



BASIESE AFRIKAANS VLAK I

SEMESTER I



UNIVERSITEIT
iYUNIVESITHI
STELLENBOSCH
UNIVERSITY

100
1918 · 2018



TAALSENTRUM
LANGUAGE CENTRE
IZIKO LEELWIMI

COURSE INFORMATION

On behalf of the Language Centre of Stellenbosch University, we welcome you to the module *Basiese Afrikaans vlak 1*. We trust that you will enjoy the course and that it will be a positive learning experience.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

I.1 Course coordinator

Responsibilities	Contact person	Telephone	E-mail
Overall coordinating Content Evaluation and marks General inquiries Registration Fees	Vernita Beukes	021 808 2636	vernita@sun.ac.za

I.2 Lecturers

Responsibilities	Contact person	E-mail and address
Specific inquiries Class management (e.g. absence) Assessment and marks	Vernita Beukes	vernita@sun.ac.za 7 Bosman street

I.3 Student enquiries

We are not necessarily available for unscheduled appointments at any time as we also teach other classes, have to attend meetings and have other responsibilities outside the office. Therefore please contact your lecturer via email to schedule an appointment.

2. CLASS TIMES

This is a one-semester course consisting of **2 sessions (2 hours each) per week**. You therefore need to choose **one** of the combinations below. The course may also include a few outings, depending on the needs of the specific group. All classes are compulsory.

Day	Time	Venue
Monday & Wednesday	09:00 - 11:00	Arts 602
Monday & Wednesday	12:00 - 14:00	Arts 602
Monday & Wednesday	15:00 - 17:00	Arts 602

Important: If you have already applied in writing and decide to de-register, you must also do so in writing. Please send your de-registration request to Sarah van der Westhuizen at sarahvdw@sun.ac.za by the cut-off date. **If you have not 'deregistered' in time, you will be liable for the full course fee.**

3. STUDY MATERIAL & OTHER LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 Handouts and notes

There is no prescribed textbook for this module. You will be provided with this pack of hand-outs and you need to download and print the language guide (Taalgids) which is available on SUNLearn. The hand-outs and language guide **must** be brought to **every** class.

If you want to buy a textbook on Afrikaans grammar, you can consider the following:
Lutrin, B. 1999. *Afrikaans Handbook & Study Guide*. Berlut Books CC: Birnam Park.

3.2 Online links

For students who would like to do extra exercises, the following links are available:

Digital Dialects (Vocabulary and pronunciation)

<http://www.digitaldialects.com/Afrikaans.htm>

Open Languages (Pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar)

<http://www.openlanguages.net/afrikaans>

4. ASSESSMENT & EVALUATION

Strategic speaking and listening are continually developing skills; they therefore need to be regularly assessed so that problem areas can be identified and follow-up exercises developed so as to eliminate problems. **All assessment marks contribute to your final mark.**

It is compulsory to hand in all assessment tasks and complete all tests. A valid excuse for missing any assessment task or test should be handed in to your lecturer within 3 days of the assessment date. A valid excuse for example includes a valid doctor's certificate issued on the day of absence. Please take note that the University has official dates for the start and end of each term and that travelling arrangements should be scheduled **during** the official break period. The final decision about the validity of your excuse rests with your lecturer or the course coordinator. No final grades will be made available to any student via E-mail or SMS (text message). Students can enquire about their grades at the International Office about three weeks after the last oral exam.

4.1. Mark allocation

Category	Language skills	% of final grade
Self-assessment (10)	Active participation, Personal development	5%
Language (60)	Grammar structures, vocabulary, reading and writing	10%
Conversations (80)	Fluent and correct communication	40%
Final oral (50)	Fluent and correct communication	25%
Final test (50)	Grammar structures, vocabulary, reading and writing	20%

4.2 Assessment tasks

Assessment task	Total	Category	Date
AS 1: Personal information	10	Conversations	9 March
AS 2: Likes and dislikes	20	Conversations	23 March
AS 3: Vocabulary and grammar	60	Language	6 April
AS 4: My favourite South African song	40	Conversations	20 April
AS 5: Interactive participation	10	Conversations	Done by lecturer
AS 6: My experiences in South Africa	50	Final oral	9 & 11 May

AS 7: Semester test	50	Final test	16 May
AS 8: Self-assessment	10	Self-assessment	16 May

4.3 Self-evaluation

This forms part of the learner-centered approach. At the end of each term you will evaluate your own progress by means of a progress chart. It is very important that you keep track of all the opportunities you made use of during each term, such as participation during class, assessment, homework, supplementary tasks, SUNLearn tools, etc.

4.4 Course evaluation

At the end of the semester you will be asked to evaluate the module to enable the coordinator to improve the module for future students.

4.5 Scale for final oral assessment

%	Description
95-100	Expert beginner speaker. Speaks fluently and with authority on general and professional topics. Initiates conversation. Expands and develops the theme systematically and logically. Responds excellently to changes in attitude and tone. Language patterns used correctly throughout. Vocabulary professional, extensive, accurate and appropriate. No trace of foreign accent.
88-94	Very good – excellent beginner speaker. Speaks fluently but with less authority on general and professional topics. Initiates regularly and effortlessly. Systematic and logical development of theme, but less sophisticated. Reacts very well to changes in attitude and tone. Some structure errors which don't impede intelligibility. General and professional vocabulary less extensive, accurate and appropriate. No conspicuous mispronunciations.
79-87	Good beginner speaker. Speaks fluently and with authority on general topics. Develops the theme coherently but with less logic and flexibility. Initiates regularly. Less fluent and systematic on professional topics. Reacts well to changes in attitude and tone. Sporadic hesitation owing to irregular structural accuracy. Vocabulary general and professional, but less extensive, accurate and appropriate. A discernible Afrikaans accent.
68-78	Competent beginner speaker. Speaks fairly fluently on general topics owing to compensatory strategies. Does not cope with professional topics owing to lack of sophisticated vocabulary. Initiates sporadically. Reacts fairly well to changes in tone and topic. Hesitation in speech owing to self-correction of structure errors. Vocabulary less appropriate. Accent less distinctly non-Afrikaans.
59-67	Modest beginner speaker. Speaks less fluently, but sustains the conversation owing to compensatory strategies. Shows signs of initiating. Understands gist of conversation, but has to ask for clarification and/or repetition of detail. Structure errors and inappropriate choice of words sometimes impede intelligibility of message. Copes, but not with great style. Accent distinctly non-Afrikaans.
50-58	Unsure beginner speaker. Sustains the dialogue owing to compensatory strategies, but in a rather passive manner. Rarely takes initiative or guides the discussion. Speech is halting and sometimes even unintelligible owing to regular structure errors and inappropriate choice of words. Follows Afrikaans at normal speed with difficulty. Accent distinctly non-Afrikaans.
31-49	Limited beginner speaker. Dialogue is drawn out, with hesitations and misunderstandings owing to regular inaccuracies and limited vocabulary. Barely follows Afrikaans at normal speed. Speaks in phrases. Accent distinctly non-Afrikaans.
1-30	Extremely limited beginner speaker. Speaks sporadically and only in individual words. Does not follow Afrikaans spoken at normal speed. Extremely foreign accent.

Based on: Carroll, B.J. & West, R. 1989. *ESU framework: performance scales for English language examinations*. Harlow: Longman.

5. STUDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 Class attendance

Active class participation is integral to your overall language development. Poor class attendance will influence your success in acquiring Afrikaans negatively.

The outcomes of this course require certain knowledge and skills. Not all of these are necessarily addressed in the hand-outs or language guide, but are given ample attention during class contact hours. A two hour session is extremely content and context intensive. Most of the required skills are practised in class. Therefore, if a student cannot attend classes, he/she will have difficulty in completing the course successfully.

Regular class attendance is also important since the methodology is based on the dynamic functioning of each person in the class. Absence of one group member can negatively affect the dynamics of the entire group. A student's absence from one session will furthermore affect the quality of his/her contribution to the group activities in follow-up sessions.

5.2 Absence from classes

If you cannot attend a session, please inform the lecturer in advance via e-mail or phone. It is also your responsibility to communicate with your lecturer about important announcements made during your absence. It is not unreasonable for a lecturer to make certain important announcements only once.

A STUDENT WHO IS ABSENT FROM CLASS TWO TIMES OR MORE WITHOUT A VALID EXCUSE WILL HAVE HIS/HER PARTICIPATION IN THE MODULE DEEMED "INCOMPLETE", AND CONSEQUENTLY FAIL THE COURSE. IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE OFFICIAL CLASS TIME WILL NOT COUNT AS A VALID EXCUSE.

5.3 Homework

Although not all homework assignments are compulsory, it is still your responsibility to ask about assignments when you have missed class.

5.4 E-mail

Since your lecturer will communicate with you mainly via e-mail outside of class hours, it is your responsibility to check your mail **weekly**. It is also your responsibility to ensure that your university E-mail account is functioning.

5.5 SUNLearn / SUNOnline

All relevant documents will be placed on SUNLearn / SUNOnline. You will also need to complete certain tasks on SUNLearn / SUNOnline. Please make sure that you are registered.

5.6 Discontinuation of course

The normal administrative procedures apply when a student discontinues. Contact your liaison officer to follow the correct procedure. Note that you will be held responsible for the full course fee if you discontinue after the cut-off date. Please also inform the lecturer if you discontinue. It is only polite to do so.

5.7 Course fees

All fees must be paid before the final oral exam can be taken. All enquiries about administrative matters, registration and payment of course fees must be directed to the International Office.

APPROACH TO LEARNING AND TEACHING

I. METHODOLOGY

The course is based on a problem-solving approach, which integrates theories about learner-centered teaching, communicative language learning and social learning. Consequently the non-mother tongue speaker will acquire the foreign language far more quickly. That is why the learning process in class is also called *accelerated learning*.

1) The *learner-centered approach* to teaching means that students have to be actively involved with the learning process and can't expect the lecturer to take full responsibility for achieving the outcomes of the module. According to Maryellen Weimar (2002:8-17), there are five relevant learner-centered practice areas:

a) The responsibility for learning shifts from the lecturer to the students. The lecturer creates a learning environment that motivates students to accept responsibility for learning.

b) The functions of the content is to build a strong knowledge foundation and to develop learning skills and learner self-awareness.

c) The role of the lecturer changes from instructor to facilitator.

d) The processes and purposes of assessment include constructive feedback to assist improvement. Assessment is used as a part of the learning process.

e) The lecturer shares some decisions about the course with the students.

2) The *communicative language learning theory* places a high priority on authentic communication based on context within a continuous action-reaction chain.

3) The *social learning theory* views successful learning as a process which progresses from cooperative learning in small groups to individualized learning.

2. THEMES, TOPICS AND STRUCTURE

TERM 1	
THEMES/ TOPICS	LANGUAGE
1) Afrikaans culture 2) Get to know each other 3) Personal information	a) Sounds and pronunciation b) Parts of speech (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) c) Syntax (single sentence, tenses, negation, interrogative sentence, infinitive)
TERM 2	
THEMES/ TOPICS	LANGUAGE
4) Experience of Stellenbosch 5) Experience of South Africa/ Southern	d) Revision of term 1 e) Parts of speech (prepositions,

Africa 6) Cultures	conjunctions) f) Syntax (combined and complex sentences)
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3. TEACHING APPROACH

3.1 Theory of learning

Language is for **communication** and linguistic competence and the knowledge of forms and their meanings are part of the communicative competence. You learn to **use** the language. Our teaching approach is therefore based on what is known as communicative language teaching (CLT).

3.2 Theory of language

CLT uses almost any activity that engages learners in authentic communication - functional communication activities in which communication is involved, and social interaction activities, such as conversation and discussion session, dialogues and role play.

- a) Activities that involve real communication promote learning.
- b) Activities in which language is used for carrying out meaningful tasks promote learning.
- c) Language that is meaningful to the learner promotes learning.

Activities include
Dialogues
Role Play
Role reading
Games
Visual stimuli
Drill exercises
Conversational classes

3.3 Role of the teacher

The teacher facilitates the communication in the classroom and we also act as advisors and guides.

3.4 Role of the student

Students are communicators. They are actively engaged in trying to make themselves understood and in understanding others.

Student errors of form are tolerated during fluency-based activities and are seen as a natural outcome of the development of communication skills. The teacher may note the errors during fluency activities and return to them later with an accuracy-based activity.

DEELNAME	SELFVERTROUE	GEESDRIF	HUMOR	WAAGMOED
VERBEELDING	MOTIVERING	NUUSKIERIGHEID	AKTIEF LEER	SPANPELER

3.5 Target language vs. medium of instruction

The medium of instruction in our case is English. At the beginning of the course, English will be used predominantly. However, whenever possible the target language, Afrikaans, should be used.

4. CRITICAL OUTCOMES

On completion of this course, non-mother tongue speakers of Afrikaans should be able to:

- create and negotiate meaning and understanding;
- show critical awareness of language use;
- apply elementary knowledge of specific language structures and conventions in context;
- gather, process and use information from different sources and situations;
- work effectively as a member of different groups; and
- use appropriate communication strategies for specific goals and situations.

5. COURSE OUTCOMES

This is a fun-filled course offering a linguistic and cultural taste of Afrikaans as a language in a wider cultural context. It aims to develop students' ability:

- to listen to and understand the gist of social conversations;
- to speak social Afrikaans confidently and strategically;
- to read and understand the gist of short stories, advertisements and notices.

Basic grammar, vocabulary and idiomatic structures are taught in a defocused manner.

Although the language skills are listed separately, they are assessed as a whole.

Listening skills

At the end of this course you should be able to

- (a) listen effectively to the gist of a short listening text (for example conversations and informative texts); and
- (b) use strategic listening techniques (for example ask questions and recognise familiar words in order to derive meaning).

Speaking skills

At the end of the course you should be able to

- (a) initiate a conversation in spite of restricted vocabulary; and
- (b) use certain strategies in order to accomplish a degree of fluency.

Reading and Writing skills

Although reading and writing are not formally assessed as language skills, a level of proficiency will be required to reinforce accurate and coherent speech.

Language structures

At the end of the course you should be able to correctly use

- (a) nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives and prepositions
- (b) single and complex sentences (by means of conjunctions)
- (c) past and future tense
- (d) negation
- (e) questions

Vocabulary

The focus will be on the development of social and other theme related vocabulary.

WEEK I

a b c d e f g
h i j k l m n o p
q r s t u v w
+ x y z

Maak ons alfabet!

Lekker leer ons Afrikaans.

Die taal waarin ons sing en dans!



FONETIEK

Afrikaans is a phonetic language. For almost every sound you hear, you have to write a letter. Afrikaans uses the Roman alphabet. Below is a breakdown of the Afrikaans speech sounds (phonemes) to help you with the correct pronunciation.

VOKALE - VOWELS

These vowels are pronounced either as short or long sounds.

What you hear	What you see and write	Examples	Examples: South African English/ Mother tongue
[a]	a	rak, bad, vat, sal	<i>but</i>
[a:]	aa	gaan, baan, daar	<i>barn</i>
[a:]	a	kla, vra, dra, later	
[æ]	ae	maer, hael, draer	
[ɛ]	e	pes, nek, vet, bed	<i>dead</i>
[e:]	ee	lees, sweet, gee, been	<i>fierce</i>
[e:]	e	bene, lewe, sewe	
[ɛ:]	ê	hê, lê, sê	<i>bear</i>
[æ:]	ê	perd, skêr, wêreld	<i>dad</i>
[ø:]	eu	gebeur, deur, heup, neus	
[i]	ie	die, knie, lief, bedien	<i>pick</i>
	ie	mier, bier, dier	<i>believe</i>
	i	familie, kilogram, polisie	
[ə]	i	'n, lig, wit, sit	<i>the</i>
[ə]	e	bewys, genoeg, verloor, berge	
		arm, warm, kalm	
[œ]	u	pluk, brug, lus, buk	<i>bird</i>
[œ:]	û	brûe, rûe	
[y]	u	slu, rusie, nuwe	
[y:]	uu	duur, suur, muur	
	u	ure, bure, gedurig	
[ɔ]	o	sop, krom, bottel, rots	<i>horse</i>
[o:]	oo	toor, drome, ore, room	<i>tour</i>
[ɔ:]	ô	môre	
[u]	oe	boek, oefen, voet, toets	<i>book</i>
[u:]	oe	toer, broer, roer	<i>shoe</i>

DIFTONGE - DIPHTHONGS

These diphthongs are pronounced either as short or long sounds.

What you hear	What you see and write	Examples	Examples: South African English/ Mother tongue
[ai]	ai	kaia, aitsa, baie, ai	<i>bicycle</i>
[a:i]	aai	slaai, braai, laai, draai	eye
[əi]	ei	meisie, eina, klein, weier	<i>train</i>
	y	my, ys, bysteek, twyfel	<i>race</i>
[œy]	ui	uit, huis, duin, trui	
[œu]	ou	oud, kous, blou, skouer	<i>know</i>
[ɔi]	oi	toeing, toi-toi, Khoi	boy
[o:i]	ooi	mooi, nooit, hooikoors, gooi	
[ui]	oei	poeier, groei, bloei, moeite	
[eu]	eeu	skreeu, leeu, sneeu	<i>new</i>

MEDEKLINKERS - CONSONANTS

What you hear	What you see and write	Examples	Examples: South African English/ Mother tongue
[b]	b	boek, blaas, ribbe, dubbel	<i>butter</i>
[p]	p	pa, pop, perd, praat	<i>pay</i>
[d]	d	dag, doen, dans, opdien, hande	<i>day</i>
[t]	t	taal, toffie, soet, potte	<i>table</i>
[k]	k	kat, boeke, keer, kos	<i>cat</i>
[k]	ch	chronies, chloor, chronologies	
[x]	g	gogga, graag, gewig	<i>loch</i>
[x]	ch	chemie, chaos, Christen	
[g]	g	berge, donga, burger	<i>guitar</i>
[g]	gh	gholf, ghetto, ghekko	
[f]	v	vis, vet, vlieg, vader	<i>fresh</i>
[f]	f	familie, faktor, gif, laf	
[v]	w	water, warm, wind, rowwe	<i>very</i>
[v]	v	televisie, visueel	
[w]	w	twyfel, kwaad, twee	
[m]	m	maag, melk, mamma, maande	<i>moon</i>

[n]	n	nag, nooit, doen, planne, nege	<i>no</i>
[l]	l	loop, lig, blom, val, getalle	<i>light</i>
[r]	r	radio, rebel, karre, raas	
[j]	j	jonk, jas, jammer, jou	<i>young</i>
[h]	h	hand, hoes, huis, hulle	<i>how</i>
[s]	s	soek, kas, slaap, suiker	<i>sock</i>
[s]	c	medici, musici, akademici	
[z]	z	zero, Zoeloe, Zimbabwe	
[ŋ]	ng	ring, sang, honger, bang	<i>singer</i>
[n]	n	handjie, mandjie, prentjie	
[c]	tj	bietjie, hartjie, seuntjie, rantjie	<i>lucky</i>
	dj	baadjie, bordjie, paadjie, hondjie	
[ʃ]	sj	sjokolade, sjampoe, sjerrie, sjef	<i>machine</i>
[tʃ]	tj	tjek, tjello, tjommie, tjank	<i>cheers</i>

KLETSRYME EN TONGKNOPERS

Read the following short rhymes and tongue twisters out loud for extra pronunciation practice.

<p>-oe-klank Die boer soek sy boek. Die boek is op die stoep. Die stoep is om die hoek. Die boer loop om die hoek. O, hier is my boek!</p>	<p>-y-/ -ei- klank Klein Katryn sit in die trein en peins oor al haar pyn. Sy drink 'n bottel wyn, en hoop dat al die wyn haar pyn sal laat verdwyn.</p>
<p>-ui- klank Met 'n gedruis en 'n gesuis jaag die bruin uil die muis uit die huis.</p>	<p>-eu- klank Die reus kreun en steun deur die nag, want hy het sy neus in die deur gekneus.</p>
<p>-ou-klank Die ou vrou hou van blou en trou in blou met getroue ou Douw.</p>	<p>-g- klank Grillerige grys goggas grawe groot gate in die growwe gruis.</p>
<p>-v- klank Vier vreeslike, vinnige vliegtuie val flenters voor veertig verskrikte vlakhase.</p>	<p>-s- klank Ses-en-sestig swaels swewe en swiep soos swierige swane.</p>

Relevant vocabulary

GETALLE – NUMBERS

Numbers are used in many different contexts, for example in a shop or restaurant, when referring to your age or asking the time.

Can you think of other contexts in your where you might use numbers in Afrikaans?

Important: Use the same logic and understanding as in English for numbers 1–20. Numbers 21–99 are more complex. For these numbers, you put the “second number” before the “first number”. In Afrikaans we say “one and twenty” instead of “twenty-one”.

1-20

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

21

21 een-en-twintig	32 twee-en-dertig	43 drie-en-veertig	54 vier-en-vyftig	65 vyf-en-sestig
76 ses-en-sewentig	87 sewe-en-tagtig	98 agt-en-negentig	364 driehonderd vier-en-sestig	837 agthonderd sewe-en-dertig

Tiene

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

Honderde

100 eenhonderd	200 tweehonderd	300 driehonderd	400 vierhonderd	500 vyfhonderd
600 seshonderd	700 sewehonderd	800 agthonderd	900 negehonderd	1000 (een)duisend

eerste	tweede	derde	vierde	vyfde
sesde	sewende	agste	negende	tiende
elfde	twaalfde	dertiende	veertiende	vyftiende
sestiende	sewentiende	agtiende	negentiende	twintigste

Relevant vocabulary

DAE EN MAANDE – DAYS AND MONTHS

Maandag	Monday
Dinsdag	Tuesday
Woensdag	Wednesday
Donderdag	Thursday
Vrydag	Friday
Saterdag	Saturday
Sondag	Sunday

Januarie	January
Februarie	February
Maart	March
April	April
Mei	May
Junie	June
Julie	July
Augustus	August
September	September
Oktober	October
November	November
Desember	December

Januarie is die **eerste** maand van die jaar.

Maart is die **derde** maand van die jaar.

Mei is die **vyfde** maand van die jaar.

Julie is die **sewende** maand van die jaar.

September is die **negende** maand van die jaar.

November is die **elfde** maand van die jaar.

Februarie is die **tweede** maand van die jaar.

April is die **vierde** maand van die jaar.

Junie is die **sesde** maand van die jaar.

Augustus is die **agste** maand van die jaar.

Oktober is die **tiende** maand van die jaar.

Desember is die **twaalfde** maand van die jaar.

KLEURE – COLOURS

Blou	Blue	Geel	Yellow
Rooi	Red	Groen	Green
Oranje	Orange	Bruin	Brown
Swart	Black	Wit	White
Pers	Purple	Pienk	Pink
Grys	Grey	Goud	Gold
Silwer	Silver	Brons	Bronze

Hoe laat is dit – What is the time?



NB! Do not translate 'time' as 'tyd' and ask: "Wat is die tyd?" That is a wrong translation. In Afrikaans we ask: "Hoe laat is dit?" This should not be directly translated as: "How late is it?"

Dit is eenuur .	It is one 'o clock.	Dit is sewe-uur .	It is seven 'o clock.
Dit is twee-uur .	It is two 'o clock.	Dit is agtuur .	It is eight 'o clock.
Dit is drie-uur .	It is three 'o clock.	Dit is nege-uur .	It is nine 'o clock.
Dit is vieruur .	It is four 'o clock.	Dit is tienuur .	It is ten 'o clock.
Dit is vyfuur .	It is five 'o clock.	Dit is elfuur .	It is eleven 'o clock.
Dit is sesuur .	It is six 'o clock.	Dit is twalfuur .	It is twelve 'o clock.

WAARSKUWING!!! – WARNING

In Afrikaans we say 09:30 as "half tien" = "half ten" We do not say "half past nine" = "half oor nege". You must look at the hour digits and then say the **NEXT** hour.

07:30 = HALFAGT

15:30 = HALFVIER



BAIE BELANGRIK!

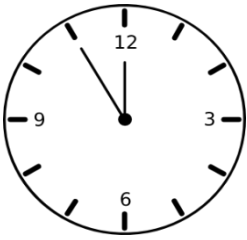
Dit is kwart voor een.	It is a quarter to one.
Dit is kwart oor twee.	It is a quarter past two.
Dit is halfdrie .	It is half past two.
Dit is tien minute voor sewe	It is ten minutes to seven.
Dit is twintig voor nege.	It is twenty to nine.
Dit is dertien minute voor drie.	It is thirteen minutes to three.
Dit is tien minute oor vier.	It is ten minutes past four.
Dit is twintig voor vyf.	It is twenty to five.
Dit is agtien minute voor ses.	It is eighteen minutes to six.

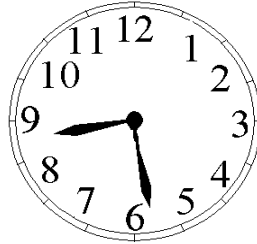
Kyk na die horlosies en sê hoe laat dit is.





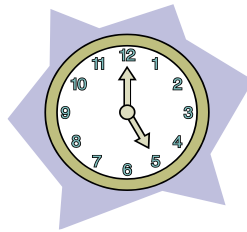




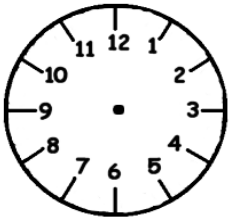




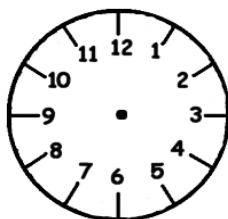




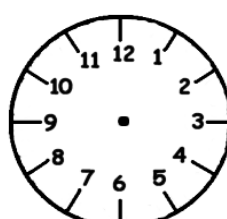




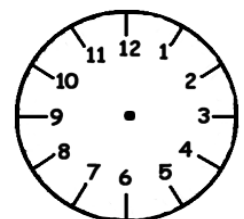
Dit is vyfuur



Dit is halfag



Dit is vyf voor ses



Dit is twintig oor elf

Eet- en drinkgoed (Food and drinks)**Ontbyt en Middagete – Breakfast and Lunch**

eiers	eggs	roosterbrood	toast	brood	bread
graankos	cereal	sap	juice	kaas	cheese
koffie	coffee	spek	bacon	pasta	pasta
melk	milk	suiker	sugar	pastasous	pasta sauce
pap	porridge	tee	tea	toebroodjies	sandwiches

Vrugte, Groente en Slaai – Fruit, Vegetables and Salad

aarbeie	strawberries	botterskorsie	butternut	pampoens	pumpkin
aartappels	potatoes	druie	grapes	papaja	
appels	apples	ertjies	peas	piesangs	bananas
avokado	avocado	knoffel	garlic	pynappel	pineapple
beet	beetroot	komkommer	cucumber	perske	peach
bessies	berries	lemoen	orange	tamatie	tomato
blaarslaai	lettuce	murg-pampoentjie	baby marrows	waatlemoen	watermelon
blomkool	cauliflower	mielies	mealies	wortels	carrots

Aandete en Soetgoed – Dinner and Sweets

braaivleis	braai	seekos	sea food	lekkers	sweets
gemorskos	junk food	sop	soup	nagereg	dessert
hoender	chicken	varkvleis	pork	poeding	pudding
kitskos	fast food	vis	fish	roomys	ice cream
rooivleis	red meat	wors	sausage	sjokolade	chocolate
rys	rice	koek	cake	tert	tart

Drinkgoed – Drinks

bier	beer	melkskommel	milkshake
energiedrankie	energy drink	rooiwyn	red wine
gaskoeldrank	fizzy drink	warm sjokolade	hot chocolate
jogurtdrankie	yogurt drink	water	water
koeldrank	cooldrink	witwyn	white wine

WEEK 2

HI, IT'S NICE TO MEET YOU

STEL JOUSELF VOOR – INTRODUCE YOURSELF

Task: Use the questions below to write information about yourself. Then use the information to complete the paragraph. Read it out loud a few times to make sure you feel comfortable with the pronunciation. You will use this paragraph to introduce yourself to the class.

Question:	Respond with:
1. Wat is jou naam? / <i>What is your name?</i>	1. My naam is __ .
2. Waar kom jy vandaan? / <i>Where do you come from?</i>	2. Ek kom van __ .
3. Hoe oud is jy? / <i>How old are you?</i>	3. Ek is __ jaar oud.
4. Wanneer verjaar jy? / <i>When is your birthday?</i>	4. Ek verjaar op / in __ .
5. Wat is jou gunstelingkleur? / <i>What is your favorite colour?</i>	5. My gunstelingkleur is __ .
6. Wat eet jy graag? / <i>What do you often prefer to eat?</i>	6. Ek is mal oor __ .

Hi almal, my naam is _____.

Ek kom van _____.

Ek is _____ jaar oud en verjaar in _____ (month).

Hierdie jaar verjaar ek op 'n _____ (day).

My gunstelingkleur is _____ en ek is mal oor _____ (food).

Dit is lekker om julle te ontmoet!

Baie welkom!
Ons hoop jy geniet die Afrikaanse kursus,
Stellenbosch en Suid-Afrika!



VOORNAAMWOORDE - PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns

The personal pronoun is used in place of a specific type of noun when it refers back to that noun. Study the different examples below.

Afrikaans pronoun	English translation	Extra information
Ek is 'n meisie.	I am a girl.	
Jy is lank.	You are tall.	singular, informal
U praat goed.	You speak well.	singular, formal
Sy is 'n student.	She is a student.	
Hy speel sokker.	He plays soccer.	
Ons eet ontbyt.	We eat breakfast.	
Hulle loop.	They are walking.	
Julle kyk televisie.	You are watching television.	plural, informal
Sy vra vir hom 'n vraag.	She asks him a question.	
Hy vra vir haar 'n vraag.	He asks her a question.	
Dit is 'n hond.	It is a dog.	singular, neutral (animals, objects)

A. Noun that names a person

Afrikaans pronoun	English translation
<u>Sannie</u> bly vandag by die huis, want sy voel siek.	<u>Sannie</u> stays home today, because she feels ill.
<u>Hendrik</u> is baie kwaad, want hy het sy fiets verloor.	<u>Hendrik</u> is very cross, because he lost his bicycle.

B. Noun that names a person's status or profession

Afrikaans pronoun	English translation
Die <u>vrou</u> skree hard, want sy sien 'n muis.	The <u>woman</u> cries out, because she sees a mouse.
Die <u>skoolhoof</u> is my pa, en hy werk baie hard.	The <u>head master</u> is my father, and he works very hard.
Die <u>dokter</u> en sy <u>vrou</u> eet vanaand by ons. Hulle gaan ook hier oorslaap.	The <u>doctor</u> and his <u>wife</u> dine with us tonight. They will also sleep here.

⚙ Note the changing forms of the personal pronoun in **subject** and **object** positions.

Subject of sentence	Object of sentence
Ek sien die man. I see the man.	Die man sien my . The man sees me .
Jy hoor die pragtige musiek. You hear the beautiful music.	Die musiek betower vir jou . The music enchants you .
** U oortuig my van u opinie. You convince me of your opinion.	Ek oortuig u van my opinie. I convince you of my opinion.
Sy soen Pieter. She kisses Pieter.	Pieter soen haar . Pieter kisses her .
Hy soen Marie. He kisses Marie.	Marie soen hom . Marie kisses him .
Ons bewonder die musici.	Die musici speel vir ons .

We admire the musicians.	The musicians play for us .
Hulle bewonder die panoramiese uitsig. They admire the panoramic view.	Die panoramiese uitsig oorweldig hulle . The panoramic view overwhelm them .
Julle haat oppervlakkige TV-programme. You loathe superficial TV programmes.	Oppervlakkige TV-programme walg julle . Superficial TV programmes disgust you .

**** The use of “jy” and “jou” can be confusing.**

“Jy” is a personal pronoun used as the subject of a sentence. The subject of a sentence refers to “who” is doing the action. “Jou” is a personal pronoun used as the object of a sentence. The object of a sentence refers to “who” the action is directed towards. **Take note:** “Jou”, as the object of a sentence, is always preceded by a preposition.

Jy = subject	Jou = object
Jy speel rugby.	Ek dink <i>aan</i> jou .
Jy maak koffie.	Ek is lief <i>vir</i> jou .
Hoe oud is jy ?	Hulle soek <i>vir</i> jou .
Wanneer verjaar jy ?	Hoe gaan dit <i>met</i> jou ?
Hoe voel jy ?	Wanneer sien ons <i>vir</i> jou ?

** **“U”** is the **formal way** of addressing someone you don’t know well, or someone you respect.

Impersonal pronoun

The impersonal pronoun usually refers to concrete, lifeless things or operates as a formal or preliminary subject and it often occurs when reference is made to natural phenomena.

Dit reën baie in die winter. / **It** rains a lot in the winter.

Dit is jammer dat jy nie kan kom nie. / **It’s** a pity you can’t come.

Sjoe! **Dit** is baie besig in die winkel. / Wow, **it’s** busy in the shop.

Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used to refer to an owner of someone or something:

Ek het ’n huis.	Dis my huis.	Die huis is myne .	my/ mine
Jy het ’n fiets.	Dis jou fiets.	Die fiets is joune .	your/ yours
U het ’n motor.	Dis u motor.	Die motor is u s’n .	your / yours
Sy het ’n vriend.	Dis haar vriend.	Die vriend is hare .	her/ hers
Hy het ’n vriendin.	Dis sy vriendin.	Die vriendin is syne .	his
Ons het ’n kontrak.	Dis ons kontrak.	Die kontrak is ons s’n .	our / ours
Hulle het huise.	Dis hulle huise.	Die huise is hulle s’n .	their / theirs
Julle het drankies.	Dis julle drankies.	Die drankies is julle s’n .	your / yours

Interrogative pronouns

Interrogatives are used to pose questions to the listener with the purpose of obtaining information on persons and objects by establishing possession, quantity, mode of action and to determine time, place and cause of action.

Information relating to	Vraagwoorde	Voorbeelde
persons objects & animals	wie / <i>who</i> wat* / <i>what</i> watter / <i>which</i>	Wie het die grappie vertel? Wat kruip onder die bos in? Watter boek neem jy?
possession quantity, amount mode of action time place cause, motive or reason	wie se, wie s'n / <i>who's</i> hoeveel / <i>how much, many</i> hoe / <i>how</i> wanneer / <i>when</i> waar* / <i>where</i> hoekom / <i>why</i> waarom*	Wie se trui is dit? Hoeveel ure is in 'n dag? Hoe vul jy hierdie vorm in? Wanneer begin die fliek? Waar is die partytjie? Hoekom is sy so kwaad? Waarom doen jy dit?

* If the interrogatives “wie” and “wat” are associated with a preposition, it's written as one word. Take note that the “wat” becomes “waar”.

Voorsetsels • Preposition	Persons: Voorsetsel + wie	Objects: Voorsetsel + wat
Voor	Voor wie	Waarvoor
Van	Van wie	Waarvan
Met	Met wie	Waarmee
Onder	Onder wie	Waaronder
Op	Op wie	Waarop
By	By wie	Waarby
Oor	Oor wie	Waaroor
In	In wie	Waarin
Na	Na wie	Waarna
Agter	Agter wie	Waaragter
Deur	Deur wie	Waardeur
Langs	Langs wie	Waarlangs
Tot	Tot wie	Waar toe

Demonstrative pronouns

Demonstratives are useful when a person, an object or a thing needs to be brought under a listener's attention. Nearby things are indicated with **hier** or **hierdie**; and things further away are indicated with **daar** or **daardie**.

Hier is die meisie wat ek gister by die kroeg ontmoet het. (here)

Hierdie bier smaak regtig lekker. (this)

Ek het gister die hemp **dáár** by die winkel gekoop. (there)

Daardie bushalte is baie ver van die koshuis af. (that)

Other ways to highlight a certain idea or action is with the help of an emphatic definite article and an emphasized impersonal pronoun.

When the definite article is used with emphasis, it gets a demonstrative function:

Dié beursie is myne. (this)

Ek is verstom, want **dié** uitslag het niemand verwag nie! (this)

When the impersonal pronoun is used with emphasis, it gets a demonstrative function:

Dit is die parfuim waarna ek gesoek het. (this)

Hoe het jy **dít** reggekry? (this)

Task 1

Fill in the matching personal or possessive pronouns.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ek slaap in _____ bed. | 2. Jy drink _____ koeldrank. |
| 3. Sy was _____ nuwe motor. | 4. Hy speel op _____ kitaar. |
| 5. Ons oefen _____ Afrikaanse woorde. | 6. Hulle lees _____ boeke. |
| 7. Julle skryf _____ briewe. | 8. _____ eet sy sjokolade. |
| 9. _____ dans in haar kamer. | 10. _____ doen jou huiswerk. |

Task 2

Complete the paragraph with the correct pronoun.

Pieter eet elke oggend _____ ontbyt. _____ drink lemoensap en eet eiers en roosterbrood. _____ dogter drink lemoensap. Pieter se vrou eet ook ontbyt, maar _____ drink koffie. _____ almal sit rondom _____ kombuistafel en eet saam ontbyt.

Task 3

Underline personal and possessive pronouns in the text.

Melina Swart is woedend. Haar broer het haar haardroër gebreek. Dit is die enigste haardroër in die huis. Hy het dit per ongeluk laat val. Melina het vir haar broer gesê dat hy dadelik vir haar 'n nuwe haardroër moet koop. Sy kan glad nie haar lang hare sonder 'n haardroër droogblaas nie. Hulle het toe winkel toe gegaan en daar het haar broer vir Melina 'n splinternuwe haardroër met sy sakgeld gekoop. Melina en haar broer is nou weer vriende en hulle gaan nou restaurant toe om heerlike burgers te eet en melkskommels te drink.

Task 4

Change the underlined nouns into pronouns.

Maria woon in Nederland. Maria dra houtskoene wat ons klompe noem. Die klompe lyk amper almal dieselfde. Die Nederlanders dra ook gewone skoene. Die Nederlanders is baie trots op hulle land. Nederland se landskleur is oranje.

Task 5

Replace the words in brackets with the correct personal or possessive pronoun.

Tania ry elke dag met (Tania se) fiets skool toe. Dit is die een wat haar pa vir (Tania) gekoop het. Haar boetie, Johan, wil hê haar pa moet vir (Johan) ook 'n fiets koop. (Tania en Johan se) pa sê (Johan) is nog te jonk. (Tania en Johan) ry nou maar saam op (Tania se) fiets skool toe.

Task 6

Underline personal and possessive pronouns which are used wrongly in the text below. Then write the correct pronouns above the wrong ones.

NOTE: A translated text appears below.

Text

Marie Koekemoer is woedend. Sy broertjie het by die ontbyttafel haar bord pap geëet, maar Mamma het dit nie gesien nie. Sy was besig om Pappa se pap in te skep en met hy te gesels. Marie wou nie luister na hom ma se gepraat nie en skree toe tussenin: "Mamma, Boetie het my pap geëet!" Mamma kyk op en raas met Boetie: "A nee a, Boetman! Hoekom doen jy dit?" Maar Boetie sit haar vroom gesig op en sê: "Ek weet nie waarvan jou sussie praat nie, Mamma. Ek het niks verkeerds gedoen nie."

Marie Koekemoer is furious. His little brother had eaten her bowl of porridge at the breakfast table, but Mother didn't see that. She was busy ladling Dad's porridge while chatting to he. Marie didn't want to listen to him mother's talking and shouted out: "Mother, Boetie ate my porridge!" Mother looked up and reprimanded Boetie: "Why do you do it, Boetman?" But Boetie put up her innocent face: "I don't know what your sister is talking about. I have done nothing wrong."

Kletsrym: Voornaamwoorde

Ek is lief vir **my** kat,

want sy is 'n liewe skat.

Sy is lief vir **haar** man,

want hy is 'n “boer-met-‘n-plan”.

Hy is lief vir **sy** vrou,

want sy is so mooi gebou.

Jy is lief vir **jou** maat,

want hy of sy gee die beste raad.

Julle is lief vir **julle** hond,

want hy is so pragtig bont.

Hulle is lief vir **hulle** aap,

want hy is soet net as hy slaap.

Ons is lief vir **ons** nuwe taal,

want Afrikaans is glad nie vaal!

GROET IN AFRIKAANS – HOW TO GREET IN AFRIKAANS

There are many different ways of greeting someone. The relationship between two or more parties usually determines the *register* in which people address one another. The following table includes a few phrases people often use when greeting someone.

Afrikaans	English	Register: Formal	Register: Informal
Hallo	Hello		♦
Hi	Hi		♦
Goeiemôre	Good morning	♦	♦
Goeiemiddag	Good afternoon	♦	♦
Goeienaand	Good evening	♦	♦
Totsiens	Good-bye	♦	♦
Tot later	Till later		♦
Sien jou (later).	See you (later).		♦
Tatta (playful manner)	Cheerio		♦
My naam is ...	My name is ...	♦	♦
Hoe gaan dit (met jou)?	How are you?		♦
Hoe gaan dit met u?	How are you?	♦	
Aangename kennis.	Pleased to meet you.	♦	♦
Lekker om jou te ontmoet.	Nice to meet you.		♦

**Listen to Afrikaans-speaking students.
Are there any other phrases they use when they greet each other?**

WEEK 3

ENKELVOUDIGE SINNE - SINGULAR SENTENCES

In order to move from using single words to using words meaningfully in sentences, it is important to take note of the rules concerning basic word order. Use the following table and example sentences to understand correct word order in Afrikaans.

Important: Whatever you begin with, the verb is in the second *position*. This doesn't mean it is necessarily the second *word* in a sentence as it sometimes follows a phrase or a clause.

WIE	WAT	WANNEER	WIE/WAT	HOE	WAAR
who / what?	verb	when?	who / what?	how?	where?
Subject	Verb	Adverb Time	Object	Adverb Manner	Adverb Place
(onderwerp)	(werkwoord)	(tyd)	(voorwerp)	(wyse)	(plek)

S	V	T	O	M	P	I
Die student	leer	vandag	sy werk	getrou	in die biblioteek	om die toets te slaag.

Important: A common mistake made by English-speaking people, is to use the verb in the wrong position. They put the verb after the subject, *irrespective of what they begin with*. For example:

Normal sentence: Ek **kyk** elke aand televisie. / I **watch** television every evening.

But if you begin a sentence with something else than the subject, remember:

Elke aand **kyk ek** televisie. / Every evening **watch I** television. ✓

And not: Elke aand **ek kyk** televisie. / Every evening **I watch** television. ✗

Task 1

Use the information on word order in Afrikaans, as well as the following short sentences, and formulate longer sentences. Add an adverb of time, object and an adverb of place wherever possible.

1. Ek eet.

2. Hulle stap.

3. Die meisie dans.

4. Die sokkerspeler skop.

Task 2

What do you notice in the following sentences? Can you correct the mistakes?

1. Die bekende tennisster vanoggend speel op die groen tennisbane van Wimbledon.

2. Sandra by die Woordfees 'n prys wen.

3. Elke dag die tv-verslaggewer lees die koerant.

4. By die restaurant vier vanaand die meisie haar 21ste verjaarsdag.

VERLEDE TYD - PAST TENSE**A. RULE**

Study the following example. What is the difference between the present and the past tense? What is added to the past tense?

S	VI	T	O	M	P	V2	I
Die student	leer	vandag	sy werk	getrou	in die biblioteek		om die toets te slaag.
Die student	het	vandag	sy werk	getrou	in die biblioteek	geleer	om die toets te slaag.

Task 1

Use the example, shown above, and rewrite the following sentences in the past tense.

1. Ek kuier soms by Bohemia.

2. Ek lê lekker op die strand.

3. Ek drink 'n yskoue bier by die kroeg.

4. Ek woon in Victoriastraat.

As in English, there are certain “timewords” (adverbs of time) in Afrikaans which indicate the past tense.

Afrikaans	Engels
gister	yesterday
eergister	the day before yesterday/ two days ago
nou net	just now
'n rukkie gelede	a while ago
verlede week/ naweek/ maand/ jaar	last week/ weekend/ month/ year
'n week/ maand/ jaar gelede	a week/ month/ year ago

EXCEPTIONS

As with many language structures, the past tense has a few exceptions to the rule. Some verbs don't get “ge-” as a prefix in the past tense. Be sure to study these examples. You can also use the following rhyme to remember the exceptions.

**Jan Alleman is 'n doodgewone ou.
Hy het gister met “GE” getrou.
Sy sewe stoute broers is vir “GE” glad nie lus.
Hul name is:
BE-, GE-, HER-, ER-, VER-, ONT- en MIS-.**

Examples:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sy <u>begin</u> (starts) 'n nuwe besigheid. | Sy <u>het</u> 'n nuwe besigheid <u>begin</u> . |
| 2. Hulle <u>geniet</u> (enjoy) die partytjie. | Hulle <u>het</u> die partytjie <u>geniet</u> . |
| 3. Hy <u>verdien</u> (earns) baie geld. | Hy <u>het</u> baie geld <u>verdien</u> . |
| 4. Ek <u>ontmoet</u> (meet) nuwe mense. | Ek <u>het</u> nuwe mense <u>ontmoet</u> . |
| 5. Sy <u>ervaar</u> (experiences) geluk. | Sy <u>het</u> geluk <u>ervaar</u> . |
| 6. Jy <u>misplaas</u> (misplace) altyd die sleutels. | Jy <u>het</u> altyd die sleutels <u>misplaas</u> . |

HERSIENING – VERLEDE TYD

Place the parts of speech in the right order to create a proper sentence.

1. het geswem ek in die see
-

2. 'n e-pos sy het geskryf
-

3. gegaan jy het op 'n vakansie

4. lekker kos my ma het gekook

5. het gemaak die student heerlike kos

6. jy by jou vriende gekuier het

7. in Stellenbosch het gewoon ons

8. het 'n mooi prent die kunstenaar geverf

9. gedrink die man 'n bier het

10. julle het gelees baie boeke

11. Piet en Paul by die partytjie gister was

12. baie die kinders was hartseer

13. was gister Petro by die dokter

14. verlede jaar die twee vriende was in Amerika en Kanada

15. in die garage die drie motors was

16. was die twee vroue kwaad en ongelukkig

17. was gister Lisa by die huis

18. twee maande gelede was Paul in Europa

19. baie goed en snaaks die fliek was

20. gisteraand ek en my vriend was in Bohemia

TOEKOMSGERIGTHEID - FUTURE TENSE

RULE

Study the following examples. What is the difference between the present and the sense of future? What is added to the sense of future?

S	VI	T	O	M	P	V2	I
Die student	leer	vandag	sy werk	getrou	in die biblioteek		om die toets te slaag.

Die student	sal	vandag	sy werk	getrou	in die biblioteek	leer	om die toets te slaag.
Die student	wil	vandag	sy werk	getrou	in die biblioteek	leer	om die toets te slaag.
Die student	gaan	vandag	sy werk	getrou	in die biblioteek	leer	om die toets te slaag.
Die student	moet	vandag	sy werk	getrou	in die biblioteek	leer	om die toets te slaag.

Task I

Rewrite the sentences to denote a sense of future by using the verbs in brackets.

1. Ek swem elke naweek in die koue see. (gaan)

2. Ek lê lekker op die strand. (gaan)

3. Ek drink 'n yskoue bier by die kroeg. (wil)

4. Ek woon in Victoriastraat. (sal)

5. Ek kuier soms by Bohemia. (wil)

6. Ek maak heerlike kos vir my vriende. (sal)

7. Ek skryf 'n lang e-pos aan my familie. (moet)

As in English, there are certain “timewords” (adverbs of time) in Afrikaans which indicate the future tense.

Afrikaans	Engels
môre	tomorrow
oormôre	the day after tomorrow
net nou	in a short while
nou-nou	just now
oor 'n week/ maand/ jaar	in a week/ month/ year's time
volgende week/ maand/ jaar	next week/ month/ year

HOE GAAN DIT MET JOU? – HOW ARE YOU?

After greeting someone, the next thing we usually do, is to inquire about their well-being. See below possible questions and responses you can use.

Vrae	Questions
-------------	------------------

Hoe gaan dit?	<i>How are you?</i>
Hoe gaan dit met jou?	<i>How are you?</i>
Hoe voel jy?	<i>How do you feel?</i>
Hoe voel jy vandag?	<i>How do you feel today?</i>
Reaksies	Responses
Dit gaan goed (dankie).	<i>I am well (thank you).</i>
Dit gaan so-so.	<i>I am okay.</i>
Dit gaan sleg.	<i>It's not going well.</i>
Ja, ek voel okay.	<i>Yes, I feel okay.</i>
Nie te sleg nie.	<i>Not too bad.</i>
Goed dankie.	<i>Well, thank you.</i>

IMPORTANT: When someone asks you “Hoe gaan dit met jou?” the correct answer is “Dit gaan goed” and not “Ek is goed” (which implies that you think you are good at something).

Take note of the following examples. ↪ Don't memorise these examples, but use the Afrikaans you acquire in an authentic way as you would in your own language.

Example 1

Jaco: Mōre Sunet.
Sunet: Hi Jaco. Hoe gaan dit met jou?

Jaco: Dit gaan baie goed, dankie. En met jou?
Sunet: Dit gaan nie baie goed nie. Ek is sommer baie kwaad.
Jaco: Hoekom?

Sunet: Iemand het gister my beursie gesteel.
Jaco: Ag, ek is regtig jammer om dit te hoor.

HOE VOEL JY? – HOW ARE YOU?!/ HOW ARE YOU FEELING?

Task: Mix and match the following English words (indicating emotion or feeling) with the relevant picture and Afrikaans word. Also practice to pronounce these words correctly.

excited angry unhappy nervous bored tired jealous sleepy worried
glad sad ecstatic exhausted proud relaxed calm lazy upset privileged
tense satisfied grateful furious scared happy frustrated blessed












gelukkig
bly







ongelukkig
hartseer
treurig



opgewonde
ekstasies

 <p>verveeld lui</p>	 <p>moeg uitgeput vaak</p>	 <p>ontspanne kalm rustig</p>
 <p>gespanne gefrustreerd bekommerd</p>	 <p>tevrede trots</p>	 <p>dankbaar geseënd bevoorreg</p>
 <p>jaloers</p>	 <p>bang senuweeagtig</p>	 <p>kwaad woedend ontsteld</p>

Hoe sal jy voel as jy die volgende dinge sê?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kyk mooi na die onderstaande tabel. Merk jou antwoord in die gepaste (appropriate) kolom. 		
Ek voel vandag hartseer.		x
My kat is siek.		
Ons kan nie vandag gaan swem nie.		
Ek het 'n splinternuwe fiets gekry.		
Niemand wil met my gesels nie.		
Ek is verskriklik bang vir die donker.		
Ek gaan vir twee weke met vakansie.		
Eina! Ek het my toon teen 'n klip gestamp.		
Ag nee! Iemand het my paspoort gesteel.		
Ek is dolverlief op die oulikste meisie.		

Vul die ontbrekende woorde in. Kies die korrekte woord uit die tabel.		
Die Springbokke het Saterdag se wedstryd _____.		x
Die o. 19 Springbokkies het die eindstryd _____.	x	
Ek het my Politieke Wetenskaptoets _____.		x
Ek het gister my bestuurderslisensie _____.	x	
Ek voel _____, want ek het gisteraand min geslaap.		x
Ek is _____, want 'n dief het my geld gesteel.		x
Ek voel _____, want ek het gister 10 km gedraf.	x	
Die bruid is _____, want sy trou volgende naweek.	x	
Die pasiënt se been is baie _____ na die operasie.		x
My arm pyn, want 'n hond het my arm _____.		x

woedend	opgewonde	verloor	geslaag	gedruip
moeg	gebyt	seer	wonderlik	gewen

THINGS SOUTH AFRICANS SAY

Due to the variety of languages spoken in South Africa, locals tend to borrow words from each language, resulting in slang words or phrases known as 'South Africanisms'. The list below is a combination of words and expressions in Afrikaans, English and isiXhosa used by most South Africans.

Afrikaans	Meaning
ag (shame)	Ag — pronounced “Ach” — is a filler word. We South Africans love our filler words. If you ever feel like you have said shame too often — very unlikely — just throw in a filler to change it up a bit.
ai (toggie)	Ah shame – it can be used as an endearing term or when disappointed.
babelaas	It means to have a hangover.
blerrie	It's used as an adjective and means “damn”.
boet/ bru/ bra	Male friend (from the word “broer” meaning “brother”).
braai	It is the verb and noun for a barbeque although it is not quite the same thing.
dinges	Thingamabob – a word that refers to “something”.
eish	<i>Eish</i> [aysh] is a colloquial exclamation of surprise, disapproval, exasperation or regret derived from Xhosa. Eg. “Eish, my cell phone broke.”
hoesit/ hoezit/ howzit	Hi/ How is it going
issit	Best used when you have absolutely no clue what somebody is talking about but don't want to sound like a “dofkop” (stupid head).
ja-nee	Yes-No: An expression of positive confirmation
jislaaik	Expression of surprise, can be positive or negative.
jol	Widely-used term for ‘club’, ‘party’ or to ‘have fun’.
jy weet	“You know”. Just to make 100% sure the person understands what you are saying. 😊
koebaai	Afrikaans slang derived from “goodbye”.
lekker	Everything nice!
nou-nou	Even South Africans don't always know if “just now” refers to a few minutes, tomorrow, or never.

no ways / regtig!	Surprise. Shock.
robot	This refers to a traffic light.
sies	Expression of surprise or to confirm a point or to show interest in what is being said.
sjoe	Expression of disgust or disappointment. “Ag sies, man.”
slap “chips”	Slang phrase for deep-fried potato chips. The word ‘slap’ means ‘limp’ in Afrikaans and is a perfect description for the oily potato chips which are larger than French fries.
sommer	For no particular reason. Just because.
sorry	Also used in Afrikaans as “jammer”, but also “pardon me/ excuse me”.

WEEK 4

ONTKENNENDE VORM - NEGATION

Important: In Afrikaans we use a double negation – we say the word “nie” twice. The first “nie” always comes after the first verb in the sentence. The second “nie” always comes at the end of the sentence.

Short simple sentences

A short and basic sentence only has a subject and a verb. This type of sentence only has one “nie”.

Subject	Verb	Negation
Ek	eet	nie.
Sy	slaap	nie.
Hy	werk	nie.

Longer sentences

If a sentence contains more than a subject and a verb, it is a “longer sentence” and gets the double negation.

Subject	Verb	Extra information	Subject	Verb	1st nie	Extra info	2nd nie
Ek	eet	vrugte.	Ek	eet	nie	vrugte	nie.
Sy	slaap	laat.	Sy	slaap	nie	laat	nie.
Hy	werk	hard.	Hy	werk	nie	hard	nie.

How to answer a question

When you want to answer a question by saying “no”, you begin your answer with “nee” followed by the same rules as above.

- Eet jy vrugte? Nee, ek eet nie vrugte nie.
- Slaap jy? Nee, ek slaap nie.
- Werk jy hard? Nee, ek werk nie hard nie.

Important: Certain words change when a sentence is in the negative form. This word replaces the first “nie”. The second “nie” is still used at the end of the sentence. You will recognise these words, because the same happens in English.

iemand	somebody	niemand	nobody
êrens	somewhere	nêrens	nowhere
ooit	ever	nooit	never
iets	something	niks	nothing
een	one	geen	none
moet	must/ should	moenie	mustn't
nog	more	nie meer	no more
alreeds	already	nog nie	not yet
al	already	nog nie	not yet
óf ... óf	either ... or	nóg ... nóg	neither ... nor

Task 1

Rewrite the sentences so that they are in the negative.

1. Ek swem elke naweek in die koue see.

2. Ek het lekker op die strand gelê.

3. Ek gaan 'n yskoue bier by die kroeg drink.

4. Ek woon in Victoriastraat.

5. Ek wil vanaand by Bohemia kuier.

6. Ek maak heerlike kos vir my vriende.

VOEGWOORDE - CONJUNCTIONS

In order to formulate more complex sentences, it is necessary to understand conjunctions (voegwoorde). Afrikaans conjunctions fall into three groups. **The word order, in the various groups, differs after the conjunction.** At beginner level, you need to be aware of the different rules for all 3 groups. However, you are only expected to be able to use some conjunctions from the first and third group.

Group 1: Verb after conjunction stays in “normal” position.	
,maar	but
of	or
en	and
,want	because
Bv: Ek eet elke dag gesonde kos, want ek wil gesond en fiks wees .	

Group 2: Verb comes directly after conjunction.	
;daarna	thereafter
;daarom	therefore
;dan	then (future tense)
;dus	therefore/thus
;gevolglik	consequently
;toe	then (past tense)
Bv: Ek oefen elke dag by die sportveld; gevolglik is ek 'n goeie sokkerspeler.	

Group 3: Verb moves to the end of the sentence.	
alhoewel	although
as	if
asof	as if
dat	that
hoe	how
hoekom	why
nadat	after
of	if/whether
omdat	because
sodat	so that
sodra	as soon as
terwyl	while
toe	when (past tense)
totdat	until
voordat	before
waar	where
waarom	why
wanneer	when
wat	what/who/which
Bv: Ek moet hard vir die toets leer sodat ek goed in die eksamen doen .	

Task I

Use the conjunction (in brackets) to combine the two sentences.

Example: Die student wil graag vanaand kuier. Hy moet vir 'n toets leer. (maar)
 Die student wil graag vanaand kuier, maar hy moet vir 'n toets leer.

1. Ons moet elke dag Afrikaans praat. Dit sal ons selfvertroue versterk. (,want)

2. Ek en my man gesels. Ons drink 'n glas witwyn. (terwyl)

3. Ek kyk die rugbywedstryd. Ek en my vriende gaan pizza eet. (;daarna)

VOORSETSELS - PREPOSITIONS


Prepositions are words or group of words which indicate “position” or “relation” in a sentence. A preposition usually has little or no meaning when used on its own. It is placed before a noun or a pronoun to show the relation between it and some other word in the sentence and it generally forms part of an idiomatic expression. *This is a difficult part of Afrikaans grammar and will require a lot of practise.*

Example: aan	
Hulle is gewoon aan die koue.	<i>They are used to the cold.</i>
Die gesin sit aan tafel.	<i>The family are sitting at the table.</i>
Example: agter	
Die seuntjie staan agter die deur.	<i>The boy is standing behind the door.</i>
Example: bo/ bo-op	
Die foto hang bo die bed.	<i>The photo hangs above the bed.</i>
Die boek is bo-op die tafel.	<i>The book is on the table.</i>
Example: by	
Ek koop kos by die winkel.	<i>I buy food at the shop.</i>
Ontmoet my by die fliek.	<i>Meet me at the cinema.</i>
Example: in	
Hulle woon in Kaapstad.	<i>They live in Cape Town.</i>
Daar is koekies in die kas.	<i>There are biscuits inside the cupboard.</i>
Skink die koffie in die beker.	<i>Pour the coffee into the mug.</i>
Example: langs	
Daar is 'n boom langs die huis.	<i>There is a tree next to the house.</i>
Sy stap langs die strand.	<i>She is walking along the beach.</i>
Example: met	
Hy praat met sy vrou.	<i>He is talking to his wife.</i>
Hulle is met vakansie.	<i>They are on holiday.</i>
Ek is tevrede met my werk.	<i>I am satisfied with my work.</i>
Example: na	
Sy reis baie na Europa.	<i>She often travels to Europe.</i>
Jy moet na jou ma luister.	<i>You have to listen to your mother.</i>
Sien jy uit na die partytjie?	<i>Are you looking forward to the party?</i>
Example: om	
Stap om die hoek.	<i>Walk around the corner.</i>
Vra jou suster om hulp.	<i>Ask your sister for help.</i>
Die toets is om 9:00.	<i>The test is at 9:00.</i>


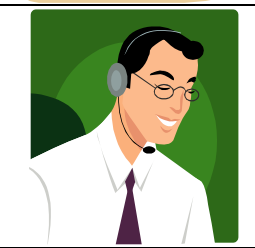
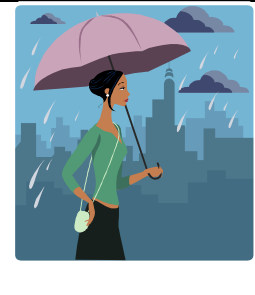
Example: onder	
Daar is 'n rivier onder die brug.	<i>There is a river under the bridge.</i>
Sit jou voete onder die kombers.	<i>Put your feet underneath the blanket.</i>
Example: oor	
Sy praat oor die telefoon.	<i>She is talking on the phone.</i>
Example: op	
Die meisie sit op 'n kombers.	<i>The girl is sitting on a blanket.</i>
Hy woon op 'n dorp.	<i>He lives in a town.</i>
Example: teen	
Sy lê teen die muur.	<i>She is leaning against the wall.</i>
Sy sal teen middernag terug wees.	<i>She will be back by midnight.</i>
Hulle verkoop dit teen R2 000.	<i>They are selling it at/for R2 000.</i>
Example: uit	
Hy klim uit die bus.	<i>He gets out of the bus.</i>
Trek jou trui uit .	<i>Take off your jersey.</i>
Example: van	
Ek begin van môre af oefen.	<i>I will start exercising from tomorrow.</i>
Example: vir	
Sy is lief vir haar hond.	<i>She loves her dog.</i>
Ek is moeg vir die winter.	<i>I am tired of the winter.</i>
Example: voor	
Die kinders staan voor die skool. Dit is kwart voor tien.	<i>The kids stand in front of the school. It is quarter to ten.</i>
Kom kuier by my voor die naweek.	<i>Come and visit me before the weekend.</i>

Task 1

Write the correct English translation, of the words in bold, in the last column. Use the pictures, instead of a dictionary, to help you.



Prent	Sin met voorsetsel	Antwoord
	Die kind staan tussen die twee vroue.	




	<p>Hy bereken 'n som op sy sakrekenaar.</p>	
	<p>Die bestuurder lees in die koerant van die nuwe projek.</p>	
	<p>Die seun sit by sy lessenaar en werk.</p>	
	<p>Die student sit voor haar skootrekenaar.</p>	
	<p>Die drie kollegas staan langs mekaar en gesels.</p>	
	<p>Hy druk die kode in die alarm teen die muur.</p>	
	<p>Die moeë projekbestuurder sit met sy voete bo-op die lessenaar.</p>	

	<p>Die spreker staan agter die kateder.</p>	
	<p>Die ingenieur luister na die kliënt.</p>	
	<p>Die vrou loop onder 'n sambreel.</p>	

Task 2

Use relevant vocabulary (prepositions, words indicating position or direction) and full sentences to explain the position of the objects in the following pictures.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waar staan die vrou? _____ 2. Waar is die vullisdrom (in relation to the woman and man)? _____ 3. Waar is die rekenaar (in relation to the man)? _____ 4. Wat is op die lessenaar? _____
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Die potlode is _____ die houer. 2. Hoeveel potlode is daar? (write out the number) _____

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waar sit die vrou (in relation to the desk)? _____ 2. In watter hand is die man se aktetas? _____ 3. Na watter rigting wys die vrou? _____ 4. Hoeveel mense is in die prentjie? _____
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Die vrou sit _____ die stoel. 2. Die vrou praat _____ die telefoon. 3. Die vrou sit _____ die lessenaar. 4. Die rekenaar is _____ die lessenaar. 5. Die papiere lê _____ die rekenaar.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aan watter kant is die lessenaar se laai? _____ 2. Die vrou soek vir 'n leër _____ die laai. 3. Waar is die tikmasjien (in relation to the desk and plastic file holder)? _____

Task 3

Look at the picture and use the words to create your own sentences.

agter

langs

voor

op



TELL ME MORE ABOUT YOURSELF

PERSOONLIKE INLIGTING – PERSONAL INFORMATION

Tuisdorp/ Woonplek	
Waar kom jy vandaan?	Ek kom van Suid-Afrika.
<i>Where do you come from?</i>	<i>I come from South Africa.</i>
Waar het jy groot geword?	Ek het in Queenstown, in die Oos-Kaap, groot geword.
<i>Where did you grow up?</i>	<i>I grew up in Queenstown, in the Eastern Cape.</i>
Waar woon jy nou?	Ek woon nou in Stellenbosch.
<i>Where do you live now?</i>	<i>I now live in Stellenbosch.</i>
Ouderdom	
Hoe oud is jy?	Ek is 30 jaar oud.
<i>How old are you?</i>	<i>I am 30 years old.</i>
Waar is jy gebore?	Ek is in Kaapstad gebore.
<i>Where were you born?</i>	<i>I was born in Cape Town.</i>
Wanneer is jy gebore?	Ek is op 18 Julie 1990 gebore.
<i>When where you born?</i>	<i>I was born on 18 July 1990.</i>

A fun way to integrate vocabulary and structure concerning numbers, months of the year, basic sentences and questions, is by talking about your birthday.



Veels geluk met jou verjaarsdag!
Baie geluk met jou verjaarsdag!
Lekker verjaar!

Ek verjaar op 18 Julie. **Wanneer verjaar jy? / Wanneer is jou verjaarsdag?**

Ek is in 1988 gebore. **Wanneer is jy gebore?**

Ek is in Knysna in Suid-Afrika gebore. **Waar is jy gebore?**

Ek is een-en-dertig jaar oud. **Hoe oud is jy?**

Lande en tale van die wêreld

In South Africa live South Africans. We however have many different cultures and languages, among other Afrikaans, English, isiZoele, isiXhosa, isiNdebele, isiSotho, isiVenda, isiTsonga and isiTswana. See below what your country and language are called in Afrikaans.

In Amerika woon Amerikaners . Hulle praat Amerikaanse Engels .
In Argentinië woon die Argentyne . Hulle praat Spaans .
In Australië woon Australiërs . Meeste van hulle praat Engels .
In België woon Belge . Hulle praat Vlaams of Belgiese Frans .
In Brasilië woon die Brasiliane . Hulle praat Portugees .
In Brittanje woon Britte . Hulle praat Britse Engels .
In Bulgarye woon die Bulgare . Hulle praat Bulgaars .
In China woon Chinese . Hulle praat Manderyns .
In Denemarke woon Dene . Hulle praat Deens .
In Duitsland woon Duitsers . Hulle praat Duits .
In Frankryk woon Franse . Hulle praat Frans .
In Finland woon Finne . Hulle praat Fins .
In Gaboen woon Gaboenese . Hulle praat Gaboenees .
In Ghana woon die Ghanese . Hulle praat hoofsaaklik Engels , maar ook Akanees .
In Griekeland woon Grieke . Hulle praat Grieks .
In Hongarye woon die Hongare . Hulle praat Hongaars .
In Ierland woon Iere . Hulle praat Iers en Engels .
In Indië woon Indiërs . Hulle praat Hindi .
In Italië woon die Italianers . Hulle praat Italiaans .
In Japan woon die Japannese . Hulle praat Japannees .
In Kanada woon die Kanadese . Hulle praat meestal Engels en Frans .
In Kuba woon Kubane . Hulle praat Spaans .
In Malawi woon die Malawiërs . Hulle praat Engels en ander inheemse tale.
In Marokko woon die Marokkane . Hulle praat Arabies en Frans .
In Meksiko woon die Meksikane . Hulle praat Spaans .
In Mosambiek woon Mosambiekers . Hulle praat Portugees .
In Namibië woon die Namibiërs . Hulle praat Engels , Afrikaans en Herero .
In Nederland woon die Nederlanders . Hulle praat Nederlands (Hollands).
In Noorweë woon die Noorweërs . Hulle praat Noorweegs .

In Oostenryk woon die Oostenrykers . Hulle praat Duits .
In Pole woon die Pole . Hulle praat Pools .
In Portugal woon die Portugese . Hulle praat Portugees .
In Rusland woon die Russe . Hulle praat Russies .
In Roemenië woon die Roemene . Hulle praat Roemeens .
In Spanje woon die Spanjaarde . Hulle praat Spaans .
In Swede woon Swede . Hulle praat Sweeds .
In Switserland woon die Switsers . Hulle praat Duits en Frans .
In Thailand woon Thais . Hulle praat Thai .
In Tsjeggië woon die Tsjeggiërs . Hulle praat onder andere Tsjeggies .
In Turkye woon die Turke . Hulle praat Turks .
In Zimbabwe woon Zimbabwiërs . Hulle praat Engels en ander inheemse tale.

WEEK 5

Vraagwoorde

Gebruik dit wanneer jy moet:

- luister na jou maats en dan praat en / of vrae vra;
- luister na 'n storie en dan 'n teken- of skryfopdrag uitvoer;
- luister en dan vrae beantwoord oor wat jy gelees het;
- lees om inligtingsgapings raak te sien en in te vul.

Wie?	Vir wie? Van wie?	Met wie? Op wie?	Na wie? In wie?	Oor wie? Langs wie? Agter wie?
Wat? Watter?	Waarvoor? (Vir wat?) Waarvan? (Van wat?)	Waarmee? (Met wat?) Waarop? (Op wat?)	Waarna? (Na wat?) Waarin? (In wat?)	Waarop? (Op wat?) Waaroor (Oor wat?) Waarlangs? (Langs wat?) Waaragter? (Agter wat?)
Waar?	Waarvandaan?		Waarnatoe? Waarheen?	
Wanneer?				
Hoe?				
Hoekom?				
Waarom?				
Hoeveel?				

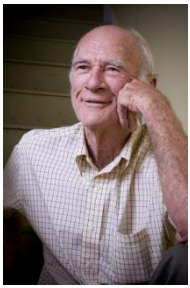
MY GESIN EN FAMILIE – MY FAMILY

When we meet new people, one of the topics we usually talk about is our family. Being able to talk about your family in Afrikaans is therefore relevant as you might make Afrikaans speaking friends. **Important:** In Afrikaans we distinguish between our immediate family [**gesin**] and extended family [**familie**].

Gesin		Familie	
Afrikaans	Engels	Afrikaans	Engels
pa	dad	oupa	grandfather
ma	mom	ouma	grandmother
vader	father	oom	uncle
moeder	mother	tannie	aunt
seun	son	nefie	male cousin
dogter	daughter	niggie	female cousin
man	husband	skoonpa	father-in-law
vrou	Wife	skoonma	mother-in-law
broer	brother	swaer	brother-in-law
suster	sister	skoonsuster	sister-in-law
tweeling	twins	drieling	triplets

Task: Choose one of your family members to talk about. Prepare the following:

- Give basic information about your family member's name, age, profession/ studies, where they live, etc.
- Describe their physical appearance.
- Describe their personality.
- Bring a photo of your family member



Getroud



Annie

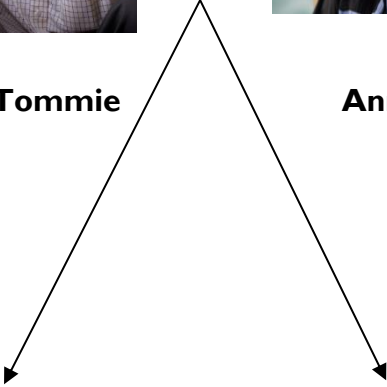


Getroud

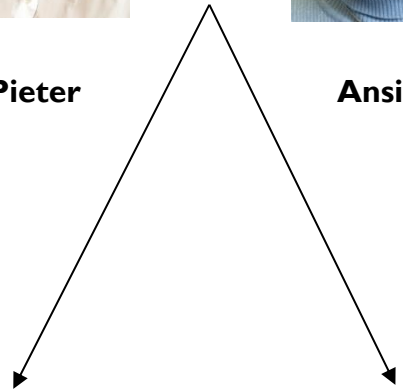


Ansie

Tommie



Pieter



Poppie



Sampie



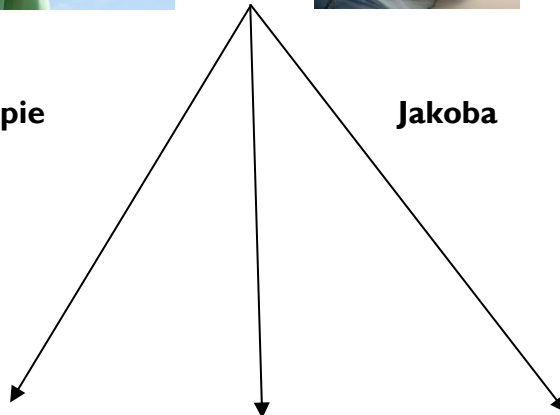
Getroud



Jakoba



Hardus



Peet



Jannie



Maria

Kyk na die stamboom.**Is die volgende stellings waar of vals?**

- | | | |
|--|------|------|
| 1. Pieter is getroud met Jakoba. | Waar | Vals |
| 2. Peet is Sampie se seun. | Waar | Vals |
| 3. Pieter is getroud met Ansie. | Waar | Vals |
| 4. Poppie is Pieter se dogter. | Waar | Vals |
| 5. Hardus is Ansie se enigste seun | Waar | Vals |
| 6. Peet en Jannie is broers | Waar | Vals |
| 7. Tommie en Ansie is broer en suster. | Waar | Vals |
| 8. Jakoba is Peet se ma. | Waar | Vals |
| 9. Hardus is Jannie se oom. | Waar | Vals |
| 10. Poppie is Maria se ouma. | Waar | Vals |
| 11. Ansie is Peet se ouma. | Waar | Vals |
| 12. Jannie is Tommie se kleinseun. | Waar | Vals |
| 13. Peet is Hardus se nefie. | Waar | Vals |
| 14. Maria is Pieter se niggie. | Waar | Vals |
| 15. Poppie en Jakoba is skoonsusters. | Waar | Vals |
| 16. Peet en Ansie is getroud. | Waar | Vals |
| 17. Jakoba het twee dogters. | Waar | Vals |
| 18. Poppie is Peet se tannie. | Waar | Vals |

BYVOEGLIKE NAAMWOORD - ADJECTIVE

Adjectives describe (pro)nouns to transfer more information to the reader/listener. They can occur before a noun (an attributive) or after a noun (a predicative), in the predicate part of the sentence. They are sometimes declined when used attributively. They can be used to compare people, animals or objects by using degrees of comparison. Sometimes adjectives can occur in the position of a noun and they are also to be found in a few fixed expressions.

The adjective usually gets an –e- at the end if it is used in front of the noun.			
VOOR	AGTER	INTENSIEF	ENGELS
beroemde	beroemd	wêreldberoemd	<i>famous</i>
digte	dig	potdig	<i>dense</i>
flukse	fluks		<i>hard-working</i>
gelukkige	gelukkig	dolgelukkig	<i>happy</i>
gesonde	gesond	kerngesond	<i>healthy</i>
goeie	goed		<i>good</i>
goue	goud		<i>gold</i>
harde	hard	kliphard	<i>hard / loud</i>
lelike	lelik	skreeulelik	<i>ugly</i>
ligte	lig	veerlig	<i>light</i>
pragtige	pragtig		<i>beautiful</i>
slegte	sleg		<i>bad / poor</i>
snaakse	snaaks		<i>funny / strange</i>
trotse	trots		<i>proud</i>
verbaasde	verbaas		<i>surprised</i>
verliefde	verlief	smoorverlief	<i>in love</i>
vinnige	vinnig	blitsvinnig	<i>fast</i>
vreemde	vreemd	wildvreemd	<i>strange</i>
vrolike	vrolik	dolvrolik	<i>cheerful</i>
vrye	vry	voëlvry	<i>free</i>
waar/ ware	waar		<i>true</i>
wilde	wild		<i>wild</i>
wrede	wreed		<i>cruel</i>

There are however always exceptions to the rule. These are examples of words that do <u>not</u> get an –e- if it is used in front of the noun:			
VOOR	AGTER	INTENSIEF	ENGELS
baie	baie		<i>many/ lots/ very</i>
bang	bang	doodbang	<i>scared</i>
bietjie	bietjie		<i>a little bit</i>
bitter	bitter	galbitter	<i>bitter</i>
blou	blou	potblou	<i>blue</i>
diep	diep		<i>deep</i>
dik	dik	trommeldik	<i>thick / full</i>
donker	donker	pikdonker	<i>dark</i>
dronk	dronk	papdronk	<i>drunk</i>
dun	dun	plankdun	<i>thin</i>
duur	duur	peperduur	<i>expensive</i>
fou	fou	stokfou	<i>weak / faint</i>
geel	geel	goudgeel	<i>yellow</i>
groen	groen	grasgroen	<i>green</i>
groot	groot	reusegroot	<i>big</i>
grys	grys	asgrys	<i>grey</i>
jong	jonk	bloedjonk	<i>young</i>
klein	klein	piepklein	<i>small</i>
kwaad	kwaad	smoorkwaad	<i>angry</i>
kwaai	kwaai		<i>strict / bad-tempered</i>
laat	laat		<i>late</i>
lang	lank	paallank	<i>long</i>
los	los		<i>loose</i>
lui	lui	vreklui	<i>lazy</i>
maer	maer	brandmaer	<i>thin / skinny</i>
mooi	mooi	popmooi	<i>pretty</i>
nat	nat	papnat	<i>wet</i>

ou	oud	stokoud	<i>old</i>
pers	pers		<i>purple</i>
pienk	pienk		<i>pink</i>
rooi	rooi	bloedrooi	<i>red</i>
ryk	ryk	skatryk	<i>rich</i>
ryp	ryp		<i>ripe</i>
siek	siek	doodsiek	<i>ill</i>
skaam	skaam	doodskaam	<i>shy</i>
skerp	skerp	vlymskerp	<i>sharp</i>
skoon	skoon	beeldskoon silwerskoon	<i>beautiful</i> <i>clean</i>
soet	soet	stroopsoet	<i>sweet / well-behaved</i>
sterk	sterk	ystersterk	<i>strong</i>
stil	stil	doodstil	<i>quiet</i>
streng	streng		<i>strict</i>
swaar	swaar	loodswaar	<i>heavy</i>
swak	swak	kuikenswak	<i>weak</i>
swart	swart	pikswart	<i>black</i>
suiwer	suiwer		<i>pure</i>
vars	vars	kraakvars	<i>fresh</i>
ver	ver	myle ver	<i>far</i>
vet	vet	spekvet	<i>fat</i>
vol	vol	propvol	<i>full</i>
vuil	vuil	varkvuil	<i>dirty</i>
wit	wit	spierwit	<i>white</i>

Other exceptions include these words, of which the form changes when put in front of the noun. These exceptions stem from the Dutch origin of Afrikaans.			
VOOR	AGTER	INTENSIEF	ENGELS
fris <u>se</u>	fris	perdf <u>ris</u>	<i>strong</i>
ge <u>kk</u> e	gek	stapelge <u>kk</u> e	<i>crazy</i>
glad <u>de</u>	glad	seepglad	<i>smooth</i>
gro <u>ww</u> e	grof		<i>rough</i>
<hr/>			
bre <u>ë</u>	breed	hemelsbreed	<i>wide / broad</i>
dro <u>ë</u>	droog	kurkdroog	<i>dry</i>
ho <u>ë</u>	hoog	hemelhoog	<i>high</i>
kou <u>e</u>	koud	yskoud	<i>cold</i>
la <u>e</u>	laag		<i>low</i>
le <u>ë</u>	leeg	dolleeg	<i>empty</i>
moe <u>ë</u>	moeg	doodmoeg	<i>tired</i>
vroe <u>ë</u>	vroeg		<i>early</i>
wy <u>e</u>	wyd	wêreldwyd	<i>wide</i>
<hr/>			
ga <u>w</u> e	gaaf		<i>friendly</i>
hal <u>w</u> e	half		<i>half</i>
lie <u>w</u> e	lief		<i>dear</i>
nu <u>w</u> e	nuut	splinternuut	<i>new</i>
sty <u>w</u> e	styf	stokstyf	<i>stiff</i>

Task I

Write down the correct form of the word in brackets at the end of the sentence.

1. In die Kaap is daar baie (goud) strande.
2. Die (droog) grond het water nodig.
3. Sy eet haar (half) appel.
4. (Jonk) meisies eet gereeld in hierdie restaurant.
5. Die (lank) man is baie gaaf.
6. Die voëls maak nes in die (hoog) bome.
7. Die arme (dood) donkie lê seker al lank hier.

8. Dit is regtig (sleg) medisyne.
9. Ek het vir my 'n (nuut) rok gaan koop.
10. Dis 'n heerlike (sag) peer.
11. Thys se pa praat weer met 'n (grof) stem.
12. My broer kom van die rugbyveld af met (woes) hare.

Task 2

Complete the task by writing the correct form of the adjective in the gaps. Also give the English translation.

Adjective after noun	Adjective before noun	English
Die man is lank .	Dis 'n lang man.	long
My ma is vriendelik .	Ek het 'n _____ ma.	
Ek voel optimisties .	Ek is 'n _____ mens.	
Sy is hardwerkend .	Dit is 'n _____ vrou.	
Die sak is baie lig .	Dis 'n _____ sak.	
My suster is nog jonk .	Ek het 'n _____ suster.	
Hy is regtig lui .	Hy is regtig 'n _____ mens.	
Is sy hardkoppig ?	Ja, sy is 'n _____ meisie.	
My hare is kort .	Ek het _____ hare.	
My niggie is sensitief .	Ek het 'n _____ niggie.	
Dit is so koud .	Dit is 'n _____ dag.	
Die fliek is goed .	Dit was nou 'n _____ fliek.	
Ek dink hy is jaloers .	Ja, hy is 'n _____ man.	
Die kos proe baie sleg .	Dis regtig _____ kos.	
Die bottel is leeg .	Daar staan 'n _____ bottel.	
Sjoe, die meisie is mooi .	Dis 'n baie _____ meisie.	

Task 3

Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the adjective.



Die motorfiets is 'n (kragtig) masjien. Dit kan baie vinnig teen 'n (hoog) spoed jaag. Hierdie masjien sal (goed) diens lewer as jy dit mooi oppas. Die wiele moet jy gereeld met 'n (sag) lap opvryf sodat dit kan blink. Moenie (sterk) sjampoe gebruik vir die fiets nie. Oppas vir die spoedlokvalle as jy besluit om die spoedgrens te oorskry.

WEEK 6

VRAE EN FRASES

Certain phrases and questions are linked to a specific context, such as the examples shown below. Read through them and identify any similarities and differences you can identify between the Afrikaans and the English.

Konteks: In die kroeg	
Wat wil jy/u bestel?	What do you want to order?
Kan ek asseblief 'n bier kry.	<i>Can I have a beer please.</i>
Kan ek asseblief 'n Windhoek Lager kry.	<i>Can I have a Windhoek Lager please.</i>
Kan ek asseblief 'n glas wyn kry.	<i>Can I have a glass of wine please.</i>
Kan ek asseblief 'n glas rooiwyn/ witwyn kry.	<i>Can I have a glass of red/ white wine please.</i>
Hoeveel?	How much?
Hoeveel kos dit?	<i>How much does it cost?</i>
Hoeveel kos die bier?	<i>How much does a beer cost?</i>
Kan ek asseblief die rekening kry.	<i>Can I have the bill please?</i>
Waar?	Where?
Waar is die badkamers?	<i>Where are the bathrooms?</i>
Waar is die sigaretmasjien?	<i>Where is the cigarette machine?</i>
Waar betaal ek?	<i>Where do I pay?</i>

Konteks: By die restaurant of koffiewinkel	
Wat wil jy/u bestel?	What do you want to order?
Kan ek asseblief die Zorgvliet Shiraz kry.	<i>Can I have the Zorgvliet Shiraz please.</i>
Het julle Castle light?	<i>Do you have Castle light?</i>
Bring asseblief vir my nog 'n bord.	<i>Bring me another plate, please.</i>
Wat is lekker op die spyskaart?	<i>What do you recommend on the menu?</i>
Hoeveel?	How much?
Hoeveel kos dit?	<i>How much does it cost?</i>
Hoeveel kos 'n glas wyn?	<i>How much is a glass of wine?</i>
Kan ek asseblief die rekening kry.	<i>Can I have the bill please?</i>
Waar?	Where?
Waar is die toilette?	<i>Where is the toilet?</i>
Waar is die sigaretmasjien?	<i>Where is the cigarette machine?</i>

Konteks: By die winkel	
Waarmee kan ek help?	With what can I help?
Waar is julle koeldranke?	<i>Where are the cooldrinks?</i>

Het jy 'n kleiner nommer in hierdie hemp?	<i>Do you have a smaller size in this shirt?</i>
Is al die brood uitverkoop?	<i>Is all the bread sold out?</i>
Ek kyk net, dankie.	<i>Thank you, I am just having a look.</i>
Hoeveel?	How much?
Ek het ongelukkig nie kleingeld nie.	<i>Unfortunately, I don't have change.</i>
Waar?	Where?
Waar is die aanpaskamers?	<i>Where is the fitting room?</i>
Waar betaal ek?	<i>Where do I pay?</i>

Konteks: In die klaskamer	
Verstaan jy?	Do you understand?
Ek verstaan nie.	<i>I don't understand.</i>
Ek weet nie.	<i>I don't know.</i>
Kan jy/ u my asseblief help.	<i>Can you please help me.</i>
Herhaal asseblief.	<i>Please repeat what you just said.</i>
Sê dit asseblief weer.	<i>Say it again please.</i>
Verduidelik asseblief weer.	<i>Please explain again.</i>
Ek sukkel met hierdie probleem.	<i>I struggle with this problem.</i>
Wat word van my verwag?	<i>What is expected of me?</i>

TYD VIR KOFFIE OF WYN? – TIME FOR COFFEE OR WINE?

The following questions, instructions and phrases are useful when visiting a coffeeshop or restaurant.



When entering the coffeeshop or restaurant (client)	
Is daar 'n tafel beskikbaar (oop)?	<i>Do you have a table available?</i>
Het julle plek?	<i>Do you have place?</i>
Waar kan ons sit?	<i>Where can we sit?</i>
Ek wil asseblief 'n tafel bespreek.	<i>I want to book a table, please.</i>
Ek wil asseblief 'n bespreking vir 19:00 maak.	<i>I want to make a reservation for 19:00, please.</i>
When entering the coffeeshop or restaurant (manager or waiter)	
Het julle 'n tafel bespreek?	<i>Have you booked a table?</i>
Julle kan by die tafel sit.	<i>You can sit at this table.</i>
Is julle al bedien (gehelp)?	<i>Have you been served (helped)?</i>
Hier is die spyskaart en wynlys.	<i>Here is the menu and wine list.</i>
Die spyskaart is teen die muur.	<i>The menu is against the wall.</i>
Before ordering (waiter)	
Ons "specials" vandag is	<i>Our specials for the day are ...</i>
Kan ek u van ons "specials" vertel?	<i>Can I tell you about our specials?</i>
Ons verkoop die Lavenir Chardonnay teen R120 'n bottel.	<i>We sell the Lavenir Chardonnay at R120 a bottle.</i>
Die vis vir die dag is salm.	<i>The fish of the day is trout.</i>

Before ordering (client)	
Hoeveel kos die bier?	<i>How much does a beer cost?</i>
Het julle vars sap?	<i>Do you have fresh juice?</i>
Hoeveel kos 'n glas wyn?	<i>How much is a glass of wine?</i>
Wat is julle "specials" vandag?	<i>What are your specials for the day?</i>
Wat is lekker op die spyskaart?	<i>What is nice on the menu?</i>
When ordering (waiter)	
Kan ek julle bestelling neem?	<i>Can I take your order?</i>
Is u reg om te bestel?	<i>Are you ready to order?</i>
When ordering (client)	
Kan ek asseblief 'n koffie kry.	<i>Can I have a coffee please.</i>
Ek wil asseblief 'n kaasmuffin hê.	<i>I want a cheese muffin, please.</i>
Ek verkies dit op bruinbrood, asseblief.	<i>I prefer it on brown bread, please.</i>
Met koue melk, asseblief.	<i>With cold milk, please.</i>
Kan jy asseblief 'n bottel water vir die tafel bring.	<i>Can you please bring a bottle of water for the table.</i>

IN AND AROUND CAMPUS AND TOWN

VERKEN STELLENBOSCH – DISCOVER STELLENBOSCH



Task: Look up the English translations of the words below.

agtertoe		kroeg	
bank		kruising	
dorp		kyk	
draai		langs	

gebou(e)		linkerkant	
hoek		links	
ingang		loop	
kafee		luister	
kampus		museum	
kant		pad	
kerk		parkeerarea	
koffiewinkel		oorkant	
koshuis		regs	
regterkant		straat	
reguit		straatligte	
restaurant		volg	
roete		vorentoe	
sien		winkel(s)	
stadsaal		winkelsentrum	
stap		uitgang	

'N STUKKIE GESKIEDENIS – A PIECE OF HISTORY

Stellenbosch, the country's **second oldest town**, after Cape Town, was founded in **1679**, during the period of control of the Dutch East India Company. Stellenbosch has become known as “**the town of oaks**”. Some of the oaks have been proclaimed national monuments. When **Governor Simon van der Stel** first visited the area in November 1679 he was much taken by its beauty. The name Stellenbosch (**Van der Stel's bush**) was given to the site of the governor's camp, and by the following year the first settlers had arrived from Cape Town.

There was ample water from the river and the streets were lined with furrows, which brought the water to every house. Oak trees were planted and houses built of locally available material, with thick walls, doors and windows made of local woods such as yellow-wood and stinkwood, and roofing of black thatch. The houses were finished with white-lime wash. The first bricks were laid in 1686 and in 1687 the **Drostdy** was the first building completed, serving as the magistrate's court as well as the residence of Jan Mulder. The **first church** (Dutch-Reformed) was also completed in 1687, situated where d'Ouwe Werf Hotel & Restaurant stand today and where some of the foundations of the church can still be seen. Both these buildings, together with most of the town's buildings, burnt down in 1710, the first of three fires that swept through Stellenbosch

The recently created **Village Museum** comprises a number of original houses which have been restored. These have been furnished in the styles characteristic of several historical periods. The first house the museum has restored is the Schreuderhuis. This home was built in 1709, and it survived the first great fire in Stellenbosch. Schreuderhuis is the **oldest restored and documented town house** in the whole of South Africa. The interior furnishing and the garden are typical of a Stellenbosch home from the period of 1680 – 1720, in true pioneer spirit much of the furniture was made from locally available materials.

DOEN DIT! – MUST-DO'S IN THE AREA

1. Visit a wine farm (or two or three or ten) – You will be living among some of the finest farms in the world, take advantage of this opportunity.
2. Hike Coetzenburg Mountain – Stellies is arguably one of the most picturesque universities to be found anywhere, use some of your time to explore these beautiful surrounds.
3. Visit the Jonkershoek Waterfall – The 11 000ha Jonkershoek Nature Reserve is on your doorstep, a no-brainer to do this one!
4. Eat a cupcake at Birdcage – If you think you even have an inkling of a sweet tooth, this is a must-do.
5. Eat a manouche at Man'ouche – With four stars on Tripadvisor need we say more?
6. Visit the Root 44 and Slow Market – Open Saturdays and Sundays, this is two of the regions finest food and craft markets.
7. Stopover at the Stellenbosch Botanical Gardens – It's the oldest botanical garden in South Africa, and right on your doorstep.
8. Watch Sêr – This is a Cappella singing competition that is world-class and not to be missed.
9. Back our “boytijes” and watch a Varsity Cup rugby game – Stellies is home to the largest rugby club in the world and has won the coveted Varsity Cup title three times.
10. Visit House of JC Le Roux for some bubbly, artisanal marshmallows and meringues – Who thought the French could lay sole claim to the finest, our MCC is delicious.
11. Enjoy sundowners at Equus, Hidden valley or Tokara – So many places to choose from, but make sure that it's got the best view.
12. Go for a picnic in spring or summer – Many of the fabulous wine farms also has amazing picnic facilities.
13. Have a fine dining experience – Spoil yourself at one of the fine dining restaurants in the area such as Delaire Graff, Cavalli estate, Makaron or Overture.
14. Drink a beer at De Akker – Make sure to visit the oldest pub in the country and enjoy an ice cold, local craft beer.
15. Go to a music concert – South Africans love music and are spoilt with a range of extremely talented music artists and groups – this is a must-do.
16. Enjoy tea and scones at Hillcrest Berry Orchard – Besides the most amazing view of the mountains, their home-made jams, preserves and sweets are to die for.
17. Swim at Bikini beach – Closer than Clifton, this small and popular beach at Gordon's bay is perfect for a sunny day.
18. Do the sculpture walk – Stellenbosch is known for its public art installations and exhibitions – take a stroll through the town to see these masterpieces.
19. Go for breakfast at De Oude Bank Bakkerij – Old world charm meets funky, retro décor – pop in for breakfast or just a cup of coffee.
20. Visit Postcard Café – A perfect spot among the mountains and vineyards in the Jonkershoek valley – breakfast, lunch and wine tasting. Booking advisable.

WEEK 7

DIE INFINITIEF – THE INFINITIVE

A. RULE

1. The infinitive is the form of a verb usually used after “**om....te**” (translated in English as “**to**”) to indicate that an action is taking place. **Example:**

Afrikaans	English
Ek hoop om betyds by die skool te wees.	I hope to be at school on time.
Sy belowe om my te help.	She promises to help me.

2. The infinitive can also indicate that an act is not performed by someone or something. The action is then indefinite. **Example:**

Afrikaans	English
Om lui te wees, help nie.	It doesn't help to be lazy.
Hou op om te raas.	Stop making a noise.

Task

Compile sentences with the following infinitives:

- om te eet:
- om te doen:
- om te wees:
- om te help:

B. DESCRIBE LIKES, HOBBIES, FAVOURITES AND DISLIKES

1. Likes, hobbies and favourites:

Afrikaans	English
Ek hou (baie) <i>van</i> fietse.	I like bicycles (a lot)
Ek hou (baie) daarvan om fiets te ry. <i>Daarvan = van+dit</i>	I like to cycle (a lot).
Ek is mal oor bome.	I am crazy about trees.
Ek is mal daaroor om bome te klim. <i>Daaroor = dit+oor</i>	I am crazy about it to climb trees.
Ek is versot <i>op</i> seëls.	I love stamps.

Ek is versot daarop om seëls te versamel. <i>Daarop = dit+op</i>	I love it to collect stamps.
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2. Dislikes

Afrikaans	English
Ek hou nie <i>van</i> kitskos nie.	I don't like fast food.
Ek hou nie daarvan om kitskos te eet nie. <i>Daarvan = van+dít</i>	I don't like to eat fast food.
Ek walg <i>van</i> brokkoli.	I am disgusted by broccoli.
Ek walg daarvan om brokkoli te proe. <i>Daarvan = van+dít</i>	I am disgusted by it to taste broccoli.
Ek verafsku blomkool.	I detest cauliflower.
Ek verafsku dit om blomkool te ruik.	I detest it to smell cauliflower.
Ek verpes uie.	I detest onions.
Ek verpes dit om uie te skil.	I detest it to peel onions.
Ek haat slegte wyn.	I hate bad wine.
Ek haat dit om slegte wyn te drink.	I hate it to drink bad wine.

What are your likes and dislikes? (Use the infinitive)

SELF-ASSESSMENT: TERM I

What should you be able to do comfortably in Afrikaans by now?

Topic	Yes	More or less	No
Introduce yourself to someone			
Greet and respond without hesitation when someone asks about your wellbeing			
Ask someone how they are doing			
Tell where you come from and where in Stellenbosch you live			
Talk about your likes and dislikes			
Give basic information about your family			
Say how old you are, when it is your birthday			
Order something at a restaurant/ pub/ café			
Know and use basic, social vocabulary -meeting someone for the first time -restaurant/ bar -basic personal information			
Know and use the following grammar structures (within the contexts mentioned above): -pronouns -nouns & some adjectives -verbs & adverbs of time and place -single sentences -present/ past and future tense -negation -questions			

Mostly “YES”? Fantastic and keep up the good work!



Mostly “NO”? What are we going to do to help you achieve your goals?



WEEK 8

WAAR KOM JY VANDAAN? – WHERE DO YOU COME FROM?

Task 1:

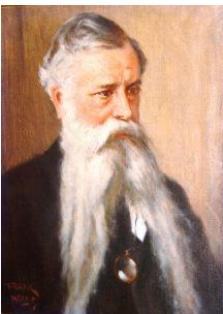
Listen to the paragraph your lecturer will read out loud. It has information about the town or city where he/she grew up. Underline all the words that sound similar to English.

Example

Ek kom oorspronklik van Bellville. Dit is 'n dorp in die noordelike voorstede van die Kaap en is ongeveer 30 kilometer van Kaapstad af. Bellville is vernoem na Charles Davidson Bell. Hy was die eerste landmeter-generaal van die Kaap. Die inwoners praat meestal Afrikaans en Engels. Bellville het 'n gematigde klimaat. Bellville speel 'n baie belangrike rol in die plaaslike musiekbedryf. Baie rockgroepe kom van Bellville. Die bekendstes is Fokofpolisiekar, Jack Parow, Die Heuwels Fantasties en aKING. Die bekende Velodrome is ook in Bellville. Die Velodrome is die enigste binnenshuise fietsrybaan in Suid-Afrika.

Task 2:

Write a paragraph of 6-8 sentences on the town or city where you grew up. Keep the sentences short. If you can't remember the word order of the singular sentence, read up on it in the Language Guide. For now it is very important to remember that the object is in the first position and the main verb in the second position of a normal sentence.



WEEK 9

MY GUNSTELINGE – MY FAVORITES

Everybody has special things they like to do or eat or drink or see or talk about, etc. Call on all of the class members to tell you all the things that they like and enjoy, as well as the things they dislike. This is a great way to practice vocabulary. Begin with one topic and then expand the conversation by adding more topics. Here follows an example:

Task 1: Before you start with the conversation, mix and match the following context-related vocabulary:

popcorn action actress producer romantic comedy
 movie science-fiction ticket director cast
 art movie actor drama documentary

Afrikaans	Engels	Afrikaans	Engels
aksie		kunselfilm	
akteur		dokumentêr	
aktrise		rolverdeling	
drama		romantiese komedie	
flied		springmielies	
regiseur		vervaardiger	
kaartjie		wetenskapsfiksie	

Task 2: Now, tell the rest of the class about your favorite movie using the following structures:

- Ek hou van ___ .
- Ek is mal oor ___ .
- My gunstelingflied is by verre ___ .
- Ek verkies ___ .
- Ek is nie so mal oor ___ nie.
- Ek hou nie van ___ nie, want ___ .



DIE SELFSTANDIGE NAAMWOORD - THE NOUN

Nouns are used to denote people, animals, objects, places, abstract ideas and concepts. Each noun has a plural and a diminutive.

The Plural

Plurals and spelling

It is necessary to carefully study the rules regarding the spelling of the Afrikaans plural – note the duplication of the end consonant in some cases and the elision of the double vowel in an open syllable.

a) Closed syllable that ends on a consonant → double consonant → pronunciation of vowel as short sound

os > **osse**; sak > **sakke**; kop > **koppe**; adres > **adresse**; stuk > **stukke**

b) Noun with double vowel → open syllable in plural → one vowel falls away → pronunciation of vowel as long sound

graaf > **gra-we**; haar > **hare**; skool > **skole**; been > **bene**; uur > **ure**

Words with a long (twin) vowel	Words with a short vowel
<p>Voorbeelde: been – vuur – droom – blaar (singular) bene – vure – drome – blare (plural)</p> <p>When you want to change these words into a plural, you lose one of the vowels and add an –e at the end of the word. It is important to remember that even though you only see one vowel, it is still pronounced with the same long sound as in the singular.</p>	<p>Voorbeelde: hek – vis – drom – jas (singular) hekke – visse – dromme – jasse (plural)</p> <p>When you want to change these words into a plural, you double the last consonant in the word and add an –e at the end of the word.</p>

Leidraad/ Clue	Enkelvoud/ Singular	Meervoud/ Plural
Short vowel	kat	katte
Twin vowel	baan	bane
Double vowel	voet	voete
Double consonant	hand	hande
Short vowel + “f”	stof	stowwe
Twin vowel + “f”	stoof	stowe
Double vowel + “f”	duif	duiwe
Ending on a short vowel	ma	ma’s
All words ending in “ie”	katjie	katjies

Single syllable word ending in “ing”	ring	ringe
Multi syllable word ending in “ing”	varing	varings
Multi syllable word + “r”	motor	motors
Ending in “g” [Words that end in “g” always lose the “g” and get an “e”.]	vraag vlieg maag	vrae vlieë mae

Diminutive

Diminutives are used when people refer to something small, or if they want to express love, endearment, modesty or contempt.

Leidraad/ Clue	Enkelvoud/ Singular	Verkleining/ Diminutive
Short vowel + “k”, “p”, “g”, “s”	sak kop rug bus	sakkie koppie ruggie bussie
Short vowel + “m”, “n”, “l”, “r”	vlam pen bal kar	vlammetjie pennetjie balletjie karretjie
Long vowel + “n”	steen baan	steentjie baantjie
Twin vowels	rook kaas neef	rokie kasie nefie
Double vowels	broek neus	broekie neusie
Consonants	mens	mensie
Any word ending in “d” or “t”	hand voet present potlood	handjie voetjie presentjie potloodjie
Long vowel or 2 syllables + “m”	naam boom	naampie boompie
Double vowel or 2 syllables + “l” or “r”	stoel vloer broer paal	stoeltjie vloertjie broertjie paaltjie
1 syllable + “ng”	ring tong	ringetjie tongetjie
2 syllables + “ing”	toring	torinkie

Task I

Use the information on the plural and diminutive and complete the table.

Afrikaans singular	English	Meervoud	Verkleining
kop	head		
gesig	face		
voorkop	forehead		
oog	eye		
wenkrou	eyebrow		
wimper	eyelash		
neus	nose		
wang	cheek		
mond	mouth		
lip	lip		
tand	tooth		
tong	tongue		
oor	ear		
ken	chin		
nek	neck		
keel	throat		
skouer	shoulder		
arm	arm		
elmoog	elbow		
pols / gewrig	wrist		
hand	hand		
vinger	finger		
nael	nail		
borskas / bors	chest / breast		
middel	middle		
maag	stomach		
heup	hip		
boud	bum		
been	leg		
knie	knee		
enkel	ankle		
voet	foot		
toon	toe		
rug	back		

WEEK 10

FOOD SOUTH AFRICANS LOVE

Holland ruled for 150 years so it is understandable that the **Dutch cuisine** had a big influence on South-African cookery. Rice, gentle spices (like cinnamon and nutmeg) and deep-frying techniques (such as for *vetkoek*) were important in Cape-Dutch recipes.

Slaves were brought from Java and Indonesia in 1667. **Cape Malay slaves**, who were excellent cooks, brought a unique flavour and style. The exciting mixtures of pungent spices, condiments and multi-flavoured masalas (mild curry) added exotic flavour. Over time South African cooking thus became a curious blend of Eastern and Western food.

German adventurers also settled in the new country to farm. *Boerewors* is for example a legacy from early German settlers and is traditionally made from beef, pork, coriander seeds, cloves, nutmeg and allspice.

The **French Huguenots** arrived between 1688 and 1690. Their most important contribution was to grow vines, starting winemaking in the Cape. They also bought jams and preserves, and used wine in cooking and baking.

The **Voortrekkers** were Afrikaner pioneers that moved from the British Cape Colony to the interior (now called the Free State, Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal) between 1835 and the 1840's. The ox-wagon and horse were their only means of transport and thus few provisions were taken along on long journeys. In order to survive, the nomad farmers had to hunt, shoot and roast meat on open fires in the open air. This is the origin of the *braaivleis*. Some ate their braaivleis with griddlecakes or bread and the Voortrekkers, who came into contact with **black tribes**, were introduced to the staple food of Africa which is mealie meal porridge or *pap*. As you can see, South Africa has a **rich heritage of culinary customs and recipes**, of diverse origins. Be sure to try some of these traditional South African snacks and dishes!

aartappelgebak	<i>potato bake</i>	Dish made with potatoes, cream, cheese and mushrooms. Always a favourite at South African braais.
afval	<i>offal</i>	Refers to the <u>internal organs</u> and <u>entrails</u> of a <u>butchered animal</u> .
appelkooskonfyt	<i>apricot jam</i>	
beskuit	<i>rusks</i>	Hard, dry <u>biscuit</u> or a twice-baked bread. Traditional <u>Afrikaner</u> breakfast meal or snack with coffee or tea.
biltong	<i>beef jerky (somewhat similar)</i>	Form of <u>dried, cured</u> meat that originated in <u>South Africa</u> , <u>Zimbabwe</u> and <u>Namibia</u> . Various types of meat are used to produce it, ranging from beef and <u>game</u> meats to <u>fillets</u> of meat cut into strips.
blatjang	<i>chutney</i>	Spicy condiment of Indian origin, made of fruits or vegetables with vinegar, spices, and sugar, often used with meat.
bobotie		Well-known South African dish consisting of spiced <u>minced meat</u> baked with an egg-based topping. Add banana and chutney.
boerewors(rol)	<i>Proudly South African "hot dog"</i>	The name is derived from the Afrikaans words boer ("farmer") and wors ("sausage"). It must contain at least 90% meat. The other 10% is made up of spices and other ingredients.

braaibroodjie	<i>“braai” sandwich</i>	Usually served on white or brown bread; spread with butter on the outside, and filled with tomato, onion and cheese, or even apricot jam, on the inside.
bunny chow		Fast food dish consisting of a hollowed out loaf of bread filled with curry. It originated in the Durban Indian community.
chakalaka		Vegetable relish, usually spicy, that is traditionally served with bread, pap, samp, stews, or curries. To balance its fiery flavour, it is sometimes served with amasi (thick sour milk).
frikkadelle	<i>meatballs</i>	Traditional Afrikaans dish usually baked, but sometimes deep-fried. Mince prepared with onion, bread, eggs, vinegar and spices.
gebraaide snoek	<i>grilled snoek</i>	An edible fish native to South African (Cape), waters, often smoked or salted.
gedroogde vrugte	<i>dried fruit</i>	Fruit from which the majority of the original water content has been removed either naturally, through sun drying or other methods.
gemmerbier	<i>ginger beer</i>	Traditional ginger beer is a naturally sweetened and carbonated, usually non-alcoholic beverage.
hertzoggies	<i>coconut and apricot pastry</i>	Jam-filled tartlet or cookie with a coconut topping commonly served on a cup-like pastry base.
hoenderpastei	<i>chicken pie</i>	
Kaap-Maleis kerrie	<i>Cape Malay curry</i>	In the 17th century, the Dutch and French brought slaves from Indonesia, India and Malaysia, along with their spices and traditional cooking methods.
koeksisters		Depending on where you are in the country, these sweets either take the form of braided dough that’s deep fried and soaked in syrup (<i>koeksisters</i> , of Afrikaans heritage) or balls of spiced dough rolled in coconut (<i>koesisters</i> , of Cape Malay heritage).
malvapoeding	<i>malva pudding</i>	Sweet and sticky baked sponge pudding made with apricot jam and served smothered in a hot cream sauce.
melktert	<i>milk tart</i>	Similar to the British <u>custard tart</u> , melktert consists of a pastry case filled with milk, eggs and sugar, which is usually thickened with flour. The tart is traditionally dusted with cinnamon
pampoenkoekies	<i>pumpkin fritters</i>	Serve warm, either as a side dish, or as a dessert with plenty of crunchy cinnamon-flavoured sugar.
pap (putu/ krummelpap)	<i>crumbly porridge</i>	Made from coarse ground maize cooked with water. You can have it quite fluid as porridge, or drier, balled up and dipped in sous (tomato and onion sauce), chakalaka (spicy chunky fruity salsa) or your meaty stew.
potjiekos		Literally translated "small-pot food", it is a dish prepared outdoors. Traditionally cooked in a round, <u>cast iron</u> , three-legged pot.
roosterkoek	<i>“grill cake”</i>	South African bread which is cooked over the braai and served with dollops of farm butter, fine jam, and even cheese.

sjokolade-pepermenttert	<i>peppermint chocolate tart</i>	This no-cook pudding sports layers of biscuits, whipped cream, out-the-tin caramel and Peppermint Crisp chocolate bars.
skaapstertjies	<i>sheep's tails</i>	On nice warm coals braai the tails until the fat is nice and crispy, remove and eat immediately.
skilpadjies		The dish is lamb's liver wrapped in caul fat, which is the fatty membrane that surrounds the kidneys.
sosaties		Sosatie is a traditional South African dish of meat cooked on skewers. The term derives from sate and saus.
tamatiebredie	<i>tomato stew</i>	Commonly made with lamb and waterblommetjies (an edible flower found in our dams and marshes) or beef and tomato, bredie is a slow-cooked comforting stew.
vetkoek	<i>type of dumpling</i>	It's a ball of dough; it's fried; it's filled. Vetkoek really lives up to its name, meaning 'fat cake'. Favourite fillings include spiced mince; apricot jam and grated cheese.
wildspastei	<i>game pie</i>	Form of meat pie featuring game such as Springbok, Kudu and Impala.

WEEK 11

Beroepe - Professions

dokter	doctor
verpleër / verpleegster	nurse
chirurg	surgeon
veearts	vet
apteker	pharmacist
tandarts	dentist
sielkundige	psychologist
psigiater	psychiatrist
maatskaplike werker / -werkster	social worker
dominee / pastoor	preacher / pastor
priester	priest
toordokter	traditional healer
brandweerman	fireman
polisieman / -vrou	policeman / -woman
verkeerskonstabel	traffic policeman
boetebessie	“meter maid”
prokureur	attorney
advokaat	lawyer
regter	judge
president	president
minister	minister

rekenmeester	accountant
ekonoom	economist
wiskundige	mathematician
wetenskaplike	scientist
sekretaris / sekretaresse	secretary
tikster	typist
onderwyser / onderwyseres	teacher
dosent	lecturer
huishulp	domestic servant
skoonmaker	cleaner
tuinier	gardener
motorwerktuigkundige	mechanic
ingenieur	engineer
argitek	architect
kunstenaar / kunstenaars	artist
skilder	painter
beeldhouer	sculptor
pottebakker	potter
juwelier	jeweller
fotograaf	photographer
skrywer / skryfster	writer
joernalis	journalist
redakteur / redaktrise	editor
uitgewer	publisher
vertaler	translator

musikant	musician
sanger / sangeres	singer
violis	violinist
pianis	pianist
tjellis	cellist
kleremaker / kleremaakster	tailor
skoenmaker	cobbler
ontwerper	designer
haarkapper / haarkapster	hairdresser
winkelassistent	shop assistant
kassier	cashier
smous	hawker
petroljoggie	petrol attendant
joggie	caddie
straatveër	street sweeper
bedelaar	beggar
reisagent	travel agent
toergids	tour guide
kelner / kelnerin	waiter / waitress
hotelbestuurder	hotel manager
gasvrou	hostess
restaurantbestuurder	restaurant manager
wynmaker	wine maker
kok	cook

sjef	chef
bakker	baker
slagter	butcher
busbestuurder	bus driver
taxibestuurder	taxi driver
vlieënier / loods	pilot
lugwaardin	air hostess
loodgieter	plumber
elektrisiën	electrician
skreinwerker	carpenter
boer	farmer
(plaas) arbeider	(farm) worker
rekenaarprogrammeerder	computer programmer
rekenaartegnikus	computer technician

Watter beroep beoefen hulle?

Kan jy aflei watter beroepe mense beoefen deur te luister na wat hulle sê? Skryf die korrekte beroep langs die beskrywing neer.

biblioteekaresse	ontvangsdame	predikant	verpleegster	speurder
konstabel	boer	dokter	toergids	verwer
makelaar	kelner	duiker	kroegman	onderwyser
oogkundige	vlieënier	tandarts	posman	visserman

1. Ons kan nie hier land nie. _____
2. Sal u asseblief dadelik terugklim in die bed? _____
3. In hierdie tronksel was Nelson Mandela vir jare opgesluit. _____
4. Sit asseblief julle penne neer, en maak julle boeke oop. _____
5. Dit moes al verlede week terug gewees het. Die boete is R13. _____
6. Gaan u skyfies of slaai neem? _____
7. Kry u seer as ek hier druk? _____
8. Gee mekaar nou die ringe. _____
9. Wat is in die net? Is dit 'n haai? _____
10. Waar was u Saterdagand tussen tien en elf? _____
11. Moenie daaraan vat nie. Dit is nog nat. _____
12. Ek kom nou op. My suurstof is baie min. _____
13. Ek het 'n pakkie vir Mev. Beukes. Woon sy hier? _____
14. Wat beloop die skade van u motor? _____
15. Lees die kaart asseblief van onder na bo. _____
16. Maak asseblief wyd oop. _____
17. As dit nie binne 'n week reën nie, sal die skade groter wees. _____
18. Sal u 'n oomblik sit, asseblief? _____
19. Is jy al agtien? _____
20. Kan ek asseblief u bestuurderslisensie sien? _____

Poem: Afrikaans is ...

Jy kan my probeer stil maak,
maar Afrikaans sal nooit ophou praat nie.

Jy kan my probeer seer maak,
maar Afrikaans kan nie breek nie.

Afrikaans is koeksisters en kondensmelk,
Afrikaans is omgee en lief hê,
Afrikaans is braaivleis en bier,
Afrikaans is mielies en trekkers,
Afrikaans is boerewors en beskuit,
Afrikaans sê soms bliksem en voetsek,
Afrikaans is rugby en vasdans,
Afrikaans sê goeie môre en totsiens.

Afrikaans is nie 'n velkleur nie,
dit is 'n emosie, 'n gevoel, 'n leefwyse,
dit is ons almal se taal.

-Karen Truter

Poem: Afrikaans; 'n versoeningstaal

Dit is het hulle gesê
die taal van die onderdrukker
dit kom het hulle gesê
uit die mond van Europa.

Dit het het hulle gesê
'n enkele styl
net een vir kommunikeer.

Maar uit die buik van Afrika kom sy
uit die monde van slawe, Europeërs en inheemse volke
dans sy op die maat van oeroue tromme
en handgemaakte kitare
dra sy kostuums van vele kleure
en sing sy in 'n duisend stemme.

Nou na die stormjare
dans sy nie meer so flink
maar sy omhels die skouers van haar susters
en kus versoenend op elke wang
aan die geveg oor identiteit het sy geen erg
maar in die Afrika-renaissance vind sy haar weg.

-Diana Ferrus

Dialoog 1

Lisa en Wilma gesels oor die sosiale lewe in Stellenbosch en watter plekke vir hulle lekker is om te besoek. Hulle bespreek gewilde kuierplekke en wat die voordele en nadele van die plekke is. Lisa en Wilma bespreek ook verskillende restaurante en bespreek die verskille tussen die restaurante. Hulle noem elkeen hulle gunstelingrestaurant en verduidelik waarom.

Hulle besluit om elkeen se gunstelingrestaurant te besoek.

Dialoog 2

Julle is 'n groep van twee of vier vriende wat praat oor stokperdjies wat julle beoefen asook nuwe stokperdjies wat julle interesseer. Julle bespreek die voordele en nadele van die stokperdjies en besluit dan om ten minste een nuwe stokperdjie te probeer terwyl julle hier in Stellenbosch bly. Julle herinner mekaar egter ook dat julle gebalanseerd moet wees en baie aandag aan julle studies ook moet gee.

Wanneer jy besig met die dialoë moet jy die volgende strukture gebruik :

- die infinitief
- die toekomstige tyd
- die verlede tyd
- 5 byvoeglike naamwoorde in elke dialoog
- ontkenning
- voegwoorde

MOST IMPORTANT BUILDING BLOCKS

According to the academic and teacher Paul Shoebottom (2013:1), learning vocabulary is a very important part of learning a language. For practical reasons, it is necessary to decide which words/ terminology/ phrases to concentrate on.

Shoebottom suggests that you learn the words that you know you will often want to use; that you repeatedly hear or read; that are important for your specific language needs; but do not learn words that are rarely used (your lecturer can help you with this).

By applying different learning strategies, you will be able to not only *acquire*, but also *remember* vocabulary. The following strategies are based on an inventory developed by Cohen, Oxford and Chi (2005:3) which can help you to develop effective strategies to acquire and remember vocabulary:

- a) pay attention to the structure of the new word;
- b) break the word up into parts which you can identify;
- c) group words according to parts of speech (e.g. nouns, verbs);
- d) associate the sound of the new word with the sound of a word that is familiar to you;
- e) use rhyming to remember new words;
- f) make a mental image of new words;
- g) list new words with other words that are related to it;
- h) write out new words in meaningful sentences;
- i) use flash cards in a systematic way to learn new words;
- j) review words periodically so you don't forget them; and
- k) make an effort to use new and familiar words in your own speaking and writing.

Source: Cohen, D.; Oxford, R. & Chi, C. 2005. *Language Strategy Use Inventory*. [Intyds]. Beskikbaar: http://www.carla.umn.edu/maxsa/documents/langstratuse_inventory.pdf [2010, Mei 27].

What strategy works the best for you, and why?

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

Aksies (Actions = verbs)

The verb plays a very important role in a sentence. The more verbs you know, the better you will understand the gist of a conversation. Here is a list of some important verbs in it's infinitive form (*grondvorm*), **to**

bad	bath	help	help	ruik	smell
baklei	fight	hoor	hear	ry	drive/ ride
bel	phone	jag	hunt	sê	say
beplan	plan	jaag	chase	sing	sing
besluit	decide	kanseleer	cancel	sit	sit
bespreek	book/ discuss	klim	climb	skop	kick
bestuur	drive/ manage	kook	cook	skree	shout
beweeg	move	koop	buy	slaan	hit
borsel	brush	kruip	crawl	slaap	sleep
bou	build	kyk	watch/ look	sny	cut
breek	break	lag	laugh	soek	search/look for

dans	dance	lê	lie (down)	spat	splash
dink	think	leer	learn	speel	play
doen	do	lees	read	spoeg	spit
dra	wear/ carry	loop	walk	spring	jump
drink	drink	luister	listen	staan	stand
duik	dive	maak	make	stap	walk
eet	eat	oefen	exercise/practise	stoot	push
gaan	go	pos	post/mail	swem	swim
gaap	yawn	praat	talk	trek	pull
gebruik	use	probeer	try	val	fall
gee	give	proe	taste	vang	catch
geniet	enjoy	raak	touch	vat	take/ touch
gesels	chat	raas	scold	voel	feel
glimlag	smile	roei	row	vra	ask
gooi	throw	roep	call	wag	wait
hardloop	run	roer	stirr	was	wash

Koffiewinkel, kroeg en restaurant (Coffee shop, bar and restaurant)

bedien	serve	diens	service	kontant	cash
bespreek	book	fooi	tip	kos	food
bestel	order	kaart	credit (card)	prys	price
bestuurder	manager	kelner	waiter	spyskaart	menu
betaal	pay	kleingeld	change	wynlys	wine list

Klere en Kleure (Clothing and Colour)

baadjie	jacket / blazer	serp	scarf	groen	green
broek	pants	skoene	shoes	grys	grey
hemp	shirt	sweetpak	tracksuit	oranje	orange
jas	coat	toppie	top/ t-shirt	pers	purple
kortbroek	shorts	trui	jersey	pienk	pink
kouse	socks	blou	blue	rooi	red
rok	dress	bruin	brown	swart	black
romp	skirt	geel	yellow	wit	white

Natuur en Weer (Nature and Weather)

berg	mountain	herfs	autumn	sonskyn	sunshine
blom(me)	flower(s)	lente	spring	strand	beach
boom/bome	tree/trees	park	park	wandelpad	footway
dam	dam	reën	rain	waterval	waterfall
diere	animals	rivier	river	wind	wind
donderweer	thunder	see	sea	winter	winter
gras	grass	sneeu	snow	woestyn	desert
grondpad	gravel road	somer	summer	wolke	clouds

Dorp en Stad (Town and City)

apteek	pharmacy	huise	houses	petrol- stasie	petrol station
bank	bank	kafee	small café	skool	school
biblioteek	library	kerk	church	stadsaal	town hall

buurt	neighbourhood	koffiewinkel	coffeeshop	straat	street
dokter	doctor	kroeg	pub	tandarts	dentist
fliiek	bioscope	museum	museum	winkels	shops
geboue	buildings	pad	road	winkel-sentrum	shopping mall
haarkapper	hairdresser	parkeerarea	parking area	woonstel	flat

Vervoer en Rigting (Transport and Direction/Position)

boot	boat	agtertoe	backwards	padtekens	road signs
bus	bus	draai	turn	pyle	arrows
fiets	bicycle	hoek	corner	regs	right
huurmotor	taxi	kaart	map	regterkant	right side
motor	car	kant	side	reguit	straight
motorfiets	motorbike	linkerkant	left side	roete	route
trein	train	links	left	volg	follow
vliegtuig	aeroplane	oorkant	opposite side	vorentoe	forwards

Sport en Aktiwiteite (Sport and Activities)

atletiek	athletics	gholf	gholf	raket	rackette
baan	track	gimnasium	gym	rugby	rugby
bal	ball	helmet	helmet	sokker	soccer/football
bergklim	mountain climbing	hokkie	hockey	span	team
brander-plankry	surfing	joga	yoga	stap	hiking
dans	dance	kolf	bat	stok	stick
draf	jog	krieket	cricket	swem	swimming
fietsry	cycling	perdry	horse riding	tennis	tennis

FIXED PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

Bewondering en Aanmoediging (Admiration and Encouragement)

Dit is fantasties!	It's fantastic!
Dit is ongelooflik!	It's unbelievable!
Ek is beïndruk!	I am impressed!
Dit klink baie interessant!	It sounds very interesting!
Dit lyk uitstekend!	It looks excellent / extraordinary!
Dit is pragtig!	It is beautiful!

Verbasing (Surprise)

Liewe land!	Goodness gracious!
Werklik? / Regtig?	Really?
Genugtig!	Good grief!

Oorreding (Persuasion)

Dit is regtig waar!	It really is true!
So waar as vet!	Idiomatic expression: It is really true!
Jy moét my glo!	You have to believe me!

Glo my, asseblief!	Please believe me!
Ek bedoel dit werklik!	I really mean it!
Ek bedoel dit regtig!	I really mean it!

Versoeke as jy nie verstaan nie. (Requests when you don't understand.)

Ek verstaan nie.	I don't understand.
Sê dit asseblief weer.	Please, say it again.
Verduidelik asseblief.	Please explain.
Herhaal jou / u vraag, asseblief!	Please repeat your question.
Wat bedoel jy?	What do you mean?
Praat stadiger, asseblief!	Please, speak slower.
Wat beteken ...?	What does mean?