the most common are:

<i>Adult</i>	<i>'Small'</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>'Small'</i>
mens (person)	baba (<i>baby</i>)	voël (<i>bird</i>)	kuiken (<i>chick</i>)
bees (<i>cattle</i>)	kalf (<i>calf</i>)	skaap (<i>sheep</i>)	lam (<i>lamb</i>)
perd (<i>horse</i>)	vul (<i>foal</i>)		

These words, too, are frequently made into diminutives (*little ...*) merely by adding either -ie or -tjie:

baba → babatjie kuiken → kuikentjie
kalf → kalfie lam → lammertjie
vul → vulletjie

You will notice from the above examples that some of the words, like **vul** and **lam**, have idiosyncratic spellings. The general spelling rules follow. Diminutives which have 'odd' spellings will have to be learned. Fortunately most of these conform to a rule which applies to their particular group.

Forming diminutives

► CD2, TR 38

The same basic spelling rules apply as for plurals (Unit 3) and comparative formations (Units 6 and 9).

Spelling reminder note

- Words with short vowels followed by a single consonant double the final consonant before adding -ie – bos → **bossie**.
- Words with long ‘twin’ vowels followed by a single consonant drop the second of the pair of vowels before adding -ie – skaap → **skapie**.

1 Adding -ie

This is the most usual diminutive form and is applied to words ending with -s, -k, -p, -g and -f. For example:

Afrikaans		English	Afrikaans		English
noun	dim.	noun	noun	dim.	noun
huis	huisie	house	vark	varkie	pig
bos	bossie	bush	tak	takkie	branch
gans	gansie	goose	stoep	stoepie	verandah
skaap	skapie	sheep	neef	neifie	nephew

Exceptions when adding -ie:

- words ending with -m add -pie

Afrikaans		English	Afrikaans		English
noun	dim.	noun	noun	dim.	noun
boom	boompie	tree	arm	armpie	arm
swerm	swermpie	swarm	besem	besempie	broom
oom	oompie	uncle	duim	duimpie	thumb

- most ‘long’ words ending with -ing drop the -g- and add -kie:

Afrikaans		English	Afrikaans		English
noun	dim.	noun	noun	dim.	noun
koning	koninkie	king	tekening	tekeninkie	drawing
varing	varinkie	fern	paling	palinkie	eel
woning	woninkie	home	rekening	rekeninkie	account

2 Adding **-tjie** (pronounced **-kie**)

This form is added to most of those words to which **-ie** is not added, with the exception of **-d** and **-t**. It is thus a very common form. The table gives some common examples.

<i>Afrikaans</i>		<i>English</i>	<i>Afrikaans</i>		<i>English</i>
<i>noun</i>	<i>dim.</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>dim.</i>	<i>noun</i>
soen	soentjie	kiss	lepel	lepel tjie	<i>spoon</i>
koei	koeitjie	cow	stoel	stoeltjie	<i>chair</i>
tuin	tuintjie	garden	uil	uiltjie	<i>owl</i>
appel	appeltjie	apple	blaar	blaartjie	<i>leaf</i>
leeu	leeutjie	lion	meisie	meisietjie	<i>girl</i>

-tjie is also added to words which end with the vowels **i**, **o**, or **u**. These get an apostrophe before the **-tjie** (as they do for plurals). These are often words borrowed from other languages:

<i>Afrikaans</i>		<i>English</i>	<i>Afrikaans</i>		<i>English</i>
<i>noun</i>	<i>dim.</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>dim.</i>	<i>noun</i>
impi	impi'tjie	<i>impi</i> (<i>Zulu regiment</i>)	okapi	okapi'tjie	<i>okapi</i>

3 Adding **-jie** (pronounced **-kie**)

This form is added to words which end with **-d** or **-t**. Some common examples are given in the table.

<i>Afrikaans</i>		<i>English</i>	<i>Afrikaans</i>		<i>English</i>
<i>noun</i>	<i>dim.</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>dim.</i>	<i>noun</i>
maat	maatjie	friend	rant	rant jie	<i>ridge</i>
mond	mondjie	mouth	rot	rot jie	<i>rat</i>
hoed	hoedjie	hat	woord	woord jie	<i>word</i>
rand	randjie	edge	lied	lied jie	<i>song</i>

Exceptions in the -jie group:

The following words double up their vowels before adding -jie:

<i>Afrikaans</i>		<i>English</i>	<i>Afrikaans</i>		<i>English</i>
<i>noun</i>	<i>dim.</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>dim.</i>	<i>noun</i>
blad	blaadjie	newspaper	vat	vaatjie	barrel
pad	paadjie	mouth	gat	gaatjie	hole

4 Adding -etjie (pronounced -ekie)

This form is usually for consonant–verb–consonant words which end with **-b**, **-l**, **-m**, **-n** or **-r**. Because of the short vowel, the consonant is doubled and then -etjie is added.

<i>Afrikaans</i>		<i>English</i>	<i>Afrikaans</i>		<i>English</i>
<i>noun</i>	<i>dim.</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>dim.</i>	<i>noun</i>
bal	balletjie	ball	pan	pannetjie	pan
dam	dammetjie	dam	ram	rammetjie	ram
kam	kammetjie	comb	son	sonnetjie	sun
kar	karretjie	cart	vul	vulletjie	foal
pen	pennetjie	pen	wal	walletjie	bank
rib	ribbetjie	rib	rob	robbetjie	seal

Exceptionally, the words **ring** and **slang** also take -etjie:

<i>Afrikaans</i>		<i>English</i>	<i>Afrikaans</i>		<i>English</i>
<i>noun</i>	<i>dim.</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>dim.</i>	<i>noun</i>
ring	ringetjie	ring	slang	slangetjie	snake

Exercise 4

► CD2, TR 39

Fill in the diminutives for the following:

noun	English	dim.	noun	English	dim.
mier	ant		kers	candle	
deken	bedspread		blom	flower	
bal	ball		perd	horse	
sprinkaan	locust		speler	player	
slang	snake		maan	moon	
pampoen	pumpkin		bok	buck	
saad	seed		gat	hole	
ertjie	pea		saag	saw	
aartappel	potato		leeu	lion	
seun	boy		lam	lamb	
skoen	shoe		luiperd	leopard	
mandjie	basket		woning	home	
rondte	round		klip	stone	
boek	book		piesang	banana	
dam	dam		dogter	girl	
renoster	<i>rhinoceros</i>		toer	tour	
meisie	girl		boom	tree	
ketting	chain		lamp	lamp	
voël	bird		druwe	grapes	
pad	road		wiel	wheel	

► CD2, TR 40

Although the diminutive form usually marks the ‘small’ of something, in Afrikaans it is also used to express emotional responses like affection, sympathy, modesty, disdain, sarcasm, camaraderie and so on. Listen to, or read, the examples which follow.

“Dag, boytjie! Hoe gaan ‘*Hi, Boy! How are you?*’ (affection) dit?”

“Ag, liefie. Ek is jammer.” ‘*Oh, lovie. I am sorry.*’ (sympathy)

Ek het 'n ou motortjie.	<i>I have a little old car.</i>	(modesty)
Dis sy bydraetjie.	<i>That's his (little) contribution.</i>	(sarcasm)
"Ja, basie, en wat het jy te sê?"	<i>'Yes, (little) boss, and what have you to say?'</i>	(disdain)
"Kom, outjies. Trek saam."	<i>'Come, (little) mates. Pull together.'</i>	(camaraderie)

At first you will have to listen carefully to the tone used by the speaker in order to pick up the nuances. With practice, you will register the nuances almost immediately.

- When the word **klein** is used in close proximity to a noun, the noun is almost always used in its diminutive form:
klein seun → **klein seuntjie** (*boy*) **klein hond** → **klein hondjie** (*dog*)
klein boom → **klein boompie** (*tree*) **klein bok** → **klein bokkie** (*buck*)
- The penchant Afrikaans has for diminutives means that it is not only nouns that are made into diminutives. We saw in the first paragraph of this section on diminutives how people's names are made into diminutives; and so are pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and even verbs. Such forms occur almost exclusively in spoken Afrikaans, but often occur in friendly letters and notes. They are also very likely to occur in dramatic dialogue and in direct speech in novels and short stories.

Words	Afrikaans Diminutives	English equivalent
People's names		
Susanna	Susannatjie	Susie
Piet	Pietie	Pete
David	Dawie	Davie

Adjectives

moeg	moegies	tired (to children, usually)
warm	warmpies	hot
siek	siekies	ill (to children, usually)
wit	wittetjies	(the) white ones
rond	rondetjies	(the) round ones

Verbs

soen	soentjies	kisses (sentimental)
druk	drukkies	hugs (sentimental)
hardloop	hardloopies	run (persuasion)
kyk	kykies	look (persuasion)

Adverbs

sag	saggies	softly
stil	stilletjies	quietly

The most important things to remember

- 1 Compound verbs – where two or more words are combined to form a new word that does not necessarily have a meaning related to the sum of its parts – are common in Afrikaans, e.g. **ondersoek** and **goedkeur**.
- 2 When compound verbs are used in the past tense they may take one of three forms:
 - a Where the parts of the words are separable, they will be split by adding the ge- particle between the parts, e.g. **Die plan is goedgekeur**.
 - b Where the parts of the words are inseparable and never take the ge- particle, e.g. **Hy het die ongeluk ondersoek**.
 - c Where the parts of the words are inseparable but do take the ge- particle at the beginning of the word, e.g. **Die polisie het die man gewaarsku**.

- 3 Afrikaans has the propensity for making up new words by compounding or joining words together to form new ones.
- 4 The list of Afrikaans compound nouns in this chapter is well worth learning because these ‘portmanteau’ words are so expressive. For example: **honger** + **nood** is *hunger* + *need* which equals **hongersnood**, which is *famine*. Isn’t that a much more descriptive word than its English counterpart?
- 5 Diminutives are formed using these rules:
 - a Adding **-ie** is the most usual diminutive form and is applied to words ending with **-s**, **-k**, **-p**, **-g** and **-f**, e.g. **huis** – **huisie**.
 - b Words ending with **-m** are an exception as these take **-pie**. For example, **boom** – **boompie**.
 - c Most ‘long’ words ending with **-ing** drop the **-g** and add **-kie**, e.g. **koning** – **koninkie**.
 - d **-tjie** is added to most of the words to which **-ie** is not added, with the exception of **-d** and **-t**, e.g. **soen** – **soentjie**. This is a very common form.
 - e **-tjie** is also added to words which end with the vowels **i**, **o**, or **u**. These get an apostrophe before the **-tjie** (as they do for plurals). These are often words borrowed from other languages, e.g. **impi** – **impi'tjie** (the isiZulu word for ‘regiment’).
 - f Add **-jie** (pronounced **-kie**) to words that end with **-d** or **-t**. For example, **maat** – **maatjie**.
 - g An exception in the **-jie** group is the instance in which the vowel is doubled up before adding the **-jie**, e.g. **blad** – **blaadjie**.
 - h Adding **-etjie** (pronounced **-ekie**) is typically used for consonant–verb–consonant words that end with **-b**, **-l**, **-m**, **-n** or **-r**. Because of the short vowel, the consonant is doubled and then **-etjie** is added, e.g. **bal** – **balletjie**.
 - i Two important exceptions are: the words **ring** and **slang** which also take **-etjie** and become **ringetjie** and **slangetjie** respectively.

Het dit! (3)

Got it! (3)

In this unit you will test your knowledge of

- **The passive voice**
- **Direct and indirect speech**
- **Punctuation**
- **Compound verbs and nouns**
- **Diminutives**

These exercises should be used to test your grasp of the work covered in Units 14–16. Every single thing you get correct should be seen as an achievement. Learn from your mistakes and know that mistakes are in fact lessons.

You should use the glossary at the end of the book to look up any words you might have forgotten.

Exercise 1 Active and passive (Unit 14)

Rewrite the following sentences in the active voice.

Example:

Die slang is **deur** die toergids doodgeslaan. → Die toergids **het** die slang doodgeslaan.

The snake was beaten to death by the tour guide. → *The tour guide beat the snake to death.*

- 1 Die passasiers is deur die vlieënier van Johannesburg vertel.
- 2 Baie kerse is deur Asha en haar dogters vir Diwali opgesteek.
- 3 Sal die slang deur die sekretarisvoël gevang word?
- 4 Die sprinkane is oor die kole deur Xai gebraai.
- 5 Bobotie word van oorskietvleis, eiers, brood en melk deur die Maleiers gemaak.
- 6 Die toeriste sal deur die toergids deur die Bo-Kaap gelei word om die Groot Moskee te gaan besoek.
- 7 Is die bome vir Boomplantdag deur die maatskappy bestel?
- 8 Sommige voëls word deur die wet beskerm, anders roei mense hulle uit.
- 9 Toe die son ondergaan, is die vuur deur ons gemaak.
- 10 Die luiperd wat beseer is, sal deur die jagter geskiet moet word.

Exercise 2 Active and passive (Unit 14)

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1 Die passasiers is deur die vlieënier van Johannesburg vertel.
- 2 Baie kerse is deur Asha en haar dogters vir Diwali opgesteek.
- 3 Sal die slang deur die sekretarisvoël gevang word?
- 4 Die sprinkane is oor die kole deur Xai gebraai.
- 5 Bobotie word van oorskietvleis, eiers, brood en melk deur die Maleiers gemaak.
- 6 Die toeriste sal deur die toergids deur die Bo-Kaap gelei word om die Groot Moskee te gaan besoek.
- 7 Is die bome vir Boomplantdag deur die maatskappy bestel?
- 8 Sommige voëls word deur die wet beskerm, anders sou mense hulle uitroeи.
- 9 Toe die son ondergaan, is die vuur deur ons gemaak.
- 10 Die luiperd wat beseer is, sal deur die jagter geskiet moet word.

Exercise 3 Active and passive (Unit 14)

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice.

Example:

Die toergids het die toeriste die kameelperde gewys. → Die kameelperde is **deur** die toergids vir die toeriste gewys.

- 1 Die diere het by die watergat saamgekom.
- 2 Die Umfoloziwildreservaat het die wit renosters gered.
- 3 Die orkes sal al sy gewildste musiek by die fees speel.
- 4 Gedurende die winter en lente sal die walvisse geboorte gee.
- 5 Die olifante breek baie takke van die bome af.
- 6 Die voëlkrykers sal in die woestyn die gompou soek.
- 7 Die Nederburgmaatskappy hou in die Pêrel die wynfees.
- 8 Die krimpvarkie rol homself op soos 'n balletjie as hy bang is.
- 9 Ons kan die penne van ystervarke gebruik as inkpenne.
- 10 Erdvarke soek in die nag miere om te eet.

Exercise 4 Active and passive (Unit 14)

Translate the following sentences into Afrikaans.

- 1 The buck was eaten by the leopard up in a tree.
- 2 The black rhino pulls leaves off trees and shrubs.
- 3 Grass is eaten by white rhinos and zebras.
- 4 Hippos follow paths under the water.
- 5 Many elephants and rhinos have been killed by poachers.
- 6 Nature conservation has protected most raptors now for a long time.
- 7 The trees of the year are to be found on the web page.
- 8 Small animals are hunted by the aardwolf at night.
- 9 By the end of the winter, there had been 20,000 visitors to the Mkuze Game Reserve.
- 10 Wetlands are used by elephants, rhinos and warthogs as bathrooms!

Exercise 5 Direct speech (Unit 15)

Rewrite the following passage in direct speech.

Example:

Die toergids het gesê dat daar 'n trop kameelperde staan. → Die toergids het gesê: "Daar staan 'n trop kameelperde."

Die gids het aan die toeriste verduidelik dat wit renosters gras eet, maar dat swart renosters blare en takke eet. Hy het ook gesê

dat hulle monde dus van mekaar verskil. Die wit renoster het 'n groot, wye bek en die swart renoster 'n lang, skerp bek. Wit renosters loop gewoonlik in familiegroepe in die oop veld saam, maar swart renosters loop alleen in die ruigtes. Die gids vra of enigiemand vrae het.

Exercise 6 Indirect speech (Unit 15)

Rewrite the following passage in indirect speech.

Example:

Die toergids het gesê: "Daar staan 'n trop kameelperde op die berg." → Die toergids het gesê dat daar 'n trop kameelperde op die berg staan.

"Kyk daar bo," sê Di. "Daar loop ses leeu! verduidelik sy.
"Waar? Waar?" skreeu die ander toeriste. "Daar! Daar by die groot rots!" wys Di. "Is hulle nie wonderlik nie," sê die seuntjie.
"Ek wens ek kan aan hulle vat!" sê hy. Die gids waarsku hom:
"Dit sou baie gevaaerlik wees omdat hulle jou sou doodmaak!"
"Ek weet," antwoord die seuntjie, "maar ek wens tog!"

Exercise 7 Compound verbs (Unit 16)

Rewrite the following sentences using the correct form of the compound verb in brackets.

Example:

Hy (onderneem) om die boodskap te (aflewer). → Hy **onderneem** om die boodskap **af te lewer**.

- 1 Die sebras (weghardloop) van die leeu wat hulle (agtervolg).
- 2 Sy het (glimlag) toe die blomme aan haar (aflewer) is.
- 3 Die hotel het nie die hele groep (huisves) nie en ses van hulle het (oornag) by 'n B en B.
- 4 As jy haar (raadpleeg) moet jy (aanvaar) wat sy sê.
- 5 Die skoolhoof het die wenners (gelukwens) toe hulle hulle oorwinning (vier) het.
- 6 Natuurbewaring het die renosters se dood (ondersoek) en (onderneem) om die wilddiewe te vang.

- 7** Die nuwe pad deur die reservaat is (goedkeur) nadat almal die saak goed (oordink) het.
- 8** Toe sy hoor die fees (plaasvind), het sy gesê sy wil (saamgaan).

Exercise 8 Vocabulary: compound nouns (Unit 16)

Translate the following into Afrikaans.

1	rusks	10	festival
2	beehive	11	life's work
3	famine	12	mealtime
4	boutique	13	game park
5	potter	14	warthog
6	vet	15	garage
7	hedgehog	16	bushveld
8	countryside	17	dung beetle
9	estuary	18	family members

Exercise 9 Compound nouns (Unit 16)

Combine the following words into compound nouns.

Example

aart + appel → aartappel
aard + bewing → aardbewing
aard + vark → erdvark

1	bed + goed	10	pan + koek
2	sak + roller	11	mans + skoen
3	lam + wol	12	blou + aap
4	verhaal + kuns	13	god + diens
5	dier + tuin	14	water + voël
6	plat + land	15	pop + orkes
7	wild + bees	16	oog + arts
8	broek + pyp	17	pot + bakker
9	vrugte + slaai	18	koning + ryk

Exercise 10 Diminutives (Unit 16)

Give the diminutives of the following words. Where there is more than one possibility this has been indicated and you should give both.

Example

vark → varkie

boom → boompie

perd → perdjie/vul

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | sag | 11 | dam |
| 2 | lam | 12 | renoster |
| 3 | rond | 13 | bees (2) |
| 4 | maan | 14 | skaap (2) |
| 5 | baba | 15 | motor |
| 6 | tafel | 16 | mond |
| 7 | vul | 17 | bal |
| 8 | huis | 18 | mandjie |
| 9 | boek | 19 | ketting |
| 10 | besem | 20 | kat |

Key to the exercises

Unit 1

Exercise 1: **1** Oupa **2** Ouma **3** Ma, moeder **4** Baba **5** Pa, vader **6** seun en broer **7** dogter en suster **6 & 7** kinders.

Exercise 2: **1** se **2** haar **3** hy **4** u **5** u **6** jou **7** julle **8** ek **9** sy.

Exercise 3: The words **meneer** and **mevrou** are abbreviated to **mnr.** and **mev.**; neither of them starts with a capital letter and each ends with a full stop. The only time these abbreviations are capitalised is when they are used at the beginning of a *full* sentence.

Exercise 4: **2** Ek is Sannie. Sara is my suster. Ek is haar suster.
3 Ek is Piet. Dawid is my broer. Ek is sy broer.

Exercise 5: Môre Sannie, Môre Piet, Môre Jan. Ontbyt is amper reg.

Exercise 6: **1 a** Dit gaan goed, dankie. En met u, Ma?/Goed dankie, Ma. En self?/Kan nie kla nie, Ma. En self? **b** Hoe's dit?/Lekker!
c Dit gaan goed, dankie. En met jou (, Susanne)?/Goed dankie (, Susanne). En self?/Kan nie kla nie (, Susanne). En self? **d** Dit gaan goed, dankie. En met jou (, Gert)?/Goed dankie (, Gert). En self?/Kan nie kla nie (, Gert). En self? **e** Dit gaan goed, dankie. En met jou (, Gert)?/Goed dankie (, Gert). En self?/Kan nie kla nie (, Gert). En self?/Hoe's dit?/Lekker! **2** Hoe gaan dit met Ouma?

Exercise 7: Lekker dag!/Geniet die dag. (*Have a nice/good day!*)
Sien jou vanaand. (*See you tonight*)/Lekker werk. (*Enjoy your work.*)/Jy ook. (*You too.*)

Unit 2

Exercise 2: **1** nege; **2** negentien/neëntien; **3** nege-en-negentig/nege-en-neëntig; **4** nege honderd, nege-en-negentig/nege-en-neëntig; **5** nege duisend, nege honderd, nege-en-negentig/nege-en-neëntig;

6 twee-en-dertig; **7** twee duisend, een honderd, ses-en-tigtig;
8 twaalf duisend, driehonderd, vyf-en-veertig; **9** drie honderd en
vyf-en-veertig duisend, ses honderd, agt-en-sewentig.

Exercise 3: **1** eenuur vm. **2** halfvier vm. **3** halfagt vm. **4** halfdrie
vm. **5** sewe-uur nm. **6** halfsewe nm. **7** vieruur nm. **8** twee-uur nm.

Exercise 4: **1** sewe-uur vm. **2** agtuur vm. **3** halfnege vm. **4** elfuur
vm. **5** vyfuur nm. **6** sesuur nm. **7** tienuur nm. **8** elfuur nm.

Exercise 8: **1** Ek het die seun gesien. Ek sal die seun sien. **2** Pa het
die boek gelees. Pa sal die boek lees. **3** Sannie en haar ma het die
huis skoongemaak. Sannie en haar ma sal die huis skoonmaak.
4 Pa het vir Sannie en Piet 'n roomys gekoop. Pa sal vir Sannie en
Piet 'n roomys koop. **5** Ouma en Oupa het by ons gekuier. Ouma
en Oupa sal by ons kuier.

Exercise 9: Pain, apteek, Pain, aspirien, tandepasta, watte, salf,
pleisters, drie-uur.

Exercise 10: **2 a** musician **b** tennis player **c** ship's captain **d** soldier
e baker **f** dancer **g** doctor **h** teacher **i** singer **j** traffic policeman
k nurse **l** fisherman **3 a** dokter **b** visserman **c** tennisspeler
d verkeerskonstabel **e** sanger **f** danser **g** verpleegster **h** onderwyser
i bakker **j** soldaat **k** skeepskaptein **l** musikant.

Unit 3

Exercise 1: kinders, seun, dogter, troeteldiere, kat, hond, voël,
voëltjie, kat, hond, tone, voete, vingers, hande, mense, voete, kat,
hond, pote, voëltjie, kloue, voël, vlerke.

Exercise 2: **1** Piet **2** Sannie **3** Pa **4** Sannie **5** Pa en Ma.

Exercise 3: Main bedroom, Piet's bedroom, Sannie's bedroom,
dining room, lounge, kitchen, shower, bathroom, toilet.

Exercise 4: **1** eetkamer **2** kombuis **3** sitkamer **4** een **5** oggend
6 toilet.

Exercise 5: **1** stoof, yskas, tafel, ketel, stoele **2** tafel en stoele
3 bank, klavier, TV, huisplante, draadloos **4** dubbelbed, spieëltafel,
draadloos **5** enkelbed, boekrak, lessenaar **6** enkelbed, pophuis,
lessenaar.

Exercise 6: **1** **a** to visit friends **b** five o'clock/**5** p.m. **c** their mother's
d salt & pepper **e** Piet **f** baking powder **2** **a** waarheen **b** hoe laat
c wie se **d** watter **e** wie **f** wat.

Exercise 7: Breakfast – pap, sap, spek, wors, niertjies, eiers,
tamaties, roosterbrood, konfyt; Lunch – brood, kaas, smeer,
sap, konfyt, appels, perskes, vye, pruime, druwe, piesangs, pere;
Supper – beesvleis, skaapboud, varktjop, hoender, maalvleis,
aartappels, ertjies, boontjies, kool, pampoen, wortels, kaas.

Exercise 8: Koffie asseblief, dankie; Ek sal 'n stukkie koek neem,
dankie; Dankie, ek sal. Kan ek die suiker kry, asseblief?; Dit was
heerlik. Baie dankie.

Unit 4

Exercise 1: **1** Ben & Famieda **2** Zulu, Xhosa & Basotho **3** in die
Kaap **4** KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng & Ooskaap **5** Willem, Koos,
Andries & Ben **6** San **7** Khoi.

Exercise 2: **1** wat **2** waar **3** wat **4** watter **5** wie sie **6** waar **7** hoeveel
8 wie se **9** wat.

Exercise 4: **1** om te [reis] **2** om te [braai] **3** om ['n koek] te [bak]
4 om te [rook] **5** te [werk] **6** te [seil] **7** om te [groet] **8** te [kom].

Exercise 5: **1** Vol pret kom die kinders vroeg van die skool af.
2 Vroeg kom die kinders vol pret van die skool af. **3** Van die skool
af kom die kinders vroeg vol pret. **4** In Engeland het die Smits
verlede jaar ses weke lekker gekuier. **5** Lekker het die Smits verlede
jaar ses weke in Engeland gekuier. **6** Verlede jaar het die Smits ses
weke lekker in Engeland gekuier. **7** Per boot gaan ons Junie-maand
rustig Suid-Afrika toe reis. **8** Rustig gaan ons Junie-maand per boot
Suid-Afrika toe reis. **9** Junie-maand gaan ons per boot rustig Suid-
Afrika toe reis.

Exercise 6: **1** Op Abram se plaas kuier ek lekker. **2** Al lank woon Xai se mense hier. **3** Xai vertel hoe sy oupa vroeër wilde diere gejag het. **4** Van die wortels van plante en tsammas het hulle water gekry. **5** Ek sal weer een van die dae terug wees in Engeland.

Exercise 7: **1** tafeldoek **2** telefoonboek **3** motorhuis **4** stofpan **5** besigheidssentrum **6** boekrak **7** speelgoed **8** verkeerskonstabel **9** poskantoor **10** bushalte.

Unit 5

Exercise 1: **1** Should have Verjaarsdag on front; inside, must have either Veels geluk or Beste wense met jou verjaarsdag; your addressee – Beste Tante X; and your salutation – met beste wense/baie geluk, veels geluk, then if you like, jou niggie and your name or just give your name. **2** Should have Verlowing on front; inside, must have Veels geluk met jou verlowing; your addressee – Beste Meneer XX or Mejuffrou XX; and your salutation – Groete, and your full name.

Exercise 2: **1 a** Ek sal by Marie eet **b** Ek sal vuurwerke gaan haal **c** Ek sal Robbeneiland toe gaan **d** Ek sal Xai by die apiekt ontmoet **e** Ek sal na die CD luister **2 a** die slagter **b** Op Woensdag, 10 Augustus, om agtuur/twintig honderd uur **c** Om tienuur/tien honderd uur **d** Xai **e** Woensdag, 10 Augustus, om twee-uur/veertien honderd uur.

Exercise 3: **1** the speaker's lover has been hanged **2** an aimless existence **3** a secret assignation **4** alcohol addiction.

Exercise 4: gehou; ligte; vyf; kerse; simbool; seëvier; donkerte; ondermyn; voorspoed.

Exercise 5: Onthou boomplantdag op 4 September! or Herinnering! Boomplantdag. 4 September.

Exercise 6: **1** wat, **2** waarmee, **3** met wie/van wie, **4** wat, **5** aan wie, **6** waarin, **7** wie se, **8** wat, **9** van wie, **10** waarop.

Exercise 7: **1** Sannie het 'n brief van Piet wat in die Kalahari is gekry. **2** Xai eet sprinkane waarvan Piet nie hou nie. **3** Dié boom is 'n Van Wykshout wat die boom van die jaar is. **4** Hier is die materiaal waarmee jy jou rok kan maak. **5** Daar is Xai se oupa aan wie die pyl en boog behoort. **6** Vanaand is die laaste aand van Diwali wat 'n Hindufees is. **7** Kaapstad is die stad waarin die Kaapse Klopse kompetisie gehou word. **8** Tweede Nuwejaar is dié dag waarop die Kaapse Klopse gehou word.

Unit 6

Exercise 1: **1** Bokke geklop! **2** Fluitjie blaas op Bokke **3** Leeus breek deur **4** Pale te hoog vir Bokke **5** Leeus staan rotsvas **6** Bokke sweet; Leeus wen.

Exercise 2: **1** juigende **2** juigend **3** oorverdowend **4** oorverdowende **5** blitsvinnige **6** blitsvinnig **7** maklik **8** maklik.

Exercise 3: sterkste; sterker; moeg; lang; moegste; verste; meeste; beter; mees opgewonde.

Exercise 4: The marathon stands as a symbol of humankind's capacity to overcome/conquer. That is what is meant by 'The Spirit of the Comrades'.

Exercise 5: wêreldberoemde; Comrades; Eerste; swaar; aaklike; duisende; albei; psiges; openbare; eerste; 34; een; sogenaannde; volgende; omrent; negentig; lank.

Exercise 6: **1** propvol **2** so slim soos 'n jakkals **3** yskoud **4** spotgoedkoop **5** wêreldberoemd **6** so lig soos 'n veer **7** so siek soos 'n hond **8** skatryk or peperduur.

Unit 7

Exercise 1: **1** hy **2** u/jy **3** se ... se **4** hulle **5** hom **6** s'n ... s'n **7** hom **8** sy **9** u **10** haar ... sy.

Exercise 2: **1** is **2** sal ... wees **3** is **4** was **5** was.

Exercise 3: 1 agtuur nm. 2 halfsewe vm. 3 twee-en-twintig minute na een nm. 4 sewe minute oor nege vm. 5 drie-uur vm.

Exercise 4: 1 Xai het vir Piet gewys dat die tsamma vol water is (*or was*). Xai en Piet het die water gedrink en Piet het uitgevind dat die vloeistof wel soos water smaak. Terwyl hulle gesit het, het Xai vir Piet vertel van hoe sy Oupa gejag het en agter die springbokke aangetrek het. Xai het gesê dat die San nie meer mag jag nie en nou op een plek moet bly. Sy oupa se pyl en boog het nou teen die muur in hulle baksteenhuusie gehang. Xai het baie treurig gevoel omdat die ou dae verby was. Piet het hom baie jammer gekry.

2 Mn. en mev. Smit sal aan die Comrades deelneem. Hulle sal seker maak dat hulle die regte kos eet en sal elke dag tien kilometer hardloop. Hulle sal piesangs, druwe, wortels en heuning eet, omdat dié kossoorte almal vol vitamines is. Om hulle liggamoede op te bou en te verseker dat hulle energie het, sal hulle ook aartappels, rys en witbrood eet. Hulle sal ook baie melk drink. Die kinders sal saam met hulle ouers eet, want dit is alles gesonde kos.

Exercise 5: 1 **a** hemp/hemde **b** trui/e **c** kous/e **d** pak/ke **e** baadjie/s **f** jas/se **g** sambrel/sambrele **h** rok/ke **i** romp/e **j** stewel/s **k** bloes/e **l** das/se **m** onderrok/ke **n** gordel/s **o** onderbroek/e 2 Umhlanga four-bedroomed home with two and a half bathrooms, dining room, lounge, family/TV room. New kitchen with separate laundry. Double garage. Large garden with barbecue area and swimming pool. One million, two hundred thousand Rand.

Exercise 6: 1 Elke jaar vind Boomplantdag in September plaas. 2 Op die kantlyn gedurende die voetbalwedstryd is twee toeskouers ernstig beseer. 3 Met vernuf het Kallis vanoggend die bal sewe maal hoog oor die grens geslaan. 4 In Kaapstad se strate vier die Kaapse Klopse elke jaar Tweede Nuwejaar. 5 By die Diwali feesvierings is daar elke jaar smaaklike kos, baie kerse en vuurwerke te siene. 6 Voor 1996 was dit nie moontlik om te weet hoe vinnig 'n bouler boul nie. In daardie jaar is die handige "Speed Stick" deur 'n Suid-Afrikaanse maatskappy (gevestig in Stellenbosch) ontwerp en getoets.

Exercise 7: **1** Wat/Hoe is jou naam? **2** Hoe gaan dit met jou/u?
3 Wanneer gaan jy huis toe? **4** Hoe laat is dit? **5** Waar woon jy?
6 Van watter stad kom jy? **7** Die hoeveelste is dit vandag?
8 Wat lees jy?

Exercise 8: **1** die **2** die **3** 'n **4** die **5** 'n **6** 'n **7** Die **8** die.

Exercise 9: **1 a** Gert is the man who won the race. **b** Marie is the woman whom Gert married. **c** It is Xai's grandfather whose bow and arrow it is. **d** The Kgalagadi is the land which was called the Kalahari by the whites. **e** The coffee which they drank was very bitter. **f** The bed on which I am lying is too soft. **g** The room in which they watch TV is very hot/warm. **h** This is the pen with which I wrote the book. **2 a** Die Parkeraad voorsien die bome wat op Boomplantdag geplant word. **b** Piet hou nie van die sprinkane wat Xai eet nie. **c** Dié boom is 'n Van Wykshout waarvan ek jou vertel het. **d** Hier is die graaf waarmee jy die gat kan maak. **e** Daar is Xai se pa aan wie die baksteenhus behoort. **f** Vanaand is die Kaapse Klopse kompetisie wat die hele nag aanhou. **g** Kaapstad is die stad waarin die Kaapse Klopse kompetisie gehou word. **h** Die Bokke se skoppe pale toe wat skeef was, het hulle die wedstryd laat verloor.

Exercise 10: honderde; grys; helderblou; grasgroene; vuurwarme; sneeuwitte; groot; stokarm/brandarm; doodbang; bloedrooi; aaklike; waarskuwende.

Unit 8

Exercise 1: **1** Vlug BA **2** **3** **4** vanaf Londen en Vlug SAA **3** **4** **5** vanaf Durban **2** mnr. Smit **3** By bagasie-ontvangs B **4** Vlug SAA **5** **9** **8** **5** vanaf Kimberley **6** Hek Sewentien **7** Na die stad **8** In die verversingsarea.

Exercise 2: **1** Hoe laat **2** kort-kort **3** meer gretig **4** vroeër **5** selde **6** waar **7** soggens **8** toe **9** laatste **10** betyds.

Exercise 3: We hope you have enjoyed your breakfast. We will be landing at Johannesburg International at 10h20. Johannesburg

(or *Egoli*, the city of gold, as it is known in isiZulu) is the largest city in South Africa and its business centre. It is a cosmopolitan city and overseas visitors soon find themselves at home. It is also said to be the wooded city in the world, so you will find shade under the African sun. Enjoy!

Exercise 4: **1** Die toeris sal môre-aand om agtuur (*or* om agtuur môre-aand) met sy koffer vol klere stasie toe stap om die trein te haal. **2** Die passasiers het onmiddellik hul bagasie gaan afhaal en toe lekker verversings gaan eet.

Exercise 5: **1** Is jy getroud? **2** Het jy kinders? **3** Hoeveel kinders het jy? **4** Het jy afhanklikes? **5** Is jou kinders skoolgangers? **6** Is jy 'n huiseienaar? **7** Werk jy vir iemand? **8** Wie is jou werkgewer? **9** Is jy 'n pensioentrekker?

Exercise 6: **1** Ja, ek is getroud./Nee, ek is nie getroud nie. **2** Ja, ek het kinders./Nee, ek het nie kinders nie. **3** Ek het X kinders. **4** Ja, ek het afhanklikes./Nee, ek het nie afhanklikes nie. **5** Ja, my kinders is skoolgangers./Nee, my kinders is nie skoolgangers nie. **6** Ja, ek is 'n huiseienaar./Nee, ek is nie 'n huiseienaar nie. **7** Ja, ek werk vir iemand./Nee, ek werk nie vir iemand nie. *or* Nee, ek werk vir niemand nie. **8** My werkgewer is X. **9** Ja, ek is 'n pensioentrekker./Nee, ek is nie 'n pensioentrekker nie.

Exercise 7: Tourist: Excuse me, madam. How can I get into the city? Receptionist: The easiest would be for you to go and queue at that window which says 'Tickets' and to buy a ticket there. Do you want to come back to the hotel? Tourist: Yes, please. Receptionist: Then you must ask for a return ticket to town. It will cost R5. Remember that the last bus leaves the bus stop in Market Square at 22h00. It is the same place at which you will get off. Tourist: That's a bit early! Receptionist: Then you should rather buy a single ticket and hire a taxi to come back. Here is the number of the taxi company which services the hotel. Tourist: Thank you very much. I appreciate your help. Receptionist: You're welcome. Enjoy your day.

Exercise 8: **1** No, there are not only toll roads on the main routes/national roads. **2** The country roads are sometimes not tarred. **3** You can get petrol and something to eat along the road at the fuel stations. **4** You must not brake sharply on gravel/rough roads. **5** A hump can damage the underside of the motor car. **6** After rains there may be potholes, pools of water, corrugations, and the roads may be slippery. **7** The South African road safety campaign is called 'Arrive Alive'.

Unit 9

Exercise 1: Goeienaand; Welkom; Dankie. Hoe gaan dit met jou?; Goed, dankie en met jou?; waar julle kamers is. Petra jy is hier en Rachél jy is oorkant die gang; Baie dankie; tasse; kom drink 'n bietjie koffie; Dit sal lekker wees. Dankie; Ons sal nou-nou daar wees.

Exercise 2: Suid-Afrika is nie 'n koue reënerige land nie. Dis nie 'n klein land wat nog net 'n honderd jaar vry is nie. Jy sal nêrens in die bos tiers teekom nie. Suid-Afrika is nie 'n land van dodo's en paradysvoëls nie. Nie net Indiërs woon in Suid-Afrika nie en nie al hulle dorpe en stede is aan die kus nie. Niemand sal vir jou kan reël om in die woestyn te toer nie. Jy sal daar nêrens vervoer kan kry nie.

Exercise 3: MEMO – HUISORDE • rook en sterk drank word nie in die kamers toegelaat nie • tydskrifte mag nie weggedra word nie • sleutels moet nie (moenie) in u deure gelos word nie • partytjies word nie in u kamers toegelaat nie • onderklere moet nie (moenie) in die kamers gewas word nie.

Exercise 4: **1** Om 'n taxi te bestel. **2** Haar 'n luitjie gee. **3** Sy wil na Dick luister. **4** Die beheersentrum **5** Om hulle deur te skakel na hom.

Exercise 5: **1** alles **2** almal **3** al **4** alles **5** alle **6** alles **7** al **8** al **9** al **10** almal.

Exercise 6: Inligting vir gaste • Skakel asseblief u ligte af wanneer u u kamer verlaat. • Neem asseblief u sleutels saam wanneer

u u kamer verlaat. · Sluit asseblief u deur. · Plaas asseblief jou ontbytbestelling teen 18h00 die vorige aand. · Tee en koffie is ten alle tye beskikbaar in die eetkamer · Televisie is beskikbaar in die sitkamer. Geniet dit!

Unit 10

Exercise 1: Sale 50% off all goods. Gold and silver goods and diamonds at discount prices. Available to tourists GST/VAT free. Annual sale. Don't miss it!!

Exercise 2: 1 nadat 2 of 3 wanneer 4 toe 5 en.

Exercise 3: 1 Jy moet skoene aantrek want daar is slange in die veld. 2 Die Hindus gebruik baie kerse gedurende Diwali omdat dit die "Fees van Ligte" is. 3 Piet het vroeg gekom aangesien hy sy padda graag wou opsnyc. 4 Die rugbywedstryd sal gespeel word alhoewel dit baie hard gereën het. 5 Jy sal nou moet ry as jy jou inkopies wil doen voordat die winkels sluit. 6 Die werkers sal eers gate maak; dan sal die bome geplant word. 7 Die maatskappy het die bome gekoop; toe het die werkers hulle geplant. 8 Hulle het gaan draf nadat hulle klaar die huis skoongemaak het.

Exercise 4: The easiest food to take with you is fruit, potatoes and meat. Drinks like fruit juice, coffee, tea and milk are also important. Ensure that you have water. For breakfast, either porridge or cereal are the easiest. Braai (barbecue) enough meat each evening to eat cold the next day for lunch. You can eat bread and hardboiled eggs and tomatoes with the cold braai (barbecue). Don't forget the butter, salt and the sugar, or the wood and matches!

Exercise 5: vrugte – *fruit*, aartappels – *potatoes*, vleis – *meat*, vrugtesap – *fruit juice*, koffie – *coffee*, tee – *tea*, melk – *milk*, water – *water*, pap – *porridge*, graankos – *cereal*, vleis – *meat*, brood – *bread*, eiers – *eggs*, tamaties – *tomatoes*, botter – *butter*, suiker – *sugar*, sout – *salt*, houd – *wood*, vuurhoutjies – *matches*.

Exercise 6: Beste Sarie, Hoe gaan dit met jou? Ons geniet ons, maar dit is koud hier. Ek het dus my rooi trui (or wolonderbaadjie)

en my swart jas nodig. Ek het ook kouse/sokkies en 'n sweetpak nodig. Stuur hulle asseblief vir my. Groete, Robin.

Exercise 7: **1** Die lugdiens het hulle nie laat weet waarom die vlug gister gekanselleer is nie. **2** Die lugdiens het hulle laat weet voordat die vlug gister gekanselleer is. **3** Die lugdiens moes hulle laat weet omdat die vlug gekanselleer is. **4** Die werkgewers het hulle werkers 'n vakansiedag gegee aangesien hulle almal dié jaar hard gewerk het. **5** Die skool bring hulle leerlinge Suid-Afrika toe sodra die somervakansie Juliemaand begin.

Exercise 8: **1** Waarom die vlug gister gekanselleer is, het die lugdiens hulle nie laat weet nie. **2** Voordat die vlug gister gekanselleer is, het die lugdiens hulle laat weet. **3** Omdat die vlug gekanselleer is, moes die lugdiens hulle laat weet. **4** Aangesien hulle almal dié jaar hard gewerk het, het die werkgewers hulle werkers 'n vakansiedag gegee. **5** Sodra die somervakansie Juliemaand begin, bring die skool hulle leerlinge Suid-Afrika toe.

Unit 11

Exercise 1: Excuse me, sir. Can you help us? Our hire car has a flat tyre and there is no jack in the boot. We also do not have a spare as it is also flat.

Exercise 2: **1** gedurende **2** by voorbaat dank **3** aan jou dink **4** om drie-uur **5** het deur ... geloop **6** verlang na die huis **7** in vergelyking met **8** praat met.

Exercise 3: **1** oor **2** in **3** onder **4** in **5** onder **6** langs **7** na **8** oorkant.

Exercise 4: **1** Die maatskappy het al die bome afgekap. **2** Die maatskappy sal al die bome afkap. **3** Die maatskappy kap al die bome af. **4** Die leeus jaag die bokkies weg. **5** Die leeus sal die bokkies wegjaag. **6** Die leeus het die bokkies weggejaag. **7** Die hondjie is deur die bus omgery. **8** Die hondjie word deur die bus omgery. **9** Die hondjie sal deur die bus omgery word. **10** Die passasiers het by die bushalte opgeklim. **11** Die passasiers klim by die bushalte op. **12** Die passasiers sal by die bushalte opklim.

Exercise 5: 1 agter 2 na 3 na 4 by 5 by 6 na 7 by 8 agter.

Exercise 6: 1 in 2 uit 3 in 4 om 5 om 6 toe 7 met 8 om 9 na 10 oor 11 van 12 van.

Exercise 7: Die Gemeenskapsdiensprogram vir Gesondheidspolieeërs is in 1997 geïmplementeer. Die doel daarvan was om die gebrek aan gesondheidsdienste in arm landelike areas van Suid-Afrika aan te spreek. Daar was gemengde reaksie op die program. Byvoorbeeld sommige gegradeerde het gekla dat dit 'n vorm van konksrijsie is. Ander voel egter dat dit waardevolle professionele ondervinding en opleiding bied terwyl 'n belangrike sosiale diens verskaf word. *The Community Service Programme for Health Professionals was implemented in 1997. Its goal was to address the lack of health care available in poor, rural areas of South Africa. There has been mixed reaction to the programme. For example, some graduates complain that it is a form of conscription. However, others feel it offers invaluable professional experience and training while providing an important social service.*

Unit 12

Exercise 1: Big Hole gives diamonds again. Tonight an English tourist is laughing. After nearly 80 years the Big Hole has again delivered its treasure. The tourist had been standing against the barricade where so many have committed suicide. When she turned to leave, she stubbed her toe against something. When she looked to see what it was, she saw what she thought was a round piece of glass. When she pulled it out of the ground, she saw that it was not glass but a shiny stone. At reception, officials confirmed that it was a diamond. Officials say that the company will indeed give the tourist a portion of the value of the diamond once the value has been determined/established.

Exercise 2: 1 Sutherland sal dié naweek koud wees. 2 Die toeris sal deel van die waarde van die diamant ontvang. 3 Die Groot Gat was 'n diamantskat. 4 Die sterrewag was vir die week oop. 5 Die sterrekundiges het 'n nuwe ster gevind. 6 Die polisie het

die dronklap gearresteer. **7** Die middelmannetjie sal jou motor beskadig. **8** Na die reën sal die paaie vol slaggeweë wees.

Exercise 3: **1** The nurses are busy with the patients. **2** Sarel is reading while Petra is baking a cake. **3** The lions are chasing the buck, because they are hungry. **4** It is raining so hard that the streets are running with water. **5** I can do it myself if you only show me how. **6** We are playing cricket today against the West Indies.

Exercise 4: **1** Piet en Sannie het hulle huiswerk gedoen sodat hulle later TV kon kyk. **2** Die motoriste moes almal versigtig ry, want na die stormreën was daar in daardie omgewing sinkplaatpaaie. **3** As hy genoeg geld gehad het, sou hy ook Suid-Afrika toe wou kom. **4** Di en Mary wou graag daardie naweek hulle hare laat sny terwyl Dick 'n motor gaan huur het. **5** Die bokkies kon nie van die leeu wegkom nie. **6** Ons sou eers Durban toe wou gaan en dan na die Kaap. **7** As sy nie gister die kompetisie gewen het nie, sou sy self moes betaal vir die toer. **8** Die polisie sou die toeskouers by die rugbywedstryd onder beheer moes hou.

Exercise 5: Oudtshoorn: Little Karoo town, known for ostriches and the Cango Caves. Farming with ostriches mainly for meat and hides. Best known for Cango Caves with their San paintings and stalactites, stalagmites and helictites. Tours available. Regular music concerts held. Tickets available at the entrance.

Exercise 6: **1** hangende **2** spiralende **3** soekende **4** besoekende **5** lopende **6** stormende **7** laggende **8** skoppende.

Exercise 7: **1** dooie, begrawe **2** bedorwe **3** insittendes, gelag, gesels **4** gebraaide **5** verlate **6** verdagte, verskyn **7** afgekapte, gebruik.

Exercise 8: **1** geleerd **2** beskerm **3** vermoeiend **4** gedane **5** verbaas **6** verbinde **7** bekommert **8** gestorwe.

Exercise 9: **1** Bel my, asseblief. **2** Sit! **3** Bly stil! **4** Maak asseblief die deur toe. **5** Sit asseblief die musiek sagter. **6** Sit die boek neer!

Unit 13

Exercise 1: groter, grootste; seerder, seerste; leliker, lelikste; meer, meeste; moeër, moegste; dunner, dunste; leë, leegste; mooier, mooiste; dood, dood; goedkoper, goedkoopste.

Exercise 2: adverbs: baie (*degree*), veel (*degree*), lekker (*manner*), snags (*time*); adjectives: groot, koeler, warm, woestynagtig, tropies, koud.

Exercise 3: **1** Met wie gaan jy toer? **2** Wanneer hou die Indiërs Diwali? **3** Wat kan jy by die juwelier kry? **4** Waar kan jy sosaties en wors koop? **5** Hoekom moes Dick na die uitruster gaan?

6 Wie het vir Di die inspuiting gegee?

Exercise 4: **1** Waarvandaan kom jy? **2** Wat/Hoe is jou naam?
3 Waar bly jy? **4** Wanneer het jy (aan)gekom? **5** Hoe laat is ontbyt?

Exercise 5: **a** *Can you tell me where the station is?* Nee, ek kan jou nie sê waar die stasie is nie. **b** *Is this the bus to the Castle?* Nee, dit is nie die bus na die Kasteel toe nie. **c** *Will the doctor be able to see me now?* Nee, die dokter sal jou nie nou kan sien nie. **d** *Did the bluebottle sting you?* Nee, die bloublasie het my nie gesteek nie. **e** *Must we buy bread, milk and fruit for breakfast?* Nee, julle moet nie (moenie) brood, melk en vrugte koop vir ontbyt nie.

Exercise 6: **1** Omdat Di siek is, het ons ons kaartjies weggegee.
2 Na die groot brand, was Ongevalle baie besig. **3** Sodra hy en Xai weer in die dorp is, sal Piet huis toe skryf. **4** Wanneer die pasiënt ingelaai is, sal die ambulans onmiddellik vertrek. **5** Nadat hulle vir twaalf ure gesukkel het, het die brandweer die vuur geblus.

Exercise 7: **1** Die boom wat baie groot is, is 'n kremsboom.
2 Dit is die rots waarop ons gestaan het. **3** Xai is die Sanseun by wie Piet gaan kuier het. **4** Dit is die noodnommer wat jy moet skakel. **5** Hulle wil weet waar hy gaan toer wanneer hy volgende

week aankom. **6** Ons sal die straatteater gaan kyk; dan sal ons shebeen toe gaan.

Exercise 8: **1** Niemand sal jou met die toets help nie. **2** Nog Di nog Mary sal die inkopies gaan doen. **3** Die klein jakkals het nog nie 'n bokkie gevang nie. **4** Jy moet nie/moenie die medisyne alles op een dag opdrink nie. **5** Daar is nêrens op die pad 'n piekniekplek nie. **6** Dié teerpad het nie baie slaggate nie.

Exercise 9: **1** met **2** te ... aan **3** tot **4** in(geskiet) **5** langs, toe **6** met **7** na.

Exercise 10: **1** Di het agtergebly want sy is siek. **2** Die bokkies hardloop van die leeus weg. **3** In die warm weer sal ons baie koeldrank opgebruik. **4** Die gaste moet hulle kamerligte afskakel as hulle vertrek. **5** Omdat hulle 'n pap wiel gehad het, het hulle dit afgehaal.

Exercise 11: **1** Wanneer kom jy Suid-Afrika toe? **2** Die toeriste gaan Maandag Kimberley toe. **3** Die San woon nou in dorpies. **4** 'n Musiekkonsert is verlede Saterdag in die Kangogrotte gehou. **5** Omdat daar geen reën was nie, sal Boomplantdag nou op 20 November wees. **6** Al die kinders het die vuurwerke geniet. **7** Die familie het almal na Ouma se verjaarsdagmiddagete gegaan. **8** Die pad sal weer om sewe-uur n.m. oop wees.

Exercise 12: **1** glinsterende **2** vermoeiend **3** eerskomende **4** uitputtend **5** bevrore **6** bevries **7** gestrykte, weggepak.

Exercise 13: **1 a** Please come in. **b** Put your suitcases here. **c** Meet passengers in the Arrivals Hall. **d** Switch the lights off when you leave. **e** Mobile phones may not be used in the bank. **2 a** Volg my, asseblief. **b** Sit die musiek sagter! **c** Bly stil! **d** Help my, asseblief. **e** Klim in die bad!

Unit 14

Exercise 1: food: sosatie, bobotie, waterblommetjiebredie, roosterkoek/-brood, vetkoek, biltong; industries: wyn, wol, sybokhaar, meubels, juweliersware, graskuns/grashandwerk

Exercise 2: The food which my people eat is known as Malay food. Stews, grilled meat and boiled/cooked vegetables are eaten often. There is a lot of pepper and herbs in the food. Large rissoles/meatballs are eaten with yellow rice and beetroot salad. With curries, sour milk and orange slices/wedges are eaten. Malay foods, which many South Africans like and which are now considered to be traditional South African food, are sosaties and bobotie. All meat is bought from a Muslim butcher who prepares it in a special way – in much the same way as that in which the meat that Jews eat, is prepared. Muslims, also like the Jews, do not eat pork. Muslims also do not drink alcohol.

Exercise 3: 1 Die passasiers word deur die vlieënier van Johannesburg vertel. 2 Baie kerse is deur Asha en haar dogters vir Diwali opgesteek. 3 Sal die slang deur die sekretarisvoël gevang word? 4 Die sprinkane is deur Jan oor die koe gebraai. 5 Bobotie word deur die Maleiers van oorskietvleis, eiers, brood en melk gemaak. 6 Die toeriste sal deur die toergids deur die Bo-Kaap geleei word om die Groot Moskee te gaan besoek. 7 Is die bome vir Boomplantdag deur die maatskappy bestel? 8 Sommige voëls word deur die wet beskerm, anders roei mense hulle uit. 9 Toe die son ondergegaan het, is die vuur deur ons gemaak. 10 Die luiperd wat beseer is sal deur die jagter geskiet moet word.

Exercise 4: 1 Is the aircraft/aeroplane expected early? 2 When you have finished eating, the table must be cleared. 3 After the peaches have been picked, they are packed for export. 4 The maize/mealie fields will be eaten by the locusts. 5 During the flu epidemic all the tourists were given medicine. 6 The teapot is warmed first before the tea is made.

Exercise 5: 1 Is [someone] expecting the aircraft/aeroplane early? 2 When you have finished eating, you must clear the table. 3 After [someone] has picked the peaches, [someone] packs them for export. 4 The locusts will eat the maize/mealie fields. 5 During the flu epidemic, [someone] gives all the tourists medicine. 6 [Someone] warms the teapot first before making the tea.

Exercise 6: **1** Die klas het paddas opgesny. **2** Die vuur is deur mnr. Smit gemaak. **3** Die marathon sal hierdie jaar na Durban toe gehardloop word. **4** Die werkers is deur die besigheid 'n vakansie gegee. **5** Nuwejaarsdag val volgende jaar op 'n Dinsdag. **6** Worsrolletjies is deur al die kinders geëet. **7** Meneer and Mevrou Smit sal wyn drink saam met hulle kos. **8** Melkskommels sal vir Piet en Sannie bestel word.

Unit 15

Exercise 1: Vuyo: Welcome, Suné. Tell us a bit about the preparations for the KKNK festival – Klein-Karoo National Arts Festival – which takes place in March. Suné: Morning, Vuyo. Thank you very much for the invitation. As you say, this year the Festival is being held in March. We always have the Festival during the Easter holidays so that parents and their children can attend it together. Vuyo: What is there for family members to see and do? Can you satisfy everyone? Suné: Yes, I think so. On the one hand, there is serious classical music, dramas and fine arts, and, on the other, there are pop bands, street theatre, graffiti exhibitions, and so on. There is also lots to eat and drink, and wonderful clothes to buy. Vuyo: How did the KKNK come about? Suné: The 40-year success of the National Arts Festival in Grahamstown which celebrates the 1820 British Settlers led to a group of our big-name Afrikaans performers being encouraged to organize a similar festival which would celebrate Afrikaans culture. Now the KKNK even attracts productions that attend the Grahamstown Festival. Everyone who is proud of Afrikaans as a language and culture comes to the festival to sing, to produce, to eat – to get together. Vuyo: Is there no competition between the two festivals? Suné: No, there is not, because, although some of the productions and exhibitions attend both festivals, and although there is an overlap of generic art types, there is not an overlap of cultural focus. Both festivals are wonderful platforms for new talent and both festivals present multilingual productions. Vuyo: Thank you, Suné, for coming to enlighten/inform us. I hope the KKNK is a wonderful success. All the best!

Exercise 2: Suné antwoord: "Ja, ek dink so. Aan die een kant is daar die meer ernstige klassieke musiek, dramas en beeldende

kunste, en aan die ander is daar poporkeste, straatteater, graffiti-uitstallings ensomeer. Daar is natuurlik ook baie om te eet en drink, en wonderlike klere om te koop.” Vuyo vra: “Hoe het die KKNK tot stand gekom?” Suné vertel: “Die veertigjarige sukses van die Nasionale Kunstfees in Grahamstad wat die 1820 Britse Setlaars herdenk, het daar toe gelei dat van ons groot Afrikaanse kunstenaars aangemoedig is om ’n soortgelyke fees wat Afrikanerkultuur sou vier, te organiseer. Nou lok die KKNK selfs opvoerings wat ook by die Grahamstadfees opgevoer word. Almal wat trots is op Afrikaans as taal en kultuur kom fees toe om te sing, om op te voer, om te eet – om saam te span.” Vuyo vra: “Is daar nie kompetisie tussen die twee feeste nie?” Suné verduidelik: “Nee, daar is nie, want, alhoewel sommige van die opvoerings en uitstallings beide feeste bywoon, en alhoewel daar ’n oorvleueling is van generiese kunstypes, is daar nie ’n oorvleueling van kulturele fokus nie. Beide feeste is ’n wonderlike platform vir nuwe talent en albei feeste bied veelalige opvoerings aan.” Vuyo sê: “Dankie, Suné, dat jy ons kom inlig het. Ek hoop die KKNK is ’n wonderlike sukses. Sterkte!”

Exercise 3: Vuyo vra: “Sal daar beide klassieke en popmusiek-konserte by die KKNK wees?” “Ja,” antwoord Suné. “Daar is musiek vir almal en nie net bekende orkeste nie, maar ook nuwe orkeste uit al die verskillende kulture.” Vuyo sê: “Dit is die wonder van musiek. Dit kruis oor alle tale en kulture.” Suné vertel: “Baie van die nuwe orkeste kry besprekings vir ná die fees, sodat die fees dikwels die begin van nuwe loopbane beteken.”

Exercise 4:

31 May 2010.

The Principal,
Chelsea Sixth Form College,
177 Westville Avenue,
Chelsea,
London,
SW1.

Dear Mr Windsor,

Thank you for your letter. Festivals are held throughout the year all over the country, but most fall during the school holidays.

The two big arts festivals are held in Oudtshoorn and Grahamstown in March/April and June/July, respectively. Music festivals are held in April, June and October in Cape Town, Pretoria and Bloemfontein, respectively. Sea festivals are held in Durban, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, East London, Knysna, Plettenberg Bay, Mossel Bay and Hermanus in the summer months – from late August to the end of April.

Accommodation is available in all the towns and cities and bookings can usually be made directly through the festival organizations.

You can choose the festivals you wish to attend by looking on the Suid-Afrika Beste web page: <www.suid-afrikabeste.co.za>, where you can also make bookings.

If we can assist you further, you can contact us by telephone, fax or e-mail.

Yours faithfully,
L.E. McDermott

Exercise 5: Suné groet Vuyo en bedank hom vir sy uitnodiging. Sy sê dat soos hy sê, die fees daardie jaar in Maartmaand gehou word. Sy verduidelik verder dat hulle die fees altyd gedurende die Paasvakansie hou sodat ouers en hulle kinders dit saam kan bywoon. Vuyo vra wat daar is vir die gesinslede om te sien en doen en of hulle almal sal kan tevrede stel. Suné antwoord dat sy so dink, want, aan die een kant, is daar die meer ernstige klassieke musiek, dramas en beeldende kunste, en aan die ander is daar poporkestes, straatteater, graffiti-uitstallings ensomeer. Sy sê ook dat daar natuurlik ook baie is om te eet en drink, en dat daar wonderlike klere is om te koop.

Exercise 6: Vuyo het gevra hoe die KKNK tot stand gekom het. Suné het verduidelik dat die veertigjarige sukses van die Nasionale Kunstefees in Grahamstad wat die 1820 Britse Setlaars herdenk, daartoe gelei het dat van hulle groot Afrikaanse kunstenaars aangemoedig was om 'n soortgelyke fees wat Afrikanerkultuur sou vier, te organiseer. Sy het gesê dat die KKNK nou selfs opvoerings wat ook by die Grahamstadfees opgevoer word lok, en het gesê dat almal wat trots is op Afrikaans as taal en kultuur, fees toe kom om te sing, om op te voer, om te eet – om saam te span.

Unit 16

Exercise 1: 1 Die toer sou plaasvind sodra die toergids teruggekom het. 2 Nadat hulle die pap wiel reggemaak het, is die toer voortgesit. 3 Mev. Ntuli het die hele toergroep gehuisves. 4 As julle met die juwelier onderhandel het, sou hy 'n paar Rand afgetrek het. 5 Die bus het in Hermanus stilgehou sodat almal die walvisse kon dophou. 6 Kaptein Bruinders moes oornag vis om genoeg vis te vang vir die mark. 7 Nadat die spelers hulle oorwinning gevier het, het hulle teruggekeer na die hotel.

Exercise 2: The South African game and nature reserves are deservedly well known. They are among the few in Africa in which you are virtually guaranteed to see the sought-after 'Big Five'. The map below shows the national reserves. There are also many smaller private parks, but these do not always have the 'Big Five'.

The Kruger National Park is probably the best known South African game reserve. It is the oldest reserve and also the biggest. In recent years, transnational parks like the Kgalagadi, have been set up. These allow animals to cross now-unfenced national borders and thus allow them to use their traditional migration routes unhindered.

Exercise 3: Nature conservation is very important in South Africa. Although there are not as many animals as there were before the colonial period, there are still many in South Africa. This country protects the last great herds of white and black rhinoceroses in Africa. Elephant herds are on the increase, which could become

a problem if the herds become bigger than the available land can support.

Lions, leopards, cheetahs, buffalo, gnus, hippopotamuses, giraffes, zebras, jackals, hyenas are all abundant. There is a wide variety of buck and also amusing animals like vervet monkeys, baboons, porcupines and the warthog – surely the most beautifully ugly animal on earth.

Exercise 4: miertjie, dekentjie, balletjie, sprinkaantjie, slangetjie, pampoentjie, saadjie, ertjetjie, aartappeltjie, seuntjie, skoentjie, mandjetjie, rondtetjie, boekie, dammetjie, renostertjie, meisietjie, kettinkie, voëltjie, paadjie, kersie, blommetjie, perdjie, spelertjie, maantjie, bokkie, gaanjie, sagie, leeutjie, lammertjie, luiperdjie, woninkie, klippie, piesankie, dogtertjie, toertjie, boompie, lampie, druiwetjie, wieletjie.

Unit 17

Exercise 1: 1 Die vlieënier het die passasiers van Johannesburg vertel. 2 Asha en haar dogters het baie kerse vir Diwali opgesteek. 3 Sal die sekretarisvoël die slang vang? 4 Xai het die sprinkane oor die kole gebraai. 5 Die Maleiers maak bobotie van oorskietvleis, eiers, brood en melk. 6 Die toergids sal die toeriste deur die Bo-Kaap lei om die Groot Moskee te gaan besoek. 7 Het die maatskappy die bome vir Boomplantdag bestel? 8 Die wet beskerm sommige voëls, anders roei mense hulle uit. 9 Toe die son ondergaan, het ons die vuur gemaak. 10 Die jagter sal die luiperd wat beseer is, moet skiet.

Exercise 2: 1 The passengers were told about Johannesburg by the pilot. 2 Many candles were lit by Asha and her daughters for Diwali. 3 Will the snake be caught by the secretary-bird? 4 The locusts were braaied (grilled) over the coals by Xai. 5 Bobotie is made of leftover meat, eggs, bread and milk by the Malays. 6 The tourists will be guided through the Bo-Kaap by the tour guide to visit the Great Mosque. 7 Were the trees for Arbor Day ordered by the company? 8 Some birds are protected under the law, otherwise people would eradicate them. 9 When the sun set, the fire was

made by us. **10** The leopard that is injured will have to be shot by the hunter.

Exercise 3: **1** Daar is by die watergat deur die diere saamgekom. **2** Die wit renosters is deur die Umfoloziwildreservaat gered. **3** Al sy gewildste musiek sal deur die orkes by die fees gespeel word. **4** Gedurende die winter en lente sal daar deur die walvisse geboorte gegee word. **5** Baie takke word deur die olifante van die bome afgebreek. **6** Die gompou sal deur die voëlkykers in die woestyn gesoek word. **7** Die wynfees word deur die Nederburgmaatskappy in die Pêrel gehou. **8** Daar word deur die krimpvarkie soos 'n balletjie opgerol as hy bang is. **9** Die penne van ystervarke kan deur ons gebruik word as inkpenne. **10** Miere word in die nag deur erdvarke gesoek om te eet.

Exercise 4: **1** Die bok is deur die luiperd bo in 'n boom geëet. **2** Die swart renoster trek blare van bome en struiken af. **3** Gras word deur wit renosters en sebras geëet. **4** Seekoeie volg paadjies onder die water. **5** Baie olifante en renosters is deur wilddiewe doodgemaak. **6** Natuurbewaring beskerm nou al lank vir roofvoëls. **7** Die bome van die jaar is te vinde op die web-bladsy. **8** Klein diere word in die nag deur die erdwolf gejag. **9** Teen die einde van die winter was daar twintig duisend besoekers by Mkuzewildreservaat. **10** Vleie word deur olifante, renosters en vlakvarke as badkamers gebruik!

Exercise 5: Die gids verduidelik aan die toeriste: "Wit renosters eet gras, maar swart renosters eet blare en takke." Hy het ook gesê: "Hulle monde verskil dus van mekaar. Die wit renoster het 'n groot, wye bek en die swart renoster 'n lang, skerp bek. Wit renosters loop gewoonlik in familiegroepe in die oop veld saam, maar swart renosters loop alleen in die ruigtes." Die gids vra: "Het enigemand vrae?".

Exercise 6: Di sê hulle moet daar bo kyk. Sy verduidelik dat daar ses leeus loop! Die ander toeriste wou weet waar. Di wys waar – by die grootrots. Die seuntjie vra of hulle nie wonderlik is nie. Hy sê hy wens hy kan aan hulle vat! Die gids waarsku hom dat dit baie gevaarlik sou wees omdat hulle hom sou doodmaak! Die seuntjie antwoord dat hy dit weet, maar dat hy tog wens hy kan.

Exercise 7: **1** Die sebras hardloop weg van die leeus wat hulle agtervolg. **2** Sy het geglimlag toe die blomme aan haar afgelewer is. **3** Die hotel het nie die hele groep gehuisves nie en ses van hulle het oornag by 'n B en B. **4** As jy haar raadpleeg moet jy aanvaar wat sy sê. **5** Die skoolhoof het die wenners gelukgewens toe hulle hulle oorwinning gevier het. **6** Natuurbewaring het die renosters se dood ondersoek en onderneem om die wilddiewe te vang. **7** Die nuwe pad deur die reservaat is goedgekeur nadat almal die saak goed oordink het. **8** Toe sy hoor die fees vind plaas, het sy gesê sy wil saamgaan.

Exercise 8: **1** boerebeskuit **2** byekorf **3** hongersnood **4** modewinkel **5** pottebakker **6** veearts **7** krimpvarkie **8** platteland **9** riviermonding **10** fees **11** lewenswerk **12** maaltyd **13** wildtuin/wildpark **14** vlakvark **15** motorhuis **16** bosveld **17** miskruier **18** familielede.

Exercise 9: **1** beddegoed **2** sakkeroller **3** lammerwol **4** verhaalkuns **5** dieretuyn **6** platteland **7** wildebees **8** broekspyp **9** vrugteslaai **10** pannekoek **11** mansskoen **12** blouaap **13** godsdiens **14** watervoël **15** poporkes **16** oogarts **17** pottebakker **18** koninkryk.

Exercise 10: **1** saggies **2** lammertjie **3** rondetjie **4** maantjie **5** babatjie **6** tafeltjie **7** vulletjie **8** huisie **9** boekie **10** besempie **11** dammetjie **12** renostertjie **13** besie/kalf **14** skapie/lam **15** motortjie **16** mondjie **17** balletjie **18** mandjietjie **19** kettinkie **20** katjie.

Taking it further

If you have enjoyed working your way through *Complete Afrikaans* and want to take your Afrikaans further, try the following for opportunities to build on your existing knowledge and improve your skills.

Real Afrikaans on-line:

<http://www.rsg.co.za/> (radio)

<http://www.mnet.co.za/kykNET/> (TV)

Other Internet resources

Afrikaans newspapers

www.newspaperdirect.com/ (subscription only)

<http://www.beeld.com/> (free on-line edition)

<http://www.dieburger.com/> (free on-line edition)

Dictionaries

<http://www.freelang.net/dictionary/afrikaans.html>

Articles about Afrikaans

<http://www.omniglot.com/writing/afrikaans.htm>

www.encyclopedia.com/html/A/Afrikaan.asp

www.strauss.za.com/afr/afrikaans.html

Useful links

Access a range of Afrikaans books, films, and music at this South African online store:

<http://www.kalahari.net/>

You learnt about the Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees in Unit 15; you can find the festival's (bilingual) website at:

<http://www.kknk.co.za/>

Speak Afrikaans within minutes:

<http://www.mieliestronk.com/phrases1.html>

Courses

Outside South Africa, Afrikaans is taught as part of degree courses at the African Studies Center, UCLA:

<http://www.isop.ucla.edu/africa/programs/>

For a list of the South African universities, many of which teach Afrikaans as full-time degree courses and shorter, intensive courses of study, go to:

<http://www.studysa.co.za/>

Dictionaries

Bosman, D.B.; van der Merwe, I.W. and L.W. Hiemstra,
Tweetalige Woordeboek. Bilingual Dictionary (eighth edition).
Cape Town: Pharos. 1999

de Stadler, L.G. *Tesourus van Afrikaans*. Cape Town: Pharos. 2009

For the oft-mentioned Academy spelling rules, consult:
Taalkommissie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie van Wetenskap
en Kuns, *Afrikaanse Woordelys en Spelreëls*. Cape Town:
Pharos. 2009

Diplomatic representation

South African High Commission, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5DP, UK; tel. +44 (0) 20 7451 7299
<http://www.southafricahouse.com/>

Embassy of South Africa, 3051 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA; tel. +1 (202) 232-4400;
e-mail: info@saembassy.org

South African High Commission, Cnr Rhodes Place & State Circle, Yarralumla, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia;
tel. +61 (0)2 6272 7300
<http://www.sahc.org.au>

Appendix: useful information

1 Die maande van die jaar *The months of the year*

◆ CD2, TR 41

Januarie	<i>January</i>
Februarie	<i>February</i>
Maart	<i>March</i>
April	<i>April</i>
Mei	<i>May</i>
Junie	<i>June</i>
Julie	<i>July</i>
Augustus	<i>August</i>
September	<i>September</i>
Oktober	<i>October</i>
November	<i>November</i>
Desember	<i>December</i>

2 Die dae van die week *The days of the week*

Sondag	<i>Sunday</i>
Maandag	<i>Monday</i>
Dinsdag	<i>Tuesday</i>
Woensdag	<i>Wednesday</i>
Donderdag	<i>Thursday</i>
Vrydag	<i>Friday</i>
Saterdag	<i>Saturday</i>

3 Sekulêre openbare vakansiedae *Secular bank/public holidays*

1 Januarie	Nuwejaarsdag	<i>New Year's Day</i>
21 Maart	Menseregtdag	<i>Human Rights Day</i>
27 April	Vryheidsdag	<i>Freedom Day</i>

1 Mei	Werkersdag	Workers Day
16 Junie	Jeugdag	Youth Day
9 Augustus	Nasionale Vrouedag	National Women's Day
24 September	Erfenisdag	Heritage Day
16 Desember	Versoeningsdag	Day of Reconciliation

4 Tel en rangskik Counting and ranking

1	een	1ste	eerste
2	twee	2de	tweede
3	drie	3de	derde
4	vier	4de	vierde
5	vyf	5de	vyfde
6	ses	6de	sesde
7	sewe	7de	sewende
8	agt	8ste	agste/agtste
9	nege	9de	negende/neënde
10	tien	10de	tiende
11	elf	11de	elfde
12	twaalf	12de	twaalfde
13	dertien	13de	dertiende
14	veertien	14de	veertiende
15	vyftien	15de	vyftiende
16	sestien	16de	sestiente
17	sewentien	17de	sewentiente
18	agtien	18de	agtiente/agttiente
19	negentien/neëntien	19de	negentiente/neëntiente
20	twintig	20ste	twintigste
21	een-en-twintig	21ste	een-en-twintigste
22	twee-en-twintig	22ste	twee-en-twintigste
30	dertig	30ste	dertigste
31	een-en-dertig	31ste	een-en-dertigste
32	twee-en-dertig	32ste	twee-en-dertigste
40	veertig	40ste	veertigste
50	vyftig	50ste	vyftigste
60	sestig	60ste	sestigste
70	sewentig	70ste	sewentigste
80	tagtig	80ste	tagtigste
90	negentig/neëntig	90ste	negentigste/neëntigste

100	honderd	100ste	honderdste
101	een honderd-en-een	101ste	een honderd-en-eerste
113	een honderd-en dertien	113de	een honderd-en-dertiende
126	een honderd, ses-en- twintig	126ste	een honderd, ses-en- twintigste
140	een honderd-en-veertig	140ste	een honderd-en-veertigste
1,000	duisend	1,000ste	duisendste
10,000	tienduisend	10,000ste	tienduisendste
100,000	honderdduisend	100,000ste	honderdduisendste
1,000,000	miljoen	1,000,000ste	miljoenste
1,000,000,000	miljard	1,000,000,000ste	miljardste
1,000,000,000,000	biljoen	1,000,000,000,000ste	biljoenste

5 Geld Money

Rand *rand*

100 sent = 100 cents = 1 rand

banknote *banknotes*

R10, R20, R50, R100, R200

muntstukke *coins*

5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, R1, R2, R5

6 Nasionale hoofstede National capitals

Kaapstad – wetgewend

Cape Town – legislative

Pretoria – uitvoerende

Pretoria – executive/administrative

Bloemfontein – regterlike

Bloemfontien – judicial

7 Provincies en hul hoofstede Provinces and their capitals

Province

Capital

Gauteng

Tswane (Pretoria)

KwaZulu-Natal

Pietermaritzburg (*still being
contested*)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Capital</i>
Mpumalanga	Nelspruit
Noordkaap <i>Northern Cape</i>	Kimberley
Noordprovinsie <i>Northern Province</i>	Polokwane
Noordweste <i>North-west Province</i>	Mafikeng
Ooskaap <i>Eastern Cape</i>	Bisho
Vrystaat <i>Freestate</i>	Bloemfontein
Weskaap <i>Western Cape</i>	Kaapstad (<i>Cape Town</i>)

Afrikaans–English glossary

aaklig horrid	afklim alight (V)
aaklige horrible	aflaai off load (V)
aalwyn/e aloe/s	aflê sit (the test) (V)
aan die werk spring get to work (V)	afspreek arrange (V)
aan te hou hang on (V)	agent/e agent/s
aan wie to whom	agter behind
aandag attention	agtertoe towards the back
aangee pass (V)	akkedis/se lizard/s
aangename kennis pleased to meet you	akkommodasie accommodation
aangenome (kinders) adopted children	al already, all
aanhou continue (V)	albei both
aankom arrive (V)	alhoewel although
aankoms arrival	alledaagse everyday, common
Aankomssaal Arrivals Hall	alleen alone
aankondig announce (V)	allerlei miscellaneous
aanmoedig encourage (V)	alles everything
aanneem take on (V)	almal everyone, all
aansteeklike infectious	alreeds already
aantrek dress, move on (V)	alternatiewe alternative
aarbei/e strawberry/ies	altyd always
aardbeweging/s earthquake/s	ambulans/e ambulance/s
aartappel/s potato/es	amper nearly
aartappelskyfie/s crisp/s	ander other
aardwolf maned jackal	anker/s anchor/s
afdroog dry off (V)	appel/s apple/s
afhang van depends on (V)	appelkoos/kose apricot/s
afgeleë remote, lonely	apteek/teke pharmacy/ies, chemist/s
afhaal fetch (V)	apteker/s pharmacist/s, chemist/s
afhandel complete (V)	Arabiese Arabic
afhanklike/s dependant/s	Arabies Arabic (language)
afkamp barricade (V)	areas areas
	arm/s arm/s

arm poor	bed/dens bed/s
as ash	bedags during the day
as if, when	beddegoed bedding, linen
as of as if	bederf spoil (V)
aspersie/s asparagus	bedien serve (V)
aspriën aspirin/s	bedorwe (kinders) spoilt children
asseblief please	bedryf/drywe industry/ies
astrofisika astrophysics	beeldende kuns/te fine art/s
asvaal ashen	beeldskoon beautiful
asyne vinegar	been/bene leg/s
auto-teller/s cashpoint machine	bees/te cattle
automatiese-teller/s cashpoint machine	beesbriedie beef stew
	beesplaas/plase cattle farm/s
baadjie/s jacket/s	beesvleis beef
baairoek/e bathing costume/s (male)	beet beetroot
baakostuum/tume bathing costume/s (female)	beetslaai beetroot salad
baba/s baby/ies	begin begin (V)
bad bath (V)	begonne (taak) task in hand
bad/dens bath/s	begrawe bury (V)
bagasie baggage	behandel process (V)
bagasie-ontvangs baggage-reception	beheersentrum/s control centre/s
baie much, many, very	behoefte/s need/s
bak bake, fry (V)	behoort should
bakker/s baker/s	behoort aan belongs to (V)
bakpoeier baking powder	behou preserve (V)
baksteen/stene brick/s	beide both
bal/balle ball/s	bek/ke beak/s, mouth/s (impolite when applied to a person)
bank/e couch/es	bekend well-known, famous
bankbestuurder/s bank manager/s	beker/s mug/s
bankmasjien/e cashpoint machine/s	bekommer worry (V)
bars burst (V)	belangrik important
battery/e battery/ies	Belgiese Belgian
beboomde 'treed', wooded	belofte/s promise/s
	belowe promise (V)
	bemanning/s crew/s
	benodig need (V)
	bepaal fix, establish (V)

berei	prepare (V)	beveel	command, order (V)
berghang/e	mountainside/s	bevel/velle	command/s, order/s
bergtop/pe	peak/s	bevind	find (oneself) (V)
beseer	injure (V)	bevolk	populate (V)
beseerde/s	casualty/ies	bevolking/s	population/s
besem/s	broom/s	bevries	freeze (V)
besering/s	injury/ies	bevrote (vleis)	frozen (meat)
besig	busy	bewaar	protect, conserve (V)
besigheid/hede	business/es	bewerk	prepare (V)
besigheidsmense	business people	bied	offer (V)
besigheidspersoon/one	business person	briefstuk/ke	steak/s
besigheidssentrum/s	business centre/s	bietjie	little
beskadig	damage (V)	bikini/'s	bikini/s
beskeie	shy	biltong	jerky, dried meat
beskerm	protect (V)	bind	tie (V)
beskikbaar	available	binne	inside
beskou	consider (V)	binnekort	shortly
beskrewe (wette)	written (laws)	binneste	inner
beskryf	describe (V)	biskop	bishop
besluit	decide (V)	bitter	bitter
besluit/e	decision/s	bitterbessiebos/se	bitter-berry bush/es
besmet	litter (V)	blaar/blare	leaf/ves
besoeker/s	visitor/s	blaarslaai	lettuce/s
bespreek	reserve, book (V)	blaas	blow (V)
bessie/s	berry/ies	blaaskansie/s	rest period/s
bestanddeel/dele	ingredient/s	blad/de	newspaper/s
bestel	order (V)	bleek	pale
bestelling/s	order/s	blind	blind
bestuur	drive (V)	blink	shiny
bestuurder/s	driver/s	blitsvinnig	lightning quick
betaal	pay (V)	bloed	blood
beter	better	bloeddruk	blood pressure
betower	enchant (V)	bloedig	warm very hot
betrek	involve (V)	bloedjonk	very young
betrokke (lug)	overcast sky	bloedrooi	blood red
betyds	just in time	bloes/e	blouse/s
		blomkool	cauliflower/s
		blou	blue

blouaap/ape <i>vervet monkey/s</i>	brandewyn <i>brandy</i>
bloublasie/s <i>bluebottle/s</i>	brandmaer <i>as thin as a rake</i>
blus (vuur) <i>put out (fire) (V)</i>	brandstof <i>petrol/fuel</i>
bly <i>happy</i>	brandweer <i>fire brigade</i>
bly <i>stay, live (V)</i>	brandwond/e <i>burn/s</i>
blydskap <i>joy, happiness</i>	breek <i>break (V)</i>
bo <i>on top</i>	breek deur <i>break through (V)</i>
bo-aan <i>at the top</i>	broek/e <i>pants, trousers</i>
bobbejaan/jane <i>baboon/s</i>	broekie(s) <i>panty/ies</i>
bobotie <i>curried mince pie</i>	broekiekouse <i>tights (US panty hose)</i>
boek/e <i>book/e</i>	broekspyp/e <i>trouser leg/s</i>
boekrak/ke <i>bookcase/s</i>	broer/s <i>brother/s</i>
boer/e <i>farmer/s</i>	brood/brode <i>bread</i>
boerdery <i>farming</i>	broodrolletjie/s <i>bread roll/s</i>
boerebeskuit <i>rusk/s</i>	broosbrood <i>shortbread</i>
boeretroos <i>coffee</i>	bruid/e <i>bride/s</i>
boerewors <i>farm sausage</i>	bruidegom/s <i>bridegroom/s</i>
Boesman/s <i>Bushman/men</i>	bruinman/ne <i>of mixed race</i>
bok/ke <i>buck</i>	buig <i>bend (V)</i>
Bo-Kaap <i>Upper Cape Town</i>	buite <i>outside</i>
Bokke <i>Springboks (rugby)</i>	buite-verkope <i>off-licence</i>
bokkefuif/fuiwe <i>stag party/ies</i>	bul/le <i>bull/s</i>
boodskap/pe <i>message/s</i>	bure <i>neighbours</i>
boog/boë <i>bow/s</i>	bus/se <i>bus/es</i>
boom/bome <i>tree/s</i>	busdiens/te <i>bus service/s</i>
Boomplantdag <i>Arbor day</i>	bushalte/s <i>bus stop/s</i>
boonste <i>top</i>	buurman/ne <i>neighbour/s (male)</i>
boontjie/s <i>bean/s</i>	buurvrou/ens <i>neighbour/s (female)</i>
boontoe <i>towards the top</i>	by <i>at</i>
bos/se <i>bush/es, wood/s, forest/s</i>	by/e <i>bee/s</i>
bottelstoor/store <i>off-licence/s</i>	byekorf/korwe <i>beehive/s</i>
botter <i>butter</i>	byna <i>nearly</i>
boud/e <i>rump/s</i>	bynaam/name <i>nickname/s</i>
bouler <i>bowler (cricket)</i>	byt <i>bite (V)</i>
bra's <i>bra/s</i>	byvoorbeeld <i>for example</i>
braai/s <i>barbecue/s</i>	
brand/e <i>fire/s</i>	
brand <i>burn (V)</i>	
brandarm <i>very poor</i>	chirurg/e <i>surgeon/s</i>

d.w.s. i.e.	
daagliks <i>daily</i>	doek/e <i>scarf/ves</i>
daar <i>there</i>	doel <i>goal</i>
daardie <i>that, those</i>	doen <i>do (V)</i>
daarmee <i>with it</i>	dogter/s <i>daughter/s, girl/s</i>
daarnatoe <i>there (motion)</i>	dokter/s <i>doctor/s</i>
dadelik <i>immediately</i>	dolfyn/e <i>dolphin/s</i>
dag/dae <i>day/s</i>	dolleeg <i>totally empty</i>
dame/s <i>'lady/ies'</i>	dom <i>silly, stupid, dumb</i>
dan <i>then (future)</i>	dominee/s <i>clergyman/men</i>
dankie <i>thank you</i>	domkrag/te <i>car jack/s</i>
danser/s <i>dancer/s</i>	donga <i>gully</i>
dapper <i>brave</i>	donkerte <i>darkness</i>
dapperheid <i>bravery, courage</i>	dood <i>dead, death</i>
das/se <i>tie/s</i>	doodbang <i>dead scared</i>
dat <i>that</i>	doodgaan <i>die (V)</i>
debietkaart/e <i>debit card/s</i>	doodmoeg <i>dead tired</i>
deelneem <i>participate, take part (V)</i>	doodsbleek <i>as pale as a ghost</i>
deelnemer/s <i>participant/s</i>	doodseker <i>dead sure</i>
deesdae <i>nowadays</i>	doodsiek <i>deadly ill</i>
deftig <i>smart</i>	doodskrik <i>scare to death (V)</i>
dek <i>set (V)</i>	doof <i>deaf</i>
deken/s <i>bedspread/s</i>	dooie <i>dead</i>
denkbaar <i>conceivable</i>	dophou <i>watch (V)</i>
deposito/l's <i>deposit/s</i>	doringboom/bome <i>thorn bush/es</i>
deurskakel <i>patch through, connect (V)</i>	dorp/e <i>town/s</i>
die <i>the</i>	dorp <i>city centre</i>
die gestorwe <i>the deceased</i>	dorpie/s <i>village/s</i>
dié <i>the, that, this</i>	dorre <i>arid</i>
diens/tes <i>service/s</i>	dors <i>thirsty</i>
diep <i>deep</i>	draadloos/lose <i>wireless/es</i>
dier/e <i>animal/s</i>	draai <i>turn (V)</i>
dieretuin/e <i>zoo/s</i>	draf <i>jog (V)</i>
digkuns <i>poetry</i>	drafskoen/e <i>running shoe/s</i>
dikwels <i>often</i>	drank <i>liquor, alcohol</i>
dink <i>think (V)</i>	dreun <i>rumble, drone (V)</i>
dis <i>it is</i>	drie/ë (rugby) <i>try/tries (rugby)</i>
dit <i>it, that, this</i>	drie <i>three</i>
	drink <i>drink (V)</i>
	dronklap <i>drunkard</i>

druwe grapes
dubbelbed/dens double bed/s
duidelik clearly
duim/e thumb/s
duisend/e thousand/s
Duitse masels rubella, German measles
dus thus, therefore
duur expensive
dwarsskop/pe crossfield-kick/s
dwelmmiddel/s drug/s
dwing force (V)

een one
een-vir-een one by one
eens once
eerder rather
eers first
eerskomende next (next week, next Monday)
eerste first
eet eat (V)
eetgewoonte/s eating habit/s
eetkamer/s dining-room/s
eeu/e century/ies
egter however
eienskap/pe property/ies
eier/s egg/s
ek I
eksklusief/uitsluitend exclusive
elke every, each
elkeen each one
emmer/s bucket/s
en and
energie energy
enjin/s engine/s
enjinkap/pe bonnets/s
enkelbed/dens single bed/s
enkelkaartjie/s single ticket/s,
one-way ticket/s

en so-meer and so on
ensovoorts and so forth
erdvark/e aardvark/s
êrens somewhere
erfenis heritage
erg serious
erken admit (V)
ernstig seriously, serious
ertjie/s pea/s
esel/s ass/es
etenstyd/tye mealtime/s
ewig equal

fabriek/e factory/ies
fees/te festival/s
feesoete/s festival route/s
feesviering/s celebration/s
festoenear festoon (V)
fiks fit
filmfees/te film festival/s
fisies physical
flikkerlig/te indicator/s
flou weak
fluit whistle (V)
fluit-fluit while whistling
fluitjie/s whistle/s
fluks industrious/ly
formelege formal dinner/s
fors strong, sturdy
Franse French
frikadel/le rissole/s, meatball/s
fris crisp (air), well built (body)
frokkie/s vest/s

gaan go (V)
gal gall
gang/e passage/s
gans/e goose/geese
gaping/s gap/s
gas/te guest/s

gasheer/her	<i>host/s</i>	gereed	<i>ready</i>
gasvrou/ens	<i>hostess/es</i>	gereeld	<i>regularly</i>
gate	<i>hole/s</i>	geriffeld	<i>corrugated</i>
gebeurtenis/se	<i>happening/s</i>	gerommel	<i>rumble</i>
geboë (hoof)	<i>bowed (head)</i>	geroosterde	<i>toasted</i>
gebonde (lewe)	<i>restricted (life)</i>	gesels	<i>speak (V)</i>
geboorte gee	<i>give birth (V)</i>	gesig/te	<i>face/s, sight/s</i>
gebore	<i>born (V)</i>	gesin/ne	<i>family/ies</i>
gebraaide	<i>roasted</i>	gesinslid/lede	<i>family member/s</i>
gebrek	<i>lack</i>	geskrewe (teks)	<i>written text</i>
gebroke (hart)	<i>broken heart</i>	gesofistikeerd	<i>sophisticated</i>
gebruik	<i>use (V)</i>	gesogte	<i>sought after</i>
gedane (saak)	<i>done deed</i>	gesond maak	<i>heal (V)</i>
gedenkdag/dae	<i>anniversary/ies</i>	gesonde	<i>healthy</i>
gedurende	<i>during</i>	gesondheidstdiens/te	<i>health service/s</i>
gedwonge (rus)	<i>enforced (rest)</i>	gestremde/s	<i>the handicapped</i>
geel	<i>yellow</i>	getrouw	<i>married</i>
geelrys	<i>saffron (yellow) rice</i>	gevaarlik	<i>dangerous</i>
geelwortel/s	<i>carrot/s</i>	geveg/te	<i>fight/s, battle/s</i>
geen	<i>no, none</i>	gevestig	<i>situated, settled</i>
geeneen	<i>no one</i>	gewild	<i>popular</i>
gegradueerde/s	<i>graduate/s</i>	gewone	<i>normal, usual</i>
geheel	<i>as a whole</i>	gewoonlik	<i>usually</i>
geitjie/s	<i>gecko/s</i>	gids/e	<i>guide/s</i>
gekookte	<i>cooked, boiled</i>	giftig	<i>poisonous</i>
geld	<i>money</i>	gister	<i>yesterday</i>
gelde	<i>fees</i>	gisteraand	<i>last night</i>
geleerd	<i>learned</i>	glad	<i>slippery</i>
geliefde	<i>beloved</i>	glibberig	<i>slimy</i>
geloof/lowe	<i>religion/s, belief/s</i>	glimlag	<i>smile (V)</i>
geluk	<i>good fortune, luck</i>	glimlag/te	<i>smile/s</i>
gemeenskapsdien	<i>community service</i>	glinster	<i>glisten (V)</i>
gemengde	<i>mixed</i>	glipperig	<i>slippery</i>
gemiddeld	<i>mean, average</i>	god/e	<i>god/s</i>
genees	<i>heal (V)</i>	godin/ne	<i>goddess/es</i>
generiese	<i>generic</i>	godsdiens/tes	<i>religion/s</i>
geniet	<i>enjoy (V)</i>	goed	<i>good</i>
genoeg	<i>enough</i>	goedbekend	<i>well known</i>

goedkeur approve (V)
goedkoop cheap
gompou/e bustard/s
gooi throw (V)
gordel/s belt/s
gou soon
gou-gou quickly
goudgeel golden-yellow
goudstad city of gold
graaf/grawe spade/s
graag willingly
graankos cereal
gras/se grass/es
grassnysel/s grass cutting/s
grasgroen grass green
grashandwerk/-kuns grass crafts
grasmathutte grass-mat huts
grens/e border/s
gretig keen
Griekwa Griqua
griep flu
groei grow (V)
groen green
groenboon/bone green bean/s
groente vegetable/s
greet greet, say 'goodbye' (V)
groete greetings
grondboontjie/s peanut/s
groot large, great
grootte size
grot/te cave/s
grys grey
gulsig greedy
gulsighed greed

haan/hane cock/s
haar her
haar/hare hair/s

haas/hase rabbit/s, hare/s
hadeda/s large, noisy bird/s (*ibis*)
half half
halfhartig halfheartedly
hand/e hand/s
handdoek/e towel/s
handel commerce
handige handy
handskoen/e glove/s
hang hang (V)
hangdruiпstene
 stalactite/s
hard hard
hardwarewinkel hardware store
hardloop run (V)
hardloper/s runner/s
hare hers
harsingskudding concussion
hart/e heart/s
hartaanval/le heart attack/s
hartlik sincerely, hearty
hawe/ns harbour/s
hê want (V)
heeldag all day
heer/here gentleman/men
heerlik delicious, pleasant
heet bid welcome (V)
hek/ke gate/s
helder clear
helderskoon sparkling clean
helfte half
helikties/e spiralled stalactites
help help (V)
hemel/de heaven/s
hemp/de shirt/s
hen/ne hen/s
herdenk commemorate (V)
herfs autumn, fall

herinner remind (V)	huidige current
herinnering/s/e memory/ies	huil cry (V)
herinvoer reintroduce (V)	huil-huil while crying
het have (V)	huis/e house/s
heuning honey	huisieenaar/s home owner/s
heuningbier honey beer	huisplant/e house plant/s
hiëna/s hyena/s	huistaal/tale home language/s
hier here	huiswerk housework, homework
hierdie this	hulle they, their, them
hiernatoe here (motion)	hulp help
hings/e stallion/s	huurmotor/s taxi/s, hire car/s
hitte heat	huwelik/e wedding/s, marriage/s
hoe how	huwelikstaat marital status
hoed/e hat/s	
hoedat how	iemand someone
hoe laat what time	iets something
hoe lank how long	in in
hoekom why	Indiër/s Indian/s
hoender/s chicken/s	ingooi throw into (V)
hoenderlewertjie/s chicken liver/s	inheemse indigenous
hoendermis chicken manure	inklim get into (V)
hoesstroop/strope cough syrup/s	inkluis, inklusief inclusive
hoeveel how many, how much	inlaai load in (V)
hokkie hockey	inlē can, preserve (V)
hom him	inligting information
hond/e dog/s	innige deepest
honderd/e hundred/s	insleep tow in (V) (vehicle)
honger hungry, hunger	insit insert (V)
hongersnood famine	insittende occupants (vehicle), passengers
hoof main, major	inspuiting/s injection/s
hoofgeboue main buildings	instel institute (V)
hoofgeregte main courses	interessant interesting
hoofpyn/e headache/s	internasionale international
hoofroete/s main route/s	intrek pull in (V)
hoog high	invoer import (V)
hoop hope (V)	inwendig internal
horison horizon	is is (V)
hospitaal/tale hospital/s	isiZulu Zulu language
huid/e hide/s, skin/s	Italiaanse Italian

jaar/jare year/s
jag hunt (V)
jakgluiperd/e cheetah/s
jagter/s hunter/s
jakkals/e jackal/s
jammer sorry
japon/ne gown/s (hospital)
jas/se coat/s
jeug youth
joghurt yoghurt
Jood/Jode Jew/s
jou/joune you, your/yours
juffrou/ens miss(tress)/es
juig cheer (V)

kaart/e map/s
kaartjie/s ticket/s
kaas cheese/s
kaasbord/e cheese board/s
kaassous cheese sauce
kafee/s café/s
kalbas/se calabash/es
kalf/kalwers calf/ves
kam/me comb/s
kameelperd/e giraffe/s
kamerjas/se gown/s (home)
Kangogrotte Cango Caves
kapokaartappels mash potato
kappertjie/s nasturtium/s
kar/re cart/s
karringmelk buttermilk
kat/te cat/s
kattebak/ke car boot/s
 (US trunk/s)
keel/kele throat/s
kelkie/s cocktail/s
kerkmuis/e church mouse/mice
kerkverband religious affiliation
kerriekos/te curried food/s
kers/e candle/s

kersie/s cherry/ies
ketel/s kettle/s
ketting/s chain/s
keuse/s choice/s
kies choose (V)
kind/ers child/ren, offspring
kitskoffie instant coffee
kla complain (V)
klaar finished, fully prepared
klavier/e piano/s
kleinbordjie/s side plate/s
kleurling/e 'coloured/s'
 (of mixed race)
kleurvol colourful
kliniek/e clinic/s
klink sound (V)
kliphard rock hard
klok/ke bell/s
klokslag/te chime/s
klop beat, knock (V)
klou/e claw/s
knie/ë knee/s
knoffel garlic
koei/e cow/s
koejawel/s guava/s
koel cool
koeldrank/e cold drink/s
koerant/e newspaper/s
koffer/s trunk/s
koffie coffee
kole coals, embers
koloniale colonial
kom come (V)
kombuis/e kitchen/s
kombuistee/s bridal shower/s
komkommer/s cucumber/s
kommentaar comments
kommentaar lewer
 comment (V)
kompleks complex

komposhoop/hope compost	kuier visit, holiday (V)
heap/s	kuif/kuiwe fringe/s
koms arrival	kuiken/s chick/s
konfyt jam/s	kunstefees/te arts festival/s
konskripsie conscription	kunsmatig man made
kontantkaart/e cash card/s	kunsproduk/te artefact/s
kontrakarbeider/s contract labourer/s	kurkdroog bone dry
konvensioneel conventional	kus/te coast/s
kook cook (V)	kusstreek/streke coastal belt/s
kookkuns cuisine	kwaai strict
kool cabbage/s	kwaal/kwale condition/s, complaint/s
koop buy (V)	kwartel/s quail/s
kop/pe head/s	kwekery/e nursery/ies (plants)
koppie/s cup/s	kyk look (V)
koppies crockery	
koring wheat	laag low
kort short	laaste last
kort daarna shortly thereafter	laat late
kort-kort every now and again	lag laugh (V)
kortlik briefly	lag-lag while laughing
kos food	laggend laughingly
kosmopolitaanse cosmopolitan	laken/s sheet/s
kossoort/e food type/s	lam/mers lamb/s
kou chew (V)	land land (V)
koud cold	land/e country/ies, farmland/s
kous/e sock/s	landelik rural
kraai/e crow/s	landswapen/s national crest/s
kraan/krane tap/s	langs mekaar adjoining
kraanvoël/s crane/s (bird/s)	lankal long
kredietkaart/e credit card/s	lappieshoed/e cloth hat/s
kreef crayfish, lobster	las/se burden/s
kremetartboom baobab tree	lê lie down (V)
kriek/e cricket/s	leeg empty
krieket cricket (sport)	leegmaak empty (V)
krimpvark/e hedgehog/s	leer learn (V)
Krugerwildtuin Kruger Park	lees read (V)
kruip crawl (V)	leeu/s lion/s
kry get (V)	Leeus Lions (rugby)

lei lead (V)	ma's mother/s
lekker enjoyable	maag/mae/mage stomach/s
lekker/s sweet/s (US candy)	maagpyn/e stomach ache/s
lelik ugly	maagsweer/swere stomach ulcer/s
lemoen/e orange/s	maak seker ensure
lemoenskyfie/s orange wedge/s	maalvleis mince
lessenaar/s desk/s	maan/mane moon/s
lewe live (V)	maand/e month/s
lewe/ns life/ves	maar but
lever liver	maaskaas cream cheese
lied/ere song/s, hymn/s	maatskappy/e company/ies
liedjie/s song/s, ditty/ies	maer thin
liefde love	mag may (V)
lief hē love (V)	magistraat/strate magistrate/s
lieg tell lies (V)	mak tame
lig light	makker/s comrade/s, mate/s
liggaam/game body/ies	maklik easy
likeur/s liqueur/s	Maleier/s Malay/s
links left	Maleikwartier Malay Quarter
licensie/s licence/s	man/ne man/men
lood lead	man/s husband/s
loop walk (V)	man se man's
loopbaan/bane career/s	mandjie/s basket/s
loop voor be ahead (V)	mangelontsteking tonsillitis
Loslitdag 'Casual Day'	manier way, manner
lug sky, air	mansskoen/e man's/men's shoe/s
lugdiens/e airline/s, aircarrier/s	margarien margarine
lugdig hermetic	markplein market square
lughawe/ns airport/s	mas/te mast/s
lui lazy	masels measles
lui phone, ring up (V)	mededinger competitor
luiperd/e leopard/s	medisyne medicine/s
luister listen (V)	meegevoel condolences
luitjie/s phonecall/s (slang)	meer more
ly suffer, endure (V)	meeste most
lyding suffering	meet measure (V)
lyk (soos) look (like) (V)	meisie/s girl/s
lynstaan/stane line-out/s	mekaar together
lynvis/se line fish	

melk <i>milk</i>	mostert <i>mustard</i>
melkprodukt/te <i>milk product/s</i>	motor/s <i>motor car/s, cars</i>
melkskommel, roomysmelk	musikant/e <i>musician/s</i>
<i>milkshake</i>	muur/mure <i>wall/s</i>
Meneer Sir	
meng <i>mix (V)</i>	'n a, an
mens (die) <i>humankind</i>	naam/name <i>name/s</i>
mens/e <i>person/s, people</i>	naartjie/s <i>tangerine/s</i>
mensdom <i>humanity</i>	naaste <i>nearest</i>
mensekennis <i>people-wise</i>	naby <i>close, near</i>
menslikheid <i>humanity</i>	nagereg/te <i>dessert, pudding</i>
merrie/s <i>mare/s</i>	nagklere <i>night clothes, pyjamas</i>
met wie <i>with whom</i>	nagrok/ke <i>nightdress/es</i>
metrospoorsysteem <i>metro-rail system</i>	nasionale skat/te <i>national treasure/s</i>
meubels <i>furniture</i>	natuurbewaring <i>nature conservation</i>
middag/dae <i>afternoon/s</i>	natuurreervaat/vate <i>nature reserve/s</i>
middelmannetjie/s <i>hump/s</i>	natuurskoon <i>scenic</i>
mielies <i>maize</i>	natuurwonder/s <i>natural wonder/s</i>
mier/e <i>ant/s</i>	navraag/vrae <i>inquiry/ies</i>
min <i>little, few</i>	nee <i>no</i>
minibustaxi/'s <i>minibus taxi/s</i>	neem <i>take (V)</i>
minuut/nute <i>minute/s</i>	nek/ke <i>neck/s</i>
mis <i>manure</i>	nêrens <i>nowhere</i>
miskruier/s <i>dung beetle/s</i>	net <i>only</i>
modewinkel/s <i>boutique/s</i>	net/nette <i>net/s</i>
moeder/s <i>mother/s</i>	netnou <i>just now</i>
moeg raak <i>tire (V)</i>	neus/e <i>nose/s</i>
moeilik <i>difficult</i>	neut/e <i>nut/s</i>
moenie/moet nie <i>don't/do not, mustn't/must not</i>	nie ... nie <i>not</i>
moer <i>grounds (coffee)</i>	nie-vliegende <i>flightless</i>
moet <i>must</i>	niemand <i>no one</i>
mol/le <i>mole/s</i>	nier/e <i>kidney/s</i>
mond/e <i>mouth/s</i>	niks <i>nothing</i>
mooi <i>pretty, beautiful</i>	nodig <i>necessary</i>
môre <i>tomorrow</i>	noem <i>name (V)</i>
moskee <i>mosque</i>	nog <i>still</i>
mossel/s <i>mussel/s</i>	
mossie/s <i>sparrow/s</i>	

nog nie not yet	ondersoek examine (V)
nóg ... nóg neither nor	onderste bottom
nooddiens/te emergency service/s	ondersteun support (V)
noodgeval/le emergency/ies	ondertoe towards the bottom
noodwiel/e spare wheel/s	ondervinding experience
nooit never	onderwyser/s teacher/s
noord north/northern	ongehinderd unhindered
nou now	ongeluk/ke accident/s
nou-nou 'in a minute'	ongelukkig unhappy, sad
nul nil, nought, zero	ongerief inconvenience
nuwe new	ongevalle casualty
nywerheid/hede industry/ies	onkunde ignorance
 	onlangs recently
oefen practise (V)	onmiddellik immediately
oefening/e practice/s, exercise/s	onomheinde unfenced
oogversorging eye care	onrus unrest
óf ... óf either or	ontbyt/e breakfast/s
oggend morning	ontdek discover (V)
olifant/e elephant/s	ontdekking/s discovery/ies
olyf/olywe olive/s	ontduik dodge (V)
olyfolie olive oil	ontvrede dissatisfied
omdat as, because	onthou remember (V)
omdraai turn around (V)	ontloop outrun (V)
omgekrapte maag enteritis	ontsmettingsmiddel/s disinfectant/s
omgewing/s environment/s, area/s	ontsnap escape (V)
omhein fence (V)	ontsnapping/s escape/s
omheinde fenced	ontstaan beginning, origin
omtrent about, nearly	ontvangsdame/s receptionist/s
onbesproke unreserved	ontwerp invent (V)
onder under	ontwerp/e design/s
onderaan at the bottom	onvergeetlik unforgettable
onderbroek/e underpants	onverhinderd unhindered
onderhandel negotiate (V)	oog/oë eye/s
onderhou support (V)	oogdruppel/s eye drop/s
onderkant underside	oogkundige/s optician/s
ondermyn undermine (V)	ooi/e ewe/s
onderneem undertake (V)	ooievaar/s stork/s
onderrok/ke petticoat/s	ooievaarspartytjie/s baby shower/s
onderskeidelik respectively	

ooit ever	opgewondenheid excitement
ook also	ophou stop (V)
oom/s uncle/s	opklim board (V)
oombliek moment	oplaai pick up (V)
oond/e oven/s	opleiding training
oop open	oppas take care (of), look after (V)
oopmaak open (V)	oppomp inflate (V)
oor over	opsny cut up (V)
oor/oré ear/s	opsteek light (V)
oordink consider, think about (V)	opvoering/s performance/s, production/s
oordruppel/s ear drop/s	ordentlik decent
oorkant across the way	os/se ox/oxen
oornag overnight (V)	oseaan/oseane ocean/s
oorpyn earache	ou old
oorsee overseas, abroad	oudste eldest, oldest
oorskiet leftovers	ouer/s parent/s
oorskot surplus	ouerskap parental status
oorspronklik original	ouma/s grandmother/s
oorsteek cross (V)	oupa/s grandfather/s
oortrek cover (V)	
oortrokke (rekening) overdrawn (account)	pa/s father/s, dad/s
oorverdowend deafening	paadjie/s path/s
oorversorging ear care	paal/pale pole/s
oorvleueling/s overlap/s	Paasvakansie Easter holidays
oorwin overcome (V)	pad/paaie road/s, path/s
op on	padda/s frog/s
opbou build up (V)	padveiligheid road safety
opdraand/e slope/s, gradient/s	pak/ke suit/s
opdroog dry off (V)	pakkie/s parcel/s
opehuis open house	paling/s eel/s
openbaar reveal, make public (V)	pampoen/e pumpkin/s
openbaar public	pampoentjies mumps
openbare vakansie/s public (bank) holiday/s	pan/panne pan/s
openbare vervoer public transport	paneelklopper/s panel beater/s
opgaar collect, gather (V)	pannekoek/e pancake/s
opgewonde excited	pantoffel/s slipper/s
	pap flat (as in tyre), porridge
	papaja/s paw-paw/s

pap	wiel/e	band/e	flat	tyre/s
papdronk	dead	drunk		
papnat	sopping	wet		
park/e	park/s			
parkeer	park	(V)		
partytjie/s	party/ies			
pasiënt/e	patient/s			
passasier/s	passenger/s			
patat/s	sweet potatoe/s			
peer/pere	pear/s			
pen/penne	pen/s			
penningsteen/stene	helictite/s (spiralled stalactites)			
pens/e	gut/s			
pensioentrekker/s	pensioner/s			
peperduur	expensive			
per boot	by boat			
perd/e	horse/s			
perdfris	fit as a fiddle			
Pêrel	Paarl	(town in the Western Cape winelands)		
perske/s	peach/es			
piesang/s	banana/s			
piesangbrood	banana loaf			
pietersielie	parsley			
pik	strike (V) (snake)			
pik/ke	pick/s			
pikdonker	pitch dark			
pikswart	pitch black			
pil/le	tablet/s, pill/s			
plaas/plase	farm/s			
plaas	place, put (V)			
plaasvind	take place			
plaat/plate	X-ray/s			
plakkie/s	sandal/s			
plankdun	as thin as a rake			
plant/e	plant/s			
platteland	countryside			
pleeg	commit (V)			
pleister/s	plaster/s			
plek/ke	place/s, venue/s			
plesier	pleasure			
poel/e	pool/s			
polisie	police			
polsslag	pulse			
pomelo/l's	grapefruit			
poot/pote	paw/s			
pop huis/e	doll's house/s			
poskantoor/ore	post office/s			
potlood/lode	pencil/s			
pottebakker/s	potter/s			
praat	speak (V)			
pragtig	beautiful, stunning			
prestasie/s	achievement/s			
pret	fun			
privaat	private			
probleem/leme	problem/s			
professioneel	professional			
propvol	full to overflowing			
pruim/e	plum/s			
psigies	psychological/ly			
puik	superb, superbly			
punt/e	point/s			
pyl/e	arrow/s			
pyn/e	pain/s			
pynappel/s	pineapple/s			
pynstiller/s	painkiller/s			
raadpleeg	consult (V)			
raap/rape	turnip/s			
radys/e	radishes			
ram/me	ram/s			
rampartytjie/s	stag party/ies			
rand/e	edge/s, rim/s			
rant	ridge/s			
ratkas/te	gearbox/es			
rats	agile			
reaksie	reaction			

reddingsdiens/te	rescue service/s	rou	mourn (V)
reël	arrange (V)	ruigtes	undergrowth
reën	rain (V)	ruskamer/s	restroom/s
reën	rain	rustig	restful
reënerig	rainy	ry	drive, leave, drive away
reënjas/se	raincoat/s	rybewys/te	licence/s
reg/te	right/s	ryk	rich
reg van oorgang	right of way	rykdom	wealth
registrasienommer	licence plate	rys	rice
regverdig	justify (V)		
reis	travel (V)	saad	seed/s
reisigerstjek/s	traveller's cheque/s	saag	saw (V)
rem (trap)	brake (V)	saag/sae	saw/s
rem/me	brake/s	saam	together
renoster/s	rhinoceros/es	saamgaan	accompany (V)
resept/te	recipe/s	sag	soft, softly
resepteboek/e	recipe book/s	sak/ke	pocket/s
retoerkaartjie/s	return ticket/s	sakkeroller/s	pickpocket/s
ring/e	ring/s	sal	will/shall (V)
rivier/e	river/s	salf	ointment/s
riviermonding/s	estuary/ies	sambreet/brele	umbrella/s
roete/s	route/s	sampioen/e	mushroom/s
rok/ke	dress/es	sandaal/dale	sandal/s
romp/e	skirt/s	sanger/s	singer/s
rond	round	sap/pe	juice/s, sap
rooi	red	sardientjie/s	sardine/s
roofvoël/s	raptor/s	se	-'s (possessive)
rook	smoke (V)	sê	say (V)
rook	smoke	sedert	since
rook-area	smoking area	seep/sepe	soap/s
room	cream	see	sea
roomys/e	ice cream/s	seekoei	hippopotamus
roosterbrood	toast	seer	sore
roosterkoek/-brood	barbecue-grid bread	seerplek/ke	sore/s, wound/s
rot/rotte	rat/s	seker	probably, surely
rots/e	rock/s	sekretarisvoël/s	secretary
rotsvas	firm	bird/s	
rou	raw	selde	seldom
		selfbestuur	self-drive

selfmoord suicide	skiet shoot (V)
selfoon/fone mobile phone/s	skinkbord/e tray/s
selfs even	skoen/e shoe/s
serp/e scarf/ves (neck)	skoenlapper/s butterfly/ies
seun/s boy/s, son/s	skone kunste/s fine art/s
shebeen township tavern	skoolganger/s scholar/s
siek sick	skoonmaak clean (V)
siek word get sick (V)	skoonsuster/s sister/s-in-law
siekte disease	skoot/skote shot/s
sien see (V)	skop kick (V)
sigaret/te cigarette/s	skopgraaf/grawe shovel/s
silwerskoon sparkling clean	skorsie/s gem squash/ies
simpatie sympathy	skreeu scream, cry (V)
sing sing (V)	skreeulelik as ugly as sin
sing-sing while singing	skril shrill, shrilly
sinkplaatpad/paaie corrugated (rutted) road/s	skrum/s (rugby) scrum/s
sit sit (V)	skyfie/s crisp/s
sitplekgordel/s seatbelt/s	slag at one go
sjokoladekoek chocolate cake/s	slaggat/e pothole/s
skaam shy	slaghuis/e butchery/ies
skaap/skape sheep	slak/ke snail/s
skaapboud/e leg/s of lamb	slang/e snake/s
skaapvleis lamb, mutton	slangbyt snake bite
skaars scarce	slangpark/e snake park/s
skadu/s shadow/s	sleg bad, badly
skaduwee shade	slenterpak/ke tracksuit/s
skaduwee/s shadow/s	sleutel/s key/s
skakel phone (V)	slim clever, cunning
skare crowd/s	sluk swallow (V)
skat/te treasure/s	smaak taste/s
skatryk filthy rich	smaak taste (V)
skeef skew	smaaklik tasteful, tasty
skeepskaptein/e ship's captain/s	smalspoort narrow gauge
skeepsruiim/tes ship's hold/s	smart sorrow
skeidsregter/s umpire/s, referee/s	smeer spread
skend scar, damage (V)	smelt smelt (V)
skenk donate (V)	smeltpot/te melting pot/s
skerp sharp	smiddags in the afternoon
	smoorsnoek braised snoek

smôrens	<i>in the morning</i>	spanspek/ke	<i>sweet melon/s</i>
snags	<i>at night</i>	speel	<i>play (V)</i>
sneeu	<i>snow</i>	spek	<i>bacon</i>
sneeuwit	<i>snow white</i>	spekvet	<i>as fat as a pig</i>
sneuwel die	<i>in battle (V)</i>	spelond/e	<i>cavern/s, cave/s</i>
snor/re	<i>moustache/s, whisker/s</i>	spieël/s	<i>mirror/s</i>
sny	<i>cut, harvest (V)</i>	spieëltafel/s	<i>dressing table/s</i>
sny/e	<i>cut/s</i>	spierwit	<i>snow white</i>
so pas	<i>just</i>	splinternuut	<i>brand new</i>
sodra	<i>as soon as</i>	spoedbeperking/s	<i>speed limit/s</i>
soek	<i>seek, search (V)</i>	spoor	<i>animal track</i>
soen	<i>kiss (V)</i>	spotgoedkoop	<i>dirt cheap</i>
soentjie/s	<i>kiss/es</i>	springbok/ke	<i>springbuck</i>
soetkoekie/s	<i>butter biscuit/s</i>	Springbok/ke	<i>Springboks (rugby)</i>
sogenaamde	<i>so-called</i>	springlewendig	<i>as lively as a cricket</i>
soheentoe	<i>there (motion)</i>	sprinkaan/kane	<i>locust/s</i>
sokker	<i>soccer, football</i>	sprokiesland	<i>fairyland</i>
solank	<i>as long as</i>	spyskaart/e	<i>menu/s</i>
soldaat/date	<i>soldier/s</i>	staan bekend	<i>known as (V)</i>
somer	<i>summer</i>	staan reg	<i>ready (V)</i>
sommer	<i>just (slang)</i>	staandruipsteen/ene	
sommige	<i>some</i>	stalagmite	
son	<i>sun; sonbrand sunburn</i>	staatmaak	<i>rely on (V)</i>
sonneblomolie	<i>sunflower oil</i>	stad	<i>city centre, town</i>
sonsondergaan	<i>sunset</i>	stad/stede	<i>city/ies, town/s</i>
sooibrand	<i>heartburn</i>	stadig	<i>slow, slowly</i>
soom/some	<i>seam/s</i>	stalagmiet/e	<i>stalagmite/s</i>
soontoe	<i>there (motion)</i>	stalaktiet/e	<i>stalactite/s</i>
soort/e	<i>specie/s, kind/s</i>	stamgroep/e	<i>tribe/s, clan/s</i>
soortgelyk	<i>similar, same</i>	stammense	<i>tribal/clan members</i>
soos	<i>like</i>	stap	<i>walk (V)</i>
sop/pe	<i>soup/s</i>	staptoer/e	<i>walking tour/s</i>
sosatie/s	<i>kebab/s</i>	stasie/s	<i>station/s</i>
sosiale	<i>social</i>	stede	<i>cities</i>
sous	<i>gravy</i>	stedelike gebied/e	<i>urban area/s</i>
sous/e	<i>sauce/s</i>	steek	<i>sting (V)</i>
sout en peper	<i>salt and pepper</i>	stem/me	<i>voice/s</i>
spaarwiel/e	<i>spare wheel/s</i>	ster	<i>star</i>
span/ne	<i>team/s</i>		

sterf die (V)	stuur send (V)
sterk strong	suiker sugar
sterk drank strong drink, alcohol	sukkel struggle (V)
sterrekunde astronomy	suster/s sister/s
sterrekundige/s astronomer/s	suurlemoen/e lemon/s
sterrewag/te observatory/ies	suurmelk sour milk
stert/e backside/s, tail/s	swaai swing (V)
steuwel/s boot/s	swaar heavy
stil quiet, quietly	swaeltjie/s swallow/s (bird)
stilte silence	swaer/s brother/s-in-law
stilhou stop (V) (vehicle)	swart black
stoel/e chair/s	Swart/es Black/s
stoep/e verandah/s, stoop/s	swart taal/tale black language/s
stof dust	sweet perspire, sweat (V)
stof-/grondpad/paaie rough, gravel road/s	sweet perspiration, sweat
stokkie/s stick/s	sweetpak/ke tracksuit/s
stokoud as old as Methuselah	swem swim (V)
stoksielalleen completely alone	swurf wander, roam (V)
stokstyf as stiff as a board	swerm/s swarm/s
stom dumb	swerwe drifter, wanderer
stoof/stowe stove/s	swewe suspended, poised
storm storm (V)	sy his, her
storm/s storm/s	sybokhaar mohair
stort shower (V)	
stort/e shower/s	taalboek/e grammar book/s
stowwerig dusty	tafel/s table/s
straat/strate street/s	tak/takke branch/es
straatteater/s street theatre/s	talent/e talent/s
strand/e beach/es	tamatie/s tomato/es
strategies strategic	tandarts/e dentist/s
strek stretch (V)	tandeborrel/s toothbrush/es
strokie/s transaction slip/s	tandepasta/s toothpaste/s
stroopsoet as good as gold	tandpyn toothache
stryd/e struggle/s	tandversorging dental care
stryk iron (V)	tante/s aunt/s
strykyster/s iron/s	tap af drip, run off
stuk/ke piece/s	tas/se suitcase/s
stukkend broken	taxi-staanplek/ke taxi rank/s
	teef/tewe bitch/es

teëkom	encounter (V)	trek	long, pioneering journey
teen	by, against	treur	mourn (V)
teer	tar	treurig	sad, sorrowful
teetyd/tye	teatime/s	troeteldier/e	pet/s
teken	draw, sign (V)	tropies	tropical
teken/s	sign/s	trop/pe	herd/s
tekening/e	drawing/s	trui/e	pullover/s, jersey/s
tekkie/s	tennis shoe/s	tsamma/'s	melon/s
teller/s	teller/s	tuin/e	garden/s
tendens	tendency	tuinmaak	garden (V)
tennisspeler/s	tennis player/s	tuis	at home
ter herdenking van	in memory of	tussen	between
tereg	deservedly, rightly	TV/'s	TV/s
tertjie/s	jam tart/s	twee	two
terugkeer	return (V)	tyd/tye	time/s
terugkom	return (V)	tydskrif/te	magazine/s
terwyl	while		
tier/s	tiger/s	u, u s'n	you, yours (respectful)
tjek/s	cheque/s	ui/e	onion/s
tjip/s	chip/s	uintjie/s	bulb/s (edible)
tjop/pie/s	meat chop/s	uit	out
toe	when, then (past), to	uitbreek	break out (V)
toebroodjie/s	sandwich/es	uitdaag	challenge, dare (V)
toekamp	enclose	uitdaging	challenge/s, dare/s
toelaat	allow (V)	uiteet	eating out (V)
toer/e	tour/s	uitput	exhaust (V)
toeris/te	tourist/s	uitroei	eradicate (V)
toeskouer/s	spectator/s	uitruster	outfitter (clothing)
toestand/e	condition/s	uitslag/slaе	result/s
toets	test (V)	uitsluitend	exclusive
toets/e	test/s	uittrek	undress, pull out (V)
tolgeld/e	toll fee/s	uitvoer	export (V)
tolpad/paaie	toll road/s	uitvoerproduk/te	export product/s
toon	demonstrate, show (V)	uniek	unique
toon/tone	toe/s		
toonbank/e	counter/s	vaardigheid/hede	skill/s
toou/e	rope/s, queue/s	vader/s	father/s
toustaan	queue (V)	vals	false, falsely
towerland	wonderland		

van vroeër, van ouds of old
van watter of which
van wie from whom
vanaand tonight
vandaan where from
vandag today
vang catch (V)
vangs/e catch/es
vark/e pig/s
varktjop/s pork chop/s
varkvleis pork
vars fresh
vas close, tight
vasberadenheid determination
vasmaak fasten (V)
vat take (V)
vat/vatte barrel/s
veearsts/e vet/s
veer/vere feather/s
vel skin
veld field of play
veld countryside, fields
veldkos wild food (live off land)
veldtog/te campaign/s
venster/s window/s
ver far
verbaas surprise, amaze (V)
verband/e bandage/s
verbasing amazement, surprise
verbied forbid, ban (V)
verbind bandage (V)
verbode (toegang) no admission
verbonde (wond) bandaged wound
verby passed
verdagte (dief) suspected (thief)
verdedig defend (V)
verdediging defence
verdink suspect (V)

verduidelik explain (V)
verdwyn disappear (V)
vereer honour (V)
vereis demand (V)
vereis/te demand/s
vergasser/s accelerator/s
verhaalkuns fiction
verjaarsdag/dae birthday/s
verkeerskonstabel/s traffic cop/s
verkoeler/s radiator/s
verkoop sell (V)
verlaat desert, leave (V)
verlate lonely, deserted
verlede last, past
verloor lose (V)
verlore lost
verlowing/s engagement/s
vermaak entertain (V)
vermaak entertainment, pastime
vermink maim, mutilate (V)
vermoë/ns capacity/ies
vermoei exhaust (V)
vermoeiend exhausting
vernederend humbling
vernuf expertise
verongeluk have an accident (V)
verpleegster/s nurse/s
verrassing/s surprise/s
verseker ensure (V)
versigtig careful, carefully
verskaf provide (V)
verskeidenheid variety
verskeie several
verskil differ, disagree (V)
verskillend different
verskoon excuse (V)
verskyn appear (V)
vertel tell (V)
vertraging/s delay/s

vertrek depart, leave (V)	voëlkykery birdwatching (V)
vertrek/ke room/s	voertuig/tuie vehicle/s
verversings refreshments	voet/e foot/feet
verversingsarea/s refreshment area/s	voetbal football, soccer
vervoer transport	vol full
verwag expect (V)	vol pret full of fun
verwagte expected	volg follow (V)
verwelkom welcome (V)	volgende next
vet lard	volk farm workers, people
vetkoek deep-fried dough	volkslied/ere national anthem/s
vier celebrate (V)	volmaak fill (V)
vies disgusted with	volop abundant, plentiful
vigs HIV-Aids	volroom full cream
vind find (V)	volstruis/e ostrich/es
vinger/s finger/s	voltooi finish, complete (V)
vingernael/s fingernail/s	vonkelwater sparkling water
vinnig quickly, fast	vonkprop/pe sparkplug/s
vir for	voor in front of, before
visserman/ne fisherman/men	voorberei prepare (V)
vissmeer fishpaste	voorbereiding/s preparation/s
visvang fish (V)	voordat before
vitamine/s vitamin/s	voorgereg/te starter/s
vla custard	voorsien provide (V)
vlag/vlae flag/s	voorsit promote (V)
vlaggie/s pennant/s, little flag/s	voorskrif/te prescription/s
vlakvark/e warthog/s	voorskryf prescribe (V)
vlei/e wetland/s	voorspoed prosperity
vleis meat	voorstel suggest, propose (V)
vlerk/e wing/s	voortuin front garden
vlieënier/s pilot/s	voortuit in advance
vlieg fly (V)	vorentoe forward/s
vlieg/vlieë fly/flies	vraag/vrae question/s
vliegtuig/tuie aircraft	vra om verskoning apologize (V)
vloeistof/stowwe fluid/s	vrat/te wart/s
vlug flee (V)	vrekliu as lazy as sin
vlug/te flight/s	vriend/e friend/s
voel feel (V)	vriendelik friendly
voël/s bird/s	vriendelik vra kindly request
	vriendin/ne friend/s (female)

vries	freeze (V)	waatlemoen/e	watermelon/s
vroeër	earlier	wakker	awake
vroeg	early	wakker	maak wake up (someone) (V)
vrot	rot (V)	wakker	word awake (V)
vrot	rotten	wal/le	bank/s (of earth)
vrouens	woman/men, wife/ves	walvis/se	whale/s
vroue	women's	wandel	stroll (V)
vrug/te	fruit/s	wanneer	when
vrugtekoek	fruitcake	want	because, as
vrugtesap/pe	fruit juice/s	warm	warm, hot
vry	free	wasbak/ke	washbasin/s
vryf	rub (V)	waslap/pe	facecloth/es
Vrystaat	Free State	wat	that, which, who, what
vul/le	foal/s	water	water
vulstasie/s	filling station/s	waterblommetjie	bredie
vuur	fire	water-lily	stew
vuurhoudjie/s	match/es	waterpokkies	chicken pox
vuurvlieg/vlieë	firefly/flies	watervoël/s	wader/s (birds)
vuurwarm	red hot	watte	cottonwool
vy/e	fig/s	watter	which
waar	where	wederkoms	return
waarborg	guarantee (V)	wedren/ne	race/s
waarborg/e	guarantee/s	wedstryd/e	match/es, game/s
waardeer	appreciate (V)	weduwee/s	widow/s
waardering	appreciation	week/weke	week/s
waardeur	through which, by which	weelderig	luxurious, plush
waardevolle	valuable	weer	weather, again
waarheen	where to	weerskant	flanked by
waarin	in which	wees	be (V)
waarmee	with which	wees tuis	feel at home
waarnatoe	where to	weghardloop	run away (V)
waarop	on which, on what	wekker/s	alarm clock/s
waarsku	warn (V)	wel	certainly, well, good
waarskuwing/s	warning/s	welbekend	famous, well known
waaruit	from which, out of which	wen	win (V)
waarvan	of which	wêreldberoemd	world famous
waarvandaan	from where	wêreldoorlog/loë	world war/s
		werk	work (V)

werk work, job/s	witwortel/s parsnip/s
werkewer/s employer/s	woestyn/e desert/s
werknemer/s employee/s	woestynagtig desert-like
werkplek/ke workplace/s	woll/e wool
werksdag/dae working day/s	wolke clouds
werktuigkundige/s mechanic/s	wolonderbaadjie/s cardigan/s
wet/te law/s	wond/e wound/s
wewenaar/s widower/s	wonder wonder
wie who	wonderwerk/e miracle/s
wie se whose	woning/s home/s
wiel/e wheel/s	woord/e word/s
wild wild	wors sausage/s
wilddief/diewe poacher/s	worsbroodjie/s hotdog/s
wildebees gnu/s	worsrolletjie/s sausage roll/s
wildpark/e game park/s	wortel/s root/s, carrot/s
wildsbok/ke wild buck	wortelkoek carrot cake/s
wildsvleis venison	wyn/e wine/s
windskerm/s windscreen/s	wynsous wine sauce
windswael/s swift/s (bird)	wys show (V)
winkel/s shop/s	
winkelsentrum/s shopping mall/s	ys ice
winter winter	yskas/te fridge/s
wissel range, change (V)	yskoud ice cold
wit white	yslike enormous
witborskraai/e pied crow/s	yster iron (ore)
witbrood/brode white bread	ystervark/e porcupine/s

English–Afrikaans glossary

<i>a, an 'n</i>	<i>aloë/s aalwyn/e</i>
<i>aardvark/s erdvark/e</i>	<i>alone alleen, stoksielalleen</i>
<i>about omtrent</i>	<i>already alreeds</i>
<i>abundant volop</i>	<i>also ook</i>
<i>accelerator/s vergasser/s</i>	<i>alternative alternatiewe</i>
<i>accident/s ongeluk/ke</i>	<i>although alhoewel</i>
<i>accommodation akkommodasie</i>	<i>always altyd</i>
<i>accompany (V) saamgaan</i>	<i>amaze (V) verbaas</i>
<i>achievement/s prestasie/s</i>	<i>amazement verbasing</i>
<i>across the way oorkant</i>	<i>ambulance/s ambulans/e</i>
<i>adjoining langs mekaar</i>	<i>anchor/s anker/s</i>
<i>admission, no verbode (toegang)</i>	<i>and en</i>
<i>admit (V) erken</i>	<i>and so forth en so-meer,</i>
<i>adopted (children) aangename (kinders)</i>	<i>ensovoorts</i>
<i>advance, in vooruit</i>	<i>and so on ensomeer</i>
<i>afternoon/s middag/dae</i>	<i>angry kwaad, vies</i>
<i>afternoon, in the smiddags</i>	<i>animal/s dier/e</i>
<i>again weer</i>	<i>anniversary/ies gedenkdag/dae</i>
<i>against teen</i>	<i>announce (V) aankondig</i>
<i>agent/s agent/e</i>	<i>ant/s mier/e</i>
<i>agile rats</i>	<i>apologize (V) vra om verskoning</i>
<i>air lug</i>	<i>appear (V) verskyn</i>
<i>aircarrier/s lugdiens/e</i>	<i>apple/s appel/s</i>
<i>aircraft vliegtuig/tuie</i>	<i>appreciate (V) waardeer</i>
<i>airline/s lugdiens/te</i>	<i>appreciation waardering</i>
<i>airport/s lughawe/ns</i>	<i>approve (V) goedkeur</i>
<i>alarm clock/s wekker/s</i>	<i>apricot/s appelkoos/kose</i>
<i>alcohol sterk drank</i>	<i>Arabic Arabiers, Arabiese</i>
<i>alight (V) afklim</i>	<i>Arbor day Boomplantdag</i>
<i>alive lewend</i>	<i>area, in the omgewing</i>
<i>all almal, al, alles, alle</i>	<i>arid dorre</i>
<i>all day heeldag</i>	<i>arm/s arm/s</i>
<i>allow (V) toelaat</i>	<i>arrange (V) afspreek, reël</i>
	<i>arrival koms, aankoms</i>

Arrivals Hall Aankomssaal	banana loaf piesangbrood
arrive (V) aankom	bandage (V) verbind
arrow/s pyl/e	bandage/s verband/e
artefact/s kunsproduk/te	bandaged wound verbonde (wond)
arts festival/s kunstefees/te	bank/s (of earth) wal/le
as omdat , want	bank manager/s
as if asof	bankbestuurder/s
ash as	barbecue/s braai/s
ashen asvaal	barbecue-grid bread
asparagus aspersie/s	roosterkoek/-brood
aspirin/s aspirien	barrel/s vat/vatte
ass/es esel/s	barricade (V) afkamp
astronomer/s sterrekundige/s	basket/s mandjie/s
astronomy sterrekunde	bath (V) bad
astrophysics astrofisika	bath/s bad/dens
at by	bathing costume/s (male) baaibroek/e
attention aandag	bathing costume/s (females) baaikostuum/tume
aunt/s tante/s	bathroom/s badkamer/s
autumn herfs	battery/ies battery/e
available beskikbaar	battle/s geveg/te
average gemiddeld	be (V) wees
awake (V) wakker word	be ahead (V) loop voor
awake wakker	beach/es strand/e
	beak/s bek/ke
baboon/s bobbejaan/jane	bean/s boontjie/s
baby/ies baba/s	beat (V) klop
baby shower/s	beautiful beeldskoon, mooi, pragtig
ooievaarspartytjie/s	because want, omdat
backside/s stert/e	bed/s bed/dens
bacon spek	bedding beddegoed
bad/ly sleg	bedspread/s deken/s
baggage bagasie	bee/s by/e
baggage reception	beef beesvleis
bagasie-ontvangs	beef stew beesbredie
bake (V) bak	beehive/s byekorf/korwe
baker/s bakker/s	beetroot beet
baking powder bakpoeier	
ball/s bal/balle	
ban (V) verbied, verban	
banana/s piesang/s	

beetroot salad beetslaai	bone-dry kurkdroog
before voordat, voor	bonnet/s enjinkap/pe
begin (V) begin	book (V) bespreek
beginning begin, onstaan	book/s boek/e
behind agter	bookcase/s boekrak/ke
Belgian Belgiëse	boot/s steuwel/s
belief/s geloof/lowe	border/s grens/e
bell/s klok/ke	born (V) gebore
belongs to (V) behoort aan	both beide, albei
beloved gelyfde	bottle store/s bottelstoor/store
belt/s gordel/s	bottom onderste
bend (V) buig	bottom, at the onderaan
berry/ies bessie/s	boutique/s modewinkel/s
better beter	bow/s boog/boë
between tussen	bowed (head) geboë (hoof)
bikini/s bikini/'s	boy/s seun/s
bird/s voël/s	bra/s bra/s
birdwatching (V) voëlkykery	braised snoek smoorsnoek
birth, give (V) geboorte gee	brake (V) rem (trap)
birthday/s verjaarsdag/dae	brake/s rem/me
bitch/es teef/tewe	branch/es tak/takke
bite (V) byt	brand new splinternuut
bitter bitter	brandy brandewyn
bitter-berry bush/ies	brave dapper
bitterbessiebos/se	bravery dapperheid
black swart	bread brood/brode
Black/s Swart/ies	bread roll/s broodrolletjie/s
black language/s swart taal/tale	break (V) breek
blind blind	break out (V) uitbreek
blood bloed	breakfast/s ontbyt/e
blood pressure bloeddruk	brick/s baksteen/stene
blood red bloedrooi	bridal shower/s kombuistee/s
blouse/s bloes/e	bride/s bruid/e
blow (V) blaas	bridegroom/s bruidegom/s
blue blou	briefly kortlik
bluebottle/s bloublasie/s	broken stukkend
board (V) opklim	broken heart gebroke hart
boat, by per boot	broom/s besem/s
body/ies liggaam/ame	brother/s broer/s
boiled gekookte	brother/s-in-law swaer/s

buck bok/ke	candle/s kers/e
bucket/s emmer/s	Cango Caves Kangogrotte
build up (V) opbou	capacity/ies vermoë/ns
bulb/s (edible) uintjie/s	car/s motor/s
bull/s bul/le	car boot/s kattebak/ke
burden/s las/se	car jack/s domkrag/te
burn (V) brand	cardigan/s wolonderbaadjie/s
burn/s brandwond/e	career/s loopbaan/bane
burst (V) bars	careful/ly versigtig
burst (through) (V) breek (deur)	carrot/s geelwortel/s, wortel/s
bury (V) begrawe	carrot cake/s wortelkoek
bus/es bus/se	cart/s kar/re
bus service/s busdiens/te	cash card/s kontantkaart/e
bus stop/s bushalte/s	Casual Day Loslitdag
bush/es bos/se	casualty ongevalle
Bushman/men Boesman/s	cat/s kat/te
business/es besigheid/hede	catch (V) vang
business centre/s besigheidssentrum/s	catch/es vangs/e
business people besigheidsmense	cattle bees/te
business person/s besigheidspersoon/one	cattle farm/s beesplaas/plase
bustard/s gompou/e	cauliflower/s blomkool
busy besig	cave/s grot/te, spelonk/e
but maar	cavern/s spelonk/e
butchery/ies slaghuis/e	celebrate (V) vier
butter botter	celebration/s feesviering/s
butter biscuit/s soetkoekie/s	century/ies eeu/e
butterfly/ies skoenlapper/s	cereal graankos
buttermilk karringmelk	certainly wel
buy (V) koop	chain/s ketting/s
by teen	chair/s stoel/e
 	challenge (V) uitdaag
cabbage/s kool	challenge/s uitdaging/s
café/s kafee/s	change (V) verander, wissel (geld)
calabash/es kalbas/se	change (<i>small change, money</i>) kleingeld
calf/ves kalf/kalwers	cheap goedkoop, spotgoedkoop
campaign/s veldtog/te	cheer (V) juig
can (V) inlē	cheese/s kaas
 	cheese board/s kaasbord/e
 	cheese sauce kaassous

cheetah/s jagluiperd/e	<i>coat/s jas/se</i>
chemist/s apteker/s	<i>cock/s haan/hane</i>
chemist/s (shop) apteek/teke	<i>cocktail/s kelkie/s</i>
cheque/s tjek/s	<i>coffee koffie, boeretroos</i>
cherry/ies kersie/s	<i>cold koud</i>
chew (V) kou	<i>cold drink/s koeldrank/e</i>
chick/s kuiken/s	<i>collect (V) opgaar</i>
chicken/s (roast) hoender/s	<i>colonial koloniale</i>
chicken liver/s hoenderlewertjie/s	<i>coloured/s (of mixed race)</i>
chicken manure hoenderdermis	<i>kleurling/e</i>
chicken pox waterpokkies	<i>colourful kleurvol</i>
child/ren kind/ers	<i>comb/s kam/me</i>
chime/s klokslag/te	<i>come (V) kom</i>
chip/s (French fries) tjip/s	<i>command (V) bevel</i>
chocolate cake/s sjokoladekoek	<i>command/s bevel/velle</i>
choice/s keuse/s	<i>commemorate (V) herdenk</i>
choose (V) kies	<i>comment (V) kommentaar lewer</i>
chop/s (meat) tjop/pie/s	<i>comments kommentaar</i>
church mouse/mice kerkmuis/e	<i>commerce handel</i>
cigarette/s sigaret/te	<i>commit (V) pleeg</i>
city/ies stad/stede	<i>common alledaagse</i>
city centre dorp	<i>community service</i>
city of gold goudstad	<i>gemeenskapsdiens</i>
clan/s stamgroep/e	<i>company/ies maatskappy/e</i>
clan members stammense	<i>competitor mededinger</i>
claw/s klou/e	<i>complain (V) kla</i>
clean skoon	<i>complaint/s kwaal/kwale,</i>
clean (V) skoonmaak	<i>klagte/s</i>
clear helder	<i>complete (V) afhandel, voltooi</i>
clearly duidelik	<i>complex kompleks</i>
clergyman/men dominee/s	<i>compost heap/s komposhoop/</i>
clever slim	<i>hope</i>
clinic/s kliniek/e	<i>comrade/s makker/s</i>
close (V) toemaak	<i>conceivable denkbaar</i>
close naby	<i>concussion harsingskudding</i>
cloth hat/s lappieshoed/e	<i>condition/s toestand/e, kwaal/</i>
coal steenkool	<i>kwale</i>
coals kole	<i>condolences meegevoel</i>
coast/s kus/te	<i>connect (V) deurskakel</i>
coastal belt/s kusstreek/streke	<i>conscription konskripsie</i>

conserve (V) bewaar	crow/s kraai/e
conservation bewaring	crowd/s skare
consider (V) beskou, oordink	cry (V) huil, skreeu
consult (V) raadpleeg	cucumber/s komkommer/s
continue (V) aanhou	cuisine kookkuns
contract labourer/s kontrakarbeider/s	cunning slim
control centre/s beheersentrum/s	cup/s koppie/s
conventional konvensioneel	cups and saucers koppies
cook (V) kook	curried food/s kerriebos/te
cook kok	curried mince pie bobotie
cooked gekookte	custard vla
cool koel	cut (V) sny, oes
corrugated geriffeld	cut up (V) opsny
cosmopolitan kosmopolitaanse	cut/s sny/e
cotton wool watte	
couch/es bank/e	daily daagliks
cough syrup/s hoesstroop/strope	damage (V) beskadig, skend
counter/s toonbank/e	damage skade
country/ies land/e	dancer/s danser/s
country districts platteland	dare (V) uitdaag
countryside veld	dare/s uitdagings/s
courage dapperheid	darkness donkerte
cover (V) oortrek	daughter/s dogter/s
cow/s koei/e	day/s dag/dae
crane/s (bird/s) kraanvoël/s	dead dood, dooie
crawl (V) kruip	dead drunk papdronk
crayfish kreef	dead scared doodbang
cream room	dead sure doodseker
cream cheese maaskaas	dead tired doodmoeg
credit card/s kredietkaart/e	deaf doof
crew/s bemanning/s	deafening oorverdowend
cricket (game) krieket	debit card/s debietkaart/e
cricket/s kriek/e	deceased gestorwe
crisp/s aartappelskyfie/s, skyfie/s	decent ordentlik
crisp (air) fris	decide (V) besluit
crockery breekgoed, koppies	decision/s besluit/e
cross (V) oorsteek	deep diep
crossfield-kick/s dwarsskop/pe	deepest innige
	defend (V) verdedig
	defence verdediging

delay (V) vertraag	doctor/s dokter/s
delay/s vertraging/s	dodge (V) ontduik
delicious heerlik, lekker	dog/s hond/e
demand (V) vereis	doll's house/s pophuis/e
demand/s vereis/tes	dolphin/s dolfyn/e
demonstrate (V) toon, wys	do not moet nie
dental care tandversorging	don't moenie
dentist/s tandarts/e	donate (V) skenk
depart (V) vertrek	done deed gedane (saak)
dependant/s afhanklike/s	double dubbel
depend on (V) afhang van	double bed/s dubbelbed/dens
deposit/s deposito/’s	draw (V) teken
describe (V) beskryf	drawing/s tekening/e
desert/s woestyn/e	dress/es rok/ke
desert (V) verlaat	dress (V) aantrek
deserted verlate	dressing table/s spieëltafel/s
desert-like woestynagtig	drink (V) drink
deservedly tereg	drink/s drankie/s
design/s ontwerp/e	drip (V) tap af
desk/s lessenaar/s	drive (V) ry, bestuur
dessert/s nagereg/te	drive away (V) ry weg
determination vasberadenheid	driver/s bestuurder/s
discovery/ies ontdekking/s	drone (V) dreun
die (V) (human) doodgaan, sterf	drug/s dwelmmiddel/s
die (V) (non-human) vrek	drunkard dronklap
die in battle (V) sneuwel	dry off (V) opdroog
differ (V) verskil	dumb stom, dom
different verskillend	dung beetle/s miskruier/s
difficult moeilik	during gedurende
dining-room/s eetkamer/s	dust stof
disagree (V) verskil	dusty stowwerig
disappear (V) verdwyn	
discover (V) ontdek	each elke
disease siekte	each one elkeen
disgusted (V) vies	ear/s oor/ore
disinfectant/s	ear ache oorpyn
ontsmettingsmiddel/s	ear care oorversorging
dissatisfied (V) ontevreden	ear drop/s oordruppel/s
ditty/ies liedjie/s	earlier vroeër
do (V) doen	early vroeg

earthquake/s	aardbeweging/s
<i>Easter holidays</i>	Paasvakansie
easy	maklik
eat (V)	eet
eat out (V)	uiteet
eating habit/s	eetgewoonte/s
edge/s	rand/e
eel/s	paling/s
egg/s	eier/s
either ... or	ōf ... ūf
eldest	oudste
elephant/s	olifant/e
embers	kole
emergency/ies	noodgeval/le
emergency service/s	nooddiens/te
employee/s	werknemer/s
employer/s	werkgewer/s
empty (V)	leegmaak
empty	leeg
empty, totally	dolleeg
enchant (V)	betower
enclose (V)	toekamp, insluit
encounter (V)	teëkom
encourage (V)	aanmoedig
energy	energie
engagement/s	verlowing/s
engine/s	enjin/s
enjoy (V)	geniet
enjoyable	lekker
enormous	yslik
enough	genoeg
ensure (V)	maak seker, verseker
enteritis	omgekrapte maag
entertain (V)	vermaak
entertainment	vermaak
environment/s	omgewing/s
equal	ewig, gelyk
eradicate (V)	uitroei
escape (V)	ontsnap, ontglip
escape/s	ontsnapping/s
	estuary/ies
	riviermonding/s
	even
	selfs
	ever
	ooit
	every
	elke
	every now and again
	kort-kort
	everyday
	alledaagse
	everyone
	almal
	everything
	alles
	ewe/s
	ooi/e
	examine (V)
	ondersoek
	excited
	opgewonde
	excitement
	opgewondenheid
	excuse (V)
	verskoon
	exercise (V)
	oefen
	exercise/s
	oefening/e
	exhaust (V)
	vermoei, uitput
	exhausting
	vermoeiend,
	uitputtend
	expect (V)
	verwag
	expected
	verwagte
	expensive
	duur, peperduur
	experience
	ondervinding
	explain (V)
	verduidelik
	export (V)
	uitvoer
	export product/s
	uitvoerproduk/te
	eye/s
	oog/oë
	eye care
	oogversorging
	eye drop/s
	oogdruppel/s
	face/s
	gesig/te
	facedcloth/es
	waslap/pe
	factory/ies
	fabriek/e
	fairyland
	sprokiesland
	fall (V)
	val
	fall (autumn)
	herfs
	false/ly
	vals
	family/ies
	gesin/ne, familie/s
	family member/s
	gesinslid/lede,
	familieflid/iede
	famine
	hongersnood

famous	gewilde , welbekend	finished	klaar
far ver		fire/s	brand/e , vuur/vure
farm/s	plaas/plase	fire brigade	brandweer
farmer/s	boer/e	firm	rotsvas
farming	boerdery	first	eerste, eers
farmland/s	land/e	firstly	eerstens
farm sausage	boerewors	fish (V)	visvang
farm worker/s	plaaswerker/s , 'volk'	fish	vis
fast	vinnig	fisherman/men	visserman/ne
fasten (V)	vasmaak	fishpaste	vissmeer
fat as a pig	spekvet	fit	fiks, fors
father/s	pa/'s , vader/s	fit as a fiddle	perdfris
feather/s	veer/vere	fix, establish (price)	bepaal
feel (V)	voel	flag/s	vlag/vlae
feel at home	wees tuis	flat	pap
fees	gelde	flat tyre/s	pap band/e
fence (V)	omhein	flee (V)	vlug
fenced	omheinde	flight/s	vlug/te
festival/s	fees/te	flightless	nie-vliegende
festival route/s	feesroete/s	flu	griep
festoon (V)	festoeneer	fluid/s	vloeistof/stowwe
fetch (V)	aafhaal	fly (V)	vlieg
few	min	fly/flies	vlieg/vlieë
fiction	verhaalkuns	foal/s	vul/le
field/s (farm)	land/e	follow (V)	volg
field (playing)	veld	food	kos
fig/s	vy/e	food type/s	kossoort/e
fight (V)	veg, baklei	foot/feet	voet/e
fight/s	geveg/te	football	voetbal, sokker
fill (V)	volmaak	for	vir
film festival/s	filmfees/te	for example	byvoorbeeld
filthy rich	skatryk	forbid (V)	verbied
find (oneself) (V)	bevind	force (V)	dwing
find (V)	vind	forced (rest)	gedwonge (rus)
fine art/s	skone kuns/te , beeldende kuns/te	forest/s	bos/se
finger/s	vinger/s	formal dinner/s	formele ete/s
fingernail/s	vingernael/s	forward/s	vorentoe
finish (V)	voltooi, klaarmaak	Free State	Vrystaat
		freeze (V)	bevries, vries
		French	Franse

fresh vars	German measles Duitse masels
fridge/s yskas/te	get (V) kry
friend/s vriend/e, vriendin/ne (female), vriend/e (male)	get into (V) inklim
friendly vriendelik	girl/s meisie/s, dogter/s
friendship vriendskap	giraffe/s kameelperd/e
fringe/s (hair) kuif/kuiwe	glisten (V) glinster
frog/s padda/s	glove/s handskoen/e
from where waarvandaan	gnu/s wildebees
from which waaruit	go (V) gaan
from whom van wie	goal doel
front garden voortuin	god/s god/e
front, in ... of voor	goddess/es godin/ne
frozen (meat) bevrore (vleis)	golden yellow goudgeel
fruit/s vrug/te	good goed, wel
fruitcake vrugtekook	good as gold stroopsoet
fruit juice/s vrugtesap/pe	good fortune geluk
fry (V) bak	goodbye (say 'goodbye') groet
full vol	goose/geese gans/e
full cream volroom	gown/s (hospital) japon/ne
full of fun vol pret	gown/s (home) kamerjas/se
full to overflowing propvol	gradient/s opdraand/e
fully prepared klaar	graduate/s gegradueerde/s
fun pret	grammar book/s taalboek/e
furniture meubels	grandfather/s oupa/s
 	grandmother/s ouma/s
gall gal	grapes druwe
game/s wedstryd/e	grapefruit pomelo/'s
game park/s wildpark/e	grass/es gras/se
gap/s gaping/s	grass crafts grashandwerk/-kuns
garden/s tuin/e	grass cutting/s grassnysel/s
garden (V) tuinmaak	grass green grasgroen
garlic knoffel	grass-mat huts grasmathutte
gate/s hek/ke	gravel road/s stof-/grondpad/
gather (V) opgaar	paaie
gearbox/es ratkas/te	gravy sous
gecko/s geitjie/s	great groot
gem squash/es skorsie/s	greed gulsigheid
generic generiese	greedy gulsig
gentleman/men heer/here	green groen
	green bean/s groenboon/bone

greet	groet	healthy	gesond
greetings	groete	heart/s	hart/e
grey	grys	heart attack/s	hartaanval/e
grill (V)	braai	heartburn	sooibrand
Griqua	Griekwa	hearty	hartlik
grounds (coffee)	moer	heat	hitte
grow (V)	groei	heaven/s	hemel/de
guarantee (V)	waarborg	heavy	swaar
guarantee/s	waarborg/e	hedgehog/s	krimpvark/e
guava/s	koejowel/s	helictite/s	(spiralled stalactites)
guest/s	gas/te	heliktiet/e	, penningsteen/
guide (V)	lei	stene	
guide/s	gids/e	help (V)	help
gully	donga	help	hulp
gut/s	pens/e	hen/s	hen/ne
hair/s	haar/hare	her	haar, sy
half	helfte, half	herd/s	trop/pe
half-heartedly	halfhartig	here	hier
hand/s	hand/e	here (motion)	hiernatoe
handicapped (person)		heritage	erfenis
gestremde/s		hermetic	lugdig
handy	handig	hers	hare
hang (V)	hang	hide/s	huid/e
hang on (V)	aanhou	high	hoog
happening/s	gebeurtenis/se	hill/s	koppie/s
happy	bly, gelukkig	him	hom
harbour/s	hawe/ns	hippopotamus	seekoei
hard	hard	his	sy
hardware store	hardwarewinkel	HIV-Aids	vigs
hare/s	haas/hase	hockey	hokkie
harvest (V)	sny, oes	hole/s	gat/e
hat/s	hoed/e	holiday (V)	vakansie hou, kuier
have (V)	het	holiday/s	vakansie/s
have an accident (V)	verongeluk	home/s	woning/s
head/s	kop/pe	home, at	tuis
headache/s	hoofpyn/e	home language/s	huistaal/tale
heal (V)	genes, gesond maak	home owner/s	huseienaars
health service/s		homework	huiswerk
gesondheidsdiens/te		honey	heuning
		honey-beer	heuningbier

honour (V) vereer	immediately onmiddellik ,
hope (V) hoop	dadelik
horrible aaklige	import (V) invoer
horrid aaklig	important belangrik
horse/s perd/e	in in
hospital/s hospitaal/s	in order to om te
host/s gasheer/her	inconvenience ongerief
hostess/es gasvrou/ens	indentured labourer/s kontrakarbeider/s
hot warm	Indian/s Indiër/s
hot, very bloedig warm	indicator/s flikkerlig/te
hotdog/s worsbroodjie/s	indigenous inheemse
house/s huis/e	industrious/ly fluks
house plant/s huisplant/e	industry/ies nywerheid/hede, bedryf/drywe
housework huiswerk	infectious aansteeklike
how hoedat, hoe	inflate (V) oppomp
how long hoe lank	inform (V) inlig
how many hoeveel	information inligting
how much hoeveel	ingredient/s bestanddeel/dele
however egter	injection/s inspuiting/s
humanity mensdom, menslikheid	injure (V) beseer
humankind mens (die)	injury/ies besering/s
humbling vernederend	inner binneste
hump/s (road)	inquiry/ies navraag/vrae
middleman/s middelmannetje/s	inside binne, binnekant
hundred/s honderd/e	instant coffee kitskoffie
hungry honger	institute (V) instel
hunt (V) jag	interesting interessant
hunter/s jagter/s	internal inwendig
husband/s man/s	international internasional
hyena/s hiëna/s	invent (V) ontwerp
hymn/s lied/ere	investigate (V) ondersoek
 	investigation/s ondersoek/e
I ek	involve (V) betrek
ibis (bird) hadeda/s	iron (V) stryk
i.e. d.w.s.	iron (ore) yster
ice ys	iron/s strykyster/s
ice cold yskoud	is (V) is
ice cream/s roomys/e	it dit
if as	
ignorance onkunde	

<i>it is</i> dis	<i>lamb/s</i> lam/mers
<i>Italian</i> Italiaanse	<i>lamb (roast)</i> skaapvleis
<i>jackal/s</i> jakkals/e	<i>land (V)</i> land
<i>jacket/s</i> baadjie/s	<i>land/s</i> land/e
<i>jam/s</i> konfyt	<i>lard</i> vet
<i>jam tart/s</i> tertjie/s	<i>large</i> groot
<i>jerky (dried meat)</i> biltong	<i>last</i> laaste, verlede
<i>jersey/s</i> trui/e	<i>last night</i> gisteraand
<i>Jew/s</i> Jood/Jode	<i>late</i> laat
<i>job/s</i> werk	<i>laugh (V)</i> lag
<i>jog (V)</i> draf	<i>laughingly</i> laggend
<i>juice/s</i> sap/pe	<i>law/s</i> wet/te
<i>just (V)</i> regverdig	<i>lazy</i> lui
<i>just (slang)</i> sommer	<i>lazy (as lazy as sin)</i> vrekliu
<i>just (time)</i> so pas	<i>lead (V)</i> lei
<i>just in time</i> betyds	<i>lead</i> lood
<i>just now</i> netnou	<i>leaf/ves</i> blaar/blare
<i>justify (V)</i> regverdig	<i>learn (V)</i> leer
	<i>learned</i> geleerd
	<i>leave (V)</i> ry, wegry, vertrek,
	verlaat
<i>kebab/s</i> sosatie/s	<i>left</i> links
<i>keen</i> gretig	<i>leftovers</i> oorskiet
<i>kettle/s</i> ketel/s	<i>leg/s</i> been/bene
<i>key/s</i> sleutel/s	<i>leg/s of lamb</i> skaapboud/e
<i>kick (V)</i> skop	<i>lemon/s</i> suurlemoen/e
<i>kidney/s</i> nier/e, niertjie/s	<i>leopard/s</i> luiperd/e
<i>kind/s</i> soort/e	<i>lettuce/s</i> blaarslaai
<i>kind</i> gaaf	<i>licence/s</i> lisensie/s, rybewys/te
<i>kindly request (V)</i> vriendelik vra	<i>licence plate</i> registrasienommer
<i>kiss (V)</i> soen	<i>life/ves</i> lewe/ns
<i>kiss/es</i> soentjie/s	<i>light (V)</i> opsteek
<i>kitchen/s</i> kombuis/e	<i>light (weight)</i> lig
<i>kitchen tea/s</i> kombuistee/s	<i>light/s</i> lig/te
<i>knee/s</i> knie/ë	<i>lightning quick</i> blitsvinnig
<i>know (V)</i> weet, ken	<i>like (V)</i> hou van
<i>known</i> bekend	<i>like soos</i>
<i>Kruger Park</i> Krugerwildtuin	<i>line-fish</i> lynvis/se
	<i>linen</i> beddegoed
<i>lack</i> gebrek	<i>line-out/s (rugby)</i> lynstaan/stane
<i>lady/ies</i> dame/s	

<i>lion/s</i> leeu/s	<i>maize</i> mielies
<i>Lions (rugby)</i> Leeus	<i>major</i> hoof
<i>liqueur/s</i> likeur/s	<i>make public (V)</i> openbaar
<i>liquor</i> drank	<i>Malay/s</i> Maleier/s
<i>listen (V)</i> luister	<i>Malay Quarter</i> Maleikwartier
<i>litter (V)</i> besmet	<i>man/men</i> man/ne
<i>litter</i> vullis	<i>man's/men's</i> shoe/s
<i>little</i> bietjie, min, klein	mansskoen/e
<i>live (V)</i> lewe, bly, woon	<i>man's</i> man se
<i>lively (as lively as a cricket)</i>	<i>man-made</i> kunsmatig
springlewendig	<i>manner</i> manier, wyse
<i>liver</i> lever	<i>manure</i> mis
<i>lizard/s</i> akkedis/se	<i>many</i> baie
<i>load</i> oplaai	<i>map/s</i> kaart/e
<i>load in (V)</i> inlaai	<i>mare/s</i> merrie/s
<i>locust/s</i> sprinkaan/kane	<i>margarine</i> margarien
<i>lonely</i> verlate, verleë	<i>marital status</i> huwelikstaat
<i>long</i> long	<i>marry (V)</i> trou, in die huwelik
<i>long (time)</i> lankal	treë
<i>long (as long as)</i> solank	<i>marriage/s</i> trou/e, huwelik/e
<i>long, long ago</i> lank gelede	<i>mashed potato</i> kapokaartappels
<i>look (V)</i> kyk	<i>mast/s</i> mas/te
<i>look after (V)</i> oppas	<i>match/es</i> vuurhoutjie/s
<i>look for (V)</i> soek	<i>match/es (sport)</i> wedstryd/e
<i>look (like) (V)</i> lyk (soos)	<i>mate/s</i> makker/s
<i>lose (V)</i> verloor	<i>may (V)</i> mag
<i>lost</i> verlore	<i>mealtime/s</i> etenstyd/tye
<i>love (V)</i> lief hê	<i>measles</i> masels
<i>love</i> liefde	<i>measure (V)</i> meet
<i>low</i> laag	<i>meat</i> vleis
<i>luck</i> geluk	<i>meatball/s</i> frikadel/le
<i>luxurious</i> weelderig	<i>mechanic/s</i> werktuigmakende/s
 	<i>medicine/s</i> medisyne
<i>magazine/s</i> tydskrif/te	<i>melon/s</i> tsamma/'s
<i>magistrate/s</i> magistraat/strate	<i>melt (V)</i> smelt
<i>main (V)</i> vermink	<i>melting pot/s</i> smeltpot/te
<i>main</i> hoof	<i>memory/ies</i> herinnering/s/e
<i>main building</i> hoofgebou	<i>memory (in memory of)</i> ter
<i>main course</i> hoofgeregt	herdenking van
<i>main route/s</i> hoofroete/s	<i>menu/s</i> spyskaart/e

message/s boodskap/pe	mumps pampoentjies
metro-rail system metrospoorsisteem	mushroom/s sampioen/e
milk melk	musician/s musikant/e
milk product/s melkproduk/te	mussel/s mossel/s
milkshake/s melkskommel/s, roomysmelk/e	must (V) moet
mince maalvleis	must not (V) moet nie
minibus taxi/s minibustaxi/’s	mustn’t (V) moenie
minute/s minuut/nute	mustard mostert
miracle/s wonderwerk/e	mutilate (V) vermink
mirror/s spieël/s	mutton skaapvleis
miscellaneous allerlei	
miss (<i>mistress</i>)/es juffrou/ens	<i>name</i> (V) noem, benoem
mix (V) meng	<i>name/s</i> naam/name
mixed gemengde	narrow gauge smalspoor
mobile phone/s selfoon/fone	nasturtium/s kappertjie/s
mohair sybokhaar	national anthem/s volkslied/ere
mole/s mol/le	national crest/s landswapen/s
moment oomblik	national treasure/s nasionale skat/te
money geld	natural wonder/s
month/s maand/e	natuurwonder/s
moon/s maan/mane	nature reserve/s
more meer	natuurreservaat/vate
morning oggend	<i>nature conservation</i>
morning (<i>in the morning</i>) smôrens	natuurbewaring
most meeste	near naby
mosque moskee	nearest naaste
mother/s ma/’s, moeder/s	nearby amper, omtrent, byna
motor car/s motor/s	necessary nodig
mountain/s berg/e	neck/s nek/ke
mountaininside/s berghang/e	need (V) benodig, het nodig
mourn (V) rou, treur	need/s behoefte/s
moustache/s snor/re	negotiate (V) onderhandel
mouth/s (<i>human</i>) mond/e	neighbour/s bure
mouth/s (<i>non-human</i>) bek/ke	neighbour/s (<i>female</i>) buurvrou/ens
move on (V) aantrek	neighbour/s (<i>male</i>) buurman/ne
much baie	neither ... nor nog ... nog
mug/s beker/s	net/s net/nette
	never nooit
	new nuwe

<i>newspaper/s</i>	koerant/e, blaad/de	<i>olive/s</i>	olyf/olywe
<i>next</i>	volgende	<i>olive oil</i>	olyfolie
<i>next (next week, next Monday)</i>		<i>on</i>	op
	eerskomende	<i>once</i>	eens
<i>nickname/s</i>	bynaam/name	<i>one</i>	een
<i>night, at</i>	snags	<i>one by one</i>	een-vir-een
<i>night clothes</i>	nagklere	<i>onion/s</i>	ui/e
<i>nightdress/es</i>	nagrok/ke	<i>only</i>	net
<i>nil</i>	nul	<i>open (V)</i>	oopmaak
<i>no</i>	nee, geen	<i>open oop</i>	
<i>none</i>	geen	<i>open house</i>	opehuis
<i>no one</i>	geeneen, niemand	<i>optician/s</i>	oogkundige/s
<i>normal</i>	gewone	<i>orange/s</i>	lemoen/e
<i>north/northern</i>	noord	<i>orange wedge/s</i>	lemoen skyfie/s
<i>nose/s</i>	neus/e	<i>order (V)</i>	bestel, beveel
<i>not</i>	nie ... nie	<i>order/s</i>	bestelling/s, bevel/le
<i>nothing</i>	niks	<i>origin</i>	onstaan, afkoms
<i>not yet</i>	nog nie	<i>original</i>	oorspronklik
<i>nought</i>	nul	<i>ostrich/es</i>	volstruis/e
<i>now</i>	nou	<i>other</i>	ander
<i>nowadays</i>	deesdae	<i>out</i>	uit
<i>nowhere</i>	nêrens	<i>outfitter (clothing)</i>	uitruster
<i>nurse/s</i>	verpleegster/s	<i>out of which</i>	waaruit
<i>nursery/ies (plants)</i>	kwekery/e	<i>outrun (V)</i>	ontloop
<i>nut/s</i>	neut/e	<i>outside</i>	buite, buitekant
<i>observatory/ies</i>	sterrewag/te	<i>oven/s</i>	oond/e
<i>occupants (vehicle)</i>	insittende	<i>over</i>	oor
<i>ocean/s</i>	oseaan/oseane	<i>overcast sky</i>	betrokke (lug)
<i>off-licence</i>	buite-verkope	<i>overcome (V)</i>	oorwin
<i>off-load (V)</i>	aflaai	<i>overdrawn (account)</i>	oortrokke (rekening)
<i>offer (V)</i>	bied	<i>overlap (V)</i>	oorvleuel
<i>offspring</i>	kind/ers	<i>overnight (V)</i>	oornag
<i>often</i>	dikwels, gereeld	<i>overseas</i>	oorsee
<i>ointment/s</i>	salf/salwe	<i>ox/oxen</i>	os/se
<i>old</i>	ou		
<i>old (as old as Methuselah)</i>			
	stokoud		
<i>old (of old)</i>	van vroeër, van ouds		
<i>oldest</i>	oudste		
			<i>Paarl Pêrel (town in the Western Cape winelands)</i>
			<i>pain/s</i>
			pyn/e
			<i>painkiller/s</i>
			pynstiller/s

pale bleek	people-wise mensekennis
pale (<i>as pale as a ghost</i>)	pepper peper
doodsbleek	perform (<i>V</i>) optréë, opvoer
pan/s pan/panne	performance/s opvoering/s
pancake/s pannekoek	person/s, people mens/e
panel beater/s paneelklopper/s	perspire (<i>V</i>) sweet
pants broek/e	perspiration sweet
panty/ies broekie(s)	pet/s troeteldier/e
panty hose, tights broekiekouse	petrol/fuel brandstof
parcel/s pakkie/s	petticoat/s onderrok/ke
parent/s ouer/s	pharmacist/s apteker/s
parental status ouerskap	pharmacy/ies apteek/teke
park (<i>V</i>) parkeer	phone (<i>V</i>) skakel, bel, lui
park/s park/e	phone call/s (<i>slang</i>) luitjie/s
parsley pietersielie	physical fisiës
parsnip/s witwortel/s	piano/s klavier/e
participant/s deelnemer/s	pick/s pik/ke
participate (<i>V</i>) deelneem	pickpocket/s sakkeroller/s
party/ies partytjie/s	pick up (<i>V</i>) oplaai
pass (<i>V</i>) aangee, verbygaan	piece/s stuk/ke
passage/s gang/e	pied crow/s witborskraai/e
passenger/s passasier/s,	pig/s vark/e
insittende	pilot/s vlieënier/s
past verlede	pill/s pil/le
pastime vermaak	pineapple/s pynappel/s
patch through (<i>V</i>) deurskakel	pitch black pikswart
path/s pad/paaie, paadjie/s	pitch dark pikdonker
patient/s pasiënt/e	place (<i>V</i>) plaas
paw/s poot/pote	place/s plek/ke
paw-paw/s papaja/s	plane, by per vliegtuig
pay (<i>V</i>) betaal	plant/s plante
pea/s ertjies	plaster/s pleister/s
peach/es perske/s	play (<i>V</i>) speel
peak/s (mountain) bergtop/pe	pleasant heerlik, lekker
peanut/s grondboontjie/s	please asseblief
pear/s peer/pere	pleased to meet you aangename
pen/s pen/penne	kennis
pencil/s potlood/lode	pleasure plesier
pennant/s vlaggie/s	pleasure, with graag
pensioner/s pensioentrekker/s	plum/s pruim/e

plush	weelderig	promise/s	beloofte/s
poacher/s	wilddief/diewe	promote (V)	voorsit
pocket/s	sak/ke	property/ies	eienskap/pe
poetry	digkuns	propose (V)	voorstel
point/s	punt/e	prosperity	voorspoed
poisonous	giftig	protect (V)	bewaar, beskerm
pole/s	paal/pale	protection	beskerming
police	polisie	provide (V)	verskaf, voorsien
pool/s	poel/e	psychological/ly	psigies
poor	arm	public	openbaar
poor, very	brandarm	public (bank) holiday/s	openbare
popular	gewild	vakansie/s	
populate (V)	bevolk	public transport	openbare
population/s	bevolking/s	vervoer	
porcupine/s	ystervark/e	pull in (V)	intrek
pork	varkvleis	pull out (V)	uittrek
pork chop/s	varktjop/s	pullover/s	trui/e
porridge	pap	pulse	polsslag
post office/s	poskantoor/ore	pumpkin/s	pampoen/e
potato/es	aartappel/s	put (V)	plaas, sit
potato crisp/s	aartappelskyfie/s	put out (fire) (V)	blus (vuur)
pothole/s	slaggat/e	pyjamas	nagklere
potter/s	pottebakker/s		
poultry	pluimvee, hoenders	quail/s	kwartel/s
practice/s	oefening/e	question/s	vraag/vrae
practise (V)	oefen	queue (V)	toustaan
preparations	voorbereidings	queue/s	tou/e
prepare (V)	(voor)berei, bewerk	quickly	gou-gou, vinnig
prescribe (V)	voorskryf	quiet/ly	stil, rustig
prescription/s	voorskrif/te		
preserve (V)	behou, inlē	rabbit/s	haas/hase
pretty	mooi, pragtig	race/s	wedren/ne
private	privaat	race, of mixed	bruinman/ne,
probably	seker	kleurling	
problem/s	probleem/leme	radiator/s	verkoeler/s
process (V)	behandel	radish/es	radys/e
process/es	proses/se	rain (V)	reën
production/s	opvoering/s	rain	reën
professional	professioneel	raincoat/s	reënjas/se
promise (V)	belowe	rainy	reënerig

ram/s ram/me	return wederkoms, terugkoms,
ran (V) hardloop	terugkeer
range (V) wissel	return ticket/s retrokaartjie/s
raptor/s roofvoël/s	reveal (V) openbaar
rash/es uitslag/te	rhinoceros/es, rhino/s renoster/s
rat/s rot/rotte	rice rys
rather eerder	rich ryk
raw rou	ridge/s rant
reaction reaksie	right (direction) regs
read (V) lees	right/s reg/te
ready (V) reg, reg staan, gereed	right of way reg van oorgang
recently onlangs	rightly tereg
receptionist/s ontvangstdame/s	ring/s ring/e
recipe/s resep/te	ring up (V) skakel, bel, lui
recipe book/s resepteboek/e	risssole/s frikkadel/le
red rooi	river/s rivier/e
red hot vuurwarm	road/s pad/paaie
referee/s skeidsregter/s	road/s, corrugated/rutted
refreshment area/s	sinkplaatpad/paaie
verversingsarea/s	road safety padveiligheid
refreshments verversings	roam (V) swerf
regularly gereeld	roast (V) braai
reintroduce (V) herinvoer	roasted gebraaide
religion/s godsdienst/e, geloof/	rock/s rots/e
lowe	rock hard kliphard
religious affiliation kerkverband	room/s kamer/s, vertrek/ke
rely on (V) staatmaak op	root/s wortel/s
remedy/ies raat/rate	rope/s tou/e
remember (V) onthou	rot (V) vrot
remind (V) herinner	rotten vrot
remote afgeleë, verlate	rough road/s stof-grondpad/
rescue service/s reddingsdiens/te	paaie
reserve (V) bespreek	round rond
respectively onderskeidelik	route/s roete/s
rest period/s blaaskansie/s	rub (V) vryf
restful/ly rustig	rubella Duitse masels
restricted (life) gebonde (lewe)	rumble (V) dreun
restroom/s ruskamer/s	rumble gerommel
result/s uitslag/slae	rump/s boud/e
return (V) terugkom, terugkeer	run (V) hardloop

run away (V) weghardloop	send (V) stuur
run off (V) (<i>fluids</i>) tap af	serious erg, ernstig
runner/s hardloper/s	seriously erg
running shoe/s drafskoen/e	serve (V) bedien
rural landelik	service/s dienste/s
rusk/s boerebeskuit	set (V) dek
 	several verskeie
sad treurig, ongelukkig	shade skaduwee
saffron (<i>yellow</i>) rice geelrys	shadow/s skadu/s, skaduwee/s
salt sout	sharp skerp
same soortgelyk, dieselfde	sheep skaap/skape
sandal/s sandaal/dale, plakkie/s	sheet/s laken/s
sap (<i>plant</i>) sap	shiny blink
sandwich/es toebroodjie/s	ship's captain/s skeepskaptein/e
sardine/s sardientjie/s	ship's hold/s skeepskaptein/e
sauce/s sous/e	shirt/s hemd/de
sausage/s wors	shoe/s skoen/e
sausage roll/s worsrolletjie/s	shoot (V) skiet
saw (V) saag	shop/s winkel/s
saw/s saag/sae	shopping mall/s winkelsentrum/s
say (V) sê	short kort
scar (V) skend	shortbread brosbrood
scarce skaars	shortly binnekort
scare to death (V) doodskrik	shortly thereafter kort daarna
scarf/ves (neck) serp/e	shot/s skoot/skote
scarf/ves (head) doek/e	should behoort
scenic natuurskoon	shovel/s skopgraaf/grawe
scholar/s skoolganger/s	show (V) toon, wys
scream (V) skreeu	shower (V) stort
scrum/s (<i>rugby</i>) skrum/s	shower/s stort/e
seam/s soom/some	shrill/y skril
search (V) soek	shy skaam, beskeie
seatbelt/s sitplekgordel/s	sick siek
secretary bird/s sekretarisvoël/s	sick, get (V) siek word
see (V) sien	side-plate/s kleinbordjie/s
seed/s saad	sight/s gesig/te
seek (V) soek	sign (V) teken
seldom selde	sign/s teken/s
self-drive selfbestuur	silly dom
sell (V) verkoop	similar soortgelyk

sincerely	hartlik	soap/s	seep/sepe
sing (V)	sing	soccer	sokker, voetbal
singer/s	sanger/s	social	sosiale
single	enkel	sock/s	kous/e
single bed/s	enkelbed/dens	soft/ly	sag, stilletjies
single ticket/s	enkelkaartjie/s	soldier/s	soldaat/date
Sir	Meneer	some	sommige
sister/s	suster/s	someone	iemand
sister/s-in-law	skoonsuster/s	something	iets
sit (V)	sit	somewhere	êrens
sit (the test) (V)	aflê	song/s	lied/ere, liedjie/s
situate (V)	vestig, plaas	son/s	seun/s
size	grootte	soon	gou
skew	skeef	soon (as soon as)	sodra
skill/s	vaardigheid/hede	sophisticated	gesofistikeerd
skin	vel	sopping wet	papnat
skin/s	huid/e	sore/s	seerplek/ke
skirt/s	romp/e	sore	seer
sky	lug	sorrowful	treurig
slimy	glibberig	sorry	jammer
slipper/s	pantoffel/s	sought after	gesogte
slippery	glipperig, glad	sound (V)	klink
slope/s	opdraand/e	sound/s	klank/e
slowly	stadig	soup/s	sop/pe
small	klein	sour milk	suurmelk
smart	deftig	spade/s	graaf/grawe
smell (V)	ruik	spare wheel/s (vehicle)	nood-wiel/e
smelt (V)	smelt	sparkling clean	helderskoon,
smile (V)	glimlag	silverskoon	
smile/s	glimlag/te	sparkling water	vonkelwater
smoke (V)	rook	sparkplug/s	vonkprop/pe
smoke	rook	sparrow/s	mossie/s
smoking area	rook-area	speak (V)	praat, gesels
snail/s	slak/ke	specie/s	soort/e
snake/s	slang/e	spectator/s	toeskouer/s
snake bite	slangbyt	speed limit/s	spoedbeperking/s
snake park/s	slangpark/e	spoil (V)	bederf
snow	sneeu	spoilt children	bedorwe (kinders)
snow white	spierwit, sneeuwit	spread (V)	smeer
so-called	ogenaannde	spread/s	smeer

<i>Springboks</i> (rugby) Springbok/ke, Bokke	<i>struggle/s</i> stryd/e
<i>springbuck</i> springbok/ke	<i>stupid</i> dom
<i>stag party/ies</i> bokkefuif/fuiwe, rampartytjie/s	<i>sturdy</i> fors
<i>stalactite/s</i> stalaktiet/e, hangdruijsteen/stene	<i>suffer (V)</i> ly
<i>stalagmite/s</i> stalagmiet/e, staandruipsteen/ene	<i>suffering</i> lyding
<i>stallion/s</i> hings/e	<i>sugar</i> suiker
<i>starter/s</i> voorgereg/te	<i>suggest (V)</i> voorstel
<i>station/s</i> stasie/s	<i>suicide</i> selfmoord
<i>stay (V)</i> bly	<i>suit/s</i> pak/ke
<i>steak/s</i> biefstuk/ke	<i>suitcase/s</i> tas/se
<i>stick/s</i> stokkie/s	<i>summer</i> somer
<i>stiff as a board</i> stokstyf	<i>sun</i> son
<i>still</i> nog	<i>sunburn</i> sonbrand
<i>sting (V)</i> steek	<i>sunflower oil</i> sonneblomolie
<i>stomach/s</i> maag/mage	<i>sunset</i> sonsondergaan
<i>stomach ache/s</i> maagpyn/e	<i>superb/ly</i> puik
<i>stomach ulcer/s</i> maagsweer/swerre	<i>support (V)</i> onderhou, ondersteun
<i>stoop/s, verandah/s</i> stoep/e	<i>surely</i> seker
<i>stop (V)</i> ophou	<i>surgeon/s</i> chirurg/e
<i>stop (V) (vehicle)</i> stilhou	<i>surplus</i> oorskot
<i>stork/s</i> ooievaar/s	<i>surprise (V)</i> verbaas
<i>storm (V)</i> storm	<i>surprise (to one's surprise)</i> tot ... verbasing
<i>storm/s</i> storm/s	<i>surprise/s</i> verrassing/s
<i>stove/s</i> stoof/stowe	<i>suspect (V)</i> verdink
<i>strategic</i> strategies	<i>suspected (thief)</i> verdagte (dief)
<i>strawberry/ies</i> aarbei/e	<i>swallow (V)</i> sluk
<i>street/s</i> straat/strate	<i>swallow/s (bird)</i> swaeltjie/s
<i>street theatre/s</i> straatteater/s	<i>swarm/s</i> swerm/s
<i>stretch (V)</i> strek, rek	<i>sweat (V)</i> sweet
<i>strict</i> kwaai	<i>sweat</i> sweet
<i>strike (V) (by snake)</i> pik	<i>sweet/s</i> lekker/s
<i>stroll (V)</i> wandel	<i>sweet melon/s</i> spanspek/ke
<i>strong</i> sterk, fors	<i>sweet potato/es</i> patat/s
<i>strong drink</i> sterk drank	<i>sweet/s (dessert)</i> nagereg/te
<i>struggle (V)</i> sukkel	<i>swift/s (bird)</i> windswael/s

table/s tafel/s	they hulle
tablet/s pil/le	thin maer
tail/s stert/e	thin as a rake brandmaer
take (V) neem, vat	think (V) dink
take care (of) (V) oppas	think about (V) oordink
take on (V) aanneem	thirsty dors
take part (V) deelneem	this dié, hierdie
take place plaasvind	thorn bush/es doringboom/ bome
talent/s talent/e	thousand/s duisend/e
tame mak	three drie
tangerine/s naartjie/s	throat/s keel/kele
tap/s kraan/krane	through which waardeur
tar teer	throw (V) gooi
task in hand begonne (taak)	throw-in (V) ingooi
taste (V) smaak	thumb/s duim/e
taste/s smaak	thus dus
tasteful, tasty smaakklik	ticket/s kaartjie/s
taxi rank/s taxi-staanplek/ke	tie (V) bind, vasmaak
taxi/s huurmotor/s, taxi's	tie/s das/se
teacher/s onderwyser/s	tiger/s tier/s
team/s span/ne	tight vas
teatime/s teetyd/tye	tights (panty hose) broekiehouse
tell (V) vertel	time/s tyd/tye
teller/s teller/s	tire (V) moegraak
tendency tendens	to toe, om te
tennis player/s tennisspeler/s	toast roosterbrood
tennis shoe/s tekkie/s	toasted geroosterde
test (V) toets	today vandag
test/s toets/e	toe/s toon/tone
thank you dankie	together by mekaar, saam
that dat, wat, daardie	toll fee/s tolgeld/e
the die	toll road/s tolpad/paaie
their hulle	tomato/es tamaties/s
them hulle	tomorrow mōre
then (future) dan	tonight vanaand
then (past) toe	tonsillitis mangelontsteking
there daar	toothache tandpyn
there (motion) soontoe, soheentoe, daarnatoe	toothbrush/es tandeborsel/s
therefore dus	toothpaste/s tandepasta/s

top boonste	ugly lelik
<i>top, at the</i> bo-aan	<i>ugly as sin</i> skreeulelik
<i>top, on</i> bo, bo-op	<i>umbrella/s</i> sambrel/brele
<i>totally empty</i> dolleeg	<i>umpire/s</i> skeidsregter/s
<i>tour/s</i> toer/e	<i>uncle/s</i> oom/s
<i>tourist/s</i> toeris/te	<i>under</i> onder
<i>tow in (V) (vehicle)</i> insleep	<i>undermine (V)</i> ondermyn
<i>towards the back</i> agtertoe	<i>underpants</i> onderbroek/e
<i>towards the bottom</i> ondertoe	<i>underside</i> onderkant
<i>towards the top</i> boontoe	<i>undertake (V)</i> onderneem
<i>towel/s</i> handdoek/e	<i>undress (V)</i> uittrek
<i>town/s</i> dorp/e	<i>unfenced</i> onomheinde
<i>tracksuit/s</i> sweatpak/ke,	<i>unforgettable</i> onvergeetlik
slenterpak/ke	<i>unhappy</i> ongelukkig
<i>traffic police</i>	<i>unhindered</i> onverhinderd
verkeerskonstabel/s	<i>unique</i> uniek
<i>train, by per train</i>	<i>unreserved</i> onbesproke
<i>training</i> opleiding	<i>unrest</i> onrus
<i>transaction</i> slip/s strokie/s	<i>Upper Cape Town</i> Bo-Kaap
<i>transport</i> vervoer	<i>urban area/s</i> stedelike gebied/e
<i>travel (V)</i> reis	<i>use (V)</i> gebruik
<i>traveller's cheque/s</i>	<i>use/s</i> gebruik/e
reisigerstjek/s	<i>useful</i> bruikbaar
<i>tray/s</i> skinkbord/e	<i>usual</i> gewone
<i>treasure/s</i> skat/te	<i>usually</i> gewoonlik
<i>tree/s</i> boom/bome	
<i>tribal members</i> stammense	valuable <i>waardevolle</i>
<i>tribe/s</i> stamgroep/e	variety <i>verskeidenheid</i>
<i>triumph (over) (V)</i> seëvier	<i>vegetable/s</i> groente
<i>tropical tropies</i>	<i>vehicle/s</i> voertuig/tuie
<i>trouser leg/s</i> broekspyp/e	<i>venison</i> wildsvleis
<i>trousers</i> broek/e	<i>venue/s</i> plek/ke
<i>try (V)</i> probeer	<i>verandah/s</i> stoep/e
<i>try/tries (rugby)</i> drie/ë (rugby)	<i>vervet monkey/s</i> blouaap/ape
<i>turn (V)</i> draai	<i>very</i> baie
<i>turn/s</i> draai/e	<i>vest/s</i> frokkie/s
<i>turn around (V)</i> omdraai	<i>vet/s</i> veearsts/e
<i>turnip/s</i> raap/rape	<i>village/s</i> dorpie/s
<i>TV/s</i> TV's	<i>vinegar</i> asyn
<i>two</i> twee	<i>visit (V)</i> kuier

visitor/s	besoeker/s	<i>what time</i>	hoe laat
vitamin/s	vitamine/s	<i>wheat</i>	koring
voice/s	stem/me	<i>wheel/s</i>	wiel/e
		<i>when</i>	wanneer, toe, as
wader/s (birds)	watervoël/s	<i>where</i>	waar
wake up (someone) (V)	wakker	<i>where from</i>	waarvandaan
maak		<i>where to</i>	waarnatoe, waarheen
walk (V)	loop, stap	<i>whether of</i>	
walking tour/s	staptoer/e	<i>which</i>	wat, watter
wall/s	muur/mure	<i>which, by</i>	waardeur
want (V)	hē	<i>which, in</i>	waarin
warm	warm	<i>which, of</i>	waarvan, van watter
warn (V)	waarsku	<i>which, on</i>	waarop
warning/s	waarskuwing/s	<i>which, with</i>	waarmee
wart/s	vrat/te	<i>while</i>	terwyl
warthog/s	vlakvark/e	<i>while crying</i>	huil-huil
washbasin/s	wasbak/ke	<i>while laughing</i>	lag-lag
washing up	skottelgoed	<i>while singing</i>	sing-sing
watch (V)	dophou, kyk na	<i>while whistling</i>	fluit-fluit
watch/es	horlosie/s	<i>whisker/s</i>	snor/re
watch out!	oppas!	<i>whistle (V)</i>	fluit
water	water	<i>whistle/s</i>	fluitjie/s
water-lily stew		<i>white</i>	wit
waterblommetjiebredie		<i>white bread</i>	witbrood/brode
watermelon/s	waatlemoen/e	<i>who</i>	wie, wat
way	manier, wyse	<i>whole</i>	heel
weak	flou, swak	<i>whole, as a</i>	geheel
wealth	rykdom	<i>whom, to</i>	aan wie
weather	weer	<i>whom, with</i>	met wie
wedding/s	trou/e, huwelik/e	<i>whose</i>	wie se
week/s	week/weke	<i>why</i>	hoekom
welcome (V)	verwelkom	<i>widow/s</i>	weduwee/s
well	wel	<i>widower/s</i>	wewenaar/s
well-built (body)	fris	<i>wild</i>	wild
well known	goedbekend,	<i>wild buck</i>	wildsbok/ke
welbekend		<i>wild food</i>	veldkos
wetland/s	vlei/e	<i>will/shall (V)</i>	sal
whale/s	walvis/se	<i>willingly</i>	graag
what	wat	<i>win (V)</i>	wen
what, on	waarop	<i>win/s</i>	oorwinning/s

<i>window/s</i> venster/s	worry (<i>V</i>) bekommer
<i>windscreen/s</i> windskerm/s	wound/ <i>s</i> wond/e , seerplek/ ke
<i>wine sauce</i> wynsous	written <i>laws</i> beskrewe (<i>wette</i>)
<i>wine/s</i> wyn/e	written <i>text</i> geskrewe (<i>teks</i>)
<i>wing/s</i> vlerk/e	
<i>winter</i> winter	
<i>wireless/es</i> draadloos/lose	<i>X-ray/s</i> plaat/plate
<i>with it</i> daarmee	<i>year/s</i> jaar/jare
<i>wife/ves</i> vrou/ens	<i>yellow</i> geel
<i>woman/men</i> vrou/ens	<i>yes</i> ja
<i>wonder/s</i> wonder/s	<i>yesterday</i> gister
<i>wonderland</i> towerland	<i>yoghurt</i> yoghurt
<i>wood/s</i> bos/se	<i>you (respectful)</i> u
<i>wooded</i> beboomde	<i>you (informal)</i> jy
<i>wool</i> woll/e	<i>young</i> jonk, yong
<i>word/s</i> woord/e	<i>young, very</i> bloedjonk
<i>work</i> werk	<i>your (respectful)</i> u
<i>work (V)</i> werk	<i>your (informal)</i> jou
<i>work, get to (V)</i> aan die werk	<i>yours (respectful)</i> u s'n
spring	<i>yours (informal)</i> joune
<i>working day/s</i> werksdag/dae	<i>youth</i> jeug
<i>workplace/s</i> werkplek/ke	
<i>world famous</i> wêreldberoemd	<i>zero</i> nul
<i>world war/s</i> wêreldoorlog/loë	<i>zoo/s</i> dieretuin/e

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“Global scale” of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: learning, teaching, assessment (CEFR)

Proficient User TY Level 6 CEFR LEVEL C2	<p>Can understand with ease virtually everything heard or read. Can summarise information from different spoken and written sources, reconstructing arguments and accounts in a coherent presentation. Can express him/herself spontaneously, very fluently and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning even in more complex situations.</p>
Independent User TY Level 5 CEFR LEVEL C1	<p>Can understand a wide range of demanding, longer texts, and recognise implicit meaning. Can express him/herself fluently and spontaneously without much obvious searching for expressions. Can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic and professional purposes. Can produce clear, well-structured, detailed text on complex subjects, showing controlled use of organisational patterns, connectors and cohesive devices.</p>
Independent User TY Level 4 CEFR LEVEL B2 (A Level)	<p>Can understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in his/her field of specialisation. Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers quite possible without strain for either party. Can produce clear, detailed text on a wide range of subjects and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options.</p>
Independent User TY Level 3 CEFR LEVEL B1 (Higher GCSE)	<p>Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. Can deal with most situations likely to arise whilst travelling in an area where the language is spoken. Can produce simple connected text on topics which are familiar or of personal interest. Can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.</p>
Basic User TY Level 2 CEFR LEVEL A2: (Foundation GCSE)	<p>Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g. very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). Can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters. Can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environment and matters in areas of immediate need.</p>
Basic User TY Level 1 CEFR LEVEL A1	<p>Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type. Can introduce him/herself and others and can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has. Can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.</p>

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