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LEVEL

4

Volume I



Afrikaans

Intermediate



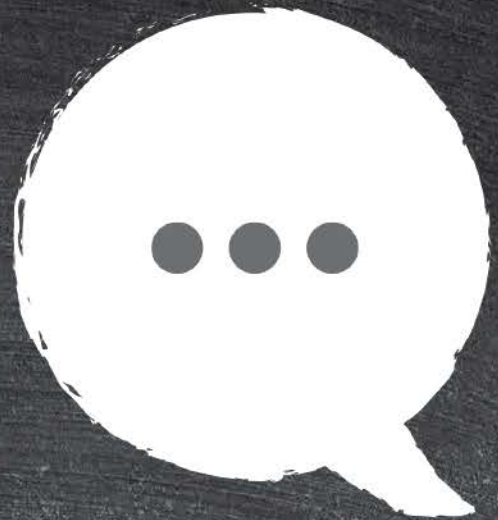
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LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #1 Mind Your Manners in South Africa

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

#1

AFRIKAANS

1. Daan: Dames eerste. Jy kan maar loop.
2. Liezel: Jy het goeie maniere om die deur oop te hou.
3. Daan: As jy nie daarvan hou nie, sal ek ophou.
4. Liezel: Ek gee nie om nie, as jy wil is dit reg.
5. Daan: Party meisies hou nie daarvan nie.
6. Liezel: Ek gee glad nie om nie. Dit is goeie maniere.
7. Daan: Ek wou net seker maak.

ENGLISH

1. Daan: Ladies first. You can walk.
2. Liezel: You have good manners to keep the door open for me.
3. Daan: If you don't like it, I will stop.
4. Liezel: I don't mind. If you want to, it is fine.
5. Daan: Some girls don't like it.
6. Liezel: I actually don't mind. It is good manners.
7. Daan: I just wanted to check.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
wou	to want	verb
seker	to check	verb
daarvan	it	pronoun
gee	to mind	verb
party	some	adjective
meisie	girl	noun
oulike	cute	adjective
dame	lady	noun
maniere	manners	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek wou jou nog vra oor die naweek se uistappie. "I still wanted to ask you about the outing over the weekend."	Ek wou net seker maak dat jy OK is. "I just wanted to check if you are OK."
Ek weet niks daarvan nie. "I don't know anything about that."	Ek hou nie daarvan nie. "I don't like it."
Hy gee nie om vir my elke dag een van sy lekkerste sjokolades te gee nie. "He doesn't mind giving me one of his most delicious chocolates every day."	Party mense hou van rook, party mense hou nie daarvan nie "Some people like smoking, some people don't like it."
Die meisie en haar ma gaan nou 'n fliek gaan kyk. "The girl and her mom are going to watch a movie now."	Sy het 'n baie oulike hond. "She has a very cute dog."

Sy is net te oulik, hoe oud is sy nou? "She is just too cute. How old is she?"	Jy is 'n oulike mens. "You are a nice person."
Die dame het haar handsak in die kar vergeet. "The lady left her handbag in the car."	Die dame is koud, waar is die kombers? "The lady is cold; where are the blankets?"
Sy het baie goeie maniere as mense kom kuier. "She has very good manners when people come visit."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

goeie maniere "good manners"

goeie/goed means "good." **Maniere** means "manners."

You would use this phrase to compliment someone in any context, formal or informal. Men and women can say it to each other, but it is used in reference to children many times.

For example:

1. *Hulle kinders het nie maniere nie.*
"Their children don't have any manners."

dames eerste "ladies first"

Dames means "ladies," and **eerste** means "first." Together they mean more than just ladies first, but it implies a certain set of etiquette.

Men would say this when opening a door for a lady and then allowing her to walk first. Some ladies might not want you to do that, but that is a rare occasion.

For example:

1. *Dames eerste, ek sal wag.*
"Ladies first, I'll wait."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Mastering Word Order

Party meisies hou nie daarvan nie.
"Some girls don't like it."

In this lesson, we will:

1. Learn the word order in Afrikaans called STOMPI
 2. Examples and analyzing STOMPI
-

1. Learn the word order in Afrikaans called STOMPI

STOMPI is used as a template for the word order of sentences:

Subject

Verb 1

Time

Object

Manner

Place

Verb 2

Infinite

Please note that the verbs are not part of the acronym. A more accurate acronym would be $S_{V1}TOMP_{V2}I$. You need at least a subject and a verb in a sentence.

1. *Hy loop.*
"He walks."

Sample Sentences

1. *Sy loop vinnig in die straat.*
"She is walking quickly down the street."

- S - *sy*
- v1 - *loop*
- M - *vinnig*
- P - *in die straat*

1. *Hy kyk elke dag 'n rugby wedstryd.*
"He watches a rugby game every day."

- S - *Hy*
- v1 - *Kyk*
- T - *elke dag*
- O - *'n rugby*
- v2 - *wedstryd*

1. *Ons hou van braai op 'n Sondag*
"We like to have a barbecue on a Sunday."

- S - *Ons*
- v1 - *hou van*
- O - *braai*
- T - *op n Sondag*

2. Examples and Analyzing STOMPI

- S - *Die meisie*
- v1 - *het*
- T - *gister*
- O - *haar werk*
- M - *netjies*
- P - *in haar boek*
- v2 - *geskryf*

1. *Die meisie het gister haar werk netjies in haar boek geskryf.*
"The girl wrote her work neatly in her book yesterday."

If it is a **double negative**, you need to add the double '*nie*.'

1. *Dit is nie my boek nie.*
"This is not my book."

- Notes: You would add the 'nie' after the first verb and at the end of the sentence.

S v1 T O M P v2

1. *Sy gaan more haar blomme in die tuin plant.*
"She is going to plant her flowers in the garden tomorrow."

S_{V1}**nie**TOMP_{V2}**nie**

1. *Sy gaan **nie** more haar blomme in die tuin plant **nie**.*
"She is not going to plant her flowers tomorrow."

S v1 T O M P v2

1. *Ek gaan more by my ouma kuier.*
"I am going to visit my grandmother tomorrow."

S_{V1}**nie**TOMP_{V2}**nie**

1. *Ek gaan **nie** more by my ouma kuier **nie**.*
"I am not going to visit my grandmother tomorrow."

NOTE: Not every sentence has two verbs or infinitives at the end. Every sentence should have a subject and a verb, at least.

You can practice by making your own sentences and analyzing them. It is hard in the beginning, but as soon as you start remembering the verb after the subject and the time after the verb you will be on your way!

1. *Ek hoop jy het 'n lekker dag!*
"I hope you have a good day!"

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *As jy nie daarvan hou nie, sal ek ophou.*
"If you don't like it, I will stop."
2. *Ek wou net seker maak.*
"I just wanted to check."

Sample Sentences

1. *Hy draf elke dag op die strand.*
"He jogs on the beach every day."
2. *Hulle eet elke dag 'n gesonde ontbyt.*
"They eat a healthy breakfast every day."
3. *Ons sal by die ete wees more.*
"We will be at the lunch tomorrow."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Manners

Many Afrikaans men in South Africa would allow a woman to walk in front of them through a door. It is very nice to observe this etiquette. As a woman, you can just say thank you as you walk past.

You will also find people praying over their food in public, taking hands and bowing their heads. It is not that common but it is nice to see.

Useful expression

1. *Loop jy eerste.*
"You walk first"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #2

A Tricky Business Situation in South Africa

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

2

AFRIKAANS

1. Andre: Sê weer asseblief, ek het nie verstaan nie.
2. Daan: Ek sê ons moet die kontrakte oorskryf, ons verloor geld.
3. Andre: Ek verstaan nogsteeds nie hoekom ons moet nie, dit gaan meer geld kos om dit te verander.
4. Daan: Glad nie, in die lang termyn gaan ons geld spaar.
5. Andre: So wat jy vir my sê is dat ons nou dit moet doen, kan ons nie dit volgende jaar doen nie?
6. Daan: Jy verstaan dit reg maar volgende jaar gaan duurder wees.
7. Andre: Laat ek daaroor dink dan laat ek jou weet teen more.
8. Daan: Geen probleem.

ENGLISH

1. Andre: Say that again, please. I didn't understand that.
2. Daan: I said we have to rewrite the contracts; we are losing money.
3. Andre: I still don't understand why we have to do it. It is going to cost more money to change it.
4. Daan: Not at all, in the long term we are going to save money.
5. Andre: So what you are telling me is that we have to do it now. Can't we do it next year?

CONT'D OVER

6. Daan: You are understanding it correctly, but next year is going to be more expensive.
7. Andre: Let me think about it and I will let you know by tomorrow.
8. Daan: No problem.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
kos	cost	noun
termyn	term	noun
volgende	next	noun
duur	expensive	adjective
verstaan	to understand	verb
dink	to think	verb
nogsteeds	still	adverb
kontrak	contract	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dit gaan jou meer as geld kos as jou bestuurder bedank. "It is going to cost you more than money if your manager quits."	Dit is haar laaste termyn in die swangerskap "It is her last term in her pregnancy."
Die volgende stap is om die begroting op te trek. "The next step is to draw up a budget."	Ek sal 'n koffie kry by die volgende stop plek. "I will get a coffee at the next stop."

Wanneer is die volgende vertoning? "What's next show?"	Dit is te duur om te eet en te gaan fliek op een aand. "It is too expensive to go for a movie and to drink in one night."
Die kar is te duur, ek sal dit nie koop nie. "That car is too expensive; I won't buy it."	Dat is 'n duur TV. "That is an expensive TV."
Die kar is te duur; ek gaan nie koop nie. "That car is too expensive; I won't buy it."	Om in Tokyo te bly is duur. "It is expensive to live in Tokyo."
Hy het die duurste wyn in die drankwinkel gekry. "He got the most expensive wine in the liquor shop."	Dit is duur om in Tokyo te bly. "It is expensive to live in Tokyo."
Ek verstaan nie waarom jy praat nie. "I don't understand what you are talking about."	Ek verstaan dat dit moeilik is. "I understand that it is not easy."
Het jy verstaan? "Did you understand?"	Sy moet nog dink aan alles wat sy wil doen. "She still has to think about everything that she wants to do."
Hy dink hy gaan geld wen. "He thinks he is going to win money."	Ek dink nie dit kos te veel nie. "I don't think it costs too much."

Ek dink altyd aan kos. "I always think about food."	Hulle dink ons ken nie hulle planne nie. "They think that we don't know their plans."
Dink jy baie aan sjokolade? "Do you often think of chocolate?"	Moenie te veel oor die antwoord dink nie. "Do not think about the answer too much."
Hulle dink dat ons nie weet van hul planne nie. "They think that we don't know their plans."	Hy is nogsteeds nie reg om te begin werk nie. "He's still not ready to start working."
Ek is nogsteed lis om net vis en skyfies te eet. "I still feel like eating fish and chips."	Daar is nogsteeds verkeer in die stad. "There is still traffic in the city."
Ons moet nog jou kontrak teken "We still have to sign your contract."	Moet niks teker voor jy die kontrak deeglik deur gelees het nie. "Don't sign anything before you have read the contract thoroughly."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

geld kos
"costs money"

geld means "money," and **kos** means "to cost."

You can use this phrase to indicate that it will cost you money. It could be seen as negative. It can also mean "food money," literally the money for food. It would depend on the context when this is used.

For example

1. *Ma ek het geld vir kos nodig.*
"Mom I need money for food."
2. *Die nuwe rekenaars het die besigheid baie geld gekos.*
"The new computers cost the company lots of money."

daaroor dink "think about it"

daaroor means "about," and **dink** means "to think." You would think about something serious.

You use this when you are not sure if you want to say yes or no to something. It's a polite way of postponing the answer. You can use this in formal or informal settings.

For example

1. *Ek sal daaroor dink en vir jou laat weet.*
"I will think about it and let you know?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking Specification, Clarification, and Confirmation

Ek verstaan nogsteeds nie hoekom ons moet nie, dit gaan meer geld kos om dit te verander.

"I still don't understand why we have to do it. It is going to cost more money to change it."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **ask for specification, clarification, and confirmation**
2. **use the indefinite article 'n**
3. **use *die* as the definite article**

1. How to ask for specification, clarification, and confirmation

The following sentences will come in handy when you don't understand what someone is saying to you, not a language problem but maybe they are not clear.

1. *Wat*
"What"
2. *Bedoel*
"do you mean"
3. *Jy*
"you"
4. *Met*
"with...?"
5. *Wat bedoel jy met...?*
"What do you mean with?"
6. ***Wat bedoel jy met 'kom later?'***
"What do mean with 'come later?'"
7. *Wat bedoel jy met 'stadiger'?*
"What do you mean with 'slower'?"
8. *Kan*
"Can"
9. *Jy*
"you"
10. *Dit*
"it"
11. *in meer*
"in more"
12. *Detail*
"detail"
13. *Beskryf*
"to describe"
14. *Asseblief*
"please"

15. *Kan jy (dit) in **meer detail** beskryf asseblief?*
"Can you please describe (it) in **more detail**?"
16. *Kan jy die werk in meer detail beskryf asseblief?*
"Can you please describe the work in more detail?"
17. *Kan jy die process in meer detail beskryf asseblief?*
"Can you describe the process in more details please?"
18. *Goed, ek dink ek verstaan nou alles.*
"Good, I think I understand everything now."

Remember to add **asseblief ("please")** to sound polite in your requests.

2. Use the indefinite article 'n

When you use **'n** in the beginning of a sentence, it is always in lowercase. It automatically makes the second word a capital letter.

'n can mean "a/an" or an abbreviation for **een**, **"one."**

1. *'n Appel 'n dag hou jou gesond.*
"An apple a day keeps you healthy."
2. *'n Man en 'n vrou se klere verskil baie.*
"A man and a woman's clothes differ a lot."
3. *Ek sien 'n paar mense elke dag wat draf.*
"I see a few people every day that jog."
4. *Hy het 'n boot gekoop vir die vakansie.*
"He bought a boat for the holiday."

3. Use **die** as definite article.

Die is used at **"the/this"** in a sentence. You can use it to refer to things in general, but you can also put emphasis on the *i* to indicate that **THIS** is...

Sample sentences

1. *Die somer is die droogste wat daar al was.*
"This summer is the dryest that there has been."
2. *Díe is een van die mooiste perde wat ek al gesien het.*
"This is one of the most beautiful horses I have seen."
3. *Daar is nog baie van die kos in die kombuis.*
"There is still a lot of this food in the kitchen."

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *So wat jy vir my sê is dat ons nou dit moet doen, kan ons nie dit volgende jaar doen nie?*
"So what you are telling me is that we have to do it now. Can't we do it next year?"
2. *Laat ek daaroor dink dan laat ek jou weet teen more.*
"Let me think about it, and I will let you know by tomorrow."

Sample Sentences

1. *Kan jy vir my meer details gee?*
"Can you give me more details?"
2. *Ek verstaan nie mooi nie, kan jy dit weer vir my vertel?*
"I don't understand well. Can you tell it again to me?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Insisting on explanation and asking for apologies.

It is not that common to find someone very insistent on what they want you to do or buy. It will be rude to keep phoning someone all the time. There is a fine line between insistent and irritating.

Saying that you are sorry is common in Afrikaans. Depending on personality types, you will find people being apologetic about their actions and the other person saying *Dis okay* ("That's okay.")

Useful expression

1. *Die man het nou al 6 keer gebel, ek is sommer verbouereed.*
"The man has phoned 6 times already; I am flustered."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #3

Is Your South African Car in Need of a Service?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

3

AFRIKAANS

1. Andre: Wat is die probleem met die kar?
2. Liel: Daar is 'n paar foute uhm... briede, wiele, battery en die handbried.
3. Andre: Jy moes vroeër gepraat het.
4. Liel: Ek weet, maar ek het nie geld gehad nie. Wat moet ek doen.
5. Andre: Wel, daar is 'n paar goed wat jy moet doen. Jy moet die battery eerste vervang.
6. Liel: En dan?
7. Andre: Jy kan die briede doen of die wiele, maar ek stel voor jy doen albei.
8. Liel: Kan ek alles op 'n slag doen of moet ek wag?
9. Andre: Jy kan of jy kan een ding op 'n slag doen.

ENGLISH

1. Andre: What is the problem with the car?
2. Liel: There are a few problems, umm...brakes, wheels, battery, and the handbrake.
3. Andre: You have said this before!
4. Liel: I know, but I did not have money. What should I do?

CONT'D OVER

5. Andre: Well, there are a few things you need to do. You need to do the battery first.
6. Liezel: And then?
7. Andre: You can do the brakes or the wheels, but I suggest that you do both.
8. Liezel: Can I do everything at once or should I wait?
9. Andre: You can or you can do everything at once.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
vroeër	earlier	adjective
wiel	wheel	noun
battery	battery	noun
handbriek	handbrake	noun
stel	to suggest	verb
slag	at once	adverb
fout	problem	noun
briek	break	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ons het vroeër die dag op die strand gaan loop. "We walked on the beach earlier today."	Die wiel is nie meer in 'n goeie toestand nie. "The wheels are not in a good condition anymore."
---	--

Die battery van die kar is al laag, om moet 'n ander een koop. "The battery of the car is low; we need to buy another one."	Ek het nie geweet dat my klavierbord op batterye werk nie. "I didn't know that my keyboard runs on batteries."
Die handbriek werk darem nog. "The brake luckily still works."	Ek stel voor jy gaan vroeg Woensdag oggend om die kar in te vat. "I suggest you take your car in early on Wednesday."
Alles voel of dit op een slag gebeur. "Everything feels like it is happening at once."	Daar is fout met die wiele op my nuwe kar. "There is a problem with the wheels on my new car."
Hy het die brieke gister vervang. "I replaced the brakes yesterday."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

op 'n slag

"at this moment"

op 'n slag does not translate to "at once" in English. It will translate to "on a time," but used in context it means "at once."

This will be used to put emphasis on when something or different things are happening. You might be explaining something that has to happen all at once or happening at the same time.

For example

1. *Ons moet almal op een slag opspring.*
"We have to jump into the air at this moment."

stel voor

"suggest"

stel means "suggest." **voor** means "to." "To" in English is not used in this combination when translated.

You would use this to suggest something to someone. It can be used in formal and informal settings.

For example

1. *Ek stel voor ons gaan see toe.*
"I suggest we go to the beach."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Discussing Alternatives

Wel, daar is 'n paar goed wat jy moet doen. Jy moet die battery eerste vervang.

"Well, there are a few things you need to do. You need to do the battery first."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **say the time in different ways and cases**
2. **use "have to" - review of "want" and "should"**
3. **be able to ask for alternatives**

1. How to say the time in different ways and cases

You can tell the time in a few ways in Afrikaans:

1. *7uur in die aand.*
"7 o'clock at night."
2. *Ons gaan 3 uur in die oggend ry.*
"We are going to drive at 3 o'clock in the morning."

You can also use the 24 hour times but it is not common.

1. *Ons gaan fytien honderd uur na my oom se plaas ry.*
"We are going to drive to my uncle's farm at fifteen hundred hours."
2. *Skool begin elke dag om sewe honderd uur.*
"School starts every day at seven hundred hours."

Using half past when talking in Afrikaans

When we say it is *half ses*, we mean "30 minutes past."

1. *Dit is nou half ses.*
"It is half past five."
2. *My man kom my half sewe optel.*
"My husband is picking me up at half past 6."

2. Use "have to" - review of "want" and "should"

1. *moet*
"Have to"
2. *moet*
"Should"
3. *wil*
"Want"

These are **modal verbs** that express that something should be done or that the person wants to do it.

1. *Ek moet my ma se kar more was.*
"I have to wash my mom's car tomorrow."
2. *Ek moet meer met my sussie praat, veral op spesiale geleenthede.*
"I should talk to my sister more, especially on special occasions."
3. *Sy wil graag vir haar 'n nuwe kar koop.*
"She really wants to buy herself a new car."

3. Be able to ask for or give alternatives

When you would like to ask or suggest alternatives, you can use *of*, which means "or."

1. *Wil jy tee of koffie hê.*
"Do you want tea or coffee?"
2. *Dink jy ek moet die serp of die hoed koop?*
"Do you think I should buy the scarf or the hat?"
3. *Dit is of die hond wat buite slaap of jy?*
"It is either the dog that sleeps outside or you!"

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Jy kan die brieke doen of die wiele, maar ek stel voor jy doen albei.*
"You can do the brakes or the wheels, but I suggest that you do both."
2. *Kan ek alles op 'n slag doen of moet ek wag?*
"Can I do everything at once or should I wait?"

Sample Sentences

1. *Moet ek die rooi of die groen das koop?*
"Should I buy the red or the green tie?"
2. *Ek weet nie of ek moet werk toe gaan of by die huis bly nie.*
"I don't know if I should go to work or stay home."
3. *Daar is net twee opsies see toe of berg toe.*
"There are only two options: to the sea or the mountain."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Asking for help

If you live in the same town as your family, you would ask them for help most of the time when you are close. Many families have a cousin or an uncle that is good with cars and would help you out!

There are many helpful Samaritans along the road that will help you if you break down.

Useful expression

1. *Kan my oom kom help met die kar asseblief?*
"Can you come and help me with my car please, uncle?"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #4

Getting Some Bad Service at a South African Restaurant

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

4

AFRIKAANS

1. Liel: Ek is jammer maar daar is fout met die kos?
2. Rika: Wat is fout mevrou?
3. Liel: Ek dink die kaas sous is suur en daar is nie tamatie in die slaai nie.
4. Rika: Ek is jammer mevrou, moet ek vir u iets anders bring om te eet?
5. Liel: Nee dankie, ek wil nie betaal vir die kos nie.
6. Rika: Ek sal gou met die bestuurder praat.
7. Liel: Asseblief, ek kan nie wag vir ander kos nie.
8. Rika: Gee my net 'n oomblik.

ENGLISH

1. Liel: I am sorry, but there is something wrong with the food.
2. Rika: What is wrong, ma'am?
3. Liel: I think the cheese sauce is off, and there is no tomato in the salad.
4. Rika: I am sorry, ma'am, may I bring you something else to eat?
5. Liel: No thank you. I don't want to pay for the food.

CONT'D OVER

6. Rika: I will talk to the manager quickly.
7. Liezel: Please, I can't wait for other food.
8. Rika: Just give me a moment.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
kaas	cheese	noun
sous	sauce	noun
anders	else	pronoun
bestuurder	manager	noun
wag	to wait	verb
ander	other	adjective
oomblik	moment	noun
kos	food	noun
mevrou	ma'am	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kaas en knoffel is altyd goed op pizza. "Cheese and garlic are always good on pizza."	Ek is mal oor kaas, ek sal dit in my koffie roer as ek kon. "I am crazy about cheese. I would put it in my coffee if I could."
Ek is mal oor cheddar kaas. "I am crazy about cheddar cheese."	Ek hou van kaas. "I like cheese."

My sussie hou nie van kaas nie. "My sister doesn't like cheese."	Die sous is lekker maar ek hou nie van knoffel nie. "The sauce is nice, but I don't like garlic."
Kan ek vir jou iets anders kry on te drink? "Can I get you something else to drink?"	Iets anders? "Anything else?"
Die bestuurder het noutet bedank. "The manager just resigned."	Die bestuurder is nie tans beskikbaar nie. "The manager is not available at the moment."
Onlangs het baie bestuurders 'n slegte reputasie begin kry. "Recently many managers have been getting a bad reputation."	Kom ons wag vir my ma voor ons ry. "Let's wait for my mom before we leave."
Kan jy wag vir jou vakature vir nog 'n paar dae, dit is amper reg. "Can you wait for your invoice a couple of days more? I have it almost ready."	Ek haat dit om vir ure vir jou te wag. "I hate waiting for you for hours!"
Daar is ander mense wat ook dit wil doen. "There are other people that would also like to do that."	Elke oomblik saam met jou is spesiaal "Every moment with you is special."
Op die oomblik is daar nie baie plek in die kar nie. "At the moment, there is not a lot of space in the car."	Het u 'n oomblik van geduld? "Do you have a moment of patience?"

Die kos is baie lekker in die restuarant. "The food is very nice in this restaurant."	Ek is mal oor Chinese kos. "I am crazy about Chinese food."
Wat is jou gunsteling kos? "What is your favorite food?"	Watter kos sou jy graag wil eet? "What would you like to eat?"
Mevrou, is alles nog reg hier. "Ma'am, is everything still ok here?"	Is mevrou reg om te bestel. "Are you ready to order, ma'am?"

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

iets anders

"something else"

iets means "something/anything," and ***anders*** means "else."

You would use this to refer to anything in general when you don't know or if you don't mind any alternative. It can be used in formal and informal settings.

Enigeiets can also be used for "anything."

For example

1. *Ek wil iets ander eet, ek is nie lus vir kaas nie.*
 "I want to eat something else. I don't feel like cheese."

sal gou

"quickly"

sal means "will," and ***gou*** means "quickly." Used together, you are implying that you will do it now and do it quickly.

It is used usually to say you will help someone quickly or do it quickly. It can be used in any setting.

For example

1. *Ek sal gou kyk na jou kar se brieke.*
"I will have a quick look at your car's brakes. "

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Mastering Modal Verbs

Ek is jammer mevrou, moet ek vir u iets anders bring om te eet?
"I will talk to the manager quickly."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **talk about different types and genres of movies using modals**
2. **complain about food**

1. How to talk about different types and genres of movies using modals

List of common modal verbs that can be used in Afrikaans. They should always be used in a polite manner.

Moet "Should"

1. *Jy moet die nuwe fliek gaan kyk oor die mediese foute wat al gemaak is.*
"You should go and watch the new movie about the medical errors that have been made."
2. *Die kinders moet al hul groente eet.*
"The children should eat all their vegetables."
3. *Ons moet meer sonlig kry.*
"We should get more sunshine."

moet "Ought to"

1. *Jy moet jou ma vertel dat jy 'n bangmaak fliek gaan kyk.*
"You ought to tell your mom that you are going to watch a scary movie."
2. *Jy moet kyk na meer opsies kyk.*
"You ought to look at more options."
3. *Ons moet kyk na opsies om Johannesburg toe te gaan.*
"We ought to look at options going to Johannesburg."

kan **"Could"**

1. *Kan jy die kaartjies koop en ek die springmielies?*
"Could you buy the ticket and I buy the popcorn?"
2. *Kan jy vir my die melk aangee?*
"Could you pass me the milk?"
3. *Kan ons more vir my gaan skoene koop?*
"Could we go buy me some shoes tomorrow?"

kan **"Can"**

1. *Kan ons vanaand een van gunsteling riller flieks kyk?*
"Can we watch one of my favorite thriller movies tonight?"
2. *Kan jy vir my koeldrank koop?*
"Can you buy me a cool drink?"
3. *Kan ons nou ry?*
"Can we leave now?"

kan nie **"Can't"**

1. *Ons kan nie 'n romantiese fliek kyk by my ouers se huis nie.*
"We can't watch a romantic movie at my parents' house."
2. *Ek kan nie nou kom nie*
"I can't come now."

3. *Sy kan nie die foon kry nie.*
"She can't find the phone."

wil/sal **"Would"**

1. *Wil jy more saam ons gaan fliek in 3D?*
"Would you like to watch a 3D movie with us tomorrow?"
2. *Ons wil more by my ouers kuier.*
"We would like to visit my parents tomorrow."
3. *Ons sal graag wil slaai bring.*
"We would like to bring some salad."

Genres of Movies in Afrikaans

1. Comedy - *Komedie*
2. Romance - *Romantiese*
3. Horror - *Gruwel*
4. Thriller - *Riller*
5. Sci-Fi - *Fiksie*
6. Drama - *Drama*

1. *Wat is jou gunsteling?*
"What is your favorite?"

2. How to complain about food

Here are some common phrases to help you express your complaints about food.

1. *Die pasta is nie lekker nie.*
"This pasta is not tasty."
2. *Die koffie is koud.*
"The coffee is cold."

3. *Daar is iets fout met die sous.*
"There is something wrong with my salad."
4. *Ek dink die melk is suur.*
"I think the milk is sour!"

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Ek sal gou met die bestuurder praat.*
"I will talk to the manager quickly."

Sample Sentences

1. *Moet ek more vir ons 'n koek bring vir nagereg?*
"Should I bring us a cake for dessert tomorrow?"
2. *Sy sal vir ons al die water bring wat ons nodig het.*
"She will bring us all the water that we will need."
3. *Ek wil nog by die winkel stop voor ons te ver ry.*
"I want to stop at the shop before we drive too far."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quickly and now-now

Afrikaans people say things like ***Ek sal jou nou-nou sien***, translated as "I will see you now-now." It does of course not make sense, but it just means "I will see you in a short while." English South Africans might use these words now and then as a joke; they would say "now-now" with an accent to tease a South African person.

Afrikaans people would not be described as people that complain all the time, but there are cases where they would complain if something is not up to standard.

Useful expression

1. *Ons gaan nou-nou ry.*
"We are going to leave soon!"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #5 Preparing for an Afrikaans Interview

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

5

AFRIKAANS

1. Liel: Ok, Andre. Ek gaan jou vrae vra om jou voor te berei vir jou onderhoud. Is jy reg?
2. Andre: Ek is baie gestres, maar ek sal my beste probeer.
3. Liel: Hoekom het jy besluit om aansoek te doen vir die werk.
4. Andre: Ek dink ek is reg om te groei en meer te leer van my veld en hierdie is die perfekte posisie.
5. Liel: Vertel ons meer van jou.
6. Andre: Waaroor wil u weet?
7. Liel: Kom ons praat oor jou ondervinding in die werks gebied.
8. Andre: Goed, ek werk al 5 jaar in die mediese industrie en voor dit was ek 'n admin klerk by 'n belasting maatskappy.
9. Liel: Andre, ek dink jy sal ok wees. Praat net stadiger.
10. Andre: Dankie Liel.

ENGLISH

1. Liel: OK, Andre. I am going to ask you questions to prepare you for your interview. Are you ready?
2. Andre: I am very stressed, but I will try my best.
3. Liel: Why did you choose to apply for this position?

CONT'D OVER

4. Andre: I think I am ready to learn more about this industry and I think this is the perfect position.
5. Liezel: Tell us more about you.
6. Andre: What would you like to know?
7. Liezel: Let's talk about your experience in the work environment.
8. Andre: Great, I have been working in the medical industry for five years, and before that, I was an admin clerk at a tax company.
9. Liezel: Andre, I think you will be fine. Just talk slower.
10. Andre: Thank you Liezel.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
onderhoud	interview	noun
stres	stress	noun
besluit	to decide	verb
aansoek	to apply	verb
ondervinding	experience	noun
stadiger	slower	adjective
industrie	industry	noun
perfekte	perfect	adjective
vrae	to question	verb
vra	to ask	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek het verlede week seker 3 onderhoude gehad. "I probably had three interviews last week."	Ek stres baie oor my nuwe kollega se buie. "I am stressing a lot about my new colleagues' moods."
Ek het besluit om die werk te vat in die Kaap. "I decided to take the job in Cape Town."	Hulle het besluit om Europa toe te trek in die opkomende maande. "They have decided to move to Europe in the coming months."
Ons het aansoek gedoen vir 'n nuwe foon kontrak. "We applied for a new phone contract."	Sy het baie ondervinding in die veld. "She has a lot of experience in this field."
As jy dit stadiger doen sal dit dalk makliker inpas. "If you do it slower, it might fit in easier."	Kan u stadiger praat, asseblief? "Could you drive slowly, please?"
Die industrie is nie so maklik om werk in te kry nie. "It is not that easy to get a job in this industry."	Dit is die perfekte kleur vir die kamer. "It is the perfect color for the room."
Dit is die perfekte kleur vir my kamer. "It is the perfect color for my room."	Hy het hom 'n klomp vrae gevra. "He asked him a bunch of questions."
Kan ek hom vra oor sy werk? "Can I ask him about his work?"	Dit is nie maklik om hulp van ander te vra nie. "It is not easy to ask for assistance from others."

Ek vra hom sy naam en adres. "I'll ask him his name and address."	Ek gaan jou nog net een keer vra. "I will only ask you one more time."
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VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

my beste probeer **"try my best"**

beste means "best," and **probeer** means "try."

You use this when you want to tell someone you are going to do your best. You might not fully succeed but you will try. You can say *doen jou beste* as encouragement. "Do your best."

OK wees **"be OK"**

OK means the same in English and Afrikaans, and **wees** means "be." Using them together as a form of comfort to the other person.

OK wees is usually used to say that everything will be OK or that everything will work out. You use this phrase to comfort people.

For example

1. *Alles gaan OK wees, jy sal sien.*
"Everything will be OK; you will see."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Being Interviewed

Hoekom het jy besluit om aansoek te doen vir die werk.
"Why did you choose to apply for this position?"

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **Talk about experience**

2. Use **om te** in the infinitive form

1. How to talk about experience

When you would like to talk about your own experience, and you would like to ask someone about theirs, you are welcome to use the following sentences:

1. **Ek wil jou vertel** oor my reis na Rusland, ek wil weer gaan.
"I would like to tell you about my trip to Russia. I want to go again."
2. **Vertel my van** jou ondervinding in Suid Amerika, waar was jy?
"Tell me about your experience in South America; where were you?"
3. **Ek was mal oor** die Grand Canyon, hoe was jou vakansie.
"I was crazy about the Grand Canyon; how was your holiday?"
4. **In my ondervinding** was die mense in Londen baie koud!
"In my experience, the people in London were very cold."

You can use **vertel my van** ("Tell me about...") to ask someone about anything.

1. **Vertel my van** jou ma.
"Tell me about your mum."
2. **Vertel my van** jou nuwe werk.
"Tell me about your new work."

2. How to use **om te** in the infinitive form

The full infinite verb uses the **om te** added to the verb like an **English word "to."**

The verb is preceded by the words **om te**.

1. **Om te skryf**
"To write"
2. **Om te dans**
"To dance"

3. *Om te lag*
"To laugh"
4. *Om te werk*
"To work"
5. *Hy is besig om sy boek te skry.*
"He is busy writing his book."
6. *Om te swem in die aand is die lekkerste in die somer.*
"To swim at night in the summer is the most enjoyable in the summer."
7. *Ek soek my skoene om te gaan draf.*
"I am looking for my shoes to go running."
8. *Om te lag is heerlik, lekker dag.*
"To laugh is great, have a good day!"

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Kom ons praat oor jou ondervinding in die werks gebied.*
"Let's talk about your experience in the work environment."
2. *Andre. Ek gaan jou vrae vra om jou voor te berei vir jou onderhoud. Is jy reg?*
"Andre, I think you will be fine. Just talk slower."

Sample Sentences

1. *Ek het my CV vir julle gebring as jul dalk wou weer deurkyk.*
"I brought my CV for you, just in case you would like to look at it again."
2. *Ek het al vir 10 werke aansoek gedoen.*
"I have applied for 10 jobs already."
3. *Sy is nie die beste vir die posisie nie maar sy het baie potentiaal.*
"She is not the best for the position but she has a lot of potentials."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Interview in South Africa

Dress code is important when going for an interview. Afrikaans office workers attire can range from casual to suited up, depending on the type of job. The best is to be more formal than casual.

South African companies are quite contemporary and would appreciate the effort you made in asking questions about the company.

Useful expression

1. *Moet ek formeel werk toe aantrek?*
"Do I need to dress formally for work?"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #6 Understanding an Afrikaans Weather Forecast

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

6

AFRIKAANS

1. Daan: Welkom by die weer berig, Ek is Daan Botha.
2. Daan: Ons verwag verspreide donderbuie oor die meeste van die land.
3. Daan: Daar sal ook sterk winde wees in die Kaap met ekstra sterk winde oor die Ooskus.
4. Daan: Soos wat ons opbeweeg na die OosKaap is daar enkele donderbuie met 'n kans van 80% reën vir die hele dag.
5. Daan: Die Noord Kaap is warm met 'n ligte wind van die weste, met die hoogste temperatuur in die hoë twintigs.
6. Daan: Die weer voorspelling vir die week is meestal koel en nat oor die binneland, dit word wel warmer teen die einde van die week.
7. Daan: Dit is al van my af vir vanaand se weer. Totsiens.

ENGLISH

1. Daan: Welcome to the weather forecast, I am Daan Botha.
2. Daan: We are expecting scattered thunderstorms over most of the country.
3. Daan: There will also be strong winds in the Cape with extra strong winds over the east coast.
4. Daan: As we move up to the Eastern Cape, there might be a few showers with an 80% chance of rain the whole night.

CONT'D OVER

5. Daan: The Northern Cape is warm with a warm wind from the west, with the highest temperature in the high twenties.
6. Daan: The weather forecast for the week is mostly cool and wet over the interior. It is going to be warmer by the end of the week.
7. Daan: That is all from me for tonight's weather. Goodbye.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
meestal	mostly	adjective
einde	end	noun
wind	wind	noun
opbeweeg	move up	verb
Wes	west	noun
weerberug	forecast	verb
donderbuie	thunderstorm	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dit was meestal koel gewees gister. "It was mostly cool yesterday."	Dit is die einde van die pad. "This is the end of the road."
Die wind waai baie erg vandag. "The wind is blowing very badly today."	Die mense het opbeweeg oor die berg. "The people were moving up over the mountain."

Die son sak in die weste. "The sun sets in the west."	Ek luister na die weerberug. "I am listening to the weather forecast."
Daar was donderbuie oor die naweek gewees. "There were thunderstorms over the weekend."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

welkom by die **"welcome to the"**

"**welkom by die...**" is the same as "welcome to the ..." in English, used as a greeting.

Most often you will hear people say this phrase when they are welcoming you to their restaurant. You can use this at a formal event, or even at home. **Welkom by my huis**, "Welcome to my house."

For example

1. *Welkom by die Tafelberg Hotel.*
"Welcome to the Table Mountain Hotel."

enkele donderbuie **"few showers"**

enkele means "'few" but more in the context of being able to count it.
donderbuie means "showers, rain." Together, it means being able to count the showers.

This phrase is usually said when the weather report is being done or in mostly formal settings and discussions on weather.

For example

1. *Hul voorspel enkele donderbuie oor die naweek.*
"They are predicting a few showers over the weekend."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Watching the Weather Forecast

Daar sal ook sterk winde wees in Kaap met ekstra sterk winde oor die Ooskus.

"There will also be strong winds in the Cape with extra strong winds over the east coast."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. use weather expressions
2. use prepositions

1. Weather Expressions

Talking about the weather is a common topic when you don't know what to talk about or if you want to start a conversation. Here are some common phrases about the weather that you can use.

1. *Dit is 'n **lekker dag** vandag.*
"It is a nice day today."
2. ***Mooi dag** vandag.*
"Nice day today."
3. *Dit lyk of dit 'n **koue dag** gaan wees.*
"It looks like it is going to be a cold day."
4. *Het dit **gereën gisteraand**, ek het so lekker geslaap!*
"Did it rain last night? I slept so well!"
5. *Ek het my sambreel vergeet en **nou reën dit!***
"I forgot my umbrella, and now it is raining!"

2. Use prepositions

Afrikaans prepositions link nouns, pronouns, and phrases to other words in a sentence.

Here is a list of the most common:

Onder

"under"

1. *Die kat is **onder** die bed.*
"The cat is under the bed."
2. *My sak is **onder** die tafel.*
"My bag is under the table."
3. *Die hond is **onder** die kar.*
"The dog is under the car."

Bo-op

"on top of"

1. *Ek het my bril **bo-op** die yskas vergeet.*
"I forgot my glasses on top of the fridge."
2. *My pa is **bo-op** die dak.*
"My dad is on top of the roof."
3. *Ek wil **bo-op** die stoel sit.*
"I want to sit on top of the chair."

Binne

"inside"

1. *Ek het die sleutels **binne** die kar vergeet.*
"I forgot the keys inside the car."
2. *Die mes is **binne in** die kas.*
"The knife is inside the cupboard."
3. *Die kat is **binne in** die huis.*
"The cat is inside the house."

Buite

"outside"

1. *Jy moet die hond **buite** gaan was.*
"You have to go wash the dog outside."
2. *Ek wil graag **buite** gaan speel.*
"I would like to play outside."

Agter

"behind"

1. *Ek het die sleutel vir jou **agter** die koerantpapier houer gesit.*
"I put the keys for you behind the newspaper holder."
2. *Al die karre het **agter** die trok gery.*
"All the cars were driving behind the truck."

Voor

"in front of"

1. *Die man **voor** my in die kar praat op sy foon*
"The man in the car in front of me is talking on his phone."
2. *Ek was voor in die ry.*
"I was in front of the row."

Naby

"near"

1. *Kan on **naby** aan die deur sit asseblief?*
"Can we sit close to the door please?"
2. *Ek bly baie naby aan die strand.*
"I live very close to the beach."

Tussen

"between"

1. *Ek hou daarvan om **tussen** my boeties te sit as on agter in die kar ry.*
"I like to sit between my brothers in the back of the car."
2. *Hy het tussen die karre en die pad vasgesit.*
"He was stuck between the cars and the road."

Remember to add **die** to the object in the sentence.

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Die Noord Kaap is warm met 'n ligte wind van die weste, met die hoogste temperatuur in die hoë twintigs.*
"The Northern Cape is warm with a warm wind from the West, with the highest temperature in the high twenties."
2. *Die weer voorspelling vir die week is meestal koel en nat oor die binneland, dit word wel warmer teen die einde van die week.*
"The weather forecast for the week is mostly cool and wet over the interior. It is getting though by the end of the week."

Sample Sentences

1. *Ons kan sonskyn en mooi weer verwag vandag.*
"We can expect the sunshine and nice weather today."
2. *Die weer berug het nou gewys dat dit more heeldag gaan koud wees.*
"The weather report showed that it will be cold the whole day tomorrow."
3. *Die son het my vandag gebrand, dit was baie warm.*
"The sun burnt me today; it was very hot."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Fishing

You will find many Afrikaans people like fishing, especially men. I am not sure if it is more of an excuse to drink on the shore and socialize.

Every fisherman has their own recipe for a specific bait that the fish like. They might also have their own story of the one that got away!

Useful expression

1. *Ek gaan die naweek by die viswaters wees.*
"I am going to be at the fishing waters this week."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #7

Making a Dental Appointment in South Africa

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

#7

AFRIKAANS

1. Rika: Dr Botha se spreekkamers, Rika wat praat, hoe kan ek help?
2. Liezel: Goeie more, dit is Liezel wat praat ek wil graag 'n afspraak maak vir 'n vulsel asseblief.
3. Rika: Is dit 'n noodgeval mevrou?
4. Liezel: Dit is nie, maar ek wil graag so gou as moontlik dit doen, ek is baie besig.
5. Rika: Kan u dalk vroeg, so 7:30 Woensdag die 1ste hier wees?
6. Liezel: Doodreg, ek sal daar wees. Baie dankie, totsiens.
7. Rika: My plesier. Sien u dan.

ENGLISH

1. Rika: Dr. Botha consulting rooms, Rika speaking, how can I help?
2. Liezel: Good morning, it is Liezel speaking. I would like to make an appointment for a filling, please.
3. Rika: Is it an emergency, ma'am?
4. Liezel: It isn't, but I would like to do it as quickly as possible. I am very busy.
5. Rika: Could you come early, about 7:30, Wednesday the 1st?
6. Liezel: Great, I will be there. Thank you, goodbye.

CONT'D OVER

7. Rika:

My pleasure. See you then.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
vroeg	early	adjective
doodreg	great	adjective
plesier	pleasure	noun
vulsel	filling	noun
noodgeval	emergency	noun
besig	busy	adjective
spreekkamer	consulting room	noun
afspraak	appointment	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ons kan vroeg ry as jy wil "We can leave early if you want."	Doodreg, ek sien jou more. "All right, I'll see you tomorrow."
Dit is 'n groot plesier om deel van jou span te wees. "It is a big pleasure to be part of your team."	Hy moet 'n paar vulsels laat regmaak in sy mond. "He has to fix a few fillings in his mouth."
Daar is 'n nood geval by die skool. "There is an emergency at the school."	Ek is besig om met die ouers te praat. "I am busy talking to the parents."

Ek is besig om my graad te doen. "I am busy doing my degree."	Is jy besig Saterdag? "Are you busy on Saturday?"
Die dokter is in sy spreekkamer. "The doctor is in his consulting room."	Ek het nog nie 'n afspraak gemaak nie. "I have not made an appointment yet."
Sy het 'n afspraak met my gemaak. "She made an appointment with me."	My seun het 'n afspraak met die dokter. "My son has a doctor's appointment."
Weet jy of 'n afspraak nodig is vir die haarsalon? "Do you know if an appointment is needed for the hair salon?"	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

dit is doodreg **"it is all right"**

Dit is doodreg means more than "it is fine." It means that it is perfect or that the time fits in perfectly with what needs to be done.

It is used to confirm a request or to say that everything is fine. Used in formal and informal settings, it is very polite.

For example

1. *Dit is doodreg as jy more kom.*
"It is all right if you come tomorrow."

ek wil graag **"I would like to"**

ek wil graag means that "you will want to" or "you want to do something."

This is used if you want to request something, but you are not sure if you can do it or get it. It's used in formal and informal settings.

For example

1. *Ek wil graag die kantoor blou verf.*
"I would like to paint the office blue."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Using Comparisons

Is dit 'n noodgeval mevrou?
"Is it an emergency, ma'am?"

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **use adjectives that precede the noun**
 2. **make polite requests "I would like to..."**
 3. **make polite requests with questions "Could you...?"**
-

1. How to use comparisons

When you are using an adjective in a 'standard' sentence, you would use it after the noun (predicatively).

1. *Die hoed is **mooi**.*
"The hat is pretty."
2. *Die hond is **gelukkig**.*
"The dog is happy."
3. *My ma is **oulik**.*
"My mom is cute."

If the adjective precedes the noun (attributively), the verb changes according to a set of rules, but the most common is adding an **e**.

1. *Dit is 'n vinnige atleet.*
"It is a fast athlete."
2. *Dit is 'n stout hond.*
"It is a naughty dog."

You will pick up the small differences as you hear more Afrikaans spoken.

2. How to make polite requests "I would like to..."

1. *Ek wil graag...*
"I would like to..."

This is a polite way of asking for something that you want. You can use this in any setting.

1. ***Ek wil graag*** 'n warm koppie tee hê.
"I would like to have a cup of tea."
2. ***Sy wil graag*** haar kar hier parkeer.
"She would like to park her car here."
3. ***Ons wil graag*** more by jou kom kuier.
"We would like to come visit you tomorrow."

3. How to make polite requests with questions "Could you...?"

If you would like to ask someone to do something, the best way to make a polite response is by using the following phrase:

1. *Kan jy ..., asseblief?*
"Could you ..., please?"
2. ***Kan jy*** asseblief vir my help met die bokse, ***asseblief?***
"Could you please help me with the boxes?"
3. ***Kan jy*** vir my die nuwe bestuurder bel, ***asseblief?***
"Could you phone the manager for me please?"
4. ***Kan jy dalk*** vir my 'n beter sitplek kry, ***asseblief?***
"Could you **possibly** get me a better seat?"

If you add **dalk**, it adds a connotation that the favor you are asking is a little big.

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Dit is nie, maar ek wil graag so gou as moontlik dit doen, ek is baie besig.*
"It isn't, but I would like to do it as quickly as possible. I am very busy."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Telephone etiquette

It is best to say "ma'am" and "sir" over the phone when you answer. The person speaking can correct you if they want to.

Some people avoid saying their name when an unknown number calls them.

Some people might still use **u** when talking in a formal tone. In English, it would be directly translated as "thou," but that is not common in English.

Useful expression

1. *U praat met Susan, hoe kan ek help.*
"You are talking to Susan, how can I help. "

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #8 Visiting a South African Dentist

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

8

AFRIKAANS

1. Daan: Vir hoe lank het u al so baie pyn mevrou.
2. Liezel: Noem my asseblief Liezel. Seker al vir 'n week, net na die groot vulsel uitgeval het.
3. Daan: Goed, noem my Daan. Hoe het dit gebeur?
4. Liezel: Ons het by vriende gekuier en hul het vir ons sappige biefstuk gegee. Met my derde happie toe breek my vulsel.
5. Daan: Het dit gebloei?
6. Liezel: Ek kan nie onthou nie, ek dink nie so nie.
7. Daan: Goed, ek sal dalk net vir jou 'n spesiale tandepasta voorskryf wat jou sensitiwiteit sal verminder.
8. Liezel: Dankie Dokter, ag... Daan.

ENGLISH

1. Daan: How long have you had a lot of pain, ma'am?
2. Liezel: Please call me Liezel. Maybe just for a week, just after the big filling fell out.
3. Daan: Ok, call me Daan. How did it happen?
4. Liezel: We were eating at a friend's and they gave us juicy steak. With my third bite, my filling broke.
5. Daan: Did it bleed?

CONT'D OVER

6. Liel: I can't remember, I don't think so.
7. Daan: OK, I will prescribe you a special toothpaste that will decrease your sensitivity...
8. Liel: Thank you Doctor...oh...Daan.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
tandepasta	toothpaste	noun
sensitiwiteit	sensitivity	noun
verminder	to reduce	verb
gebeur	to happen	verb
biefstuk	steak	noun
happie	to bite	verb
onthou	to remember	verb
pyn	pain	noun
val	to fall	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hy het al die tandapasta op die grond laat val. "He let all the toothpaste fall to the ground."	Die pille het gehelp om die sensitiwiteit in my vel te verbeter. "The pills helped to decrease the sensitivity in my skin."
--	--

Die aantal keer wat ek na die dokter kom het verminder. "The number of times that I come to the doctor has decreased."	Ek weet nie wat gebeur het nie. "I don't know what happened."
Dit gebeur elke jaar in April "It happens every year in April."	Die biefstuk is perfek gesny. "This steak is cut perfectly."
Ek hou van rou biefstuk. "I like raw steak."	Ek wil 'n happie van jou kos proe. "I want to taste a bite of your food."
Onthou jy toe ons die vorige keer hier was? "Do you remember the previous time that we were here?"	Onthou om my te bel na werk. "Remember to phone me after work."
Jy het gedink ek sal nie jou verjaarsdag onthou nie. "You thought I wouldn't remember your birthday."	Hy onthou nie enigiets wat voor die ongeluk gebeur het nie. "He doesn't remember anything that happened before the accident."
Ek moet nou 'n pil drink, die pyn is te veel. "I have to drink a pill now; the pain is too much."	Ek het 'n pyn gevoel. "I felt some pain."
Sy het geval toe sy met die trappe afkom. "She fell when she came down the stairs."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

hoe lank **"how long"**

hoe lank is translated as "how long." In this context, it is referring to time but it could also be referring to how long something is.

It is usually asked in a question form to identify a time period or the length of something. It can be used in any setting.

For example

1. *Hoe lank is julle al getroud?*
"How long have you been married?"

noem my **"call me"**

noem my means "call me." It does not imply to call someone over the phone but what to call them when talking to them.

This is used mostly when meeting someone for the first time. In some business settings, you are required to call someone "Mister" or "Ma'am" the first time you speak to them and they would correct you if they want to be called differently. It's used in most formal settings, but sometimes if you say **oom** "uncle" or **tannie** "aunt" they might correct you.

For example

1. *Noem my Jan asseblief, meneer is te formeel.*
"Please call me Jan; mister is too formal."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Discussing One's Health

Vir hoe lank het u al so baie pyn mevrou.
"For how long have you had a lot of pain, ma'am?"

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **give details about our health condition**
2. **use the adjectives *long, ou, koud***

1. How to give details about our health condition

You might not discuss your health with every stranger that you see, but you might find the following sentences helpful when talking about your health:

1. **Ek was baie siek** gister gewees.
"I was very sick yesterday."
2. **"Ek het pyn** in my linker arm.
"I have pain in my left arm."
3. **Ek het 'n pyn** in my maag.
"I have a pain in my stomach."
4. **Sy het pyn** in haar tand.
"She has pain in her tooth."
5. My man het 'n **verkoue**.
"My husband has the flu."
6. Hy **het** 'n loop neus.
"He has a runny nose."
7. Sy **het** koors.
"She has a fever."
8. My kind **het** sy knieg **seergemaak**.
"My child hurt his knee."
9. Ek **het** my hand **seergemaak**.
"I hurt my hand."
10. Sy **het** haar toon **seergemaak**.
"She hurt her toe."
11. Ons **het** almal **koors**.
"We all have a fever."
12. Ek **het** **koors**.
"I have a fever."
13. Sy **koors** is baie hoog
"His fever is very high."

2. How to use the adjectives *lank, oud, koud*.

When you would use ***lank, oud en koud*** in a sentence as adjectives, you will see they change depending on if you use them attributively or predicatively.

1. *Dit is 'n **lank** man.* (attributively)
"This is a **tall** man."
2. *Die man is **lank**.* (predicatively)
"The man is **tall**."
3. *Dit is 'n **koue** dag in die Kaap.* (attributively)
"This is a **cold** day in the cape."
4. *Die dag is **koud**.* (predicatively)
"This day is **cold**."
5. *Sy het 'n **ou** man getrou.* (attributively)
"She married an **old** man."
6. *Die kar is baie **oud**.* (predicatively)
"The car is very **old**."

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Goed, ek sal dalk net vir jou 'n spesiale tandepasta voorskryf wat jou sensitiwiteit sal verminder.*
"OK, I will prescribe you a special toothpaste that will decrease your sensitivity."

Sample Sentences

1. *Ek voel nie so goed vandag nie.*
"I don't feel so good today."
2. *Sy het gister heeldag opgegooi, ons moet haar dalk na die dokter toe vat.*
"She was vomiting the whole day yesterday; maybe we should take her to the doctor."
3. *My kinders het heeldag koors gehad gister, ek is bekommerd.*
"My kids had a fever the whole day yesterday, I am worried."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Formalities

In an informal setting, it is common to call someone older than you **oom**, "uncle," or **tannie**, "aunt." If you are below 20, you would definitely start with calling someone **oom/tannie**, but the older you get you might need to ask someone what they would like you to call them. With someone your gran's age, it is fine to say **tannie**; anyone younger, they will correct you.

Ag is used like "oh" in English. It sounds funny as it has this guttural **ggg**, but you will hear people say it often. You are welcome to say it as well. It comes as part of the natural expressions when talking

Useful expression

1. *Ag, noem my asseblief Susan.*
"Oh, call me Susan please."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #9

An Interview with a South African Celebrity

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

9

AFRIKAANS

1. Andre: Ons het vandag Daan Erasmus op die lug. Daan nou wat doen jy deesdae?
2. Daan: Dankie Andre, dit is lekker om hier te wees. Ek werk aan my nuutste album en ek oefen vir 'n maraton!
3. Andre: Dit moet seker baie ure uit jou dag neem?
4. Daan: Ek probeer om elke oggend 5h te gaan draf, dit is 'n wonderlike roetine.
5. Andre: Dit is fantasties, maar kom ons kom terug na jou album toe. Wat kan ons verwag?
6. Daan: Wel, ek gaan twee van Elvis se liedjies oordoen en 'n klomp van my eie liedjies.
7. Andre: Ons speel een van jou nuwe liedjies vandag, ek is mal daaroor.
8. Daan: Dankie Andre! Ek is bly om hier met almal te kan gesels.

ENGLISH

1. Andre: Today, we have Daan Erasmus on the air. Daan, what are you doing these days?
2. Daan: Thank you, Andre, it is great to be here. I am working on my newest album and I am training for a marathon.
3. Andre: It must take a lot of time out of your day.
4. Daan: I try to go running at 5 o'clock every morning. It is a great routine.

CONT'D OVER

5. Andre: That is fantastic, but let's get back to your album. What can we expect?
6. Daan: Well, I am going to cover two of Elvis's songs and there are many of my own songs.
7. Andre: We are playing one of your own songs today. I am crazy about it.
8. Daan: Thank you, Andre! I am happy to be able to talk to everyone.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
deesdae	these days	noun
nuutste	newest	adjective
draf	to run	verb
roetine	routine	noun
verwag	to expect	verb
liedjie	song	noun
mal	crazy	adjective
gesels	to talk	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek het deesdae baie lus vir mango. "I am craving mango these days."	Dit is die nuutste kar op die mark. "It is the newest car on the market."
---	---

Ek draf elke dag met my hond see toe. "I jog with my dog to the beach every day."	My roetine verander elke week, dit is stresvol. "My routine changes every week; it is stressful."
Ek verwag dat ek meer en meer gaan sukkel met my kar. "I am expecting to struggle with my car more and more."	Die liedjie laat my dink aan my ma. "This song makes me think of my mom."
Ek is mal oor roomys en vrugte. "I am crazy about ice cream and fruit."	Ek gesels met my ma elke sondag. "I chat with my mom every Sunday."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

op die lug "on the air"

op die lug literally translates into "on the air," which would only make sense in the radio industry.

You would say this phrase when you are talking on the radio and sometimes to confirm that the person invited to speak knows they are 'live' on the air. Used in the context of listening to the radio or talking over the radio.

For example

1. *Vanaand het ons vir Lelanie Blou op die lug saam ons.*
"Tonight we have Lelanie Blou with us on the air."

doen jy deesdae "doing these days"

doen jy deesdae can be translated as "doing these days."

This is mostly used to talk about what you have been up to or when asking someone what they have been up to. This would be a bit informal but will be fine to ask over coffee in the workplace.

For example

1. *Wat doen jy deesdae met jouself?*
"What are you doing with yourself these days?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Forming Different Questions

Ons het vandag Daan Erasmus op die lug. Daan nou wat doen jy deesdae?

"Today we have Daan Erasmus on the air. Daan, what are you doing these days?"

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **form different questions**
2. **degrees of comparison**
3. **show appreciation**

1. How to form different questions

Interrogative Questions

1. *Hoe*
"How"
2. *Wat*
"What"
3. *Wie*
"Who"
4. *Waar*
"Where"
5. *Hoekom*
"Why"

6. *Watter*
"Which"

Used in a sentence, you would use the question word and then follow with the verb.

Questions + verb

1. *Waar bly sy?*
"Where does she live?"
2. *Watter taal praat hy?*
"Which language does he speak?"
3. *Hoekom het sy nie gebel nie?*
"Why did she not call?"
4. *Wat is jou naam?*
"What is your name?"
5. *Hoeveel met ek betaal?*
"How much should I pay?"

2. How to compare

Degrees of comparison is **trappe van vergelyking** in Afrikaans. Below is a table of common Afrikaans words used in a comparison.

	-er	-ste
<i>Soet</i> "Sweet"	<i>Soeter</i> "Sweeter"	<i>soetste</i> "Sweetest"
<i>Groen</i> "Green"	<i>Groener</i> "Greener"	<i>Groenste</i> "Greenest"
<i>Klein</i> "Small"	<i>Kleiner</i> "Smaller"	<i>Kleinste</i> "Smallest"
<i>Warm</i> "Warm"	<i>Warmer</i> "Warmer"	<i>Warmste</i> "Warmest"

Most comparisons get an '**er**' at the first level and the '**ste**' at the end.

1. *My bed is nie baie **groot** nie.*
"My bed is not very big."
2. *Sy bed is **groter** as joune.*
"His bed is bigger than yours."
3. *Haar bed is die **grootste**.*
"Her bed is the biggest."

3. How to use show appreciation

Here are a few sentences that will help you express appreciation if someone helped you.

1. *Dankie dat jy my gehelp het.*
"Thank you for helping me."
2. *Jy is 'n ster.*
"You are a star."
3. *Dankie dat ek op jou knoppie kan druk.*
"Thank you that I can rely on you."
4. *Ek is dankbaar vir alles wat jy vir my gedoen het.*
"I am thankful for everything you have done for me."

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Dit moet seker baie ure uit jou dag neem?*
"It must take a lot of time out of your day?"
2. *Dit is fantasties, maar kom ons kom terug na jou album toe. Wat kan ons verwag?*
"That is fantastic, but let's get back to your album. What can we expect?"

Sample Sentences

1. *Wanneer gaan ons by jou ouma gaan kuier?*
"When are we going to visit your grandmother?"
2. *Wie is die belangrikste mense in jou lewe?*
"Who are the most important people in your life?"

3. *Hoekom is daar nie meer mense soos jy in die lewe nie?*
"Why are there not more people like you in life?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Listening to Radio

There is a famous radio station in South Africa where the people speak mostly, if not all the time, Afrikaans. It's called RSG **Radio Sonder Grense** / "Radio Without Borders."

They play a wide array of Afrikaans music, and they have interesting topics that they discuss regarding South Africa.

They do live-streaming as well.

Useful expression

1. *Jy luister nou na Radio Sonder Grense, goed om jou by ons te hê.*
"You are listening to Radio Sonder Grense. It is good to have you with us."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #10 It's All in the South African Family!

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

10

AFRIKAANS

1. Liesel: Andre het my ma jou vertel oor ouma se kar. Ek is verskriklik ontstel!
2. Andre: Ek weet hoe jy voel. Ons is veronderstel om die geld te kry!
3. Liesel: Ek dink my ma weet meer, maar ek voel ons moet ook deel gewees het van alles.
4. Andre: Ek hoor jou, maar ons weet nie eintlik wat aangegaan het nie. Sy het haar ware kleure gewys. Wat sy wou hê.
5. Liesel: Regtig! Dink jy so, ek dink hul het agter ons rug planne gemaak en ons in die donker gehou om geld te kry.
6. Andre: Kom ons praat oor iets anders, ons kan later met jou ma praat oor alles.
7. Liesel: Seker maar.

ENGLISH

1. Liesel: Andre, did my mom tell you about grandma's car? I am extremely mad!
2. Andre: I know how you feel. We were supposed to get upset.
3. Liesel: I think my mom knows more, but I feel we should have been part of everything.
4. Andre: I hear you, but we don't know exactly what happened. She showed her true colors. What she wanted.
5. Liesel: Really! Do you think so? I think they were making plans behind our backs and kept us in the dark to get money.

CONT'D OVER

6. Andre: Let's talk about something else. We can talk to your mom about everything a bit later.
7. Liezel: Probably.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
verskriklik	extremely	adjective
veronderstel	to suppose	verb
aangegaan	to happen	verb
ontstel	to upset	verb
seker	probably	adverb
iets	something	pronoun
donker	dark	adjective
ouma	grandma	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dit is verskriklike mooi rok wat sy aan het. "It is an extremely beautiful dress that she is wearing."	Jy is veronderstel om meer groente te eet. "You are supposed to eat more vegetables."
Ek weet nie wat aangegaan het nie, maar dit was te hard. "I don't know what was happening, but it was too loud."	Sy is ontstel oor haar man se kar ongeluk. "She is upset about her husband's car accident."
Jy is seker honger na die oefening. "You must be hungry after the exercise."	As ek nou iets kan drink sal dit lekker wees. "If I can drink something now, that will be nice."

Dit is donker in die kombuis in die middag. "It is dark in the kitchen in the afternoon."	My ouma maak die lekkerste koekies onder die son. "My grandmother makes the nicest cookies in the world."
Ouma kyk graag televisie. "Grandma loves to watch TV."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

seker maar "probably"

seker maar is a phrase used to express "probably."

It is used when you are admitting to something or you think that it will happen eventually. It's not a very enthusiastic phrase; it is just an expression of what will be, will be.

For example

1. *Ons gaan seker maar gaan fliek die naweek.*
"We are probably going to see a movie this weekend."

agter ons rug "behind our backs"

Agter ons rug means "behind our back." This has a literal meaning and a figurative meaning.

Literally it means that there is something behind your back, and figuratively it means that someone has done something behind your back. It is mostly used in the figurative sense and is also mostly negative.

For example

1. *Sy het agter ons rug met mense gepraat oor ons geld sake.*
"She was talking behind our backs over our money matters."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Reacting to the News

Ek weet hoe jy voel. Ons is veronderstel om die geld te kry!
"I know how you feel. We were supposed to get the upset."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **react and sympathize**
 2. **use past participles**
 3. **change topics in conversation**
-

1. How to react and sympathize

There might be a few situations where you get good news or bad news. Here are some phrases/sentences to help you react and sympathize.

Good news

1. *Ek is so bly om die goeie nuus te hoor.*
"I am so happy to hear the good news."
2. *Ek is so bly om te hoor dat jy kom kuier.*
"I am so happy to hear that you are coming to visit."
3. *Ons is so bly om te hoor dat ons jou kar kan koop.*
"We are so happy to hear that we can buy your car."
4. *Dit is nou goeie nuus.*
"Now that is good news."
5. *Ek is bly om die goeie nuus te hoor.*
"I am happy to hear the good news."
6. *Ek is so bly vir jou.*
"I am so happy for you."
7. *Geluk met jou nuwe baba.*
"Congratulations on your new baby."

Bad news

1. *Ek is jammer om te hoor dat jy siek is.*
"I am sorry to hear that you are ill."
2. *Ek is jammer dat jy nie kan kom kuier nie.*
"I am sorry that you can't come and visit."
3. *Ons is jammer, maar ons kan jou nie help nie.*
"I am sorry, but we can't help you."
4. *Ag nee, dit is nou slegte nuus.*
"Oh no, this is bad news."
5. *Wat kan ek doen om te help?*
"What can I do to help?"
6. *Het jy hulp nodig?*
"Do you need any help?"

If you are close friends, you can put your hand on their hand/shoulder depending on the context, and you can also give a hug if the person is crying.

2. How to use past participles

As you might already know that when using the past tense in Afrikaans, you add **het** after the subject and a **ge-** as a prefix to the verb.

1. *Ons **het** gister in die mall rond **geloop**.*
"We were walking around in the mall yesterday."
2. *Ek **het** nie gister op die strand **geloop** nie.*
"I did not walk on the beach yesterday."
3. *Sy **het** gister vir haar my stad toe **gery**.*
"She drove her to the city yesterday."

Verbs beginning with **be-**, **her-**, **ont-**, and **ver-** don't attach **ge** to form the past tense.

1. *Ek **het** haar gister ontmoet.*
"I met her yesterday."
2. *Ek **het** al die vleis laas week **verbrand**.*
"I burned all the meat last week."

3. *He het vir drie sessies **berading** gedoen.*
"He did counseling for three sessions."

Hê has an irregular past participle and changes to **gehad**.

1. *Ek wil 'n groot roomys vir nagereg **hê**.*
"I want a big ice cream for dessert."
2. *Ek wou 'n groot roomys vir nagereg **gehad** het.*
"She wanted an ice cream for dessert."
3. *Hulle wil 'n groot koek vir sy verjaarsdag **hê**.*
"They want a big cake for his birthday."
4. *Hulle wou 'n groot koek vir sy verjaarsdag **gehad** het.*
"They wanted to have a big cake for his birthday."

The **het** is added after the **gehad** in these sentences.

3. How to change topics in conversation

What happens if you are in a conversation with someone that does not want to talk about anything but their own topics? Here are some phrases/sentences to help you change the topic.

1. *Goed, ek dink ons het alles gesê wat ons kon.*
"Great, I think we said everything we could."
2. *Kom ons praat oor iets anders.*
"Let's talk about something else."
3. *Kom ons verander die onderwerp.*
"Let's change the topic."
4. *Dankie, maar... (change topic)*
"Thank you, but (change topic)."

As long as your tone is friendly, you will be able to come away with anything!

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Regtig! Dink jy so, ek dink hul het agter ons rug planne gemaak en ons in die donker gehou om geld te kry.*
"Really! Do you think so? I think they were making plans behind our back and kept us in the dark to get money."
2. *Kom ons praat oor iets anders, ons kan later met jou ma praat oor alles.*
"Let's talk about something else. We can talk to your mom about everything a bit later."

Sample Sentences

1. *Ek is jammer om te hoor.*
"I am sorry to hear."
2. *Dit is slegte nuus, hoe kan ek help.*
"That is bad news. How can I help?"
3. *Kom ons gaan vertel die goeie nuus aan almal.*
"Let's go tell the good news to everyone."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Talking About Money

Depending on the family, it might be common to discuss money or it might not be. South Africans are not known for being stingy or not wanting to help people. So you will find people going out of their way to help others.

Many families support their family members and some families support friends of the family. It is not common for every family to be open about money, but some families are extremely generous.

Useful expression

Ons help jou graag met jou studies.
"We would love to help you with your studies."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #11

A Bad Breakup in South Africa

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

11

AFRIKAANS

1. Daan: Wat bedoel jy hulle verhouding is versplinter?
2. Andre: Versplinter... in stukkies gebreek, dit kan nie weer aanmekaar gesit word nie.
3. Daan: Ek verstaan nog steeds nie, wat het gebeur?
4. Andre: Dit was hartverskeurend...
5. Daan: Wag... jy gebruik nou groot woorde.
6. Andre: Ok... Hy het haar hart is stukkies geskeur, haar hart is nie meer een stuk nie.
7. Daan: Dit is nogal ernstig! Ek verstaan.

ENGLISH

1. Daan: What do you mean their relationship is shattered?
2. Andre: Shattered...broken in pieces, it can't be put back together again.
3. Daan: I still don't understand, what happened?
4. Andre: It was heartbreaking...
5. Daan: Wait... big words are being used by you.
6. Andre: Ok... He tore her heart to pieces. Her heart is not in one piece anymore.

CONT'D OVER

7. Daan: That is very serious. I understand.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
aanmekaar	together	adverb
steeds	still	adjective
hartverskeurend	heartbreaking	adjective
skeur	to tear	verb
stukkies	pieces	noun
ernstig	serious	adjective
hart	heart	noun
versplinter	shattered	verb
verhouding	relationship	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Die papiere sit aanmekaar vas. "The paper are stuck together."	Hy is nog steeds lief vir haar en haar hond. "He still loves her and her dog."
Dit is hartverskeurend om te weet dat die mense gaan trek. "It is heartbreaking to know that the people are moving."	Hy het sy broek geskeur to hy gespring het. "He tore his pants when he jumped."
Die stukkies lap is in my kas. "The pieces of material are in my cupboard."	Dit is seker nie baie ernstig nie. "It is probably not that serious."

My hart is seer oor die hond wat siek is. "My heart is sore about the dog that is ill."	Die glas het versplinter toe dit geval het op die vloer. "The glass shattered when it fell on the ground."
Ons verhouding was nie baie gesond nie. "Our relationship was not very healthy."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

een stuk "one piece"

een stuk can mean either "one piece of something" or "a type of fashion item that is just one piece."

You would use this to indicate that there is only one piece of something left or if someone is wearing a one piece. You can use this in any setting.

For example

1. *Sy het die mooiste een stuk uitrusting aangehad.*
"She had the nicest one piece outfit on."

nogal ernstig "quite serious"

nogal ernstig translates as "quite serious." This means something that is serious. You use this phrase to put emphasis on something that you feel is serious. This can be used in any context.

For example

1. *Hy het nogal ernstig seer gekry met die val met die trappe af.*
"He got injured quite seriously by his fall down the stairs."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is An Introduction to the Passive Voice

Wag... groot woorde word deur jou gebruik.

"Wait...big words are being used by you."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **use the passive voice**
 2. **give a definition of a word**
 3. **use idioms related to the relationship**
-

1. How to use the passive voice

Passive voice is **Lydende vorm** in Afrikaans. The object of the sentence is written first. Here are the rules to follow to help you make the sentence, with STOMPI in mind.

RULES

Present tense

Object - **Word** - Time/Manner - **Deur**+Subject - Place - **Ge**+ - Verb+Infinitive.

1. *Die seun skop die bal.*
"The boy kick the ball."
2. *Die bal **word deur** die seun **geskop**.*
"The ball is being kicked by the boy."
3. *Die man koop die koffie by die winkel.*
"The man buys coffee at the shop."
4. *Die koffie word deur die man by die winkel gekoop.*
"The coffee is being bought by the man at the shop."

Past Tense

Object - **Is** - Time/Manner - **Deur**+Subject - Place - **Ge**+ - Verb+Infinitive

1. *Hy het die koppie gister gebreek.*
"He broke the cup yesterday."

2. *Die koppie **is deur** hom gister **gebreek**.* ('het' changed to 'is').
"The cup was broken by him yesterday."
3. *Sy het 'n nuwe kar gekoop.*
"She bought a new car."
4. *"n Nuwe kar is deur haar gekoop.*
"A new car was bought by her."

Future Tense

Object - **Sal/Kan/Wil/Mag/Moet** - Time/Manner - **Deur**+Subject - Place - **Ge**+ - Verb+**Word**+Infinitive

1. *Die man gaan sy kar in die donker ry.*
"The man is going to drive his car in the dark."
2. *Sy kar **gaan deur** hom in die donker **gery word**.*
"The car is going to be driven by the man in the dark."
3. *Hy sal sy nuwe rekenaar in die sitkamer sit.*
"He will put his new computer in the living room."
4. *Sy nuwe rekenaar sal deur hom in the sitkamer gesit word.*
"His new computer will be put in the living room by him."

Daar 'there' is used when there is no object in the sentence.

1. *Die hotel help duisende mense.*
"This hotel helps thousands of people."
2. *Daar word duisende mense deur die hotel gehelp.*
"Thousands of people are being helped by the hotel."

2. How to give a definition of a word

When you need to ask for a definition or use a definition, here is how you can use it:

1. *Beteken...*
"...means...."
2. *Wat beteken ...?*
"What does...mean?"

3. *Wat beteken 'kaas'?*
"What does 'cheese' mean?"
4. *So ... beteken ...?*
"So ...means...?"
5. *So draf beteken 'jog'?*
"So 'draf' means 'jog?'"
6. *Bak beteken 'bake'*
"Bak means 'bake.'"

3. How to use idioms related to relationship

Here are some idioms that are used regarding relationships.

1. *Sy het 'n broodjie in die oond.*
"She is pregnant." (lit. "She has bread in the oven.")
2. *Hy kan sy skoene enige dag onder my bed skop.*
"He can come to my place any day." (lit. "He can put his shoes under my bed any day.")
3. *Hulle leef op liefde en water.*
"They are living on love and water."

Sample Sentences

1. *Die bal word deur hom geskop.*
"The ball is kicked by him."
2. *Daar word deur die mense gesing.*
"There is singing being done by the people."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Dating Culture

As with all Western cultures following a common trend, in South Africa you find people dating, living together, and getting married, or not getting married.

Afrikaans people are a bit more reserved, and you will find the older generation frowning upon living together without being married.

Many people get married in their early 20's, and if you study, you might get married later.

Useful expression

1. *Ons het 2 jaar saam gebly voor ons getrou het.*
"We lived together two years before we got married."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #12

Bargaining in South Africa

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

12

AFRIKAANS

1. Daan: Jy het gesê dit was net R230. Dit kos te veel.
2. Liezel: Ek het meneer, maar dit was toe ons die uitverkoping gehad het.
3. Daan: Ek verstaan dat die prys verander het maar jy het my nie gesê dat dit die uitverkoping prys is nie. Dit is ten minste dubbel.
4. Liezel: Daar is ongelukkig niks wat ek kan doen nie meneer.
5. Daan: Kan ek asseblief met jou bestuurder praat, ons het hieroor gepraat.
6. Liezel: Ek sal hom vinnig roep.
7. Daan: Dankie.

ENGLISH

1. Daan: You told me that it was only R230. This costs too much.
2. Liezel: I did, sir, but that was when we had a sale.
3. Daan: I understand that the price changed, but you did not tell me that was the sale price. This is at least double.
4. Liezel: There is just nothing I can do, sir.
5. Daan: Can I please talk to your manager? We spoke about this.
6. Liezel: I will call him quickly.

CONT'D OVER

7. Daan: Thank you.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hieroor	this	verb
vinning	quickly	verb
dubbel	double	noun
minstens	at least	noun
ongelukkig	unfortunately	adverb
uitverkoop	sale	noun
gesê	told	verb
gehad	had	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek sal nog met jou hieroor praat. "I will still talk to you about this."	Ek moet vinning na my ma toe gaan. "I have to go to my mom quickly."
Ek het dubbel hoeveelheid mense gesien. "I saw double the amount of people."	Ek wil minstens 20% afslag kry. "I want at least 20% discount."
Ek kan ongelukkig nie vir jou koffie maak nie "Unfortunately I can't make you coffee."	Daar is ongelukkig net twee blomme oor. "Unfortunately, there are only two flowers left."

Die winkel het alles op uitverkoop. "The store has everything on sale."	Die uitverkoop het 50% afslag. "The sale has 50% discount."
Hy het gesê hy sal vir ons wag. "He said that he would wait for us."	Ek het vir jou gesê ons moet meer water bring. "I told you we should bring more water."
Ek het 'n wit perd gehad. "I had a white horse."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

sal hom roep
"will call him"

sal hom roep means that you "will call him."

This can be in any context when you want to call someone that is not in the area, in formal and informal settings.

For example

1. *Ek sal vir Jan roep om by ons te kom sit.*
 "I will call Jan to come and sit by us."

nie gesê nie
"didn't say"

nie gesê nie means "did not say"

This is used literally when someone did not say something or if there was an advertisement that did not mention the details needed. It can be used in any context.

For example

1. *Die advertensie het nie gesê wat die prys is nie.*
 "The advertisement did not say what the price is."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Offering a Polite Apology

Ek het meneer, maar dit was toe ons die uitverkoop gehad het.
"I did, sir, but that was when we had a sale."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **offer a polite apology**
 2. **use adverbs of degree**
 3. **use exploring numbers**
-

1. How to offer polite apology

Here are a few ways to say sorry politely. It is common for people to say sorry if they did something wrong in the Afrikaans culture.

1. *Jammer, ek het nie bedoel om jou seer te maak nie.*
"Sorry, I did not mean to hurt you."
2. *Ek is jammer dat jou kar gebreek het.*
"I am sorry that your car broke down."
3. *Ek is jammer dat ek vergeet het.*
"I am sorry that I forgot."
4. *Sy is baie jammer dat sy nie kon kom nie.*
"She is very sorry that she could not come."

2. How to use adverbs of degree

Here are some examples of Adverbs of degree: **te**, "too"; **veral**, "especially"; **meer**, "more"; **amper**, "almost"; **minstens**, "at least"; **genoeg**, "enough."

1. *Hy is te vinnig vir my.*
"He is too fast for me."
2. *Sy bel altyd, veral op 'n sondag.*
"She phones a lot, especially on a Sunday."

3. *Hy het **amper** die hele pot kos laat val.*
"He **almost** dropped the whole pot of food."
4. *Daar moet **minstens** 3 nulle wees in my nuwe werk se kos toelaag.*
"There have to be **at least** 3 zeros in my new job's food budget."
5. *Ek het gesien daar is **veral** baie mense op 'n Maandag by die gym.*
"I saw that there are **especially** a lot of people at the gym on a Monday."

3. How to use exploring numbers

Here are some sentences where you use the words double, triple, quadruple.

1. *Hy het amper **dubbel** betaal vir sy nuwe kar op die internet.*
"He almost paid **double** for his car on the internet."
2. *Hulle het vir ons **trippel** die oorspronklike prys gevra*
"They asked us for **triple** the original price."
3. *Ek wou **4 keer** om die baan hardloop.*
"I wanted to run around the field **four times**."

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Daar is ongelukkig niks wat ek kan doen nie meneer.*
"There is just nothing I can do, sir."

Sample Sentences

1. *Jammer maar ek kan jou nie help nie.*
"Sorry, but I can't help you."
2. *Kan ek iets doen om die situasie te verbeter.*
"Can I do something to improve the situation?"
3. *Daar is geen ander opsies nie, jammer.*
"There are no other options, sorry."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Sale season

South Africa has a lot of malls, and in big cities, you might find a mall in every suburb. Small towns also are starting to build malls, but some like to keep the shops 'old school' where you walk down the street going into all the shops.

There are also regular flea markets where you can buy anything you want from juicing machines to clay.

There are also a large variety of China shops. This refers to shops that are owned by Chinese people. They have cheap goods and seem to be open all the time.

Useful expression

1. *Ons was gister heeldag by die flooimark.*
"We were at the flea market the whole day yesterday."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #13

Confirming a South African Hotel Booking

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

13

AFRIKAANS

1. Daan: Blou Prinses Hotel, Daan wat praat, hoe kan ek help?
2. Liezel: Goeie more, kan ek u dalk vra oor die kamer wat ons bevestig het vir die 10-12de van November?
3. Daan: Ja, die bespreking vir Mr en Mev Lubbe. Wat wil u weet?
4. Liezel: Kan jy vir my sê watter vloer ons is en of ons honde nogsteed mag kom?
5. Daan: U is op die eerste vloer en ons het toegang tot 'n tuin vir die honde van die kamer.
6. Liezel: Ag, ek is so bly, mag ons in die tuin rook? En is daar 'n stort of 'n bad in die kamer.
7. Daan: U mag en daar is net 'n stort in die kamer. Het u enige ander vrae?
8. Liezel: Nee dankie, ek is nou baie opgewonde. Lekker dag!

ENGLISH

1. Daan: Blue Princes Hotel, Daan speaking, how can I help?
2. Liezel: Good morning, can I ask you about the room we confirmed for the 10th to the 12th of November?
3. Daan: Yes, the reservation is for Mr. and Mrs. Lubbe. What would you like to know?
4. Liezel: Can you tell me which floor we are on and if our dogs are still allowed to come?

CONT'D OVER

5. Daan: You are on the first floor, and we have arranged access to the garden from the room.
6. Liezel: Oh, I am so glad. Are we allowed to smoke in the garden? And is there a shower or a bath in the room?
7. Daan: You are, and there is a shower in the room. Do you have any other questions?
8. Liezel: No thank you, I am very excited. Have a nice day.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
nogsteeds	still	adverb
hond	dog	noun
tuin	garden	noun
vloer	floor	noun
bly	happy	adjective
stort	shower	noun
opgewonde	excited	noun
bevestig	to confirm	verb
bespreking	reservation	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hy is nogsteeds nie reg om te begin werk nie. "He's still not ready to start working."	Ek is nogsteed lis om net vis en skyfies te eet. "I still feel like eating fish and chips."
---	--

Daar is nogsteeds verkeer in die stad. "There is still traffic in the city."	Die hond het gister heel aand geblaf. "The dog was barking the whole night last night."
Hy het my soos 'n hond hanteer. "He treated me like a dog."	Die seun het 'n troeteldier hond. "The boy has a pet dog."
Die harige hond hardloop agter die bal aan. "The shaggy dog is running after a ball."	Hul sê dat 'n hond 'n man se beste vriend is. "It is said that the dog is man's best friend."
Wat is die naam van haar hond? "What's the name of her dog?"	Sy werk in die tuin as sy gestres is. "She works in the garden if she is stressed."
Die departements winkel het 11 vloere. "This department store has eleven floors."	Jy bly op die vyfde vloer, doen jy nie? "You live on the fifth floor, don't you?"
Ons gaan more die vloer in 3 verskillende kleure verf. "Tomorrow we are going to paint the floor three different colors."	Ek is bly dat jy by my kom bly. "I am happy that you are going to live with me."
Ek wil gaan stort, sien jou bietjie later. "I want to go shower. See you a bit later."	Ek is opgewonde oor my nuwe kar. "I am excited about my new car."
Ek het ons tafel bevestig vir vanaand. "I have confirmed our table for tonight."	Bevestig die bestelling. "Confirm the order."

Het jy die bespreking by die nuwe restuarant gemaak? "Did you make the reservation at the new restaurant?"	As jy nie 'n bespreking het nie, moet jy ten minste twee ure wag vir 'n tafel. "If you don't have a reservation, you will have to wait at least 2 hours for a table."
Ek het al 'n bespreking vir 'n hotel. "I have already made the hotel reservation."	As u geen bespreking het nie dan sal u ten minste twee uur moet wag op 'n tafel. "If you don't have a reservation, you will have to wait at least two hours for a table."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

so bly "so happy"

You would use this when you are very happy about something. You can use this in any situation. Adding *so* in front of any word that expresses emotion intensifies the emotion.

For example

1. *Ek is so kwaad.*
"I am so angry."
2. *Ons is so bly dat ons saam met jul kan vakansie hou.*
"We are so happy that we could go on vacation with you."

wat praat "speaking"

wat praat means "what speak" literally. It means the person who is speaking.

You would use this when talking over the phone yourself or when you are saying that someone else is talking. ***Dit is Susan wat praat*** (literally, "Susan is speaking to you over the phone" or "you might see Susan talking and telling your friend that she is talking.") It can be used mostly over the phone.

For example

1. *Dit is Linda wat praat, hoe kan ek help.*
"It is Linda speaking, how can I help?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Asking About Temporary Accommodation

Goeie more, kan ek u dalk vra oor die kamer wat ons bevestig het vir die 10-12de van November?

"Good morning, can I ask you about the room we confirmed for the 10th to the 12th of November?"

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **ask details about the room**
2. **make compound sentences**

1. How to ask details about the room

You might need to phone a hotel and ask some important questions about the accommodation. Here are some common questions.

1. *Hoe laat kan ons inboek op 'n naweek?*
"What time can we check in on a weekend?"
2. *Is daar enige.... in die kamer?*
"Are there any in the room?"
3. *Is daar enige rekenaar in die kamer?*
"Are there any computers in the room?"
4. *Kan ons ekstra ... kry in die kamer?*
"Can we get extra ... in the room?"
5. *Kan ons 'n ekstra stoel kry in die kamer?*
"Can we get an extra chair in the room?"
6. *Mag ons ... in die kamer?*
"May we ... in the room?"

7. *Mag ons bly in die kamer?*
"May we stay in the room?"

You might find most of the details on the Internet.

2. How to make compound sentences

Compound sentences have two verbs in Afrikaans, and the best is to join it with **en**.

1. *Hy skryf 'n storie.*
"He is writing a story."
2. *Die storie is snaaks.*
"The story is funny."
3. *Hy skryf 'n storie **en** die storie is snaaks.*
"He is writing a story, **and** it is funny."
4. *Sy klim op die perd.*
"She climbs on the horse."
5. *Die perd spring.*
"The horse jumps."
6. *Sy klom op die perd **en** die perd spring.*
"She climbs on the horse, **and** the horse jumps."
7. *Sy gaan nou swem.*
"She is going to swim now."
8. *Sy ry see toe.*
"She is driving to the beach."
9. *Sy gaan nou swem **en** ry see toe.*
"She is going to swim **and** is driving to the beach."

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Kan jy vir my sê watter vloer ons is en of ons honde nogsteed mag kom?*
"Can you tell me which floor we are on and if our dogs are still allowed to come?"

2. *Ag, ek is so bly, mag ons in die tuin rook? En is daar 'n stort of 'n bad in die kamer.*
"Oh, I am so glad. Are we allowed to smoke in the garden? And is there a shower or a bath in the room?"

Sample Sentences

1. *Goeie middag, het u dalk plek vir 3 mense vanaand?*
"Good day, do you possibly have space for 3 people tonight?"
2. *Kan ek dalk vra vir ekstra kussings in ons kamer?*
"Could I possibly request extra pillows for our room?"
3. *Dankie, ons het 'n heerlike tyd gehad.*
"Thank you, we had a great time."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Holiday season

December holidays are the biggest holidays for the family for South Africans as it is summer. Schools close in early December and the parents usually stop working on the 16th. Thousands of people flock to the beaches and many camps out close to the beach.

Some take their dogs on holiday, and if they don't, they get someone to take care of them over that time. It is fun to see people walking their dogs on the beach on holidays.

Useful expression

1. *Ons gaan die jaar Balito toe vir vakansie.*
"We are going to Balito on holiday this year. "

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #14

Finding Your Way Around South Africa

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

14

AFRIKAANS

1. Liezel: Verskoon my, kan jy my dalk aanwysings gee na die Bellville stasie?
2. Rika: Hallo, uhm, laat ek gou dink. Weet jy waar is die stasie kantoortjie?
3. Liezel: Ek doen ja, moet ek in daardie rigting gaan?
4. Rika: Jy sal by die deur die tyd sien watter trein hier gaan stop vir Bellville, jy moet dalk op Noord Stasie 'n ander trein vat as jy te laat is.
5. Liezel: Is dit maklik om die ander groot trein te vang?
6. Daan: Dit is, maak net seker jy klim af op Noord en gaan oor die brug om die volgende trein te vang.
7. Liezel: Dankie, jy red my lewe!

ENGLISH

1. Liezel: Excuse me, can you give me directions to go to Bellville station?
2. Rika: Hello, uhm, let me think. Do you know where the small station office is?
3. Liezel: I do, yes. Should I go in that direction?
4. Rika: You will see the times on the door for the train that will stop in Bellville. You might have to take another train if you are too late.
5. Liezel: Is it easy to catch the other big train?

CONT'D OVER

6. Daan: It is, just make sure you get off at North station and go over the bridge to catch the next train.
7. Liezel: Thank you, you saved my life.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
oor gaan	to go over	verb
kantoor	office	noun
laat	late	adjective
stop	stop	noun
red	to save	verb
lewe	life	noun
vat	to take	verb
Aanwysings	Directions	noun
stasie	station	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jy moet oor die brug ry om my huis te sien. "You have to drive over the bridge to see my house."	My kantoor is baie warm in die somer. "My office is very hot in the summer."
My kantoor is op die tweede vloer. "My office is on the second floor."	Kan jy na ons kantoor toe kom om 'n kontrak te teken? "Could you come to our office to sign the contract?"

Dit is te laat om die rekening nou te verander. "It is too late to change the account now."	Ons is laat vir die fiek. "We are late for the movie."
Jy is altyd laat vir werk. "You are always late for work."	Dit was te laat vir my om my gewoontes te verander. "It was too late for me to change my bad habits."
Hoe laat is dit? "What time is it?"	Jy is altyd laat vir werk. "You are always late for work."
Dit is te laat vir my om my slegte manier te verander. "It was too late for me to change my bad habits."	Hy is altyd laat vir klas. "He is always late for class."
Ek kom laat. "I will be late."	Kom ons stop by die winkel voor ons huis toe gaan. "Let's stop at the store before we go home."
Stop daar asseblief. "Please stop over there."	Ek kan die busstop nie vind nie. "I cannot find the bus stop."
Hy het my lewe gered toe ons geswem het. "He saved my life when we were swimming in the sea."	Die lewe is nie altyd maklik nie. "Life is not always easy."
Sy het 'n gelukkig lewe gehad. "She had a happy life."	Ek hou van die een so ek dit vat. "I like this one so I'll take it."

Kom ek vat jou huis toe. "Let me take you home."	Kan jy my dalk lughawe toe vat? "Can you maybe take me to the airport?"
Kan jy vir my aanwysings gee na die hotel asseblief? "Can you give me directions to the hotel, please?"	Ek is by die Roos stasie. "I am at the Rose Station."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

gou dink "think quickly"

gou dink means literally "think quickly" or "quickly find a solution."

This can be used in a conversation if you need to stall or if you need some time to think of something. It can be used in both formal or informal settings.

For example

1. *Ek gaan gou dink aan 'n resep vir vanaand.*
"I am quickly going to think of a recipe for tonight."

trein vang "catch a train"

trein vang literally means "to catch a train." This is obviously not the literal meaning but would refer to "getting onto a train."

vang would be used when talking about any type of transport. You would say this for a bus and a plane or any form of transport.

For example

1. *Bus vang*
"catch a bus"
2. *Ek gaan 'n bus vang Durban toe.*
"I am going to catch a bus to Durban."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Mastering Directions

Hallo, uhm, laat ek gou dink. Weet jy waar is die stasie kantoortjie?
"Hello, um, let me think. Do you know where is the small station office?"

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **ask for directions**
 2. **give detailed directions**
 3. **use diminutives and augmentative**
-

1. How to ask for directions

You might be stuck somewhere, and you have no idea where to go. Here are some phrases to help you ask someone for help.

1. *Verskoon my, waar is die...?*
"Excuse me, where is the ...?"
2. *Verskoon my, waar is die toilet?*
"Excuse me, where is the restroom?"
3. *Kan jy my help, ek soek Noord stasie?*
"Can you help me? I am looking for North station."
4. *Hallo, waar is die uitgang?*
"Hello, where is the exit?"

Most people will be willing to help you out in South Africa. If they ask for money, you are not obliged to give it to them. It is a rare occasion.

2. How to give directions

Here are some phrases to help you give directions to someone else:

1. *Gaan **op/af** met die trappe.*
"Go **up/down** with the stairs."

2. *Draai **links na** die ...*
"Turn **left after** the ..."
3. *Die ingang is aan jou **regterkant**.*
"The entrance is on your **right/right-hand side**."
4. *Volg my, ek sal jou wys.*
"Follow me; I will show you."
5. *Jammer, ek weet nie waar dit is nie.*
"Sorry, I don't know where that is."

3. How to use diminutives and augmentative

Diminutives are used to express the smaller form of something and augmentative, the bigger form of something.

Diminutives - **Verkleiningsvorm** in Afrikaans is used by putting different suffixes at the end of the word. Here are some common rules.

When the word ends in **-p, -k-, -g, -s, -f**, you just need to add **ie**.

<i>Kers</i> "Candle"	<i>Kersie (kers+ie)</i> "Small candle"
<i>Glas</i> "Glass"	<i>Glasië (glas+ie)</i> "Small glass"
<i>Brief</i> "Letter"	<i>Briefie (brief+ie)</i> "Small letter"

When the word ends in **-r, -l, and -n**, you just need to add **tjie**.

<i>Tafel</i> "Table"	<i>Tafeltjie (tafel+tjie)</i> "Small table"
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When the word ends in **-m** with a long vowel, you just need to add **pie**.

<i>Boom</i> "Tree"	<i>Boompie (Boom+pie)</i> "Small Tree"
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augmentative in Afrikaans are **vergrotings** form and also known as **trappe van vergelyking**.

It is a bit easier than the diminutive as you **add er or ste**.

-	-er	-ste
Lekker "Nice"	Lekkerder "Nicer"	Lekkerste "Nicest"
Groen "Green"	Groener "Greener"	Groenste "Greenest"
Mooi "Pretty"	Mooier "Prettier"	Mooister "Prettiest"
Warm "Warm"	Warmer "Warmer"	Warmste "Warmest"
Ongemaklik "Uncomfortable"	Ongemakliker "More uncomfortable"	Ongemaklikste "Most uncomfortable"

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Jy sal by die deur die tyd sien watter trein hier gaan stop vir Bellville, jy moet dalk op Noord Stasie 'n ander trein vat as jy te laat is.*
"You will see the times on the door which train will stop in Bellville. You might have to take another train if you are too late."
2. *Dit is, maak net seker jy klim af op Noord en gaan oor die brug om die volgende trein te vang.*
"It is. Just make sure you get off at North station and go over the bridge to catch the next train."

Sample Sentences

1. *Jy moet links draai na die derde verkeerslig.*
"You have to turn left after the third traffic light."
2. *Na drie strate is die hospitaal aan jou linkerkant en dan draai jy regs.*
"After the third street, the hospital will be on your left; there you turn right."
3. *Na 3 km op die grondpad sal daar 'n bordjie wees vir ons plaas, draai daar links in.*
"After 3 km on the gravel road, you will see a sign for your farm; turn left there."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Public transport

Public transport is not as organized as it is in other countries. There are buses, trains, and taxis, and even Uber. It might not be safe to travel at night, and they aren't always on time.

Many people would not suggest taking public transport as foreigners seem to stand out of the crowd and you might be a target for getting your bag stolen. Don't be too afraid, just be safe.

Useful expression

1. *Ons kan dalk die trein na Simonstad toe vat.*
"We could take the train to Simons Town."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #15

Understanding Formal Afrikaans

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

15

AFRIKAANS

1. Liel: More, kan jy my dalk help, ek is opsoek na die winkels wat leer skoene verkoop.
2. Rika: Kan ek dalk 'n afkondiging maak vir iemand om u te kom help.
3. Liel: Aandag asseblief, kan ek asseblief vir Danie na die informasie toonbank roep. Danie, informasie toonbank asseblief.
4. Rika: Dankie, hoe laat maak die winkel toe?
5. Liel: U sal sien dat ons 7 uur toe maak mevrou.
6. Rika: Dankie, is jul elke dag oop tot 7uur.
7. Liel: Elke dag mevrou. U kan ook op ons webblad kyk.

ENGLISH

1. Rika: Morning, can you help me? I am looking for a shop that sells leather shoes.
2. Liel: Can I make an announcement for someone to come and help you?
3. Liel: Attention please, can I please request Danie to come to the information desk. Danie, to the information desk, please.
4. Rika: Thank you, what time does the shop close?
5. Liel: The shop closes at 7 o'clock, ma'am.

CONT'D OVER

6. Rika: Thank you, are you open every day till 7 o'clock?
7. Liezel: Every day, ma'am. You can look on our website as well.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
toe	the	preposition
Aandag	Attention	noun
toonbank	desk	noun
winkel	shop	noun
afkondiging	announcement	noun
laat	late	adjective
opsoek na	to look for	verb
leer	to learn	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hy het die deur toe gemaak voor hy gery het. "He closed the door before he left."	Ek wil meer aandag aan my werk gee. "I want to pay more attention to my work."
Sy het ons aandag op die nuwe produk se kleur gesit. "She focused our attention on the color of the new product."	Sy het al haar aandag aan hom gegee voor sy weg is. "She gave all her attention to him before she left."
Ek het my sleutel op die toonbank vergeet. "I left my keys on the counter."	Die winkel het net leer skoene met rubber sole. "This shop only has leather shoes with rubber soles."

Ons moet 'n afkondiging maak om te sien of daar nog waaiers is. "We have to make an announcement to see if we still have fans."	Dit is te laat om die rekening nou te verander. "It is too late to change the account now."
Ons is laat vir die fliek. "We are late for the movie."	Jy is altyd laat vir werk. "You are always late for work."
Dit was te laat vir my om my gewoontes te verander. "It was too late for me to change my bad habits."	Hoe laat is dit? "What time is it?"
Jy is altyd laat vir werk. "You are always late for work."	Dit is te laat vir my om my slegte manier te verander. "It was too late for me to change my bad habits."
Hy is altyd laat vir klas. "He is always late for class."	Ek kom laat. "I will be late."
Sy was opsoek na rooi skoene, maar dit was uitverkoop. "She was looking for red shoes but they were all sold out."	Ek is opsoek na 'n mooi serp. "I am looking for a nice scarf."
Ek wil leer hoe om lekker koffie te maak. "I want to learn how to make delicious coffee."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

opsoek na "looking for"

soek means "want," and **na** means "after," "for." When you use it together, you would say **opsoek na** to say "you are looking for something."

This would be used when you are looking for something. When looking for someone, you would say:

1. *Ek soek vir...*
"I am looking for..."

For example

1. *Ek is opsoek na die nuutse boek oor besigheid.*
"I am looking for the newest book on business."

lekker werk "enjoy work"

lekker can mean "enjoy, nice, delicious." When used in this way, it means "enjoy your work."

You can use it to refer to work in this case, but you can use any verb after **lekker...** ("enjoy")

Lekker + draf, eet, sing, swem

"Enjoy to" + "jog," "eat," "sing," "swim."

For example

1. *Lekker werk Johan, sien jou more.*
"Enjoy work, Johan, see you tomorrow. "

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Formal Language

U sal sien dat ons 7 uur toe maak mevrou.
"The shop closes at 7 o'clock, ma'am."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **speak in formal conversations**
 2. **pronounce *h/l/sê, hoë/oë/ vroeë/***
-

1. How to speak in formal conversations

In Afrikaans, you seldom use formal language, mostly when you are buying something or in a professional environment that you would use **meneer**, "sir," or **mevrou**, "ma'am." People will correct you if they don't want you to use it.

When you use formal pronoun **u**, in some cases it will be over the phone or at a restaurant, but it is more common to say **jou** "you."

1. **U** *can daar sit meneer.*
"You can sit there, sir."

2. How to pronounce *hê/lê/sê, hoë/oë/vroeë*

Hê/ Lê/ Sê ("to have" "to lie down" "to say")

ê is used in a word to change the pronunciation. It changes into a short "eh" with your mouth wide open.

1. *Hy lê op die bank.*
"He is lying on the couch."
2. *Sy sê ons gaan more see toe.*
"She says we are going to the beach tomorrow."
3. *Ek wil nou roomys hê.*
"I want ice cream now."

In Afrikaans some of the words in plural get an **ë** to indicate a new syllable. It changes the pronunciation.

1. *Hoe?*
"How?"

Pronunciation would only be hoe.

But

1. *Hoë*
"High"

Pronunciation would be ho -e

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Elke dag mevrou. U kan ook op ons webblad kyk.*
"Every day, ma'am. You can look on our website as well."

Sample Sentences

1. *Middag meneer, hoe kan ek help.*
"Good day, sir, how can I help?"
2. *U kan in daardie kantoor wag.*
"You can wait in that office."
3. *Mevrou, ons het nog nie die produk gesien nie. Ons sal u terugbel.*
"Ma'am, we have not seen the product yet. We will call you back."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Trading hours in South Africa

Standard trading hours for shops in South Africa are 09:00 to 17:00, and many business services are only offered in these time slots.

Malls will be open from 09:00 to 19:00 in some cases, with some grocery stores open earlier or later than that. Malls will be open on Sundays, and you can see the opening hours online. They might have slightly shorter hours on Sundays and holidays.

Useful expression

1. *Ek dink Spar is not oop, dit maak eers 8 uur toe.*
"I think Spar is still open; it only closes at 8 o'clock."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #16 Talking About Your Favorite Person in Afrikaans

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

16

AFRIKAANS

1. Liel: Vertel my meer van die oulike meisie van jou?
2. Andre: Sy is oulik, sy is ook slim, vriendelik en baie, baie lief vir diere.
3. Liel: Sy klink na die perfekte meisei vir jou.
4. Andre: Sy is, sy het nou die dag vir my kos gemaak. Dit was so lekker ek wou haar dadelik vra om te trou.
5. Liel: Stadig oor die klippe Andre, jy moet net 'n bietjie wag!
6. Andre: Ek weet, ek is net mal oor haar persoonlikheid.
7. Liel: Ons moet wag dat jou ma haar gaan ontmoet, dan praat ons weer!
8. Andre: Jy is reg, kom ons wag nog 'n rukkie.

ENGLISH

1. Liel: Tell me more about this cute girlfriend of yours.
2. Andre: She is cute, she is also clever, friendly, and really, really loves animals.
3. Liel: She sounds like the perfect girl for you.
4. Andre: She is, she cooked for me the other day. It was so delicious that I wanted to ask her to marry me.
5. Liel: Take it slowly, Andre. You have to wait a bit!

CONT'D OVER

6. Andre: I know, I am just crazy about her personality.
7. Liezel: We have to wait till your mom meets her, then we will talk again.
8. Andre: You are right, let's wait a bit.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
vriendelik	friendly	adjective
trou	to marry	verb
rukkie	while	adjective
persoonlikheid	personality	noun
diere	animals	noun
lief	love	noun
slim	smart	adjective
oulike	cute	adjective
meisie	girlfriend	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Die mense by die winkel was baie vriendelik. "The people at the shop were very friendly."	Ek wil sou gou as moontlik trou. "I want to get married as soon as possible."
Dit het my 'n rukkie gevat om gewoon te raak aan al die verskillende mense. "It took me awhile to get used to all the different kinds of people."	Jou ma het die oulikste persoonlikheid. "Your mom has the cutest personality."

Die diere is nie altyd so mak soos wat ons dink nie. "The animals are not always as tame as we think."	Ek is lief vir die natuur en ek is mal oor diere. "I love nature and I am crazy about animals."
My kinders is verskriklik slim. "My children are extremely clever."	Hy is 'n slim kind. "He is a clever child."
Sy het 'n baie oulike hond. "She has a very cute dog."	Sy is net te oulik, hoe oud is sy nou? "She is just too cute. How old is she?"
Jy is 'n oulike mens. "You are a nice person."	My meisie het verlede jaar in Europa gereis. "My girlfriend was travelling Europe last year."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

praat weer **"talk again"**

praat means "talk" and ***weer*** means "again." You can use them together to say the "you would talk again soon."

You would use this over the phone to say goodbye. It can be used in any context to imply more can be said and you will talk again about it next time.

For example

1. *Ons praat weer oor die plan, totsiens.*
"We will talk again about this plan, goodbye."

stadig oor die klippe **"take it slowly"**

stadig oor die klippe is an idiom that means "take it slowly."

You use this if someone is making decisions quickly or they are making plans too quickly. If you are respectful, you can say it to anyone but mostly informal settings is fine.

For example

1. *Stadig oor die klippe, wat het jy nou net gesê.*
"Take it slowly, what did you just say?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Describing People

Sy is oulik, sy is ook slim, vriendelik en baie, baie lief vir diere.
"She is cute, she is also clever, friendly, and really, really loves animals."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **describe personalities**
2. **express strong preferences**

1. How to describe personality

People can be interesting and it can be fun to describe them. Here are some common words in describing people's personalities in Afrikaans.

<i>Oulik</i>	"Cute"
<i>Kwaai</i>	"Angry"
<i>Vriendelik</i>	"Friendly"
<i>Slim</i>	"Clever"
<i>Mooi</i>	"Pretty"
<i>Pragtig</i>	"Beautiful"
<i>Aantreklik</i>	"Handsome"
<i>Sagmoedig</i>	"Meek"

<i>Rustig</i>	"Quiet"
<i>Introvert</i>	"Introvert"
<i>Ekstrovert</i>	"Extrovert"

2. How to express strong preferences

When you have a strong preference about something, you might need to express your views without being offensive or sounding rude. Here are some phrases to help you. Remember that your **tone of voice** is an important aspect of speaking in Afrikaans.

1. *Ek **stem nie saam nie**, ek dink...*
"I **don't agree**, I think..."
2. *Ek stem nie saam nie. Ek dink dit is heeltemal fyn.*
"I **don't agree**. I think that's totally fine."
3. *Ek wil jou nie **in die gesig vat nie**, maar...*
"I don't want to **offend you**, but..."
4. *Ek wil jou nie in die gesig vat nie, maar ek moet sê.*
"I don't want to **offend you**, but I have to say."
5. *Ons moet **eerder...***
"We should **rather...**"
6. *Ek dink **nie** ons **voel dieselfde** oor die saak **nie**.*
"I **don't** think we **feel the same** on this matter."
7. *Jy het nie **verkeerd verstaan**, ek bedoel...*
"You **understood** me **wrong**, I mean..."

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Ek weet, ek is net mal oor haar persoonlikheid.*
"I know, I am just crazy about her personality."
2. *Sy is, sy het nou die dag vir my kos gemaak. Dit was so lekker ek wou haar dadelik vra om te trou.*
"She is, she cooked for me the other day. It was so delicious that I wanted to ask her to marry me."

Sample Sentences

1. *Hy het buin krul hare met groen oë.*
"He has brown hair and green eyes."
2. *Al die kinders het blonde hare en donker oë.*
"All the kids have blonde hair and brown eyes."
3. *My hare is nou blond, dit was duur om te kleur.*
"My hair is blonde now; it was expensive to color. "

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Being in love

Dating culture in South Africa is common to the Western culture of going on a few dates and then formally meeting the parents sometime after. One interesting thing that you can find is that people usually ask their parents' permission before they start dating someone. South African men also think getting parents' permissions of their date is the way to be called a gentleman.

Useful expression

1. *My ouers kom die naweek, wil jy hul ontmoet?*
"My parents are coming this weekend. Do you want to meet them?"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #17 Understanding Afrikaans Announcements

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

17

AFRIKAANS

1. Rika: Aandag asseblief. Trein 201 na Kaapstad se platform in nou nommer 6. Trein 201 vertek nou van platform nommer 6.
2. Rika: Aandag asseblief, hierdie is 'n afkondiging vir passasier Lubbe op vlug EK301, passasier Lubbe vlug EK301 vertrek van Hek 7. Hek 7, vlug EK301.
3. Rika: Deure gaan oop.
4. Rika: Deure gaan toe.
5. Rika: Aandag asseblief, alle vlugte is gekanselleer as gevolg van die weer. Alle vlugte is gekanselleer as gevolg van die weer.
6. Rika: Aandag asseblief, moet asseblief nie U bagasie alleen los nie. Enige bagasie wat alleen staan sal uit die gebou verwyder word.

ENGLISH

1. Rika: Attention, please. Train 201 to Cape Town is now at platform number six. Train 201 is departing from platform number six.
2. Rika: Attention, please. This is an announcement for passenger Lubbe on flight EK301. Passenger Lubbe, flight EK301 is departing from Gate seven. Gate seven, flight 301.
3. Rika: Doors are opening.
4. Rika: Doors are closing.
5. Rika: Attention please, all flights are canceled due to weather. All flights are canceled due to weather.

CONT'D OVER

6. Rika: Attention, please. Please do not leave your baggage unattended. Any unattended luggage will be removed from the building.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
vertrek	departure	noun
platform	platform	noun
bagasie	luggage	noun
kanselleer	to cancel	verb
verwyder	to remove	verb
gevolg	because of	conjunction
Aandag	Attention	noun
vlug	flight	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek vertek net na my vergadering. "I am departing right after my meeting."	Die platform is groen en bruin. "The platform is green and brown."
Ek het my bagasie so uur terug ingeboek. "I checked in my luggage about an hour ago."	Sy het nog nie haar kaartjie gekanselleer vir more nie. "She has not canceled her ticket for tomorrow."
Ons moet al die vuilgoed uit die vertrek verwyder. "We have to take out all the rubbish from the room."	Dit is as gevolg van al die koek dat jou kop so seer is. "It's because of all the cake that your head is hurting."

Ek wil meer aandag aan my werk gee. "I want to pay more attention to my work."	Sy het ons aandag op die nuwe produk se kleur gesit. "She focused our attention on the color of the new product."
Sy het al haar aandag aan hom gegee voor sy weg is. "She gave all her attention to him before she left."	Die vlug was aaklig. "This flight was awful."
My vlug is baie laat on Maandag. "My flight is late on Monday."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

aandag asseblief

"Attention, please."

aandag asseblief means "attention please."

This can be used in any public setting, especially in schools. It's used mostly for formal announcements. In informal settings, you would say... *Kan ek jou aandag kry* ("Can I have your attention?").

For example...

1. *Aandag asseblief, die hek het verander van hek 12 na hek 7.*
"Attention, please. The gate has changed from gate 12 to gate 7."

as gevolg van

"Due to"

as gevolg van is an expression used to say something is "due to" an event.

You can use it to imply something caused something else.

For example..

1. *Hul het die deure toe gemaak as gevolg van die wind.*
"They closed the doors because of the wind. "

GRAMMAR

The Focus Of This Lesson Is Announcements in Everyday Life

Aandag asseblief. Trein 201 na Kaapstad se platform in nou nommer 6. Trein 201 vertek nou van platform nommer 6.

"Attention, please. Train 201 to Cape Town is now at platform number six. Train 201 is departing from platform number six."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **Understand announcements at train stations**
 2. **Understand announcements at airports**
 3. **Use numbers**
-

1. How to understand announcements at train stations

For tourists, taking trains in South Africa is not as common as in other countries. If you find yourself at a train station, you can ask the station's staff to help you.

Here are some common announcements at train stations.

1. *Die trein sal **arriveer** in 10 minute.*
"The train will **arrive** in ten minutes."
2. *Die vlug **arriveer** net na 3uur.*
"The flight **arrives** just after three o'clock."
3. *Hoe lank voor die bus arriveer?*
"How long until the bus arrives?"
4. *Trein na Kaapstad **vertrek** van **platform** 5.*
"The train to Cape Town is **departing** from **platform** 5."
5. *Die platform is groen en geel.*
"The platform is green and yellow."
6. *Soek vir platform 4.*
"Look for platform 4."
7. *All treine is **gekanselleer**.*
"All trains are **canceled**."

8. *Ek moet my kaartjie kanseller.*
"I need to cancel my ticket."
9. *Die vlug is nie gekanselleer nie.*
"This flight is not canceled."

2. How to understand announcements at airports

Traveling by plane is very common in South Africa, and you can enjoy the great shops at the airport and the access to airport lounges.

Here are some common phrases used at the airport.

1. *Vlug EY 301 begin nou **boord** by **hek** A3.*
"Flight EY 301 is now **boarding** at **gate** A3."
2. *Ons moet vinnig na die hek toe gaan om te boord.*
"We have to go to the gate quickly to board."
3. *Hul gee vir almal 'n drankie na hul boord.*
"They give everyone a drink after they board."
4. *Mr. Botha u word **gevra** om na hek 17 te gaan.*
"Mr. Botha, you are **requested** to proceed to Gate 17."
5. *Ek sal die vrou vra waar ons boord.*
"I'll ask the lady where we board."
6. *Kan ek vra vir nog water asseblief?*
"Can I ask for more water please?"
7. *Moet asseblief nie u **bagasie** alleen los nie.*
"Please don't leave your **luggage** unattended."
8. *Het u self u baggasie gepak?*
"Did you pack your bags yourself?"
9. *Is jou bagasie swaar?*
"Is your luggage heavy?"

Bagasie could also be translated to **luggage**

3. How to use numbers

When you use numbers in a sentence, you would say the number before the thing you are talking about.

1. *Daar is net 9 **brode** oor.*
"There are only 9 **loaves of bread** left."
2. *Ek wil graag 7 **kleure** klei koop.*
"I would like to buy 7 **colors** of clay."
3. *Ek al 3 **wiele** op my kar vervang.*
"I must replace 3 **wheels** on my car."

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Aandag asseblief, hierdie is 'n afkondiging vir passasier Lubbe op vlug EK301, passasier Lubbe vlug EK301 vertrek van Hek 7. Hek 7, vlug EK301.*
"Attention, please. This is an announcement for passenger Lubbe on flight EK301. Passenger Lubbe, flight EK301 is departing from Gate 7. Gate 7, flight 301."
2. *Aandag asseblief. Trein 201 na Kaapstad se platform in nou nommer 6. Trein 201 vertek nou van platform nommer 6.*
"Attention, please. Train 201 to Cape Town is now at platform number six. Train 201 is departing from platform number six."

Sample Sentences

1. *Kan ek gou jou aandag kry? Ek het nuus.*
"Can I please have your attention? I have news."
2. *Aandag asseblief, kan Karel Louw asseblief na hek 7 toe kom.*
"Attention please, can Karel Louw please come to Gate 7?"
3. *Aandag asseblief, u mag ongelukkig nie in die vertrek rook nie.*
"Attention, please. Unfortunately, you are not allowed to smoke in this room. "

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Traveling by Plane

South Africa has an amazing domestic flight service with competitive prices. You

might find some extra specials over the year that make it even easier to travel. You can check in online, and you'll be able to book into the lounge of your choice as soon as you arrive.

You can access the lounges at many of the airports if you pay extra, and you'd be surprised by the good service.

Depending on the class you fly, you can get great food and service. All the airlines offer food to buy, but you need to bring cash.

Be sure to know when you land, as you might not have Wi-Fi when you land to let people know where you are. Don't bet on public transportation for the first travel; use a taxi service.

Useful expression

1. *Ek moet oor 'n uur by die lughawe wees om in the boek.*
"I have to be at the airport in an hour to check in."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #18 An Afrikaans News Bulletin

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

18

AFRIKAANS

1. Daan: Vanaand op die nuus. Suid Afrika wen die internasionale toetsreeks in Krieket teen Indië en die bokkie wen weer in Engeland.
2. Daan: Secunda se myn skag breek na weerlig dit getref het met gisteraand se erge reën bui.
3. Daan: Nege mense beseer en twee dood in 'n taxi ongeluk op die N1 Noord oppad Pretoria toe.
4. Daan: Die Rand word sterker soos ons in die nuwe jaar in beweeg mits die olie pryse konstant bly.
5. Daan: Nuwe beleide van die regering oor hoe die onderwys departement geld sal spandeer in die sport sektor.
6. Daan: Nuwe huis eienaars bekommerd oor die styg in rente koerse in huis lenings.

ENGLISH

1. Daan: Tonight, on the news. South Africa wins the international test series in Cricket against India, and the Bokke won again in England.
2. Daan: Secunda mine shaft broke after lightning hit it last night in a bad rain storm.
3. Daan: Nine people injured and two dead in a taxi accident on the N1 North on the way to Pretoria.
4. Daan: The Rand is getting stronger as we move into the new year, provided that oil prices stay constant.

CONT'D OVER

5. Daan: New policies from the government on how the education department will spend money on the sports sector.
6. Daan: New home owners are worried about the rise in home loan interest rates.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
bekommerd	worried	adjective
styg	to rise	verb
spandeer	to spend	verb
beleide	policy	noun
dood	dead	noun
beseer	injured	verb
erg	bad	adjective
skag	shaft	noun
toetsreeks	test series	noun
nuus	news	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek is bekommerd oor my man se nuwe werk. "I am worried about my husband's new job."	Die rente koers styg. "The interest rate is rising."
Hy spandeer te veel tyd voor die rekenaar skerm. "He spends too many hours in front of a computer screen."	Ek het al my geld op skoene spandeer. "I spend all my money on shoes."

Ons sal iemand kry om al die beleide te verander voor ons die projek begin. "We have to get someone to change all the policies before we start the project."	My plante gaan altyd dood. "My plants always die."
Ek het my voet beseer toe ek gedraf het. "I injured my foot when I was running."	Dit is te erg om oor te dink. "It is too bad to think about."
Die skag van die myn het inmekaar geval. "The shaft of the mine fell into itself."	Ons kyk almal die toetsreeks teen New Zealand. "We are all watching the test series against New Zealand."
Het jy die nuus gehoor oor die vloed in Durban. "Have you heard the news about the flood in Durban?"	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

sterk rand **"strong rand"**

sterk rand means "strong rand," not the literal translation, as this is jargon for business. You can use this phrase when talking about currencies that could rise or fall. This is mostly used in business settings when talking about currency, but it can also be used in regular conversation.

For example...

1. *Die rand is nou baie sterk op die oomblik.*
"The rand is very strong at the moment."

bekommerd oor **"worried about"**

This is a phrase used to express concerns about anything or anyone. You can use it in formal and informal settings.

For example...

1. *Ek is bekommerd oor die weer vir ons naweek weg in die berge.*
"I'm worried about the weather for our weekend away in the mountains."

GRAMMAR

The Focus Of This Lesson Is Compound-Complex Sentences

Nege mense beseer en twee dood in 'n taxi ongeluk op die N1 Noord oppad Pretoria toe.

"Nine people injured and two dead in a taxi accident on the N1 North on the way to Pretoria."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **Make more compound sentences**
2. **Conjugate**
3. **Use singular and plurals**

1. How to make more compound sentences

Compound sentences are longer sentences that often contain a verb particle, such as *het* or *sal* (see **verbs**) or an infinitive.

In this type of (simple) compound sentence, the verb is placed at the end.

I did it myself.	<i>Ek het dit self gedoen</i>
I can speak Afrikaans.	<i>Ek kan Afrikaans praat</i>
I see the house.	<i>Ek sien die huis</i>
I saw the house.	<i>Ek het die huis gesien</i>

2. How to conjugate

In Afrikaans, verbs do not conjugate, and they don't change depending on the tense.

In the present tense, verbs remain the same for everyone. For example...

Ek is, jy is, hy is, sy is, hulle is, ons is, almal is.

"I am," "you are," "he is," "she is," "they are," "we are," "everyone is."

Past Tense we use *het ge-* added to the verb to describe past events. For example...

1. *Ek het gespeel*
"I played."
2. *Jy het gespeel*
"You played."
3. *Hy het gespeel*
"He played."
4. *Ons het gespeel*
"We played."

Future Tense

It's very easy to form the future tense in Afrikaans, just use the word *sal* with the verb. For example...

1. *Ek sal speel*
"I will play."
2. *Hy sal speel*
"He will play."
3. *Ons sal speel*
"We will play."

3. How to use singular and plurals

For most of the words that we got from Dutch, you would use an *e* at the end of the word to make it plural.

1. *Hond/ **Honde***
"Dog" / "Dogs"
2. *Daar is baie **honde** in die straat.*
"There are many dogs in the street."
3. *Bank / **Banke***
"Bank" / "Banks"

4. *Die **banke** maak altyd geld.*
"The banks always make money."
5. *Pen / Penne*
"Pen" / "Pens"
6. *Ek het drie **penne** nodig vir die eksamen.*
"I need three pens for the exam."

For the words that we've taken from English, we would add and s at the end (similar to English). There is no rule to follow, but here are some of the most common words.

English	Singular	Plural
arm	<i>arm</i>	<i>arms</i>
bird	<i>voël</i>	<i>voëls</i>
brother	<i>broer</i>	<i>broers</i>
daughter	<i>dogter</i>	<i>dogters</i>
key	<i>sleutel</i>	<i>sleutels</i>
sister	<i>suster</i>	<i>susters</i>
son	<i>seun</i>	<i>seuns</i>
television	<i>televisie</i>	<i>televisies</i>

1. *Ek het drie susters by die hospitaal gesien.*
"I saw three sisters at the hospital."
2. *Die **sleutels** is toegesluit in my kar.*
"The keys are locked in my car."
3. *My **seuns** was die naweek op 'n rugby toer.*
"My sons were on a rugby tour over the weekend."

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Vanaand op die nuus. Suid Afrika wen die internasionale toetsreeks in Krieket teen Indië en die bokkie wen weer in Engeland.*
"Tonight on the news. South Africa wins the international test series in Cricket against India and the Bokke won again in England."
2. *Die Rand word sterker soos ons in die nuwe jaar in beweeg mits die olie pryse constant bly.*
"The Rand is getting stronger as we are moving into the new year, provided that oil prices stay constant."

Sample Sentences

1. *Ek is mal oor honde al is ek bang vir hulle.*
"I am crazy about dogs, even if I am scared of them."
2. *Jy kan saamry mits jy my kar was na die tyd.*
"You can drive along only if you wash the car afterwards."
3. *Kom ons gaan dorp toe tensy jy eerder wil slaap.*
"Let's go to town unless you want to go and sleep."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Bad News

There is news at seven p.m. every night on different TV channels in different languages. There is also Afrikaans news at seven p.m. Some families plan their dinner around this time so they can watch the news while eating or before.

There are many newspapers that have their details and stories online so you can follow the news from your phone.

Giving bad news to someone is usually done in person, but a phone call will do if you can't see the person.

Useful expression

1. *Ma! Die nuus gaan begin.*
"Mom! The news is going to start."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #19

What Will You Do on Your South African Holiday?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

19

AFRIKAANS

1. Liezel: Jammer om jou in die rede te val Andre, ek moet jou vra oor die vakansie planner.
2. Andre: Ek wou jou nog sê van alles. Ek en my familie gaan saam met julle kom.
3. Liezel: Ek het 'n vraag, ek hoop nie jy gee om dat ek vra nie. Kom jou ma saam?
4. Andre: Ek het gedink jy gaan my dalk vra. Nee, sy is by my sussie vir die week wat ons weg is.
5. Liezel: Dankie tog, jy weet ek en sy baklei baie maklik.
6. Andre: Dit is omdat julle so baie dieselfde is!
7. Liezel: In elk geval! Ek dink ons gaan 'n lekker tyd hê.

ENGLISH

1. Liezel: Sorry to interrupt you, Andre. I have to ask you about your holiday plans.
2. Andre: I still wanted to tell you about everything. My family and I are coming with you on holiday.
3. Liezel: I have a question, I hope you don't mind that I am asking. Is your mom coming with you?
4. Andre: I thought you might ask me. No, she is at my sister's for the week that we're away.
5. Liezel: Thank goodness, you know that we fight very easily.

CONT'D OVER

6. Andre: It is because you are so much alike.
7. Liel: Anyway! I think we are going to have a great time!

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
sussie	sister	noun
baklei	fight	verb
elk	each	noun
maklik	easy	adjective
plan	plan	noun
gee	to give	verb
rede	reason	noun
vakansiedag	holiday	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

My sussie gee glad nie om om saam met my te reis nie. "My sister does not mind traveling with me at all."	Ek baklei baie met my baas oor werk. "I fight with my boss all the time about work."
Elke dag bring nuwe geleenthede. "Every day brings new opportunities."	Dit is maklik om nuwe resepte te koop aanlyn. "It's easy to buy new recipes online."
My plan is om in elke land te werk in Afrika. "My plan is to work in every country in Africa."	Ek gee baie van my tyd aan my ouers. "I give a lot of my time to my parents."

Jy het die krediet gekry wat ek seker is jy nie verdien nie. "You have been given the credit that I'm sure you don't deserve."	Ek sal jou biki sjokolade gee "I will give you some chocolate."
Kan jy my die tandenborstel gee? "Can you give me that toothbrush?"	Daar is 'n rede hoekom mense nie meer baie sout eet nie. "There's a reason why people don't eat so much salt anymore."
Daar is baie redes hoekom ek nie meer strand toe gaan nie. "There are many reasons why I don't go to the beach anymore."	Daar is baie redes hoekom ek lui is. "There are many reasons why I am lazy."
Ek wil die vakansie elke dag lees vir 'n paar ure. "I want to read for a few hours every day this holiday."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

in elk geval **"in any case"**

in elk geval would literally mean "in every falling," but in this case, it would mean "in any way."

This is used to change the conversation to something else or to say that you need to do something else. Be polite when saying it in formal or informal settings.

For example...

1. *In elk geval, kom ons praat oor iets anders.*
"In any case, let's talk about something else."

baie maklik **"very easily"**

baie maklik means "very easy." It has a literal meaning.

This is used to say that doing something would be very easy.

For example...

1. *Dit is baie maklik om koek te bak.*
"It is very easy to bake cake."

GRAMMAR

The focus Of this lesson is conversation tactics

Ek wou jou nog sê van alles. Ek en my familie gaan saam met julle kom.
"I still wanted to tell you about everything. My family and I are coming with you on holiday."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **Interrupt**
2. **Use other conversation tactics**

1. How to interrupt

As in most cultures, it can be very rude to interrupt. If you're polite and smile, you might be able to do it without too many problems.

Here are some phrases to help you interrupt and be polite.

1. **Jammer** om jou in die rede te val.
"**Sorry** to interrupt you."
2. *Verskoon my, ek wil **iets vra**.*
"Excuse me; I want to **ask something**."
3. *Kan ek iets **bysit**?*
"Can I **add** something?"
4. **Kan ek jou *gou* hier stop asseblief?**
"**Can I quickly** stop you here, please."
5. *Kan ek **gou** iets sê?*
"Can I say something **quickly**?"

You can see *gou* is used to mean that you will do it quickly. It might not be common to say in English, but it is a natural phrase in Afrikaans.

2. How to use other conversation tactics

Here are some conversation tactics you can use in different situations.

You want to stop the person from continuing.

1. **Wag**, ek moet iets sê.
"Wait, I need to say something."
2. Stop, wat bedoel jy?
"Stop, what do you mean?"
3. Wag, ek wil nie daaroor praat nie.
"Wait, I don't want to talk about it."

You would like to talk about something else.

1. In elk geval...
"Anyway..."
2. Kan ons oor iets anders praat?
"Can we talk about something else?"
3. Dit is mooi weer vandag.
"It's nice weather today."

You would like to start a difficult conversation.

1. Ek wil vir jou **iets sê**.
"I would like to **tell** you **something**."
2. Daar is iets **belangrik** wat ek vir jou moet sê.
"There is something **serious** I need to tell you."
3. Ek wil jou iets belangrik sê
"I want to say something important."
4. Ons moet praat oor iets belangrik.
"We have to talk about something important."

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Jammer om jou in die rede te val Andre, ek moet jou vra oor die vakansie planner.*
"Sorry to interrupt you, Andre. I have to ask you about the holiday plans."
2. *In elk geval! Ek dink ons gaan 'n lekker tyd hê.*
"Anyway! I think we are going to have a great time!"

Sample Sentences

1. *Kan ek jou in die rede val? Ek wil gou praat oor die kar.*
"Can I interrupt you? I quickly want to talk about the car."
2. *Wag, kan ek jou vertel van ons nuwe kollega eers.*
"Wati, can I tell you about our new colleague first. "
3. *Kan dit dalk wag? Ons moet ry.*
"Can it wait? We need to leave."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Family holidays

Family holidays are common, as mentioned before, and you find that some families take turns to see people over Christmas alternatively. Easter is also a good holiday to spend time with the family with many people going to a church service during this time. You will find some melktert and other sweets for dessert, every day!

Over the holidays, the whole family will make plans to sleep over in one of the member's houses, this includes beds everywhere!

Useful expression

1. *My tannie en al haar kinders kom by ons oorslaap die vakansie.*
"My aunt and all her children are going to sleep over at our house this holiday."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #20 Talking About our Food Preferences in Afrikaans

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

20

AFRIKAANS

1. Daan: Kan ek u help mevrou?
2. Liezel: Ag dit sal welkom wees, ek wil graag weet of jul knoffel in die dis het? Kan jy dalk die kok vra?
3. Daan: Ek is nie seker nie maar ek kan vir u uitvind.
4. Liezel: Dankie, kan jy die kok vra of hul dalk die kaas ook apart van die dis kan sit.
5. Daan: Mevrou, daar is ongelukkig knoffel in die dis, maar as u wil wag kan ons dit van die begin af maak.
6. Liezel: Ek sal baie bly wees, ek gee nie om, om te wag nie. Daar is 'n ander opsie van groente op die spyskaart maar ek wil die dis eet.
7. Daan: Goed, ek sal u drankie kry solank.

ENGLISH

1. Daan: Can I help you, ma'am?
2. Liezel: Oh, that would be welcome. I would like to know if this dish has garlic in it? Could you ask the chef?
3. Daan: I am not sure, but I will go and find out for you.
4. Liezel: Thank you, could you ask the chef if they can put the cheese on the side?
5. Daan: Ma'am, unfortunately there is garlic in the dish, but if you can wait, we can make it from scratch.

CONT'D OVER

6. Liezel: I would be very happy, I don't mind waiting. There is another vegetable option on the menu, but I want to eat this dish.
7. Daan: Great, I will get your drink in the meantime.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
uitvind	to find out	verb
kaas	cheese	noun
apart	separately	adjective
knoffel	garlic	noun
begin	start	verb
solank	meantime	adverb
graag	like to, gladly	interjection, adverb
kok	chef	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek wil uitvind of ons ekstra kaas op die pizza kan sit? "I want to find out if we can put extra cheese on the pizza."	Kaas en knoffel is altyd goed op pizza. "Cheese and garlic are always good on pizza."
Ek is mal oor kaas, ek sal dit in my koffie roer as ek kon. "I am crazy about cheese. I would put it in my coffee if I could."	Ek is mal oor cheddar kaas. "I am crazy about cheddar cheese."
Ek hou van kaas. "I like cheese."	My sussie hou nie van kaas nie. "My sister doesn't like cheese."

Kan ek die melk apart kry asseblief. "Can I get the milk separately, please?"	Na gister se aandete, het ek die kelner gevra om vir ons aparte rekeninge te gee. "After yesterday's dinner, I asked the waitress to bring our checks separately."
Kan jou rekenmeester ons belasting apart bereken? "Could your accountant calculate our tax returns separately?"	Knoffel kan baie sterk ruik die volgende dag. "Garlic can have a very strong smell the next day."
Die knoffel ruik baie sterk. "The garlic smell is very strong."	As jy knoffel eet voor jou ondershoud gaan jy 'n slegte eerste ontmoeting maak. "If you eat garlic before a job interview, you will make a bad impression."
Kom ons begin ons eie besigheid. "Let's start our own business."	Kan ons soland die kar afpak? "Can we unpack the car in the meantime."
Ek sal graag wil gaan, maar dit is te duur. "I would love to go but it is too expensive."	Ek wil graag vir my 'n nuwe rok koop vir die funksie. "I would like to buy myself a new dress for the function."
Die kok het nuwe resepte op die spyskaart gesien. "The chef put new recipes on the menu."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

graag weet
"would like to know"

graag can mean "want to" or "like to" and when used with *weet* ("know"), the phrase means "would like to know."

This is a polite way to ask for more information about something. You can use both in formal or informal settings.

For example...

1. *Ek wil graag meer weet oor die produk.*
"I would like to know more about this product."

van die begin af **"from scratch"**

van die begin af can mean "from scratch or from the start or from the beginning."

This is used to say that something will start from nothing or it is something new you need to start.

For example...

1. *Ons sal alles van die begin af moet begin.*
"We have to start everything from the beginning."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is mastering articles

***Ag dit sal welkom wees, ek wil graag weet of jul knoffel in die dis het?
Kan jy dalk die kok vra?***

"Oh, that would be welcome. I would like to know if this dish has garlic in it? Could you ask the chef?"

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **Use definite articles**
2. **Use indefinite articles**
3. **Order special dishes**

1. How to use definite articles

In Afrikaans, the definite article is **die** and it is the same as "**the/this**" in English. It's also used for singular and plural.

1. **Die** tafel.
"The table."
2. **Die** koek is lekker.
"**This** cake is delicious."
3. **Die** koffie is sterk.
"**The** coffee is strong."

2. How to use indefinite articles

In Afrikaans, the indefinite article is **n** (which is the abbreviation for **een**), and it's the same as "a" in English. It's also used for singular and plural.

1. *Ons het 'n dag in April die toets gehad.*
"We had **a** test on a day in April."
2. *Kan ek 'n koffie bestel?*
"Can I order **a** coffee?"
3. *Kan ek 'n kar bespreek?*
"Can I reserve **a few** cars?"

3. How to order special dishes

If you have some special dietary requirement or preference, here are some common phrases to use:

1. *Is daar enige **koring** in die dis.?*
"Is there any **wheat** in this food?"
2. *Is daar enige melk in die pastei?*
"Is there any milk in this pie?"
3. *Is daar enige karre op die pad?*
"Are there any cars on the road?"
4. *Kan ek dalk 'n koffie met **soya melk** kry?*
"Can I get a coffee with **soy milk**?"
5. *Kan ek dalk nog brood kry?*
"Can I get some more bread?"

6. *Kan ek dalk hier parkeer?*
"Can I park here?"
7. *Het jul enige **vegetariese** opsies?*
"Do you have any **vegetarian** options?"
8. *Het jul enige groente disse?*
"Do you have any vegetable dishes?"
9. *Het jul enige ekstra kaas?*
"Do you have any extra cheese?"
10. *Ek is **allergies** vir..., kan jul dit uithaal?*
"I am **allergic** to ... could you take it out?"
11. *Ek is allergies vir vis.*
"I am allergic to fish."
12. *Ek is allergies vir knoffel, kan jul dit uithaal?*
"I am allergic to garlic, can you take it out?"

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Mevrou, daar is ongelukkig knoffel in die dis, maar as u wil wag kan ons dit van die begin af maak.*
"Ma'am, unfortunately, there is garlic in the dish, but if you can wait, we can make it from scratch."
2. *Ek sal baie bly wees, ek gee nie om, om te wag nie. Daar is 'n ander opsie van groente op die spyskaart maar ek wil die dis eet.*
"I would be very happy, I don't mind waiting. There is another vegetable option on the menu, but I want to eat this dish."

Sample Sentences

1. *Daar is 'n paar nuwe mense in die gebou.*
"There are a few people in the building."
2. *Die is die best koffie plek in die land.*
"This is the best coffee in the country."
3. *n Persoon kan die lewe elke dag geniet.*
"A person can enjoy life every day."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Ordering Food

Most of the time, South Africans tip 10% of a bill at a restaurant, and you are welcome to give more. The waiters don't always get an hourly wage and that's why the tips will be their only income!

Most restaurants allow you to make changes to the menu if you have some requirements, sometimes they can substitute an item or you can pay extra for the item you added. The restaurants definitely like pleasing their customers.

Common dishes include bobotie, boerewors, malva pudding, milk tart, koeksisters, and pap.

Useful expression

1. *Ons gaan vandag pap en vleis eet.*
"We are going to have had pap and meat today."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #21

Do You Believe in Fate in South Africa?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

21

AFRIKAANS

1. Daan: Kan jy glo die Bulle het die spel verloor, ek gaan nooit weer geld op iets sit nie.
2. Andre: Ja Daan, duidelik gebeur alles met 'n rede.
3. Daan: Ek dink nie alles gebeur met 'n rede nie, ek was net dom om die geld op die spel te sit.
4. Andre: Jy weet nooit wat lê in die toekoms nie, jou fortuin is dalk om die draai.
5. Daan: Ons moet dalk nie verder hieroor praat nie. Ek glo mens maak sy eie pad.
6. Andre: Ek ook, maar daar is baie aspekte van onverwagte geluk wat ons kan tref.
7. Daan: Seker maar, kom ons gaan kry 'n bier.
8. Andre: Goed, jy weet nooit of daar mooi meisies dalk daar is nie.

ENGLISH

1. Daan: Can you believe the Bulls lost? I'm never going to put money on a game again.
2. Andre: Yes, Daan. Plainly everything happens for a reason.
3. Daan: I don't think everything happens for a reason, I was stupid to put money on the game.
4. Andre: You never know what the future brings. Your fortune might be around the corner.

CONT'D OVER

5. Daan: I don't think we should talk about this anymore. I believe we choose our own way.
6. Andre: I do too, but there are many aspects of unexpected luck that could hit us.
7. Daan: Probably, let's go get a beer.
8. Andre: Well, you never know if there will be girl there.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
overwagte	unexpected	adjective
sit	put	verb
rede	reason	noun
dom	stupid	adjective
fortuin	fortune	noun
geluk	luck	noun
aspek	aspect	noun
bier	beer	noun
spel	game	noun
verloor	lost	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Daar was 'n onverwagte donderstorm in die Kaap gewees. "There was an unexpected thunderstorm in Cape Town."	Sy moet al haar klere in een sak sit. "She must put all her clothes in one bag."
--	---

Daar is 'n rede hoekom mense nie meer baie sout eet nie. "There's a reason why people don't eat so much salt anymore."	Daar is baie redes hoekom ek nie meer strand toe gaan nie. "There are many reasons why I don't go to the beach anymore."
Daar is baie redes hoekom ek lui is. "There are many reasons why I am lazy."	Dit was 'n dom besluit om te maak. "That was a stupid mistake to make."
Hy het 'n fortuin gemors op die nuwe kar wat hy gekoop het. "He made a fortune on the new car that he bought."	Hul sê dat pers klippe geluk bring. "They say that purple stones bring you luck."
Watter aspek van die kontrak wil jy na kyk? "Which aspect of the contract would you like to review."	Bier is nie die lekkerste drank nie. "Beer is not the nicest drink."
Ek hou van Suid-Afrikaanse bier! "I love South African beer!"	Windhoek bier is die gewildste bier in Suid-Afrika. "Windhoek beer is the most popular beer in South Africa."
Dit was die beste spel wat ek al gesien het in rugby. "That was the best rugby game that I've seen."	Ek het al my geld verloor by die winkel gister. "I lost all my money at the shop yesterday."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

seker maar "probably"

seker means "sure" and *maar* means "but," but in this case, it doesn't mean "sure but" it means "probably" or "likely."

You would use this as an expression of not having any options or giving up on options. It's mostly informal, but it can be used in formal settings.

For example...

1. *Ons gaan seker maar by my ma gaan kuier die naweek.*
"We are probably going to my mom's this weekend."

kan jy glo **"can you believe"**

kan jy glo directly translates as "can you believe it?"

This is used as an expression to show that you cannot believe that it just happened or will happen. You can use it in any situation where you are surprised.

For example...

1. *Kan jy glo hul het die pad reggemaak!*
"They fixed the road, can you believe it?!"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is expressing opinions

Ek dink nie alles gebeur met 'n rede nie, ek was net dom om die geld op die spel te sit.
"I don't think everything happens for a reason. I was stupid to put money in the game."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **express opinions**
2. **use adverbs of manners**
3. **express regrets**

1. How to express opinions

If you would like to express your opinion on some things, here are some common phrases to help you.

1. *Ek **dink**...*
"I **think**..."
2. *Ek dink dit is mooi.*
"I think this is pretty."
3. *Ek dink jy lyk beeldskoon.*
"I think you look beautiful."
4. *Ek **dink nie**.... Nie*
"I don't **think**..."
5. *Ek dink dit lyk nie reg nie.*
"I think this does not look right."
6. *Ek dink nie jy moet kom nie.*
"I don't think you should come."
7. *Dit is nie hoe dit is nie.*
"That is not how it is."
8. *Ek sal **sê** dat...*
"I will **say** that..."
9. *Ek sal **sê** as dit nie lekker is nie.*
"I will say if it's not nice."
10. *Ek sal **sê** dat jy dalk more moet ry.*
"I will say that you need to leave tomorrow."

2. How to use adverbs of manners

Here is a list of some common adverbs of manner that describe how something is done and example sentences:

1. *Saam*
"Together"
2. *Ons gaan altyd **saam** winkels toe.*
"We always go to the shops **together**."
3. *Ons moet more saam ry in die kar.*
"We should drive together in the car."

4. *Alleen*
"Alone"
5. *Ek will **alleen** 'n fliek gaan kyk.*
"I want to go watch a movie **alone**."
6. *Sy gaan alles alleen vervoer.*
"She is going to transport everything alone."
7. *Versigtig*
"carefully"
8. *Jy moet **versigtig** ry.*
"You should drive **carefully**."
9. *Ons het versigtig om die diere gery.*
"We drove carefully around the animals."
10. *Stadig*
"Slowly"
11. *Ons deure gaan altyd **stadig** oop.*
"Our doors always open **slowly**."
12. *Sy het stadig met haar mes die vleis gesny.*
"She cut the meat slowly with her knife."
13. *Vinnig*
"Quickly"
14. *Ek wil **vinnig** by my ma inloer.*
"I **quickly** want to pop in at my mom's."
15. *Ek gaan vinning vir my ouers gaan inkopies doen.*
"I am quickly going to do shopping for my parents."

3. How to express regrets

If you might have done something wrong or you would like to express your regret about something. Here are some common ways to say it.

1. *Sy is **spyt** dat sy laat was.*
"She is **sorry** that she was late."

2. *Hy is **spyt** dat hy geval het.*
"He is **sorry** he fell."
3. *Ek kan **ongelukkig** nie...*
"Unfortunately, I can't"
4. *Ek kan **ongelukkig** nie vandag gaan swem nie.*
"Unfortunately, I can't go swimming today."
5. *Ek is **spyt** oor die ...*
"I have **regrets** about..."
6. *Ek is **spyt** oor die probleme met die klere bestel.*
"I have **regrets** about the problems about ordering the clothes."

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Ons moet dalk nie verder hieroor praat nie. Ek glo mens maak sy eie pad.*
"I don't think we should talk about this anymore. I believe we choose our own way."
2. *Goed, jy weet nooit of daar mooi meisies dalk daar is nie.*
"Well, you never know if there will be a girl there."

Sample Sentences

1. *Ek dink sy het te veel werk om te doen.*
"I think she has too much to do. "
2. *Ek verstaan wat jy sê maar ek voel nie dieselfde nie.*
"I understand what you are saying, but I don't feel the same."
3. *Daar is baie goed wat ek eerder nie wil sê nie.*
"There are many things that I would rather not say."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Religion

South Africa is mostly a Christian country with a mixture of different African religions. Some people believe in luck, and others don't.

There are casinos in the major cities, maybe even in smaller ones but it is not as big as in Asia. Some people might feel free to talk about religion, and they might even invite you to church.

Some people say God bless after talking to you; it's just a way of sending good wishes in your direction.

Useful expression

1. *Ek kan nie my geluk glo nie, ek het R2000 gewen.*
"I can't believe my luck! I won R2000!"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #22 Doing a Presentation in Afrikaans

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

22

AFRIKAANS

1. Andre: Dames en Here, ek is besonder bly om so baie mense te sien vandag.
2. Andre: Vandag gaan ek bietjie gesels oor die voordele van water en suurlemoensap drink in die oggende.
3. Andre: Eerstens, kan ek die hande sien van mense wat reeds die roetine in hul lewe aangepas het.
4. Andre: Net 'n paar, dis goed. Ek is dan bly om vandag 'n bietjie meer lig op die onderwerp te sit.
5. Andre: Tweedens het enige van u dalk al een van ons boeke aanlyn gesien? U kan gerus van ons resepte aflaai!
6. Andre: Teen laaste wil ek met u deel dat enige roetine wat jou lewe verbeter is 'n goeie roetine.
7. Andre: Dankie weereens dat u gekom het en vir my geluister het.

ENGLISH

1. Andre: Ladies and Gentlemen, I am exceptionally happy to see so many people here today.
2. Andre: Today, I'm going to talk a bit about the benefits of drinking water and lemon juice in the morning.
3. Andre: Firstly, can I see the hands of the people who have already adopted this routine in their life?
4. Andre: Only a few, that is good, I am happy then to shed a bit more light on this topic today.

CONT'D OVER

5. Andre: Secondly, have any of you seen our book online? You are welcome to download any of our recipes.
6. Andre: Lastly, the thing I want to share with you is that any routine that improves your life is a good routine.
7. Andre: Thank you again for coming and listening to me.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
heer	gentlemen	noun
verwelkom	welcome	verb
skyfie	slide	noun
afrond	round off	phrase
frase	phrase	noun
voorsitter	chairman	noun
dame	lady	noun
toespraak	speech	noun
opsê	recite	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dames en here die is een van die beste aande van my lewe. "Ladies and gentlemen, this is one of the best nights of my life."	Hy het almal verwelkom na die openings lied. "He welcomes everybody after the opening song."
Al sy skyfies was in wit en swart. "All his slides were in black and white."	Ek sal dit afrond met 'n storie uit Afrika. "I will round it off with a story from Africa."

Die frase oor die landskap was baie mooie gesê. "The phrase about the landscape was said very well."	Ek gee nou oor aan die voorsitter. "I would like to hand it over to the chairman."
Die dame het haar handsak in die kar vergeet. "The lady left her handbag in the car."	Die dame is koud, waar is die kombers? "The lady is cold; where are the blankets?"
Ek gaan die week 'n toespraak gee vir mense oor gesondheid. "This weekend, I'm going to do a speech on health (lit. ...a speech on health to people)."	Ek gaan die hele gedig vir julle opsê. "I am now going to recite an entire poem for you."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

bietjie gesels **"talk a bit"**

bietjie can mean "little" or "a bit" and *gesels* means "talking or chatting."

When you use this phrase, you actually mean the opposite of talking a little it means that you want to talk about it and sort it out. You can use this with friends or at work.

For example...

1. *Kan ons 'n bietjie praat oor jou nuwe werk.*
"Can we talk a bit about your new work?"

lig op die onderwerp **"light on the subject"**

lig op die onderwerp can literally mean "light on the subject" and figuratively to try to understand something.

This is used as an expression when you want to know something more about a topic.

For example...

1. *Kan jy vir my meer lig op die onderwerp sit.*
"Could you put some more light on this subject?"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is giving presentations

Teen laaste wil ek met u deel dat enige roetine wat jou lewe verbeter is 'n goeie roetine.

"Lastly, the thing I want to share with you is that any routine that improves your life is a good routine."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **open a presentation**
 2. **prepare the main body of a presentation**
 3. **close a presentation**
-

1. How to open a presentation

Doing a presentation can be one of the most stressful experiences. Here are some tips for opening a presentation.

1. ***Goeie more***, ek is bly om julle almal hier te sien.
"Good morning, I'm happy to see everyone here."
2. ***Dit is altyd*** lekker om by jul te wees.
"It's always nice to be here with you."
3. ***Kom ons begin*** om onself voor te stel.
"I am so happy to introduce ourselves."
4. ***Die eerste aspek*** wat ek wil bespreek is...
"The first thing I want to describe is..."
5. ***Die eerste punt*** is baie belangrik.
"The first point is very important."

6. **Die eerste punt** verduidelik die situasie beter.
"The **first point** describes the situation better."

2. How to prepare the main body of a presentation

Common to all presentation you might want to structure the content around certain points, here are some common phrases to introduce these points.

1. *My **volgende** punt is...*
"My next point is..."
2. *Die **volgende** punt bring goeie feite.*
"The **next** point brings up some interesting facts."
3. *Kom ons kyk na **die punt** op die grafiek.*
"Let's look at **this point** on the graph."
4. *'n **Belangrike** punt is dat ...*
"The important point is that..."
5. *My **laaste** punt is...*
"My last point is..."

3. How to close a presentation

Closing a presentation might be as important as the discussion itself. Here are some ways to close a presentation and bring focus to important points.

1. *'n **Belangrike punt** wat ek wil herhaal.*
"An **important point** that I would like to repeat."
2. ***Voor** ek klaar maak... wil ek dit sê...*
"**Before** I finish, I would like to say..."
3. *Die **hoogtepunt** is...*
"The **highlight** is..."
4. *Ten **slotte** wil ek dit vra...*
"In **closing**, I would like to ask..."
5. *Ons gaan nou **afsluit** met my laaste punt.*
"We are going to **close** with my last point."

6. *Ek is **amper klaar**...*
"I am **almost** done..."
7. ***Dankie** vir die geleentheid.*
"**Thank you** for the opportunity."

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Eerstens, kan ek die hande sien van mense wat reeds die roetine in hul lewe aangepas het.*
"Firstly, can I see the hands of the people that have already adapted this routine in their life?"
2. *Vandag gaan ek bietjie gesels oor die voordele van water en suurlemoensap drink in die oggende.*
"Today, I'm going to talk a bit about the benefits of drinking water and lemon juice in the morning."

Sample Sentences

1. *Soos u kan sien op die inligting blad is daar baie maniere om die mense te help*
"As you can see in the information brochure, there is more than one way to help people."
2. *U is welkom om enige vra vir my te vra na die tyd.*
"You are welcome to ask me any questions after."
3. *Kan ons die ligte donkerder stel asseblief?*
"Can we adjust the lights a bit darker please?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Presentations

There are many Afrikaans comedians that have put their work on Youtube, the industry is still growing but it's amazing to go out to a comedy club and experience the world through their eyes. Trevor Noah is a well-known comedian from South Africa, and he now hosts "The Daily Show" in the USA.

You should try to search for "The Daywalker" for funny clips that will introduce you to some of South Africa's culture.

Useful expression

1. *Ek is mal oor die man se sin van humor.*
"I am crazy about this man's sense of humor."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #23

Making that Sale in South Africa

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

23

AFRIKAANS

1. Daan: Verskoon my, kan ek gou vir jou iets vra?
2. Liezel: Uhm, seker.
3. Daan: Laat ek myself voorstel. Ek is Daan Swanepoel. Ek verkoop vitamien aanvullings vir alle ouderdom mense.
4. Liezel: Ok, dit is interessant.
5. Daan: Stel u dalk belang om na die stalletjie te kyk vir 'n minuut en te sien wat ons offer?
6. Liezel: Ek kan nie nou op die oomblik nie maar ek kan later terugkom.
7. Daan: Dankie ek sal dit waardeer, geniet die res van jou dag.
8. Liezel: Dankie, jy ook.

ENGLISH

1. Daan: Excuse me, can I ask you something?
2. Liezel: Uhm, sure.
3. Daan: Let me introduce myself. I'm Daan Swanepoel. I sell vitamin supplements for all ages.
4. Liezel: Okay, that's interesting.
5. Daan: Would you be interested in looking at the stall for a minute to see what we offer?

CONT'D OVER

6. Liezel: I won't be able to at this moment, but I can come back later.
7. Daan: Thank you, I would appreciate it. Enjoy the rest of the day.
8. Liezel: Thank you, you too.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
waardeer	appreciate	verb
res	rest	noun
offer	offering	noun
stalletjie	stall	noun
vitamien	vitamin	noun
aanvulling	supplement	noun
oomblik	moment	noun
verskoon	to excuse	verb
voorstel	introduce	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek waardeer al die moeite wat jy gedoen het. "I appreciate all the effort that you made."	Hy is nie soos die res van die mense nie. "He is not the rest of people."
Sy het haar oggend vir hom opgeoffer "She offered her morning for him."	Die stalletjie verkoop tuisgemaakte seep. "The stall sells homemade soap."

Ons almal het vitamienes nodig in ons dieet. "We all need vitamins in our diet."	Hy gebruik proteïene aanvulling voor hy oefen. "He uses protein supplements before he exercises."
Elke oomblik saam met jou is spesiaal "Every moment with you is special."	Op die oomblik is daar nie baie plek in die kar nie. "At the moment, there is not a lot of space in the car."
Het u 'n oomblik van geduld? "Do you have a moment of patience?"	Kan ek gou myself verskoon asseblief? "Can I excuse myself quickly, please?"
Kan ek 'n voorstel maak oor die kar? "Can I make an introduction about the car?"	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

stel belang **"interested"**

stel belang means "interested."

You would use this to show your interest in something or someone.

For example..

1. *Ek stel belang in alles om my.*
"I am interested in everything around me."

vir 'n minuut **"for a minute"**

vir 'n minuut can mean literally "for a minute" or figuratively that you would quickly like to say something or keep someone's attention.

You would say this to tell the person you need them for a short time. You can use this in any context especially if you don't have time.

For example...

1. *Kan ek gou vir 'n minuut met jou praat.*
"Can I talk to you for a minute?"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is initiating and closing a conversation

Verskoon my, kan ek gou vir jou iets vra?
"Excuse me, can I ask you something?"

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **initiate a conversation**
 2. **close a conversation**
 3. **make plurals with *oo*, *aa* and *ee***
-

1. How to initiate a conversation

Starting a conversation can be difficult in any language, not just the one that you are learning. You will find most Afrikaans people friendly and easy to talk to.

Here are some questions to start a conversation.

1. *Hallo, ek is , wat is jou naam?*
"Hello, I am What's your name?"
2. *Hey, waar kom jy vandaan?*
"Hey, where are you from?"
3. *Dit is 'n wonderlike dag, dink jy nie?*
"It's a wonderful day, don't you think?"

2. How to close a conversation

Here are some ways to close a conversation.

1. *Skuus, ek moet nou gaan.*
"Sorry, I need to go."
2. *Ek wil nog een iets sê voor ek ry.*
"I would like to say one more thing before I leave."
3. *Baie dankie vir jou tyd.*
"Thank you so much for your time."

3. How to make plurals with *oo*, *aa*, *uu* and *ee*

If you would like to make plurals with words having *oo*, *aa*, and *ee*, here are some word and their examples in the plural.

<i>Boon</i> "Bean"	<i>Bone</i> "Beans"
<i>Foon</i> "Phone"	<i>Fone</i> "Phones"
<i>Aar</i> "Artery"	<i>Are</i> "Arteries"
<i>Been</i> "Bone"	<i>Bene</i> "Bones"
<i>Vuur</i> "Fire"	<i>Vure</i> "Fires"
<i>Blaar</i> "Leaf"	<i>Blare</i> "Leaves"
<i>Muur</i> "Wall"	<i>Mure</i> "Walls"
<i>Skeen</i> "Shin"	<i>Skene</i> "Shins"

As you can see, the one vowel falls away, and you add an *e*. The word will be broken into a syllable after the first vowel, and it will have a longer pronunciation (as if there were still two vowels.)

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Stel u dalk belang om na die stalletjie te kyk vir 'n minuut en te sien wat ons offer?*
"Would you be interested in looking at the stall for a minute to see what we offer?"
2. *Dankie ek sal dit waardeer, geniet die res van jou dag.*
"Thank you, I would appreciate it. Enjoy the rest of the day."

Sample Sentences

1. *Nee dankie, ek stel nie belang nie.*
"No, thank you. I'm not interested."
2. *Dankie, maar ek het die produk.*
"Thank you, but I have the product."
3. *Hallo, stel u dalk belang in die nuwe skeer masjien.*
"Hello, would you be interested in a new shaving machine?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Salemens

Most tourist destinations have people displaying their goods on the side of the road. It is common to find them pushing up the price if they know you are a foreigner. You are welcome to bargain. Some of the people there might not be South African but from other African countries.

Bargaining is fine on the streets, but it is rare to bargain for things that have a fixed price... but it has happened and people have gotten things at a cheaper price.

Useful expression

1. *Kan ek dalk vir jou R300 gee vir twee?*
"Can I maybe give you R300 for two?"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #24

Making a Complaint in Afrikaans

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

24

AFRIKAANS

1. Liel: Kan jy glo hul het vir my sulke slegte kwaliteit wiele aangesit.
2. Andre: Ek self kan dit nie glo nie.
3. Liel: (Talking to the mechanic over the phone) Middag kan ek asseblief die bestuurder sien?
4. Andre: Jy moet hom sê dat jou kar se olie nogsteeds lek.
5. Liel: (Talking to the mechanic over the phone) Ek wil dit graag onder jou aandag bring dat ek 'n pap wiel gekry het na jul diens, en dat my kar se olie nog lek.
6. Andre: Lyk vir my of die kwaliteit van jul produkte baie swak is.
7. Liel: Dankie, ek sal graag my geld wil terug hê.
8. Andre: Ek is bly ons kon alles uitsorteer.

ENGLISH

1. Liel: Can you believe they put such bad quality wheels on?
2. Andre: Even I can't believe it.
3. Liel: (Talking to mechanic over the phone) Afternoon, can I please speak to the manager?
4. Andre: You should tell them that your car's oil is still leaking.
5. Liel: (Talking to mechanic over the phone) I would like to bring it to your attention that I got a flat tire after your service and that my car's oil is still leaking.

CONT'D OVER

6. Andre: Looks like the quality of your products is very poor.
7. Liezel: Thank you, I'd like to get my money back.
8. Andre: I'm happy that we could sort it out.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
lek	leak	verb
swak	poor	adjective
uitsorteer	sort out	verb
bestuurder	manager	noun
olie	oil	noun
nogsteeds	still	adverb
Aandag	Attention	noun
sleg	bad	adjective
kwaliteit	quality	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Daar is 'n olie lek in my kar. "There is an oil leak in my car."	Die kwaliteit is baie swak. "The quality is very poor."
Ons moet alles nog gaan uitsorteer voor ons ry. "We still have to sort out everything before we leave."	Die bestuurder het noutet bedank. "The manager just resigned."

Die bestuurder is nie tans beskikbaar nie. "The manager is not available at the moment."	Onlangs het baie bestuurders 'n slegte reputasie begin kry. "Recently many managers have been getting a bad reputation."
Olyf olie is baie gesond. "Olive oil is very expensive."	Hy is nogsteeds nie reg om te begin werk nie. "He's still not ready to start working."
Ek is nogsteed lis om net vis en skyfies te eet. "I still feel like eating fish and chips."	Daar is nogsteeds verkeer in die stad. "There is still traffic in the city."
Ek wil meer aandag aan my werk gee. "I want to pay more attention to my work."	Sy het ons aandag op die nuwe produk se kleur gesit. "She focused our attention on the color of the new product."
Sy het al haar aandag aan hom gegee voor sy weg is. "She gave all her attention to him before she left."	Dit was 'n slegte oomblik "That was a bad moment."
Die kwaliteit van die produkte is nie goed nie. "The quality of these products is not good."	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

olie lek **"leaking oil"**

olie lek has two meanings "leaking oil" and "licking oil." You would use this in different contexts, of course.

Most of the time you would say this concerning your car or any other machinery.

For example...

1. *Die kar se olie lek nou al vir jare.*
"This car's oil has been leaking for years."

Swak kwaliteit / Goeie kwaliteit **"Poor quality" / "Good quality"**

swak means "bad" and *goeie* means "good." Both are used as adjectives to describe the quality of something. You would use this to describe inanimate objects not people.

For example...

1. *Hierdie nuwe stoele is nie baie goeie kwaliteit nie.*
"These new chairs are not very good quality."

GRAMMAR

The Focus Of This Lesson Is Complaining about quality

Middag kan ek asseblief die bestuurder sien?
"Afternoon, can I please speak to the manager?"

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **complain about quality**
 2. **ask for a refund**
 3. **use adverbs of place**
-

1. How to complain about quality

Some find it easier to complain than others. Here are some ways to be polite but still complain.

1. *Daar is iets fout met my kos.*
"There is something wrong with my food."
2. *Kan ek asseblief met die bestuurder praat?*
"Can I please speak to the manager?"

3. *Ek dink nie die diens is baie goed nie.*
"I don't think the service is very good here."
4. *Hierdie is nie goeie kwaliteit groente nie.*
"These are not good quality vegetables."

2. How to ask for a refund

In South Africa, you might be able to get a refund or a voucher if your meal was not up to standard.

Here are some ways to ask for a refund.

1. *Ek wil nie vir dit betaal nie, dit is nie lekker ni.*
"I don't want to pay for this; it's not nice."
2. *Kan ek my geld terugkry?*
"Can I get my money back?"
3. *Ek wil graag vra dat jul my terug betaal vir die klere.*
"I would like you to refund me for the clothes."

3. How to use adverbs of place

Adverbs of place help you to be more specific of where something (verb) is happening. Here are some examples.

1. *Ons gaan hier braai vandag.*
"We are going to have a barbeque here today."
2. *Jy kan die blomme vir my daar sit asseblief.*
"You can put the flowers over there for me, please."
3. *Ons kan op enige plek vakansie hou die Maart.*
"We can have a holiday anywhere this March."
4. *Oral waar ek kyk is daar mense*
"Everywhere I look there are people."

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Lyk vir my of die kwaliteit van jul produkte baie swak is.*
"Looks like the quality of your products is very poor."

2. *Ek wil dit graag onder jou aandag bring dat ek 'n pap wiel gekry het na jul diens, en dat my kar se olie nog lek.*
"I would like to bring it to your attention that I got a flat tire after your service and that my car's oil is still leaking."

Sample Sentences

1. *Ek wil graag vra vir 'n warm koppie koffie asseblief.*
"I would like to ask for a warm cup of coffee. "
2. *Kan ek asseblief 'n koue bier kry.*
"Can I please have a cold beer?"
3. *Daar is nie enige room in die spinasie nie, kan ek room kry asseblief.*
"There is no cream in this spinach. May I have some cream?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Complaining about service

Usually, the service industry in South Africa is super friendly and you will like the talkative nature of the people around you. Some places might offer to cover your meal or to give you discount on the meal. The managers are more likely to help you than be rude. If you get into a situation where you feel that you did not get good service, you can call a manager and talk to them. They should be open to helping you out.

Useful expression

1. *Kan ek asseblief met die bestuurder praat?*
"Can I please talk to the manager?"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #25 Experiencing Phone Problems in South Africa

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

25

AFRIKAANS

1. Liel: Die nommer wat u gebel is nie beskikbaar nie, bel asseblief later terug.
2. Liel: Los asseblief 'n boodskap na die beep.
3. Liel: Kan u dalk later terug skakel?
4. Liel: Die nommer wat u gebel het bestaan nie.
5. Liel: U het nie genoeg vondse om die oproep te maak nie.
6. Liel: Die nommer wat U skakel bestaan nie meer nie.

ENGLISH

1. Liel: The number you have dialed is not available, please try again later.
2. Liel: Please leave a message after the beep.
3. Liel: Can you maybe try again later?
4. Liel: The number that you dialed does not exist.
5. Liel: You don't have enough funds to make this call.
6. Liel: The number you are dialing does not exist.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
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dalk	maybe	adverb
bel	phone	verb
boodskap	message	noun
skakel	phone	verb
los	to leave	verb
neem	to take	verb
beskikbaar	available	adjective
terug	back	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dalk kan ons gaan koffie drink. "Maybe we can go drink coffee."	Kan jy my bel net na 2 asseblief? "Can you call me after two, please?"
Die boodskap van die nuwe president was nie baie interessant nie "The message from the new president was not very interesting."	Ons het 'n versteekte boodskap gekry in die grot. "Inside the cave we found a hidden message."
Hy het jou al seker twee keer geskakel. "He has probably called twice already."	Ek los al my goed onder die tafel vir nou. "I am leaving all my stuff under the table for now."
Neem soveel as wat jy nodig het. "Take as many as you want."	Die vrou neem haar pille elke oggend voor ontbyt. "The woman takes her pills every morning before breakfast."
Ek neem twee fotos. "I am taking two photos."	ek neem dit met my mee. "I will bring it along."

Ek vind hierdie een mooi dus ik neem hom. "I like this one so I'll take it."	Ek neem dit met my mee. "I will take it along with me."
My man is nie nou beskikbaar nie? "My husband is not available now."	Die produk gaan beskikbaar wees in drie verskillende kleure en vorms. "The product is going to be available in three different colors and shapes."
Kan jy na 'n uur terugkom om die geld op te tel? "Can you come back in an hour to pick up the money?"	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

alleen los **"leave alone"**

alleen los is used to say "leave alone."

You would say this if you want to be left alone or want to leave something alone for a while. It could be in an emotional setting where the person does not want to talk. The other option is that someone is leaving something alone for a while

For example...

1. *Kan jy my net alleen los asseblief?*
"Can you just leave me alone?"

nie beskikbaar nie **"not available"**

nie beskikbaar nie means "not available."

This is a polite way of saying that someone is not here This is mostly used in formal settings or at work.

For example...

1. *Ek is nie more beskikbaar nie.*
"I'm not available tomorrow."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is phone messages

Los asseblief 'n boodskap na die beep.
"Please leave a message after the beep."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **leave typical phone messages**
 2. **ask for someone to call back**
-

1. How to leave typical phone messages

Talking in another language over the phone may be one of the most stressful things to do when you are learning a language and you don't know what to say.

Here are some common phrases and sentences to help you take a message and help to clarify things.

1. *Kan ek 'n boodskap neem?*
"Can I take a message?"
2. *Wat is jou naam en van?*
"What are your name and surname?"
3. *Kan ek 'n boodskap los?*
"Can I leave a message?"
4. *Kan jy dit herhaal?*
"Can you repeat that?"
5. *Skuus ek het dit nie gehoor nie.*
"Sorry, I did not hear that."

2. How to ask someone to call back

So now you can take a message but what if you can not get back to them soon enough or it seems to be urgent. Here are some ways to ask for someone to call back.

1. *Kan jy dalk **later terugbel**?*
"Can you call back later?"

2. *Ons is oop **oor 'n uur**, kan jy dan weer bel?*
"We are open **in an hour**, can you call back then?"
3. *Kan jy **more aand** bel?*
"Can you call back **tomorrow** night?"
4. *Sy is **nie** nou **beskikbaar nie**, kan jy later terugbel.*
"She is **not available** now, can you call back later?"

Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Die nommer wat u gebel het bestaan nie.*
"The number that you dialed does not exist."
2. *Die nommer wat U skakel bestaan nie meer nie.*
"The number you are dialing does not exist."

Sample Sentences

1. *Dit is die kantore van Botha en Lodewyk, los asseblief 'n boodskap.*
"This is the office of Botha and Lodewyk. Please leave a message."
2. *Die skool is ongelukkig toe, bel asseblief tussen 8am en 4pm.*
"Unfortunately, the school is closed. Please call between eight a.m. and four p.m."
3. *U hoef nie 'n boodskap te los nie, ons sal u nommer terugskakel binne een uur.*
"You don't have to leave a message. We will call this number back within an hour."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Telephone Etiquette

There are a few cell phone service providers that allow you to have voice messages and one or two that send you a text to notify you of a call.

As with most languages, people will say, "hey, how are you?" on the phone, even if they just spoke a few minutes ago. You'll also try to always say "goodbye, have a good day" at the end. - *totsiens, lekker dag.*

Many people use social media to contact people and it's not as common to have voice messages these days.

Useful expression

1. *Goeie middag, kan ek met Danie praat asseblief?*
"Good day, can I talk to Danie please?"



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|--|--|
| Intro | 13 Confirming a South African Hotel Booking |
| 1 Mind Your Manners in South Africa | 14 Finding Your Way Around South Africa |
| 2 A Tricky Business Situation in South Africa | 15 Understanding Formal Afrikaans |
| 3 Is Your South African Car in Need of a Service? | 16 Talking About Your Favorite Person in Afrikaans |
| 4 Getting Some Bad Service at a South African Restaurant | 17 Understanding Afrikaans Announcements |
| 5 Preparing for an Afrikaans Interview | 18 An Afrikaans News Bulletin |
| 6 Understanding an Afrikaans Weather Forecast | 19 What Will You Do on Your South African Holiday? |
| 7 Making a Dental Appointment in South Africa | 20 Talking About our Food Preferences in Afrikaans |
| 8 Visiting a South African Dentist | 21 Do You Believe in Fate in South Africa? |
| 9 An Interview with a South African Celebrity | 22 Doing a Presentation in Afrikaans |
| 10 It's All in the South African Family! | 23 Making that Sale in South Africa |
| 11 A Bad Breakup in South Africa | 24 Making a Complaint in Afrikaans |
| 12 Bargaining in South Africa | 25 Experiencing Phone Problems in South Africa |