



Language Notes

Afrikaans

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Afrikaans Language Notes:

	S	V	T	O	M	P	V	I
English	Subject	Verb 1	Time	Object	Manner	Place	Verb 2	Infinitive
Afrikaans	Onderwerp	Werkwoord 1	Tyd	Voorwerp	Manier/ Wyse	Plek	Werkwoord 2	Infinitief
What to ask yourself?	Wie?	Wat?	Wanneer?	Aan wie/ wat?	Hoe?	Waar?	Wat?	Hoekom? Waarom?
Tips to find it								usually starts with 'om'

Some general things you need to know:

1. 'het' and 'word' are the ONLY Verb1's that can go after Verb2.
2. 'klanke' = vowels
3. You can start with any part of speech (S,T,M,P,I) as long as you put a verb immediately afterwards. You cannot do this when starting with your object.
4. Always put a comma before group 1 conjunctions
5. Always put a semi-colon before group 2 conjunctions. NB: 'al, dan, toe' get a comma NOT a semi-colon.
6. Always put a comma before direct speech.

7. A dash is used when the first word ends in a vowel and the second word starts with a vowel (helpful in time)
8. A dash is used when the same word is repeated (kort-kort)
9. A dash is used when creating a compound word that has 'en' (kaas-en-tamatiebroodjie)
10. A dash is used when the word has a direction in it. (Suid-Afrika)
11. 'ge' joins words
12. 'te' separates words

Question words:

1. Wat? = What?
2. Waar? = Where?
3. Wanneer? = When?
4. Wie? = Who?
5. Waarom/ Hoekom? = Why?
6. Hoeveel? = How many?
7. Hoe laat? = How late/ What time?
8. Waarheen/ waarnatoe? = Where to?
9. Waarvandaan? = Where from?

Types of questions that can be asked:

1. Waar/ Onwaar = True/ False
2. 'Motiveer' = you need to motivate your answer by using information from the passage UNLESS it says 'in jou eie woorde', then you have to use your own words
3. 'Haal aan'/'Gee 'n aanhaling' – quote from the passage AND don't forget your quotation marks
4. 'Noem' = just name whatever it is asking you to, no need for a full sentence

5. 'Beskryf' = Describe
6. 'Bespreek' = Discuss
7. 'Verduidelik' = Explain
8. 'Skryf uit'/ 'Skryf in woorde' = this is usually when asked to write out numbers or time in words (notes on this further down)
9. 'Gee een woord'/ 'Watter enkele woord' = give one word/ which single word. give ONE word.
10. 'Opeenvolgende'/ 'Agtereenvolgende' = consecutive. if they ask for 3, ONLY give 3.
11. 'Aparte woorde'/ 'Afsonderlike woorde' = separate words. the words CANNOT be next to each other and you have to separate them with a COMMA not the word "en".
12. 'Waaruit kan ons aflei...?' = Where can we see that...? Quote from passage
13. If the question begins with a verb, you answer the question first with 'ja'/'nee' and then answer the question. eg. Leer jy Afrikaans? (Are you learning Afrikaans) Ja, ek leer Afrikaans. (Yes, I am learning Afrikaans)
14. 'Watter verskil...?' = what difference does...? give differences
15. 'Watter ooreenkoms/ vergelykings?' = what similarities? give similarities
16. 'Frase' = phrase
17. 'Wat/ Wie/ Hoe/ Wanneer/ Waar/ Hoeveel/ Hoe laat dink jy' = What/ Who/ How/ When/ Where/ How many/ How late do you think? Give your own opinion.

	Meervoud	
Type of Word:	Singular	Plural
Short Vowel in word	Pan	Panne
Twin Vowel in word	Maan	Mane
Double (un-identical) vowel in word	Dier	Diere

Double consonant at end	Vark	Varke
Ends in 'ig'	Gesig	Gesigte
Ends in 'og'	Oog	Oë
Ends in 'ag'	Vraag	Vrae
Ends in 'heid'	Besigheid	Besighede
Ends in 'ing'	Koning	Konings
Ends in 'ie'	Baadjie	Baadjes
Ends in 'man'	Engelsman	Engelse
Ends in 'uig'	Vliegtuig	Vliegtuie
Ends in 'us'	Medikus	Medikusse/ medici
Short vowel + f	Gif	Giwwe
Twin/Double Vowel/ Vowel Consonant + f	Stoof	Stowe
Multiple syllable word + r	Motor	Motors
Ending in vowel and emphasis on vowel	Ma	Ma's
Ending in short vowel and emphasis on first syllable	Ouma	Oumas
Words that get 'ers'	Kind Kalf Lam	Kinders Kalwers Lammers
Words that get 'ë'	Vlieg Ploeg Knie See	Vlieë Plooë Knieë Seeë

Words that get 'ens'	Bad Bed Gevoel Hawe Lewe Nooi Vrou Wa	Baddens Beddens Gevoelens Hawens Lewens Nooiens Vrouens Waens
Words that get 'te'	Bees Fees Graf Kas Lys Nes Pianis Prefek Produk Toeris Tydskrif Violis Voorskrif	-te -te -te -te -te -te -te -te -te -te -te -te -te
Letters of the alphabet	b m n x	b's m'e n'e x'e

Exceptions:

Bevel	Bevele
Blad	Blaaie
Brug	Brûe
Buurman	Bure
Eetding	Eetgoed
Gat	Gate
Glas	Glase
Hemp	Hemde
Hof	Howe
Lid	Lede
Nag	Nagte
Pad	Paaie
Rug	Rûe
Skip	Skepe
Speelding	Speelgoed
Spel	Spele
Stad	Stede
Tyd	Tye
Heid	Hede

	Verkleining	
Type of Word:	Normal	Diminutive
Short Vowel ending in k,p,g,s	Kop	Koppie

Short Vowel ending in m	Kam	Kammetjie
Short vowel ending in r	Kar	Karretjie
Short vowel ending in n	Man	Mannetjie
Short vowel ending in l	Bal	Balletjie
Ending in emphasised short vowel	Ma	Ma'tjie
Twin vowels	Aap	Apie
Double vowel or consonants	Neus	Neusie
Double vowels or 2 syllables + l	Stoel	Stoeltjie
Long vowel, double consonant, 2 or more syllables + m	Boom	Boompie
Double vowel or 2 syllables + r	Vloer	Vloertjie
Long vowel ending in n	Boon	Boontjie
Any word ending in t	Kat	Katjie
Any word ending in d	Hoed	Hoedjie
1 syllable + ing, ang, ong	Ring	Ringetjie
2 or 3 syllables + ing	Koning	Koninkie
Ending in ie	Mandjie	Mandjietjie
Letters of the alphabet	a f	a'tjie f'ie

Exceptions:

Blad	Blaadjie
Gat	Gaatjie
Nooi	Nooientjie

Pad	Paadtjie
Spel	Speletjie
Vat	Vaatjie
Wa	Waentjie

	Trappe van Vergelyking		
Type of Word	Positiewe	Vergelykende	Oortreffende
Short vowel	Dik	Dikker	Dikste
Short vowel + f	Grof	Growwer	Grofste
Short vowel + g	Sag	Sagter	Sagste
Twin vowel	Skoon	Skoner	Skoonste
Double vowel or consonants	Vuil	Vuiler	Vuilste
Long vowel or consonant + f	Lief	Liewer	Liefste
Long vowel + g	Hoog	Hoër	Hoogste
Long vowel + d	Koud	Kouer	Koudste
Ending in long vowel	Blou	Blouer	Blouste
Ending in s	Los	Losser	Losste
Ending in r	Ver	Verder	Verste
Ending in lik	Maklik	Makliker	Maklikste
Ending in ig	Vining	Vinniger	Vinnigste
Ending in u	Slu	Sluer	Sluuste
Ending in de or e	Tevrede	Meer tevrede	Mees tevrede

Exceptions:

Baie	Meer	Die meeste
Bietjie	Minder	Die minste
Dikwels	Meermale	Die meeste
Goed	Beter	Beste
Jonk	Jonger	Jongste
Lank	Langer	Langste
Nuut	Nuwer	Nuutste
Selde	Minder	Minste

Byvoeglike Naamwoorde (adjectives):

-SAME RULES as Trappe van Vergelyking EXCEPT you take away the 'r'.

-colours NEVER change

-words expressing emotion get 'e'

-words that don't change: bitter, dapper, dik, laat, lekker, mooi, skoon, vuil, siek, suur, swaar, vet, warm, bang, arm, vars, ryk

-exceptions:

1. lank = lang

2. jonk = jong

3. nuut – nuwe

-if it ends in 'ing' in ENGLISH, you add 'ende' (sink= sinkende)

Bywoorde (adverbs):

One word for:	
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In die/ Elke oggend	Soggens
In die/ Elke aand	Saans
In die/ Elke middag	Smiddae
In die/ Elke nag	Snags
In die dag	Bedags
Elke dag	Daaglik
Elke week	Weeklik
Elke maand	Maandelik
Elka jaar	Jaarlik
By die huis	Tuis
Binne	Binnekant
Buite	Buitekant
Hierdie dag	Replace 'hierdie' with 'van' and joint the two words. Eg. hierdie dag = vandag
Hierdie môre	
Hierdie middag	
Hierdie aand	
Hierdie jaar	
Die vorige dag	Gister
Twee dae gelede	Eergister
Die volgende dag	Môre
Die dag na môre	Oormôre
Op hierdie plek	Hier
Op daardie plek	Daar
Na hierdie plek	Hiernatoe/ hierheen

Na daardie plek	Daarnatoe/ daarheen
Op 'n spesifieke plek	Iewers/ êrens
Op geen plek nie	Nêrens
Op elke plek	Orals
Nou	Dadelik/ onmiddelik
Op die regte tyd	Betyds
Oor 'n kort tydjie	Binnekort
Oor 'n rukkie	Netnou
Al die tyd	Altyd
Op geen tyd nie	Nooit
Sommige van die tyd	Somtyds / soms
Hierdie dae	Deesdae
Gedurende daardie tyd	Destyds
Met die verloop van tyd	Mettertyd
In min woorde	Kortliks
Baie keer	Diwkels
Nie baie keer nie	Selde/ min
Daar is 'n kans	Miskien/ dalk
Dit is seker	Sekerlik / verseker
Baie lus daarvoor	Graag
Voor sonop	Douvoordag
Wanneer die son opkom	Sonop
Wanneer die son ondergaan	Sonsondergang/ sononder
Net voor dit donker word	Skemering / skemer

'n kort entjie daarvandaan	Naby
Aan die einde	Eindelik

Tye (tenses):

1. normal verb: het + ge for PAST and sal for FUTURE
2. verb begin with be, ge, her, er, ont, ver, mis= gets a het but NO ge in PAST
3. is changes to was in PAST and sal in FUTURE
4. if the actual verb is het, it changes to gehad in PAST and sal ... hê in FUTURE
5. if the actual verb is word, it changes to het ... geword in PAST and sal ... word in FUTURE
6. verb + preposition= becomes one word
7. helping verb + verb= ONLY helping verb changes in PAST
8. gaan, laat, kom, hoor and sien go to the end of a sentence just before the verb
9. two verbs in one sentence (no conjunction), both verbs go to end, verb 1 goes before verb 2. the 'ge' is optional, but if you use it it has to go before verb 1.
10. two verbs happening at same time separate by 'en'= only 1st verb gets 'ge' in past tense
11. two sentences connected by conjunction, treat them as separate sentences.
12. dan, as, wanneer, nou (DAWN)= change to 'toe' in PAST
- 'Toe' S {rest of sentence} verb, verb S {rest of sentence} in past
13. onskeibare werkwoorde (unsplitable): emphasis falls on second part of word (geniet), do not get 'ge' in past tense.

Voegwoorde (conjunctions):

Group 1:

-no word order change (SvTOMPvI)

maar, en, of, want (meow)(cat) + dog (dog)

Group 2:

-verb in second sentence goes after conjunction

all 'd' words except 'dog' and 'dat'

nogtans, nietemin, enders, gevolglik, al, toe, tog, buitendien, bowendien, intussen, verder

Group 3:

-verb in second sentence goes to end

-all words ending in 'dat', 'wat'

wie, terwyl, alhoewel, toe, sodra, sedert, aangesien, as, of, mits, tensy, indien

question words, relative pronouns

Ontkennende Vorm:

1. regular sentence: always two "nie's"

2. if verb one is followed by a pronoun or proper noun, first 'nie' goes directly after it

3. if asked a question, answer with 'nee' and the 'nie' after verb and at the end

4. given a command, put 'moenie' before sentence and 'nie' after verb at the end

5. if there is an 'asseblief', moenie changes to 'moet +nie' and the asseblief goes after it

6. if two words that need to be put in the negative, only change the first one

7. if you are making a sentence after a conjunction negative, the 'nie' in the second sentence comes AFTER the pronoun or noun

Alles/ iets	Niks ... nie
Almal/ iemand	Niemand ... nie
Altyd/ ooit	Nooit ... nie
Enige/ een	Geen ... nie

Enigsins	Geensins ... nie
Moet	Moenie ... nie
Orals/ êrens	Nêrens ... nie
Al	Nog nie ... nie
Alreeds	
Al iemand	nog niemand ... nie
Al iets	Nog niks ... nie
Al ooit	Nog nooit ... nie
Nog	Nie meer ... nie
Nog alles	Niks meer ... nie
Nog almal	Niemand meer ... nie
Nog nêrens	Nêrens ... nie
Nog iemand	Niemand meer ... nie
Nog iets	Niks meer ... nie
Óf ... óf	Nóg ... nóg
Sowel ... as	
Beide ... en	

Voornaamwoorde (pronouns):

Subject		Object		Possessive	
I	Ek	Me, my	My	Mine	Myne
He	Hy	Him, his	Hom, sy	His	Syne
She	Sy	Her	Haar	Hers	Hare
You (s)	Jy	Your, you	Jou	Your	Joune

We	Ons	Our, us	Ons	Ours	Ons s'n
They	Hulle	Their	Hulle	Theirs	Hulle s'n
You (pl)	Julle	Your, you (pl)	Julle	Yours	Julle s'n
You (respect)	U	Your, you (respect)	U	Yours (respect)	U s'n
It	Dit	It	Dit		

Betreklike Voornaamwoorde (Relative pronouns):

Wat + a preposition		A preposition + dit	
Wat + aan	Change 'wat' to 'waar' and join the two words.	Aan + dit	Change 'dit' to 'daar' and join the two words. 'daar' comes first.
Wat + by		By + dit	
Wat + deur		Deur + dit	
wat + in		In + dit	
wat + met	Eg. wat + aan = waaraan	Met + dit	Eg. deur + dit = daardeur
wat + na + toe		Na + dit + toe	
wat + onder		Onder + dit	
wat + oor		Oor + dit	
wat + op	EXCEPTION: wat + met = waarmee	Op + dit	
wat + sonder		Sonder + dit	
wat + uit		Uit + dit	
wat + van		Van + dit	
wat + vir	wat + vir = waarvoor	Vir + dit	

Lydende en Bedrywende (passive and active):

TO PUT INTO LYDENDE: (please refer to notes on SvTOMPvI)

Present Tense: O 'word' T M deur S P ge+verb I.

Past Tense: O 'is' T M 'deur' S P ge+verb I.

Future Tense: O 'sal/kan/moet/wil' T M 'deur' S P ge+verb I.

Questions:

Present Tense: 'word' O 'deur' S ge+verb?

Past Tense: 'is' O 'deur' S verb?

Future Tense: 'sal/kan/moet/wil' O deur S M P ge+verb?

Commands:

Future Tense: O 'moet' T M P ge+verb 'word'.

Behoort (should):

-replaces 'moet' (helping verbs)

-add deur before object/ subject (depending on sentence)

-no 'om' add 'te' before verb at end

Hoef (need to):

-replace 'moet'

-ALWAYS negative, must change sentence to negative

'exactly the same format as ' behoort'

Nie alleen (not only):

Method 1: Nie alleen verb S {rest of sentence} nie, maar S verb ook {rest of sentence}

Method 2: Nie alleen verb S {rest of sentence} nie, maar ook verb S {rest of sentence}

Nadat (after) (Group 3):

-first sentence always past tense

-second sentence can be either past or present, up to you

-nadat cancels eers and daarna

-the sentence that has eers in it is sentence one

Nadat S {rest of sentence} verb, verb S {rest of sentence}

Blyk (it is a fact that):

My hond is siek

1. Dit blyk dat my hond siek is

2. My hond blyk siek te wees. (only use 'te' if there is anything but 'dit' before 'blyk')

3. Blykbaar (apparently) is my hond siek.

Skyn (it appears that):

Die vliegtuig is onveilig

1. Dit skyn asof die vliegtuig onveilig is.

2. Die vliegtuig skyn onveilig te wees.

3. Skynbaar (apparently) is die vliegtuig onveilig.

Dis 'n feit/ seker/ onseker (fact/ sure/ unsure):

- all of them get 'dat' after them
- follow group three rules

Dis 'n vraag (question):

- add 'of' after it
- follow group three rules

Time:

- past= oor
- to= voor
- quarter= kwart
- half= half

NB. Half past eight= halfnege (so in Afrikaans, instead of saying there's 30 minute that have passed, you say there are 30 minutes left to the next hour)

- o'clock= uur (one o'clock= eenuur)
- hyphens: if there are two vowels next to each other, you put a hyphen between the words for specific time (twee-uur)

1. een
2. twee
3. drie
4. vier
5. vyf
6. ses

7. sewe
8. agt
9. nege
10. tien
11. elf
12. twaalf

-quarter past 3= kwart oor drie

-quarter to 3= kwart voor drie

Days of the week:

1. Maandag
2. Dinsdag
3. Woensdag
4. Donderdag
5. Vrydag
6. Saterdag
7. Sondag

Months:

1. Januarie
2. Februarie
3. Maart
4. April
5. Mae

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6. Junie
7. Julie
8. Augustus
9. September
10. Oktober
11. November
12. Desember

P.S. Knowing your vocab will help a lot so be sure to go through that!

I really hope this helps, good luck for your exams!

Taneil Thompson x

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Notes done by Taneil Thompson.

Notes have been checked, corrected and verified by Mevrouw Elize Delport of SAHETI School.
