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ULTIMATE GETTING STARTED WITH

AFRIKAANS

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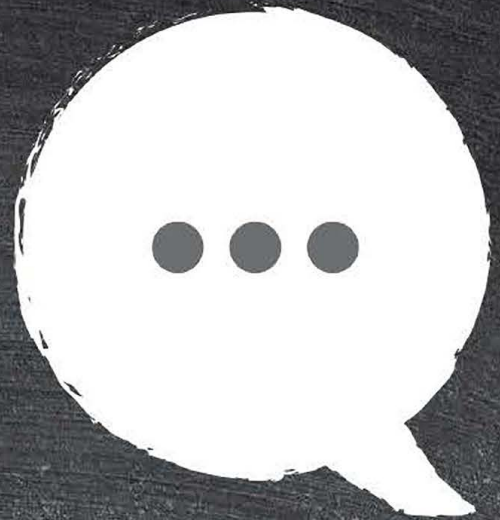
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LEVEL

1



Afrikaans

Introduction



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LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp S1 #1 Self Introductions - Basic Greetings in Afrikaans

CONTENTS

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

1

AFRIKAANS

1. Pieter: Hallo. My naam is Pieter. Wat is jou naam?
2. Zani: Hallo Pieter. My naam is Zani.
3. Pieter: Dis gaaf om jou te ontmoet!
4. Zani: Jou ook.

ENGLISH

1. Jacob: Hello. My name is Pieter. What's your name?
2. Zani: Hello Pieter. My name is Zani.
3. Jacob: Nice to meet you!
4. Zani: You too.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hallo	hello (informal, answering the phone)	expression
jy	you (informal)	pronoun, personal pronoun
dis	it's	verb
gaaf	nice	adjective
om ... te	to	conjunction

jou	you	pronoun, personal pronoun (direct object)
ontmoet	meet	verb
ook	too	adverb
wat	what	pronoun
naam	name	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Hallo Adam. "Hello, Adam."</p>	<p>Hallo Mies hoe gaan dit? "Hello Mies, how are you?"</p>
<p>Jy is lank! "You're tall!"</p>	<p>Dans jy? "Do you dance? (informal)"</p>
<p>Dis die een wat ek gesoek het. "This is the one I've been looking for."</p>	<p>Dis warm vanaand. "It's warm tonight."</p>
<p>Dit sou gaaf wees. "That would be nice."</p>	<p>Ons het mekaar voor drie maande ontmoet. "We met each other three months ago."</p>
<p>Ek praat ook Engels. "I also speak English."</p>	<p>Waar van praat jy? "What are you talking about?"</p>
<p>Wat is dit? "What's this?"</p>	<p>Wat is jou naam? "What's your name?"</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Basic Bootcamp Lesson Is How to Ask Somebody Their Name

My naam is Pieter. Wat is jou naam?

"My name is Pieter. What's your name?"

To ask someone their name, just ask, *Wat is jou naam?* Literally, this means "What's your name?"

The first word, *wat* means "what." It is followed by the word for "to be" in Afrikaans this is *is*, then *jou* meaning "your." And last is *naam*, which means "name."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Greet South African People Like a Pro

In South Africa, when meeting someone we usually kiss the person on the cheek, either once or twice. In general, women kiss both men and women. Men usually kiss women, but hug other men or greet them with an African handshake.

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp S1 #2 Talking Nationality in Afrikaans

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

2

AFRIKAANS

1. Pieter: Hallo. My naam is Pieter. Ek is Suid-Afrikaans.
2. Zani: Hallo. My naam is Zani. Ek is Namibies.

ENGLISH

1. Pieter: Hello. My name is Pieter. I'm South African.
2. Zani: Hello. My name is Zani. I'm Namibian.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
is	am	verb
Suid-Afrikaans	South African (nationality)	adjective
Namibies	Namibian (nationality)	adjective
hallo	hello (informal, answering the phone)	expression
ek	I	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek is Suid-Afrikaans. "I'm South African."	Ek is Namibies. "I'm Namibian."
Hallo Adam. "Hello, Adam."	Hallo Mies hoe gaan dit? "Hello Mies, how are you?"

Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking Where People are From
Hallo. Ek heet Jacob, ek is Suid-Afrikaans.
"Hello. My name is Jacob, I'm South African."

Let's have a closer look at how to talk about where people are from.

In the dialogue, we used *Ek is*. Unlike in English, the verb never changes when the pronoun changes.

1. *Ek is*
"I am"
2. *Jy is*
"You are"
3. *Hy is*
"He is"
4. *Sy is*
"She is"
5. *Dit is*
"It is"
6. *Ons is*
"We are"
7. *Julle is*
"You (pl) are"

8. *Hulle is*
"They are"

9. *U is*
"You are"

So if we add a nationality it can look like this:

1. *Ek is Suid-Afrikaans.*
"I'm South African."

2. *Hulle is Sjinees.*
"They're Chinese."

3. *Sy is Amerikaans.*
"She's American."

4. *Hy is Duits.*
"He's German"

5. *Is u Spaans?*
"Are you Spanish?"

6. *My vriendin is Frans.*
"My girlfriend is French."

7. *My vriend is Italiaans.*
"My friend is Italian."

8. *Ons is Brits.*
"We're British."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

A Life-long Love of Travel

South Africans are spread all over the world in a very large diaspora. Wherever they go, you're sure to find strong traces of South African culture and influences from the community. There will be South African sports bars, grocery shops, restaurants and newspapers all over cities like London, Amsterdam, Sydney, Dublin, and parts of the US too.

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp S1 #3 Useful Phrases for Learning Afrikaans

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- 2 English
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- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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AFRIKAANS

1. Pieter: Verskoon my, hoe sê ek "Cheese" in Afrikaans?
2. Zani: Kaas.
3. Pieter: Sorry, ek verstaan dit nie. Kan u dit herhaal?
4. Zani: Kaas.
5. Pieter: Kan u stadiger praat?
6. Zani: Ka-as.
7. Pieter: Kan u dit vir my opskryf asseblief?

ENGLISH

1. Pieter: Excuse me, how do you say "Cheese" in Afrikaans?
2. Zani: Cheese.
3. Pieter: I'm sorry, I didn't understand. Can you repeat that?
4. Zani: Cheese.
5. Pieter: Can you speak more slowly?
6. Zani: Chee-se.
7. Pieter: Can you write this down for me, please?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
verskoon my	excuse me, I'm sorry	expression
sê	say	verb
kaas	cheese	noun
verstaan	understand, to understand	verb
nie	not	adverb
kan	can, to be able to	verb
herhaal	repeat, to repeat	verb
stadiger	more slowly	adjective
praat	speak, to speak	verb
vir	for	preposition
opskryf	write down	verb
asseblief	please	verb, interjection

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Verskoon my, hoe oud is jy? "Excuse me, how old are you?"</p>	<p>Verskoon my, waar is die stadsaal? "Excuse me, where is the city hall?"</p>
<p>Wat sê jy? "What do you say?"</p>	<p>Ek hou van kaas. "I like cheese."</p>
<p>My sussie hou nie van kaas nie. "My sister doesn't like cheese."</p>	<p>Verstaan jy die vraag? "Do you understand the question?"</p>
<p>Het jy dit verstaan? "Did you understand?"</p>	<p>Verstaan jy? "Do you understand?"</p>

Ek hou nie van sokker nie. "I don't like soccer."	Dis nie goed nie. "It's not good."
Kan jy die raam asseblief toesluit? "Can you close that window, please?"	Kan ek die venster toemaak? "Can I close the window?"
Herhaal na my. "Repeat after me."	Kan u asseblief stadiger ry? "Could you drive slowly, please?"
Jy moet stadiger ry. "You have to drive slower."	Ek wil Afrikaans goed praat. "I want to speak Afrikaans well."
Praat jy Japannees? "Do you speak Japanese?"	Vir wie is daardie koek? "Who's cake is that?"
Water asseblief "Water, please"	Help my asseblief! "Please help me."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Boot Camp Lesson is Using Afrikaans Phrases to Learn More Afrikaans

Hoe sê ek "Cheese" in Afrikaans?

"How do you say..... in Afrikaans?"

Hoe sê ek literally translates into "How say I" and in Afrikaans means "in Afrikaans."

For example:

When we use the pronoun *jy* ("you") we are being informal, and *u* ("you") is formal.

So *Kan u* is a polite way of saying "can you," *dit* means "it" or "that," and the last word *herhaal* means "to repeat."

For example:

This sentence starts again with the same *Kan u*, ("can you") and *stadiger* which means "more slowly," and then we had *praat*, which means "to speak."

For example:

Again the same *Kan u* ("can you"), followed by *dit*, which means "it," then *vir* is "for," *my* is "me," *opskryf*, which means "write down," and finally *asseblief* means "please."

For example:

Let's have a look at the verb *Kan* ("can"). Once again, this verb doesn't change with the pronoun.

Afrikaans / "English"

kan / "Can"

Ek kan / Kan ek? / "I can" / "Can I?"

Hy kan / Kan hy? / "He can" / "Can he?"

Sy kan / Kan sy? / "She can" / "Can she?"

Ons kan / Kan ons? / "We can" / "Can we"

Hulle kan / Kan hulle? / "They can" / "Can they?"

U kan / Kan u? / "You can" / "Can you?" (formal)

Jy kan / Kan jy? / "You can" / "Can you?" (informal)

For example:

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Why Study Afrikaans?

The phrases in this lesson are more than just a handful of vocab words—they're invaluable tools that can get you back on your feet if you find yourself stumbling in Afrikaans and help you regain control of the conversation. Instead of giving up and reverting to English, you can use these phrases to find the missing words and steer your Afrikaans sentences to the end. Even though many South Africans speak English, they'll be much more grateful for the chance to understand your Afrikaans!

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp S1 #4 Counting from 1-100 in Afrikaans

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

4

AFRIKAANS

1. Pieter: Een(1),
2. Pieter: Twee (2),
3. Pieter: Drie(3),
4. Pieter: Vier (4),
5. Pieter: Vyf(5),
6. Pieter: Ses (6),
7. Pieter: Sewe(7),
8. Pieter: Agt (8),
9. Pieter: Nege (9),
10. Pieter: Tien(10).

ENGLISH

1. Pieter: One,
2. Pieter: And
3. Pieter: Two,
4. Pieter: And

CONT'D OVER

5. Pieter: Three,
6. Pieter: And
7. Pieter: Four,
8. Pieter: And
9. Pieter: Five,
10. Pieter: And
11. Pieter: Six,
12. Pieter: And
13. Pieter: Seven,
14. Pieter: And
15. Pieter: Eight,
16. Pieter: And
17. Pieter: Nine,
18. Pieter: And
19. Pieter: Ten.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
een	one (1)	noun, numeral
twee	two (2)	noun
drie	three (3)	noun
vier	four (4)	noun
vyf	five (5)	noun
ses	six (6)	noun
sewe	seven (7)	noun
agt	eight (8)	noun
nege	nine (9)	noun
tien	ten (10)	noun, numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ek het nog een bottel. "I have one more bottle."</p>	<p>Daar is twee bome. "There are two trees."</p>
<p>Drie voëls vlieg. "Three birds are flying."</p>	<p>Ek het vier boeke in my sak. "I have four books in my bag."</p>
<p>Ek wil vyf t-hempde koop. "I want to buy five t-shirts."</p>	<p>Hy het ses broers. "He has six brothers."</p>
<p>Sy is sewe jaar oud. "She is seven years old."</p>	<p>Dis om agt uur. "It's at 8 o'clock."</p>
<p>Dis kwart oor nege. "It's 9:15."</p>	<p>Tien mense is in hierdie kamer. "Ten people are in this room."</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of The Lesson is Afrikaans Numbers 1-100

From the point of view of the word order, Afrikaans numerals have the same usage as in English: the number comes first followed by a noun (the thing you are counting).

For example:

1. *Een kaartjie*
"one ticket"
2. *Drie mense*
"three people"
3. *Veertig jaar*
"forty years"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

A Head Start on Afrikaans

When listening to spoken Afrikaans, you're bound to recognize some words if you speak English, German, Danish, Norwegian, or Swedish. This can help you a lot in learning the Afrikaans language, as they are all Germanic languages. This also explains why most people in these countries are pretty good at speaking English.

LESSON NOTES

Basic Bootcamp S1 #5 Counting from 100-1,000,000 in Afrikaans

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

5

AFRIKAANS

1. Zani: Honderd.
2. Pieter: Tweehonderd.
3. Zani: Driehonderd.
4. Pieter: Vierhonderd.
5. Zani: Vyfhonderd.
6. Pieter: Seshonderd.
7. Zani: Sewehonderd.
8. Pieter: Agthonderd.
9. Zani: Negehonderd.
10. Pieter: Duisend.
11. Zani: Tienduisend.
12. Pieter: Honderdduisend.
13. Zani: Miljoen.

ENGLISH

1. Zani: One hundred.

CONT'D OVER

2. Pieter: Two hundred.
3. Zani: Three hundred.
4. Pieter: Four hundred.
5. Zani: Five hundred.
6. Pieter: Six hundred.
7. Zani: Seven hundred.
8. Pieter: Eight hundred.
9. Zani: Nine hundred.
10. Pieter: One thousand.
11. Zani: Ten thousand.
12. Pieter: One hundred thousand.
13. Zani: One million.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
miljoen	million (1,000,000)	numeral
honderdduisend	one hundred thousand (100,000)	
tienduisend	ten thousand (10,000)	
duisend	one thousand (1,000)	

negehonderd	nine hundred (900)	
agthonderd	eight hundred (800)	
sewenhonderd	seven hundred (700)	
seshonderd	six hundred (600)	
vyfhonderd	five hundred (500)	
vierhonderd	four hundred (400)	
driehonderd	three hundred (300)	
tweehonderd	two hundred (200)	
honderd	hundred (100)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Daar is daar meer as een miljoen mense.</p> <p>"There are more than a million people."</p>	<p>Die programme is deur een miljoen mense gekyk.</p> <p>"The program was watched by one million viewers."</p>
<p>Die wenner van die lottery het honderdduisend rand gewen.</p> <p>"The winner of the lottery got a hundred thousand rand."</p>	<p>Hulle het tienduisend rand vir hulle werk verdien.</p> <p>"They earned ten thousand rand for their work."</p>
<p>Ek het 'n duisend rand gevind!</p> <p>"I found one thousand euro!"</p>	<p>Die antieke lepel was negehonderd jaar oud.</p> <p>"The antique spoon was nine hundred years old."</p>
<p>Ek het agthonderd rand in een dag uitgegee.</p> <p>"I spent eight hundred euro in one day."</p>	<p>Die tas het sewehonderd rand gekost!</p> <p>"The bag costs seven hundred euro!"</p>

<p>Die dorp het seshonderd inwoners.</p> <p>"Six hundred people live in this town."</p>	<p>Die dorp het seshonderd inwoners.</p> <p>"Six hundred people live in this town."</p>
<p>Daar werk vyfhonderd werknemers in ons bedryf.</p> <p>"There are five hundred employees working in our company."</p>	<p>Hy het vir my vierhonderd rand geleen.</p> <p>"He lent four hundred rand to me."</p>
<p>Hierdie stad is driehonderd jaar oud.</p> <p>"This city is three hundred years old."</p>	<p>Is tweehonderd rand baie?</p> <p>"Are two hundred rand a lot?"</p>

My ouma is honderd jaar oud.

"My grandmother is one hundred year-old."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Say Numbers Larger than 100 in Afrikaans

The easiest way to remember large Afrikaans numbers is to understand their structure first. In the previous Bootcamp lesson, we covered the numbers from one to one hundred. As you might remember, the most important thing was to memorize the numbers from one to ten, and then build larger numbers by modifying endings, adding or dropping some parts, and so on. There are exceptions among the common rules, but in general, Afrikaans numbers have a strong logical system according to which the numbers are built.

100

"One hundred" in Afrikaans is *honderd*; we don't use "one" in front. When counting the rest of the hundreds, we just put the numbers two-nine in front. One difference from English, however, is that when we write the numbers we don't leave any

space in between. For example, "two hundred" is *tweehonderd* and "three hundred" is *driehonderd*.

1,000

If you can count your hundreds you can count your thousands too, because it works exactly the same way. For one thousand we leave the one out again and say *duizend* for the rest we just "glue" them together again. *Tweeduisend*, *drieduisend*, *vierduisend*, etc.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Did you Know?

South Africa is 1,219,912 km²: making it the 25th largest country in the world, and a similar size to Colombia.

The population of South Africa is high: close to fifty-five million. It's a multicultural society, with eleven different spoken languages. The three largest languages are Zulu, Xhosa, and Afrikaans, although English is used as the common language in most places. All people in South Africa have the right to receive education and official communication from the government in one of the eleven official languages.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #1

Top 5 Reasons to Study Afrikaans

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

1

GRAMMAR

The History of the Afrikaans Language

Linguistics

Afrikaans is a Germanic language and, more specifically, a West German language. It's pretty close to Dutch, German and Scandinavian languages, and, to some extent, to English, for significant historical reasons. Afrikaans was declared an official language of South Africa in 1925 and nowadays, is spoken by 10.3 million South Africans, as well as by a significant population of Namibia and neighboring Botswana.

There is a large global diaspora of South Africans, which means that Afrikaans is also spoken in many countries around the world. There are significant numbers of Afrikaans speakers in the UK, the Netherlands, Ireland, the US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, as well as many other African countries. Historically, Afrikaans has also been spoken for over 100 years in the Chubut province of Argentina.

Varieties

There are several different varieties of Afrikaans, but everybody can understand and speak to each other. Most notable is the *Kaapse Afrikaans* spoken mainly by the people of color in the Western Cape. In many ways, this dialect is closer to Dutch than standard Afrikaans, and a lot of speakers code-switch with English, switching between both languages in a single conversation. In the Northern Cape Province, the dialect of Afrikaans is often referred to as *Oranjerivierafrikaans*. There are also growing differences in the language spoken by the expatriate community abroad.

About the Country of Origin

Afrikaans is a language that originated from the Dutch settlers' inability to communicate with the slaves they brought to the Cape Colony from other parts of the Dutch empire, in particular Malaysia and South East Asia. Dutch grammar was greatly simplified, and many loanwords were taken from Malay and indigenous African languages. The first ever written text in Afrikaans was a book about Islam, that was written using the Arabic alphabet in the 1830s. During the rest of the nineteenth century, the language was standardized and in 1925, was formally recognized as distinct from Dutch when it was made an official language of South Africa.

Where is it Spoken?

There are about seven million people registered as native Afrikaans speakers all over the world. Most native speakers live in South Africa, and it's a recognized minority language of Namibia and Botswana. South African expatriate communities

around the world speak Afrikaans as well, and communities in the Chubut province of Argentina have spoken Afrikaans for over 100 years.

Why is it Important?

The top five reasons to learn this language are...

1. You can travel to more places and use your Afrikaans more often than you might expect. South Africa, Namibia, and Botswana all have Afrikaans communities and it will even be understood in places where they speak Dutch like the Netherlands, Belgium, Suriname, and parts of the Caribbean.
2. When you speak Afrikaans, it is much easier to bond with locals. It will definitely help you make some friends in the local pub.
3. By learning Afrikaans, you can get a deeper understanding of world history and culture.
4. Knowing Afrikaans will help you learn other European languages such as Dutch, German, French, and English!
5. Contrary to popular belief, not everyone in South Africa speaks English. Especially if you want to experience the real South Africa and get off the beaten track, speaking Afrikaans will help you tremendously.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #2

Cracking the Afrikaans Writing System

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

2

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Afrikaans Writing System

Afrikaans Writing

The Afrikaans writing system uses a phonetic alphabet. The oldest example of written Afrikaans is a religious book about Islam. The Cape Malay community were the first people to write in Afrikaans.

In the mid to late nineteenth century, more and more books written in Afrikaans starting appearing. Many people consider the first authoritative text about Afrikaans and written in Afrikaans to be L.H. Meurant's *Zamenspraak tusschen Klaas Waarzegger en Jan Twyfelaar*, published in 1861.

Gradually the written language became standardized, and is now regulated by a government organization known as *Taal Komissie*. Many sounds from Dutch that were obsolete in Afrikaans were replaced, such as *ch* which became *g*, and *sch* which became *sk*.

Afrikaans is the most published language in South Africa after English, with a strong tradition of literature, much of which is recognized and appreciated worldwide.

Alphabet

Nowadays, the Afrikaans alphabet, which is based on the Latin alphabet, counts twenty-six characters. There are some letter combinations you won't find in English, such as *oe* in the word *boek*, ("book.") It is pronounced like in English, but sounds a little bit more like "fluke."

Another combo is *y* and *ei*, both of which sound like "y."

The Afrikaans language has a relatively high proportion of doubled letters, both vowels and consonants, like *oo* in *boom* ("tree") and *uu* in *muur* ("wall") or *ee* in *eet* ("to eat."). The word *voorraaddoos* ("supply box"), for example, contains five consecutive doubled letters.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #3

Painless Afrikaans Grammar

CONTENTS

2 Grammar

3

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is a Basic Introduction to Afrikaans Grammar

The big, bad G-word—nothing to be scared of, just a few words we need to introduce to you.

Reviewing English Grammar

Before we look at Afrikaans grammar, let's quickly review English grammar.

English is an SVO language, meaning "Subject-Verb-Object."

For example:

1. "I eat fruit."
2. "I" = subject
3. "eat" = verb
4. "fruit" = object

Afrikaans follows the same pattern as English where you have the Subject-Verb-Object.

English has three simple tenses: present, past, and future. The tense of the verb mainly refers to the "time" of the action of the verb (present, past, or future time).

Articles

English has three articles: the definite article, "the," and the indefinite articles "a" and "an."

Afrikaans has just two articles; *die*, meaning "the" in English and *'n* meaning "a" or "an."

Plurals of Nouns

The most common way of making a noun plural is by adding -e to the singular.

Singular

Plural

"English"

<i>aardvark</i>	<i>aardvarke</i>	"aardvarks"
<i>koerant</i>	<i>krante</i>	"newspapers"
<i>vriend</i>	<i>vriende</i>	"friends"

Be careful to follow the rules of spelling when pluralizing nouns with *-en*. You will have to write a long vowel sound as a single letter:

Singular	Plural	"English"
<i>naam</i>	<i>name</i>	"names"
<i>muur</i>	<i>mure</i>	"walls"
<i>been</i>	<i>bene</i>	"legs"

Likewise, you have to double the consonant after a short vowel sound:

Singular	Plural	"English"
<i>vak</i>	<i>vakke</i>	"subjects"
<i>adres</i>	<i>adrese</i>	"addresses"
<i>Skot</i>	<i>Skotte</i>	"Scots"

There are exceptions to this rule.

Take care with the plurals of nouns that end in *-ee* or nouns that end in stressed *-ie*. The plural ending *-en* is still added, but it will be written as *-ën* to distinguish between the sounds. For example:

Singular	Plural	"English"
<i>economie</i>	<i>economieë</i>	"economies"

Plural with *-s*

Some words also form the plural by adding *-s* to the end. There is not really a rule for this, so it's a good idea to learn the plural form with each new word that you're learning.

Singular	Plural	"English"
<i>arm</i>	<i>arms</i>	arms
<i>voël</i>	<i>voëls</i>	birds
<i>winkel</i>	<i>winkels</i>	shops
<i>nummer</i>	<i>nummers</i>	numbers
<i>idee</i>	<i>idees</i>	ideas

Pronouns

Pronouns are the small class of words found in my many languages that replace or substitute for nouns and noun phrases, and that have a very general reference. Things such as "I," "you," "he," "this," etc.

If we didn't have pronouns in English, we'd have to talk like this:

"My brother lives in Maryland. My brother works for the government. My brother is married, and my brother's wife works as a paralegal. I visit my brother and my brother's wife twice a year."

Ye cats! Aren't we lucky we have pronouns—words that take the place of a noun—to simplify our lives and avoid that horrible, lengthy repetition? Try this instead:

"My brother lives in Maryland. He works for the government. He is married, and his wife works as a paralegal. I visit him and his wife twice a year."

Pronouns have person, which tell us who's talking or whom we're talking about. Here's a chart of the English pronouns, with the Afrikaans equivalents.

Person	Afrikaans	"English"
1	<i>ek</i>	I
2	<i>jy</i>	you (informal)
2	<i>u</i>	you (formal)
3	<i>hy</i>	he
3	<i>sy</i>	she
3	<i>dit</i>	it

1	<i>ons</i>	we
2	<i>julle</i>	you (informal)
2	<i>u</i>	you (formal)
3	<i>hulle</i>	they

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that qualify nouns. They express a particular quality of the noun, such as color (*groen*, "green") or dimension (*klein*, "small"). Adjectives can also express more abstract qualities (*aardig*, "friendly").

Predicative adjectives

Predicative adjectives are adjectives used separately from the noun they qualify, as in the sentences below:

Die kerk in Stellenbosch is klein.

"The Church in Stellenbosch is small."

Kaapstad is mooi.

"Cape Town is beautiful."

Note that predicative adjectives never change form.

Attributive adjectives

When adjectives immediately precede the noun they qualify, we talk of attributive adjectives. Examples of attributive adjectives are:

Stellenbosch het 'n klein kerk.

"Stellenbosch has a small church."

Kaapstad is 'n mooi stad.

"Cape Town is a beautiful city."

Some adjectives in Afrikaans add an -e to the end when they are attributive. Again, it is best to learn these as you go along.

Dit was 'n vinnige doel

"That was a quick task"

Die juigende toeskouers het hom gegroet.

"The cheering crowds greeted him."

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #4

Afrikaans Pronunciation Made Easy

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Basic Afrikaans Pronunciation

The Afrikaans alphabet has 26 letters, which are divided into vowels (klinkers) and consonants (medeklinkers).

The Afrikaans vowels:

<i>a</i>	<i>rat</i>	"rat"	sounds Like the "a" in "what"
<i>e</i>	<i>bel</i>	"bell"	sounds same as the "e" in "bell"
<i>i</i>	<i>ik</i>	"I"	sounds like the "i" in "in"
<i>o</i>	<i>op</i>	"on"	sounds same like the "o" in "on"
<i>u</i>	<i>rus</i>	"rest"	sounds like the "u" in "us"

The vowels in the above examples are all pronounced as short vowel sounds. These vowels can also be pronounced as long sounds.

The letter can be pronounced as the short vowel /e/ as in *bel* ("bell") the long vowel /e:/ as the first in *leren* ("learn").

In the table below the vowels are pronounced as long sounds.

<i>a</i>	<i>tale</i>	"languages"	sounds Like the "a" in "father"
<i>e</i>	<i>tevrede</i>	"content"	sounds same as the "ea" in "ear"
<i>o</i>	<i>ore</i>	"ears"	sounds like the "ewe" in "fewer"
<i>u</i>	<i>mure</i>	"walls"	sounds like the "u" in München (German)

Diphthongs

All of the above vowels can occur together with another vowel. The combinations are pronounced as a singular sound

<i>eu</i>	<i>reus</i>	"giant"	sounds like "her" without the "r"
<i>ie</i>	<i>sien</i>	"to see"	sounds like "eat" without the "t"
<i>oe</i>	<i>hoek</i>	"corner"	sounds like the "oo" in "book"
<i>ui</i>	<i>huis</i>	"house"	sounds like <i>euille</i> in French "feuilleton"

The letter combinations *au* and *ou* sound the same as well as the combinations *ei* and *y*.

<i>ou</i>	<i>jou</i>	"your"	sounds like "ow" in "show"
<i>ei</i>	<i>klein</i>	"small"	sounds like "ai" in the "main"

The Afrikaans Consonants

The single-letter Afrikaans consonants sound mostly the same as in English.

However, the letters *d* and *b*, when occurring at the end of a word, are pronounced as /t/ and /p/ respectively:

<i>d</i>	<i>goed</i>	"good"	sounds like the "t" in "tea"
<i>b</i>	<i>klub</i>	"club"	sounds like the "p" in "pen"

Some consonants can be combined with other consonants to produce different sounds:

<i>ng</i>	<i>jong</i>	"young"	sounds like "ng" in "sing"
-----------	-------------	---------	-------------------------------

Consonants are doubled to show that the vowel preceding it has a short vowel sound. One thing to remember is that Afrikaans words can never end in a double consonant. A word like "basketball" would not be correct in Afrikaans; it should be *basketbal*.

Accent Marks

As in many other languages, Afrikaans vowels sometimes receive accent marks. Consonants are never accented. These accent marks do not 'create' new vowel sounds but they merely help the reader interpret some of the vowels.

ê, ô

1. This stops the vowel turning into *ee* or *oo*, e.g. *môre*
2. This can affect meaning e.g. *sê* ("to say") vs. *se* (possessive marker)

ë, ï, ö, ü

The two 'dots' on a vowel are called an umlaut and indicates that the second vowel is not part of the same sound as the first one. You'll see it most frequently on the letter *e*. It basically tells the reader that the vowel with the dieresis has to be pronounced separately. It occurs in various situations. Some common ones are:

1. In the spelling of numbers as in *tweeëndertig* ("thirty-two").
2. At the end of many names of countries: *Italië, België*.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #5

Top 5 Important Phrases for Learning Afrikaans

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Five Must-Know Afrikaans Phrases

The following are five essential phrases that will make the most difference in your studies.

Phrase 1: "Hello"

The most useful Afrikaans phrase you should know is *Hallo* which means "hello" (informal) or *goeiemôre*, meaning "good morning" (formal). In addition:

- *goeiemiddag* means "good afternoon"
- *goeienaand* means "good evening" (formal)

For example:

1. *Hallo, hoe gaan dit met jou?*
"Hello, how are you?"
2. *Goeiemôre, hoe gaan dit met u?*
"Good morning how are you?"

Phrase 2: "Thank You"

Show off your manners by saying "thank you," which in Afrikaans is *Baie dankie*.

For example:

1. *Baie dankie vir die geskenk.*
"Thank you for the present."

Phrase 3: "Please" and "Here you are"

With these next two expressions, you can ask for or hand someone something, in the same way you'd say "Please" or "here you are." The word to use is *asseblief*.

For example:

1. *Koffie asseblief*
"Coffee, please."

2. *Asseblief, u wisselgeld*
"Here you are, your change."

Phrase 4: "I Don't Understand."

A phrase that comes in handy when you have no idea what people are talking about is *Ek verstaan dit nie*, which means "I don't understand."

For example:

1. *Ek verstaan dit nie, kan u dit herhaal?*
"I don't understand, can you repeat?"

Phrase 5: "Sorry or Excuse Me."

Our last useful Afrikaans phrase is *Verskoon my* which means "sorry" or "excuse me." Being humble and apologizing when appropriate is a great way of showing good manners.

For example:

1. *Verskoon my mag ek u iets vra?*
"Excuse me can I ask you something?"
2. *Oh verskoon my ek het u daar nie gesien nie.*
"I'm sorry I didn't see you standing there"

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #6

Can You Answer These 5 Questions About South Africa?

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is the Five Things You Have to Know about South Africa

Test your South African knowledge! This lesson will build your basic knowledge of South Africa by quizzing you on five areas of South African knowledge: geography, pop culture, travel, economics, and myth-busting.

Question 1: Geography of South Africa

How many provinces are in South Africa?

- A) 3
- B) 9
- C) 96

The correct answer is B: 9. South Africa now consists of nine provinces, created when their boundaries were redrawn following the 1994 election of Nelson Mandela and de-facto end of Apartheid rule.

And here's a little extra trivia for you: South Africa has a Mediterranean climate in the South West, a temperate climate in the inner plateau, and a subtropical climate in the North East.

Question 2: South African Pop Culture Question

I'm going to name three people; one is a musician, one is an actor, and one is a sports star. Match the name with the profession.

- A) Francois Pienaar
- B) Charlize Theron
- C) Anri du Toit

And here are your answers:

Francois Pienaar was captain of the Springboks rugby team when South Africa's famously won the World Cup in 1995. He now works as a commentator and make regular appearances on TV.

Charlize Theron is one of Hollywood's most famous actors. She has appeared in many different films such as *The Devil's Advocate*, *Mighty Joe Young*, *The Cider*

House Rules and many more.

Anri du Toit, also known by her stage name Yolandi Visser, is a musician, artist, and the lead singer of South Africa's most successful band, Die Antwoord. She sings in both English and Afrikaans.

Question 3: South African Travel Question

Rank the three most popular travel destinations in South Africa.

- A) The Kruger National Park
- B) The Winelands
- C) Cape Town and the Cape Peninsula

This one might be tricky!

Cape Town and the Cape Peninsula is the most popular spot in South Africa. While Cape Town has many different attractions to offer the millions of visitors who come each year, some of the most popular things to do are to enjoy the vistas from Table Mountain and to see the wildlife and nature of the Cape Peninsula.

Number two:

The Winelands is a stunningly beautiful stretch of the country in the Western and Eastern Cape provinces, where you can taste some of the world's best, award-winning wines.

The last one:

Kruger National Park. Stretching over two million hectares and home to sixteen different ecosystems, this is where you can go on Safari to spot the animal kingdom's big five animals, which include the African lion, African elephant, Cape buffalo, African leopard, and White/Black rhinoceros.

Question 4: South African Economics Question

South Africa has used many currencies in the past, but which do they use now?

- A) Pound,
- B) Dollar, or
- C) Rand?

The answer is C, the Rand.

Question 5: Biodiversity in South Africa

How many different species of bird are there in South Africa?

A) 300

B) 600

C) 900

The correct answer is C, 900. South Africa has one of the most diverse ecosystems in the world and with over 900 different species of bird, it accounts for more than 10% of the world's entire bird population. It also has an entire floral kingdom: The Cape Floral Kingdom with 9,600 different plant species, 70% of which cannot be found anywhere else on the planet.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #7

South African Dishes

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is An Introduction to South African Cuisine

What is South African food like?

Traditionally, South Africans eat a lot of bread, potatoes, vegetables, meat, and dairy products.

Fish is eaten too, but less than meat.

But as South Africa is a very multicultural society, there is a lot of variation in the food, too.

Food for special occasions

Cape Malay Muslims drink *boeber*, a sweet milk-based drink, on the fifteenth day of Ramadan to celebrate having completed half of their fast. During Christmas, the traditional meal consists of game meat like springbok or ostrich sometimes being served instead of turkey.

South African delicacies

Melktert ("milk tarts") are a delicacy and not to be missed. It's best to eat them with a hot cup of coffee or tea. A cup of coffee in South Africa should also be accompanied by *beskuit* ("rusks"), which are crusty biscuits that are great for dunking!

Seasonal dishes

In wintertime, South Africans tend to eat a lot of soups and stews. The most famous of all is *potjiekos* ("pot food"), a dish of hearty vegetables and meats slow-cooked in a small cauldron over an outdoor fire.

Table etiquette

Before we start eating, we say *lekker eet*. With this phrase, we wish each other a good meal. If we are drinking alcohol, we toast and only then start eating. We can't put our elbows on the table or reach in front of someone. Instead, we ask the person next to us to pass the item we want. When finished eating, we place our fork and knife parallel on our dish.

Top Five South African Delicacies

1. *Biltong* (spiced and salted dried meat)

2. *Wildsvleis* (game meat)
3. *Sosaties* (marinated kebab skewers)
4. *Bobotie* (Cape Malay meatloaf with eggs, raisins, and spices)
5. *Boerewors* (farmer's sausage)

The Top Five Foods for the Brave

1. *Mashonzha* (Mopane worms boiled in salt water and then dried in the sun)
2. *Skilpadjies* (lamb's liver wrapped in netvet and grilled over hot coals)
3. *Walkie talkies* (grilled and deep fried chicken feet and heads)
4. *Umqobothi* (a kind of beer traditionally brewed from fermented maize and sorghum)
5. *Trotters and beans* (boiled pig's or sheep's trotters with onions and potatoes)

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #8

Top 5 Things You Need to Know About Afrikaans Society

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is the Top 5 Things You Need to Know About South African Society

1. Major cities and how they work

Johannesburg is the largest city in South Africa and Africa's economic hub. It has the most millionaires of any African city, but is also one of the continent's most unequal societies, with many inhabitants living in dire conditions in townships literally next to exclusive gated communities. Johannesburg's population is hard to determine, but it is estimated to be between 4 and 10 million. It was founded as a mining town in 1884 after gold was discovered nearby, and in just 10 years grew to an enormous 100,000 inhabitants, one of the fastest urban growths ever recorded in human history.

It is unclear who Johannesburg was named after, as Johannes was an extremely common name amongst Dutch males at the time and records stating exactly which Johannes gave the city his name have since been lost. Nowadays, Johannesburg is a bustling cosmopolitan place, home to all eleven of South Africa's official languages, and with the busiest airport on the African continent.

Cape Town is the second largest city in South Africa. It was founded by Jan van Riebeeck of the Dutch East India Company in 1652, and served as the main stopping point and trading post for sailors travelling to other parts of the Dutch empire, such as Indonesia. It has a population of 3.4 million, and is also the country's legislative capital. Cape Town is South Africa's main tourist destination, attracting 2.5 million tourists each year, who enjoy the city's many sights such as Robben Island, Table Mountain, the Bo-Kaap, and Kalk Bay.

The most commonly spoken language in Cape Town is Afrikaans (36%), followed by Xhosa (30%) and English (28%). Although not as mixed as Johannesburg, Cape Town is still very multicultural, with 42% of the population describing themselves as "colored" in the last census, 39% as "black African," 15% as "white" and 1.4% as "Indian or Asian."

2. Family life

South Africans see the family as the foundation of the social structure. Families tend to be large, often with many children. Attitudes towards issues such as homosexuality can vary, although South Africa is still the only country in the world to enshrine equal rights, regardless of sexual orientation, in its constitution. In 2006, South Africa became the first and only country in Africa to grant same-sex marriages. It is also possible for same-sex couples to adopt.

3. Work, Culture, and Economy

South Africans prefer to get down to business quickly and engage in relatively little small talk. Communication is direct and to the point, and may seem blunt. When you want to get your point across, make sure your arguments are rational as opposed to emotional, and use facts and figures to confirm your statements. Business is conducted slowly. South Africans are detail-oriented and want to understand every possibility before coming to an agreement. Decision-making can be consensus driven, but largely relies on strong leadership. Appearance is important to South Africans. We see ourselves as thrifty, hardworking, and practical. At the same time, South Africans are very warm people, and will see business relationships as personal relationships, too.

4. Politics

Since 1994, South Africa has been a parliamentary democracy in which all citizens have equal rights, regardless of race, religion, gender, or sexual orientation. Until 1994, South Africa had a policy of racial segregation that was imposed on the rest of the country by the white minority. This policy, known as Apartheid, led to international ostracization and heavy sanctioning of the country for many years. Since winning the elections in 1994, the African National Congress has enjoyed widespread support and has won nearly two thirds of the vote in every election. The current president is Jacob Zuma, who succeeded Thabo Mbeki in 2009.

5. Generational trends

Due to the enormous political and social changes that took place at the end of the twentieth century, there is a large gap between South Africa's older and younger generations. Some generations that remember the days of racial segregation and the apartheid regime remain skeptical about the idea of multiculturalism. Younger people, raised after the transition to democracy, are generally much more open to diversity, as they have grown up going to far more mixed schools and learning each other's languages.

The influence of western and American culture on South Africa is huge. Fast food is popular, as is American music and TV, although increasingly there is more and more South African popular culture available. An outdoorsy country, South Africa is a very sports-orientated society with many young people playing rugby, soccer or other team sports at school and recreationally.

However, despite the many changes happening in the country, many South Africans choose to move abroad to study or work. In recent years there have been initiatives to bring South Africans home and as visa policies in Europe tighten, more are returning. However, the effects of the South African diaspora are still being felt and it is common to have friends or relatives who live outside of the country.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #9

Top 5 Important Dates During the South African Calendar Year!

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is the Top Five important Dates During the Calendar Year

We'll go in reverse order.

5. *Vryheidsdag*/Freedom Day

"Freedom Day," or *Vryheidsdag*, is celebrated in South Africa on April 27 each year, to mark the country's first free and democratic elections in 1994. This is a national holiday, which means banks and schools are shut, and is normally an opportunity for South Africans to reflect on their new freedoms and the pluralistic and democratic society that they now live in. General elections are also national holidays, in order to make sure that everybody gets a chance to vote.

4. *Jeugdag*/Youth Day

Jeugdag or "Youth Day" is celebrated on June 16 to mark the anniversary of the Soweto uprisings in 1976. The Soweto uprisings were caused by the Apartheid regime's attempts to impose Afrikaans as the exclusive language of instruction in all South African educational institutions, which would have left many South Africans without the right to have schooling in their own language. Many consider the Soweto uprisings to be a real turning point for the Apartheid regime, as images of extreme police brutality made their way around the world, renewing and strengthening the pressure on the nationalist regime to change. Since the advent of democracy in 1994, schooling is available in all eleven official languages of South Africa, including Afrikaans, and many children also learn languages like Zulu and Xhosa at school.

3. *Tweede Nuwe Jaar*/Second New Year

Nuwe Jaar or "Second New Year" is celebrated on the 2nd of January in Cape Town each year. Before slavery was abolished in the Cape, this was the only day that the slaves would get off work, so they celebrated the New Year on this day, rather than on the 1st of January. Traditionally, this is still the day that the Cape Coloured community celebrate new year. A huge parade takes place through the city with Cape Minstrels, or *Kaapse Klopse*, dressing up in bright clothes, playing music and singing songs that date back hundreds of years as they pass through the streets.

2. *Kersfees*/Christmas

Like most of the western world, South Africa celebrates Christmas on the 25th of December, which is also a national holiday. As South Africa is in the southern hemisphere, this is in the middle of the summer and forms part of the holiday season, which includes New Year's Day on the 1st of January as well as the Day of Goodwill, which is a national holiday on the 26th of December, known elsewhere as

Boxing Day. South Africans exchange presents and eat a traditional Christmas dinner, though some parts of the meal are unique to South Africa. Instead of a Christmas turkey, some families cook game meats like springbok or ostrich. For dessert, Christmas pudding might be replaced by Malva pudding, or *Lekker poeding* in Afrikaans. Christmas is a time to be spent with family, either indoors or outdoors, and to enjoy the summer weather.

1. Versoeningsdag/Reconciliation Day

Versoeningsdag or "Reconciliation Day" is celebrated on December 16. The idea of the holiday is to bring different peoples of South Africa together and to form a common South African identity. December 16 is an important day in both Afrikaner and African culture, as it's both the day on which the Voortrekkers defeated the Zulus at the Battle of Blood River in 1838, and the day on which the armed wing of the African National Congress was formed in 1961. Nowadays, "Reconciliation Day" marks the beginning of the 16-day holiday period over Christmas and New Year, when schools and many businesses shut and people take their annual leave.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #10

An Introduction to South African Pop Culture

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is an Introduction to South African Pop Culture

Popular music

Due to South Africa's size, many ethnic groups, and its cultural diversity, South African music is very diverse and varied. In black African culture the most famous type of singing is traditional African songs, and the Soweto Gospel Choir is one of the most famous of its genre in the entire world. In Afrikaner culture, folk music has traditionally been the most popular, but things are also changing now and more Afrikaans music is becoming popular worldwide.

Aside from classical pop songs and ballads, in recent years several alternative bands have come to light which are changing the face of South African music. Die Antwoord, "the answer," is the most successful band in South African history, with number 1 hits all over the world and unique music videos and short films. The two lead musicians sing in a mixture of English and Afrikaans.

One of the most important bands for Afrikaans music, though, was the punk group Fokofpolisiekar (literally "**** off police car"), which was the first band since the end of Apartheid to sing in Afrikaans to challenge Afrikaner society, and it became the voice of a new, 'lost' generation.

Other Afrikaans pop and folk singers are Chris Chameleon, Bok van Blerk, Fredi Nest, and Kurt Darren.

Popular movies

South Africa has a strong film industry, and has produced many movies in recent years that have reached international recognition. The most popular was the sci-fi drama *District 9*, in which aliens arrive in Johannesburg and are segregated from the rest of society. However, other popular films in languages other than English have been the romcom *Semi Soet*, *Tsotsi*, about Johannesburg's gangster underworld based on Athol Fugard's play of the same name, and *Skoonheid*.

Many actors in Hollywood are originally from South Africa, such as Charlize Theron, who is an Afrikaans speaker herself, Dean Cain from *Glee*, and Embeth Davidtz, who plays Annika Blomkvist in the film adaptation of *The Girl with the Dragon Tattoo*.

Popular television

SABC, South Africa's national broadcaster, offers services in all 11 of South Africa's official languages. For Afrikaans in particular, some good series to watch are *7de laan*, *Egoli*, and *Binnelanders*. These are always subtitled in English to reach a wider audience. There are also private and cable providers such as 'kyknet,' which

offer more programs in Afrikaans.

Popular countrymen and women abroad

Well, to see who the most popular/well-known South Africans are, I checked the number of times their names appear on the web. Let's see:

1. **Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (1918-2013):** Nelson Mandela is seen as the father of the modern South African state. His philosophy of reconciliation and forgiveness has earned him the respect and love of millions of people around the world. After nearly thirty years in incarceration during the Apartheid regime, Mandela was elected as the first democratic president of the country in 1994 and oversaw much of its transition to a pluralistic and open society. Mandela passed away in his home in Johannesburg in 2013, leaving behind a legacy that will never be forgotten.

2. **Archbishop Desmond Tutu:** is also considered to be a key figure in South Africa's recent transition to democracy. He is famous for the huge role he played overseeing South Africa's Truth and Peace Commission, which sought to establish the truth of what happened in the Apartheid regime and to help people "forgive and forget" the ills of the past.

3. **Helen Suzman (1917-2009):** Helen Suzman was the founder of the Progressive Party, which throughout the twentieth century was the only voice in the South African parliament to oppose the Apartheid regime. She was an inspiring human rights' activist and one of the most important figures in bringing about change in the country.

Popular Sports Figures

Ernie Els (1969-): Ernie Els is a professional golfer and former World Number One. He is sometimes known by his nickname, "The Big Easy," because of his height (6 ft. 3) and his smooth golf swing. He has won four major championships, including the US Open in 1994 and 1997, and the Open Championship in 2002 and 2012.

Francois Pienaar (1967 -): Francois Pienaar was captain of the Springboks, South Africa's national rugby team, during the country's unexpected and sensational victory at the World Cup in 1995, just one year after the first democratic elections. He has been ranked as one of the top 100 South Africans ever, and since retiring, makes a regular appearances as a commentator for matches on TV.

Caster Semenya (1991 -): Caster Semenya is a middle-distance runner and world champion, winning gold in the 2009 championships, and silver at the 2012 Olympic Games in London. Semenya was showered in controversy after her win in 2009 which led to her being gender tested. She continues to sprint with women and was ranked by the *New Statesman* magazine as one of the Top 50 people that matter in 2010.

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #11

Top 5 Useful Tools for Learning Afrikaans

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is to Give Some Suggestions for the Top Five Useful Tools for Learning Afrikaans

Here are some great tools to aid you in your Afrikaans studies:

1. An Afrikaans Dictionary

The classic dictionary is always a good start with language. There are a few electronic dictionaries out there, and you can find one at www.lexilogos.com/english/afrikaans_dictionary.htm/

But if you prefer good, old-fashioned hardbacks, try [http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/1868901289?keywords=afrikaans dictionary pharosandqid=1444153046&ref_=sr_1_6&sr=8-6](http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/1868901289?keywords=afrikaans+dictionary&pharosandqid=1444153046&ref_=sr_1_6&sr=8-6)

2. Online Dictionaries

There is a wide range of dictionaries available on the net:

- <http://www.lexicool.com/>: This dictionary gives you the translation but also works as a thesaurus, so you can find words with similar meanings.
- <http://www.glosbe.com>: With this dictionary, you can translate short sentences.

3. An Afrikaans grammar site

To learn more about Afrikaans grammar, you might want to try out this site: <http://www.openlanguages.net/afrikaans>

A lot of useful links can be found on this page: <http://www.omniglot.com/writing/afrikaans.htm>

4. Flashcards

We recommend flashcards as a language-learning tool for learning any language. Be sure to make flash cards of any new vocabulary you learn. At first you might want to learn vocabulary by theme (e.g., at the hotel, fruits, or greetings). We have developed an interactive flashcard feature at AfrikaansPod101.com. You can check it out here:

My Flashcards: <http://www.afrikaansPod101.com/learningcenter/flashcards/flashcard>

5. Audio and visual

Listening and seeing are two of the best ways of learning a language. Make sure you listen to the language every day, even for five minutes, to let your ears get used to the sound. You can listen to Afrikaans radio online at:

<http://www.rsg.co.za/> or

<http://www.tunein.com> and search for Afrikaans stations

For the pronunciation of words you can go to this site: <http://www.forvo.com/>

You type in the word and you can hear what it sounds like.

Finally, have your eyes memorize new vocabulary by reading. At first, reading may be a challenge, but remember, we were all learning our own language at some stage, and picture books came in handy. You can read two picture books online here: <http://www.childrensbooksforever.com/childrenpages/Afrikaans.html>

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #12

Top 5 Afrikaans Classroom Phrases

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is to Learn Some Useful Phrases for the Classroom in Afrikaans

Here are the phrases from the lesson.

1. *Kan u dit asseblief herhaal?*
"Please repeat that."
2. *Hoe sê ek.... in Afrikaans?*
"How do you say...in Afrikaans?"
3. *Mag ek iets vra...*
"May I ask something..."
4. *Ek verstaan dit nie.*
"I don't understand."
5. *Kan u dit bietjie stadiger herhaal?*
"Can you repeat that a bit more slowly?"

Phrase 1: *Kan u dit asseblief herhaal?*

This phrase is useful because you can use it anytime, in or out of the classroom.

Kan u means "Can you."

Dit means "it."

Asseblief means "please."

Herhaal means "repeat."

Phrase 2: *Hoe sê ek.... in Afrikaans?*

This is a great phrase. You get to rediscover the world again through Afrikaans eyes.

You can learn very quickly if you use this phrase and ask lots of questions.

Hoe means "how."

Sê is the verb for "you say."

Ek means "I."

After that, you insert the English word or point to you want to know.

In Afrikaans means "in Afrikaans."

Phrase 3: *Mag ek iets vra....*

Not only is this a great phrase to learn so that you can ask the teacher a question, but it's also a great phrase to use to ask for a favor and get what you want!

Mag ek means "May I" or "Can I."

Iets in this case means "something."

vra means "to ask."

Phrase 4: *Ek verstaan dit nie.*

We can use this phrase on any occasion.

Ek means "I."

verstaan means "understand."

dit means "it."

nie here is a negative and translates as "not."

Phrase 5: *Kan u dit bietjie stadiger herhaal?*

As South Africans tend to talk at the speed of light, this phrase will come in handy.

Kan u is the polite way of asking "Can you."

Dit means "it."

bietjie means "a bit."

stadiger means "more slowly."

herhaal means "repeat."

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #13 Common Afrikaans Expressions That You Might Not Learn from an Afrikaans Teacher

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2 Grammar

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Teaching You Some Very Common Afrikaans Expressions That You Might Not Learn from an Afrikaans Teacher

Here are the phrases we will explain in further detail below:

1. *Ag nee.*
"Oh no."
2. *Jy is mal.*
"You're stupid."
3. *Toe maar, moenie jou kwel nie.*
"Never mind, don't worry about it."
4. *Hoeveel kost dit?*
"How much is it?"
5. *Kan jy dit bietjie goedkoper maak?*
"Can you make it a little cheaper?"

These are Afrikaans phrases and expressions that you will hear often and can use everyday.

Ag nee

You use this as an interjection. You use it when someone tells you something bad, or to express your annoyance. In slang you can also say *ag shame* to express sympathy.

Jy is mal.

It means "you're being too nice" as it's used in the lesson dialogue. But for some cases, when a person is displeased with another's actions or words, *Jy is mal* is a cutting retort, similar to the English "You're crazy!" You usually utter it on its own and direct it at someone as an insult.

Toe maar, moenie jou kwel nie.

This literally means "No worries, it doesn't matter." Use it when you want to say "Nevermind," or "Don't worry about it."

Hoeveel kost dit?

We can translate this to "How much does this cost?" We use it when we are shopping at a market, as prices are not always displayed.

Kan jy dit bietjie goedkoper maak?

This literally means "Can you it a bit cheaper make?", which translates as "Can you make it a little cheaper?" Remember that South Africans bargain a lot, and especially if you head down to the markets you will need this.

For example:

1. *Ag nee, ek het die trein gemis!*
"Oh no, I missed the train!"
2. *Jy het 3000 Rand daarvoor betaal? Is jy mal?*
"You paid 3000 Rand for that? Are you crazy?"
3. *Jy het jou koppie gebreek? Toe maar, moenie jou kwel nie.*
"You broke your cup? Nevermind, don't worry about it."
4. *Daardie boek, hoeveel kost dit?*
"That book, how much is it?"
5. *Daardie rok, kan jy dit bietjie goedkoper maak?*
"That dress, can you make it a little cheaper?"

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #14

Top 5 Mistakes Not to Make When Speaking Afrikaans

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is to Help Students Overcome Some Common Errors That Learners of Afrikaans Make

Common Error 1: Making a plural with an s instead of e

Just as in English, we form the Afrikaans plural by changing the end of a word. Though sometimes we do add an s to make the word plural, most times in Afrikaans we add an e.

Correct:

Daar staan vier bomen in die tuin.
"There are four trees in the garden."

Not:

Daar staan vier booms in die tuin.

Common Error 2: Using the word *doen* in questions or negatives

Afrikaans does not use the auxiliary "do" in questions or negatives.

Correct:

Drink jy bier?
"Do you drink beer?"

Not:

Doen drink jy bier?

Correct:

Hy praat geen Engels nie.
"He doesn't speak English."

Not:

Hy doen praat geen Engels nie.

Common Error 3: Skipping the double negative

Correct:

Ek hou nie van boerewors nie.

"I do not like boerewors."

Not:

Ek hou nie van boerewors.

Common Error 4: Pronouncing diphthongs incorrectly

The Afrikaans language has many diphthongs: a pair of vowels we use to write one distinct sound. These include *oe*, *ui*, *eu*, *ie*, *ei*, *au*, and *ou*. These are easy to mistake by pronouncing the letters separately rather than as one sound.

Correct:

1. *oe*

The correct way to pronounce this diphthong is as the "oo" in the English word "book" but it is often incorrectly pronounced "o-e."

2. *ou*

The correct way to pronounce this diphthong is as the "ow" in the English word "show" but it is often incorrectly pronounced "o-u."

3. *ui*

There is no similar sound to this in English so to explain the sound we will have to use French as an example. The Afrikaans sound for *ui* is like the French "feuilleton."

4. *ie*

The correct way to pronounce this diphthong is like the "ey" in "money," but it is often incorrectly pronounced "i-e."

Common Error 5: Pronouncing *g* as *h*

The last common mistake is another wrong pronunciation. Afrikaans is very guttural, and *g* will sound the same in most words. Foreign speakers often use too much of an "h" sound.

The *g* sound in Afrikaans is produced right at the back of the throat. Start by saying 'h' and then gradually arch the back of your tongue to close off the air coming from your throat until you start to hear and feel the sound coming from deep in your throat.

For example, *gaaf*: /xa:f/ is not pronounced as "half."

LESSON NOTES

All About S1 #15

Top 5 Afrikaans Pet Phrases

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is to Learn a Few of AfrikaansPod101's Favorite Pet Phrases in Afrikaans

Pet Phrase 1: *Jammer om te pla*

You often use this phrase when asking a favor of someone. Preceding a request with this phrase is a way to show appreciation to the person. It is a way to add politeness when making a request.

Jammer om te pla!

"I'm so sorry to bother you."

Jammer means "sorry." *Om te* is a way of saying "to." *Pla* means "bother."

Pet Phrase 2: *Geen probleem nie.*

You will hear this phrase often in South Africa. It means "No problem," "Don't worry about it," "It doesn't matter," etc.

Geen probleem nie

"It's nothing," or "Don't worry about it."

Geen means "no."

Probleem means "problem."

Nie means "no" again (remember, South Africans are doubly sure when they don't mean something!).

Pet Phrase 2: *Waar is die toilet?*

This is a lifesaver in a desperate situation! You will never spend all day looking for a toilet ever again!

Waar is die toilet?

"Where is the toilet?"

Waar means "where."

Is means "is."

die is the word for "the."

Toilet means "toilet." It's the same as in English, only we pronounce it more like in French.

Pet Phrase 4: *Laat ons gaan!*

Use this phrase when you want to say "Let's go."

Laat ons gaan!

"Let's go!"

Laat means "let."

Ons means "we."

Gaan translates as "go."

Pet Phrase 5: *Rêrig?*

Just like the English phrase "Really?" we use this phrase to express surprise or disbelief. It is a very good way to acknowledge something interesting your conversation partner has said.

Rêrig?

"Really?"

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation S1 #1

The Pronunciation of Vowels in Afrikaans

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2 Grammar

1

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Learning How to Pronounce Afrikaans Vowels

Afrikaans is spoken by 17 million speakers, 7 million as a native language, and 10 million as a second language. Learning the Afrikaans sounds will help you become sensitized to the language's different sounds and better master its pronunciation.

Be aware though, this pronunciation guide is for standard Afrikaans—the one you'll hear on the radio or television. When traveling in South Africa, you might hear some different accents and vocabulary words used specifically in the region you're in.

The Afrikaans alphabet consists of twenty-six letters. Six vowels, and twenty consonants which add up to 26 letters, same as English. However, the combinations made and pronunciation can be different. Some sounds that exist in Afrikaans words simply don't exist in English words.

In this lesson, we'll look at the six vowels in detail with many simple examples and pronunciation practice exercises.

So let's jump right into the vowels!

A vowel written as one single letter can be either short or long:

Single vowel pronounced short:

Afrikaans Vowel/Afrikaans/"English"/"English" pronunciation

a / *sak* / "bag" / sounds like "a" in "father"

e / *spel* / "game" / sounds like "a" in "cat"

i / *dit* / "this" / sounds like "u" in "put"

o / *rond* / "round" / sounds like "a" in "hall"

u / *nul* / "zero" / sounds like "a" in "ago"

y / *baby* / "baby" / sounds like "i" in "rice"

Usually, a single vowel is short when followed by more than one consonant, or by a single consonant that's at the end of a word such as *man*, ("man") *manne*, ("men") *trappe*, ("stairs"), or *hart* ("heart")

Single vowel pronounced Long:

Afrikaans Vowel/Afrikaans/"English"/"English" pronunciation

a / ja / "yes" / sounds like "a" in "sharp"

e / vere / "feathers" / first sounds like "ea" in "ear"

i / kilo / "kilo" / sounds like "ee" in "see"

o / bote / "boats" / sounds like "ewe" in "sewer"

u / skadu / "shadow" / sounds like "ue" in "Muesli" (German)

A single vowel is usually long when followed by a consonant and another vowel or a single vowel at the end of the word.

For example:.

1. *stede*, ("cities") the first *e* is pronounced long.
2. *sjale* ("scarves") the *a* is pronounced long.
3. *ma* ("mother")

Doubled Vowels

Vowels are also pronounced long when they're written in double. Except for the "i," all vowels can be doubled, such as *aa*, *ee*, *oo*, or *uu*.

Afrikaans Vowel / Afrikaans / English / "English" pronunciation

aa / maar / "but" / sounds like "a" in "far"

ee / meer / "more" / sounds like "ea" in "ear"

oo / groot / "big" / sounds like "ewe" in "sewer"

uu / muur / "wall" / sounds like "ue" in "Muesli" (German)

The voiceless *E*

The letter *e* can be pronounced short and long, but it also has a third pronunciation *e* (uh) is the 'voiceless e,' found in unstressed syllables.

- Single *E* at the end of a word is always pronounced voiceless. For example: *alle* ("all"), *aarde* ("earth"), *vriende* ("friends")

One thing you could say is that the stress of a word is rarely on the voiceless E

- *BE-*, *GE-*, *TE-* and *VER-* prefixes (word beginnings: *be-*, *ge-*, *te-* and *ver-*) have voiceless E, such as *bestuurder* ("driver"), *gevaar* ("danger") *terug* ("back"), and *vertaling* ("translation")
- *-ER* and *-EL* suffixes (word endings *-er* and *-el*) have voiceless E, such as *lekker* ("tasty"), *tafel* ("table")

Single *E* pronounced long or short

Single *E* is short:

- When followed by two or more consonants,
- At the end of a word followed by one (or more) consonants;
- Again, unless it's a prefix or suffix as described above.

Single *E* is long:

- When followed by one consonant and another vowel—unless it's a prefix or suffix as described above.

Examples of short vowels:

Vel, bek, pen, het, felle, red, vet, Tsjeggië

Examples of long vowels:

Vele, beke, pene, hete, vele, rede, vete, lege

That's all the vowel sounds for you! Remember to keep your mouth moving, even exaggerating when you practice to get used to the sounds and movements!

Good luck!

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation S1 #2

Double Your Fun with Afrikaans Vowels

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Afrikaans Vowel Diphthongs.

In this lesson, we'll take a closer look at what we call "double vowels." These are a part of a group of double letters called diphthongs. Basically, diphthongs are two letters, in this case, two vowels, put together to make a single sound.

As the Afrikaans language has six vowels, it has six diphthongs. We pronounce all of these as one sound that we cannot pronounce with one vowel. They're as follows: *ai, ei, eu, ie, oe, ou, ui*.

Let's take a look at them one by one and give you some examples to play around with.

Diphthongs

AI

This diphthong is pronounced as "I" as in "I am" in English.

Some examples include: *baie* ("many"), *detail* ("detail"), and *thai* ("Thai")

EI

This is pronounced the same as the letter Y. Try to pronounce "I" as in the English word "ice," but make your mouth more closed at the beginning. Or between the English vowel sounds in "fate" and "fight."

Some other samples; *ei* ("egg"), *klein* ("small"), *trein* ("train").

EU

This sound doesn't exist in most forms of English, but we get close to it in American English. It's pronounced like the "a" in the American English word "man." This might help: try making the vowel sound in air then suddenly saying earn: *ai(r)-earn*.

Some other samples: *reus* ("giant"), *akteur* ("actor"), *jeug* ("youth").

IE

The combination of the letters I and E are pronounced like EE in the English word "bee."

Some other samples: *bier* ("beer"), *mier* ("ant"), *lied* ("song").

OE

Pronounced like OE in the English word "shoe." Or as in "hook," but with your lips more rounded.

Some other samples: *boek* ("book"), *doen* ("to do"), *voet* ("foot").

OU

The letters O and U together are pronounced exactly the same as in the English word "show"

Some samples: *Hout* ("wood"), *oud* ("old"), *koud* ("cold").

UI

This is a sound foreign to English. It's a bit like the *eui* in French *feuilleton*.

Some samples: *huis* ("house"), *muisk* ("mouse"), *tuin* ("garden").

Triple Vowels

We spoke about Diphthongs, but Afrikaans also has a few triple vowels.

AAI

This is a combination of Afrikaans *aa* and *ie*.

Some samples: *draai* ("to turn"), *maai* ("to mow").

OEI

This is a combination of *oe* and *ie*.

Some samples: *koeie* ("cows"), *moelik* ("difficult").

OOI

This is a combination of *oo* and *ie*.

Some samples: *Nooit* ("never"), *mooi* ("beautiful").

EEU

This is a combination of *ee* and *oe*.

Some samples: *Leeuwe* ("lions"), *eeu* ("century")

That's all for this lesson! Good luck!

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation S1 #3

The Pronunciation of Consonants in Afrikaans

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Consonants

In this lesson, we'll take a closer look at the consonants of Afrikaans.

Let's start with the ones that sound just like in English. Actually, this will be most consonants!

We'll give an Afrikaans word for each consonant along with its approximate pronunciation.

Consonant	Afrikaans	Pronunciation	English
B	<i>boot</i>	<i>BEWET</i>	"boat"
C	<i>cent</i>	<i>SENT (S sound)</i>	"cent"
C	<i>cliché</i>	<i>CLICHÉ</i>	"cliché"
D	<i>diep</i>	<i>DEEP</i>	"deep"
F	<i>fees</i>	<i>FIERCE</i>	"party"
H	<i>hotel</i>	<i>HEWETEL</i>	"hotel"
K	<i>kos</i>	<i>KOS</i>	"food"
L	<i>lig</i>	<i>LIKHT</i>	"light"
M	<i>maan</i>	<i>MAAN</i>	"moon"
N	<i>niemand</i>	<i>NEE-MAND</i>	"nobody"
P	<i>paard</i>	<i>PAARD</i>	"horse"
Q	<i>quiz</i>	<i>QUIZ</i>	"quiz"
S	<i>steen</i>	<i>STEERN</i>	"stone"
T	<i>tijd</i>	<i>TUYD</i>	"time"
V	<i>vis</i>	<i>VIS</i>	"fish"
W	<i>walvis</i>	<i>WALVIS</i>	"whale"

X	<i>XTC</i>	<i>XTC</i>	"XTC"
Y	<i>yoga</i>	<i>YEWEKHA</i>	"yoga"
Z	<i>Zoeloe</i>	<i>ZULU</i>	"Zulu"

The letters *c*, *q*, *x* and *z* are only used in borrowed words, and are hardly ever seen in Afrikaans.

Now let's have a look at the consonants that have a different sound in Afrikaans.

Consonant	Afrikaans	Pronunciation	English
G	Sounds like CH, as in the Scottish word LOCH, the German word ICH or like the Spanish J as in "Julio" Note: it never sounds like the G, as in the English word "GOOD"		
G	<i>goed</i>	<i>khood</i>	"good"
J	Sounds like Y, as in the English words YES and MAY		
J	<i>ja</i>	<i>jah</i>	"yes"
R	Pronounced not as far back in the throat as in English. Sounds more like a Spanish R		
R	<i>radio</i>	<i>raadio</i>	"radio"

Now let's have a look at two consonants put together to create one sound. We'll look at them one by one and give you some examples to play around with.

One Sound

NG

Sounds just like it does in English, as in the word "cling" or "thing." NOT like in "stranger" or "danger."

For example: *bang*, *vang*, *eng*.

CH:

The CH in *Christus* ("Christ"), *Chris*, *Christien*. The CH sound in names is often

pronounced as the Afrikaans K.

SJ is pronounced as in "ship."

For example: *Sjaal, Sjinees, sjampanje.*

Separate Sounds

NK

Sounds the same as English, as in the word "link."

For example: *bink, pink, zink.*

KN

Unlike in English, *K* before *N* is pronounced. You will hear both sounds separately.

For example: *Knaap, Knoop, Knars.*

PS

Unlike in English, *P* before *S* is pronounced; you will hear it as two separate sounds.

For example: *psalm, pseudoniem, psigoloog.*

Two of a Kind

KK, TT, LL, NN are pronounced the same as one single consonant. A double consonant usually means that a preceding single vowel is short.

And there you have them!

That's all for this lesson! Good luck!

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation S1 #4

Accent Marks in Afrikaans

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Accents on Afrikaans Words

To help us pronounce words correctly, we often use accents in Afrikaans. These will change a word's pronunciation.

Circumflex accent

Acute accent: Ê

The circumflex gives vowels a short pronunciation where you would typically expect it to be a long vowel in Afrikaans.

For example, *wêreld*, *sê*, *lê*, *môre*.

The diaeresis

The two dots on top of a vowel are called a diaeresis (*trema* in Afrikaans). It basically tells the reader that the vowel with the diaeresis has to be pronounced separately.

Diaeresis / Afrikaans / Pronunciation / "English"

ë / *kolonië* / Colonies / "colonies"

ï / *ruïnes* / ruin / "ruins"

ü / *reünie* / reunion / "reunion"

ö / *koördinasie* / coordination / "coordination"

Three common situations for the diaeresis to be used are:

1. In non-compound words to prevent two vowels from being read as one sound. For instance, if the "e" did not have a diaeresis in the word **poesie*, the two vowels in the middle would be read as the sound /*oe*/. To prevent this from happening, the word is spelled as *poësie*, telling the reader that the *o* and the *e* have to be pronounced separately.
2. In the spelling of numbers as in *tweeënveertig* ("forty-two").
3. At the end of many names of countries: *Italië*, *België*.

Good luck!

LESSON NOTES

Pronunciation S1 #5

Pronouncing The Afrikaans Alphabet

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GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is Spelling Words out Loud-Alphabet Sounds

As we learned before, the Afrikaans alphabet has 26 letters, 20 consonants, and 6 vowels.

Afrikaans letters might sound different depending on if you're using them to spell out a word or using them in a word.

It's very useful to know how to pronounce letters when spelling a word. For example, when at the reception of a hotel, they'll surely ask you to spell out your name.

So here we are the letters of the Afrikaans alphabet with their proper pronunciation.

Letter / Pronunciation / Part in the word that sounds the same as the letter. / "English"

A / Ah / aap / "monkey"

B / Bay / beest / "animal"

C / Say / CD / "CD"

D / Day / deeg / "dough"

E / Ay / eet / "eat"

F / Ef / besef / "realize"

G / (Afrikaans g) ay / gee / "give"

H / Hah / haas / "hare"

I / E / iets / "something"

J / Jay / Jesus / "Jesus"

K / Kaah / kano / "canoe"

L / El / elke / "each"

M / Em / emmer / bucket

N / En / mense / "people"

O / Oh / oop / "open"

P / Pay / peer / "pear"

Q / kuuh / IQ / "IQ"

R / err / erflik / "heritable"

S / ess / les / "lesson"

T / tay / teen / "against"

U / uuh / uur / "hour"

V / vay / veter / "Shoe-lace"

W / way / wege / "roads"

X / iks / mix / "mix"

Y / Eh-ee / ---- / -----

Z / zet / zef / "cool" (slang)

As you can see in the list above, except for the letters *A, E, O* and *U*, the letter by itself almost is almost never pronounced as it is pronounced within a word.

To give it the alphabet sound these letters need:

B, C, D, G, J, P, T, V, W / "ear" sound after the letter

F, L, M, N, R, S, / "e" short sound in front of the letter

H, and K / "aa" long sound after the letter

A, E, O, and U / can have the sound by itself or as double letters

I / the letter "e"

*Q / In English "kyu" in Afrikaans *Kuu**

*Y / This sound the same as the diphthong *EI**

X / the letter "i" in front

Z / the letters "et"

Here are so examples of how to spell one's name:

Mies:

M.I.E.S.

"em" "ie" "ear" " es."

And Jacob would be:

J.A.C.O.B

Jay, ah, seer, ewer, beer.

Confusing Letters

As in English, some alphabet letters can be easily mixed up. For example, the letters *M* and *N* sometimes sound quite similar. In this case we would use names of words that everyone knows in order to give the correct spelling.

So we say:

M van Moskow, "M from Moscow"

Or

N van Natal, "N from Natal"

Good luck!



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Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know



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LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #1 What is your name?

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AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Wat is jou naam?
2. A: My naam is Anna.
3. A: My naam is Oscar.
4. A: My naam is Marie.
5. A: My naam is Peter.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What's your name?
2. A: My name is Anna.
3. A: My name is Oscar.
4. A: My name is Marie.
5. A: My name is Peter.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
wat	what	pronoun
is	is	verb
jou	your	pronoun
naam	name	noun
my	my	pronoun

Anna	Anna	proper noun
Oscar	Oscar	proper noun
Marie	Marie	proper noun
Peter	Peter	proper noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Oor wat praat jy? "What are you talking about?"	Wat is dit? "What's this?"
Ek is hier. "I am here."	Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."
Is dit jou hond? "Is that your dog?"	Jy het 'n mooie naam. "You have a pretty name."
Sy naam is John. "His name is John."	Wat is jou naam? "What's your name?"
My naam is David Smith. "My name is David Smith."	My geboortestad is New York. "My hometown is New York."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "What's your name?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	wat	what
Word 2	is	is
Word 3	jou	your

Word 4

naam

name

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #2 Where are you from?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

2

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Waar kom jy vandaan?
2. A: Ek is van die V.S.A.
3. A: Ek is van Engeland.
4. A: Ek is van Frankryk.
5. A: Ek is van Suid Afrika.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Where are you from?
2. A: I'm from the U.S.A.
3. A: I'm from England.
4. A: I'm from France.
5. A: I'm from South Africa.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
waar	where	adverb
kom	come	verb
jy	you	pronoun
vandaan	from	preposition
ek	I	pronoun

is	am	verb
van	from	preposition
die	the	article
Engeland	England	noun
Frankryk	France	noun
Suid Afrika	South Africa	noun
V.S.A.	USA	proper noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek wag vir die pos om te kom. "I am waiting for the post to come."	Jy is lank! "You are tall!"
Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"	Jy is genooi. "You are invited."
Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."
Die winkel is oop van 9 v.m. "The store is open from 9 AM."	Wat is die boek? "What's the book?"
Ek is van South Africa. "I'm from South Africa."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "Where are you from?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	waar	where
Word 2	kom	come
Word 3	jy	you
Word 4	vandaan	from

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #3 Where do you live?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

3

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Waar bly jy?
2. A: Ek bly in New York.
3. A: Ek bly in London.
4. A: Ek bly in Kaapstad.
5. A: Ek bly in Tokyo.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Where do you live?
2. A: I live in New York.
3. A: I live in London.
4. A: I live in Cape Town.
5. A: I live in Tokyo.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
waar	where	adverb
bly	to live	verb
jy	you	pronoun
ek	I	pronoun
in	in	preposition

New York	New York	proper noun
London	London	proper noun
Kaapstad	Cape Town	proper noun
Tokyo	Tokyo	proper noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ek sal van volgende jaar in Iran bly.</p> <p>"I will be living in Iran from next year."</p>	<p>Jy is lank!</p> <p>"You are tall!"</p>
<p>Wat wil jy hê?</p> <p>"What do you want?"</p>	<p>Jy is genooi.</p> <p>"You are invited."</p>
<p>Ek moet vanaand huis toe.</p> <p>"I have to go home tonight."</p>	<p>Ek kom uit die Verenigde State.</p> <p>"I'm from the United States."</p>
<p>My naam is Jacob.</p> <p>"My name is Jacob."</p>	<p>Ek kook baie graag.</p> <p>"I like cooking."</p>
<p>Ek woon in New York.</p> <p>"I live in New York."</p>	<p>In die tuin.</p> <p>"In the garden."</p>
<p>Kaapstad is die mooiste plek op aarde.</p> <p>"Cape Town is the most beautiful place on earth."</p>	<p>Kaapstad is bekend vir die verskeidenheid toerist aantreklikhede wat dit het.</p> <p>"Cape Town is famous for the variety of tourist attractions it has."</p>

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "Where do you live?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	waar	where
Word 2	bly	live
Word 3	jy	you

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #4 What do you do?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

4

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Wat doen jy vir 'n lewe?
2. A: Ek is 'n onderwyser.
3. A: Ek is 'n sanger.
4. A: Ek is 'n kunstenaar.
5. A: Ek is 'n bankier.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What do you do for a living?
2. A: I'm a teacher.
3. A: I'm a singer.
4. A: I'm an artist.
5. A: I'm a banker.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
wat	what	pronoun
doen	do	verb
jy	you	pronoun
vir	for	preposition
'n	a, an	article

lewe	life	noun
ek	I	pronoun
is	am	verb
onderwyser	teacher	noun
sanger	singer	noun
kunstenaar	artist	noun
bankier	banker	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Oor wat praat jy? "What are you talking about?"	Wat is dit? "What's this?"
Jy is lank! "You are tall!"	Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"
Jy is genooi. "You are invited."	Vir wie is daardie koek? "Whose cake is that?"
Die lewe is nie altyd maklik nie. "Life is not always easy."	Sy het 'n gelukkig lewe gehad. "She had a happy life."
Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."
Hy is 'n engelse onderwyser by die skool. "He is an English teacher at the college."	Die onderwyser is fantasties. "The teacher is great!"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "What do you do for a living?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 6 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	wat	what
Word 2	doen	do
Word 3	jy	you
Word 4	vir	for
Word 5	'n	a
Word 6	lewe	living

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #5 Do you speak Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

5

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Praat jy Afrikaans?
2. A: Ja, 'n bietjie.
3. A: Ja, vlot.
4. A: Ja, ek praat Afrikaans.
5. A: Ja, 'n klein bietjie.
6. A: Nee, ek doen nie.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Do you speak Afrikaans?
2. A: Yes, a bit.
3. A: Yes, fluently.
4. A: Yes, I speak Afrikaans.
5. A: Yes, a tiny bit.
6. A: No, I don't.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
praat	speak	none

jy	you	pronoun
Afrikaans	Afrikaans language	noun
ja	yes	exclamation
nee	no	interjection
vlot	fluent	
ek	I	pronoun
ek doen nie	I don't	phrase
'n bietjie	a bit	phrase
'n klein bietjie	a tiny bit	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Sy mos dringend met hom praat.</p> <p>"She needed to talk to him urgently."</p>	<p>Jy is lank!</p> <p>"You are tall!"</p>
<p>Wat wil jy hê?</p> <p>"What do you want?"</p>	<p>Jy is genooi.</p> <p>"You are invited."</p>
<p>Ja, ons gaan ook op vakantie.</p> <p>"Yes, we also go on holiday."</p>	<p>Nee, ek hou nie van klassieke musiek nie.</p> <p>"No, I don't like classical music."</p>
<p>Dit neem baie jare om vlot te wees in 'n ander taal, maar dit kan gedoen word met moeite en toewyding.</p> <p>"It takes many years to become fluent in another language, but it can be done with effort and dedication."</p>	<p>Ek moet vanaand huis toe.</p> <p>"I have to go home tonight."</p>
<p>Ek kom uit die Verenigde State.</p> <p>"I'm from the United States."</p>	<p>My naam is Jacob.</p> <p>"My name is Jacob."</p>

Ek kook baie graag.

"I like cooking."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "Do you speak Afrikaans?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	praat	speak
Word 2	jy	you
Word 3	Afrikaans	Afrikaans

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #6

How long have you been studying Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

6

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Hoe lank studeer jy al Afrikaans?
2. A: Vir een maand.
3. A: Vir twee jaar.
4. A: Vir vyf jaar.
5. A: Vir 'n paar jaar.

ENGLISH

1. Q: How long have you been studying Afrikaans?
2. A: For one month.
3. A: For two years.
4. A: For five years.
5. A: For a couple of years.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hoe	how	adverb
lank	long	adjective
studeer	study	verb
jy	you	pronoun
Afrikaans	Afrikaans language	noun

vir	for	preposition
een	one	numeral
maand	month	noun
al	been	phrase
twee jaar	two years	phrase
vyf jaar	five years	phrase
'n paar jaar	a couple of years	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Vertel my hoe ek die afstandsbediening moet gebruik.</p> <p>"Tell me how to use the remote control."</p>	<p>Hoe gaan dit?</p> <p>"How are you?"</p>
<p>My naam is Maria, wat is jou naam?</p> <p>"My name is Maria, what's your name?"</p>	<p>Wys my hoe om die afstand beheer te gebruik.</p> <p>"Tell me how to use the remote control."</p>
<p>Vertel met hoe ik de afstandsbediening moet gebruik.</p> <p>"Tell me how to use the remote control."</p>	<p>Sy bene is te lank vir die sitplek.</p> <p>"His legs are too long for the seat."</p>
<p>Ek studeer altyd hard op skool.</p> <p>"I always study hard at school."</p>	<p>Jy is lank!</p> <p>"You are tall!"</p>
<p>Wat wil jy hê?</p> <p>"What do you want?"</p>	<p>Jy is genooi.</p> <p>"You are invited."</p>
<p>Vir wie is daardie koek?</p> <p>"Whose cake is that?"</p>	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "How long have you been studying Afrikaans?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 6 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	hoe	how
Word 2	lank	long
Word 3	studeer	study
Word 4	jy	you
Word 5	al	been
Word 6	Afrikaans	Afrikaans

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #7 Where did you learn Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

7

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Waar het jy Afrikaans geleer?
2. A: Ek het dit in hoërskool geleer.
3. A: Ek het dit by die huis geleer.
4. A: Ek het dit by die skool geleer.
5. A: Ek het dit geleer terwyl ek in Kaapstad gebly het.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Where did you learn Afrikaans?
2. A: I learned it in high school.
3. A: I learned it at home.
4. A: I learned it at school.
5. A: I learned it while I was living in Cape Town.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
waar	where	adverb
jy	you	pronoun
Afrikaans	Afrikaans language	noun
dit	it	pronoun
terwyl	while	noun

ek	I	pronoun
het	did	phrase
geleer	learn	verb
in hoërskool	in high school	phrase
by die huis	at home	phrase
by die skool	at school	phrase
gebly	lived	phrase
in Kaapstad	in Cape Town	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jy is lank! "You are tall!"	Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"
Jy is genooi. "You are invited."	Terwyl jy geslaap het, het ek gewerk. "While you were sleeping, I was working."
Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "Where did you learn Afrikaans?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 5 words:

Afrikaans	English

Word 1	waar	where
Word 2	het	did
Word 3	jy	you
Word 4	Afrikaans	Afrikaans
Word 5	geleer	learn

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #8

Can you eat South African food?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

8

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Kan jy Suid Afrikaanse kos eet?
2. A: Ja, dit is lekker.
3. A: Ja, dit is heerlik.
4. A: Ja, ek is mal oor Suid Afrikaanse kos.
5. A: Ja, dit is nie sleg nie.
6. A: Nee, ek kan nie.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Can you eat South African food?
2. A: Yes, it's good.
3. A: Yes, it's delicious.
4. A: Yes, I love South African food.
5. A: Yes, it's not bad.
6. A: No, I can't.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
kan	can	verb

jy	you	pronoun
eet	eat	verb
Suid	south	noun
kos	food	noun
ja	yes	exclamation
heerlik	delicious	adjective
Ek is	I am	phrase
Afrikaanse	African	adjective
dit is	it is	phrase
lekker	good	adjective
nie sleg nie	not bad	phrase
oor	about	preposition
mal	crazy	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Kan jy daardie venster toemaak, asseblief?</p> <p>"Can you close that window, please?"</p>	<p>Jy is lank!</p> <p>"You are tall!"</p>
<p>Wat wil jy hê?</p> <p>"What do you want?"</p>	<p>Jy is genooi.</p> <p>"You are invited."</p>
<p>Die familie is eet altyd saam.</p> <p>"The family always eats together."</p>	<p>Ons behoort ten minste drie keer per dag te eet.</p> <p>"We are supposed to eat at least three times a day."</p>
<p>Ek wil 'n hamburger eet.</p> <p>"I want to eat a hamburger."</p>	<p>Die kos is baie lekker in die restuarant.</p> <p>"The food is very nice in this restaurant."</p>

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?"	Ja, ons gaan ook op vakantie. "Yes, we also go on holiday."
Hierdie koek is heerlik. "This cake is delicious."	Die vrou geniet van 'n heerlike pizza. "The woman is enjoying delicious pizza."
Ek is bly. "I am happy."	Ek hou nie van stories oor bere nie. "I dislike stories about bears."
Ek is mal oor roomys en vrugte. "I am crazy about ice cream and fruit."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "Can you eat South African food?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 6 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	kan	can
Word 2	jy	you
Word 3	Suid	South
Word 4	Afrikaanse	African
Word 5	kos	food
Word 6	eet	eat

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #9

Do you like South African food?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

9

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Hou jy van Suid Afrikaanse kos?
2. A: Ja, ek hou veral van pap.
3. A: Ja, ek hou veral van koeksisters.
4. A: Ja, ek hou veral van bobotie.
5. A: Ja, ek hou veral van bunny chow.
6. A: Nee, ek doen nie.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Do you like South African food?
2. A: Yes, I especially like pap.
3. A: Yes, I especially like koeksisters.
4. A: Yes, I especially like bobotie.
5. A: Yes, I especially like bunny chow.
6. A: No, I don't.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
jy	you	pronoun

van	from	preposition
Suid	south	noun
kos	food	noun
ja	yes	exclamation
ek	I	pronoun
koeksisters	koeksisters	none
bobotie	bobotie, baked mince meat dish	noun
Bunny chow	Bunny chow	proper noun
hou	like	verb
Afrikaanse	African	adjective
veral	especially	adverb
pap	porridge	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Jy is lank! "You are tall!"</p>	<p>Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"</p>
<p>Jy is genooi. "You are invited."</p>	<p>Die winkel is oop van 9 v.m. "The store is open from 9 AM."</p>
<p>Die kos is baie lekker in die restuarant. "The food is very nice in this restaurant."</p>	<p>Ek is mal oor Chinese kos. "I am crazy about Chinese food."</p>
<p>Wat is jou gunsteling kos? "What is your favorite food?"</p>	<p>Watter kos sou jy graag wil eet? "What would you like to eat?"</p>
<p>Ja, ons gaan ook op vakantie. "Yes, we also go on holiday."</p>	<p>Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."</p>

<p>Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."</p>	<p>My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."</p>
<p>Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."</p>	<p>Koeksisters is te soet vir volwassenes maar kinders is mal daaroor. "Similar to a crepe, South Africans add cinnamon and sugar to it or a mincemeat filling."</p>
<p>Daar is baie familie resepte wat gebruik word om bobotie te maak. "There are many family recipes that are used to make Bototie."</p>	<p>Bunny Chow is 'n dis wat meeste mense eet wanneer hulle in Durban is. "Bunny Chow is a dish that many people eat when they are in Durban."</p>

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "Do you like South African food?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 6 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	hou	like
Word 2	jy	you
Word 3	van	from
Word 4	Suid	South
Word 5	Afrikaanse	African
Word 6	kos	food

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #10

How is it in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

- Afrikaans
- English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#10

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Hoe is dit?
2. A: Dit is heerlik.
3. A: Dit is lekker.
4. A: Dit is bietjie sout.
5. A: Dit is baie lekker.

ENGLISH

1. Q: How is it? (referring to food)
2. A: It's delicious.
3. A: It's good.
4. A: It's a little salty.
5. A: It's very nice.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hoe	how	adverb
is	is	verb
dit	it	pronoun
heerlik	delicious	adjective
lekker	good	adjective
bietjie sout	a little salty	phrase
baie lekker	very nice	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Vertel my hoe ek die afstandsbediening moet gebruik. "Tell me how to use the remote control."	Hoe gaan dit? "How are you?"
My naam is Maria, wat is jou naam? "My name is Maria, what's your name?"	Wys my hoe om die afstand beheer te gebruik. "Tell me how to use the remote control."

Vertel met hoe ik de afstandsbediening moet gebruiken. "Tell me how to use the remote control."	Ek is hier. "I am here."
Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."	Hierdie koek is heerlik. "This cake is delicious."
Die vrou geniet van 'n heerlike pizza. "The woman is enjoying delicious pizza."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "How is it? (referring to food)" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	hoe	how
Word 2	is	is
Word 3	dit	it

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #11

How old are you in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

Afrikaans
English
Vocabulary
Sample sentences
Grammar

#11

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Hoe oud is jy?
2. A: Ek is agttien jaar oud.
3. A: Ek is vyf-en-dertig jaar oud.
4. A: Ek is een-en-veertig jaar oud.
5. A: Ek is vier-en-sewentig jaar oud.

ENGLISH

1. Q: How old are you?
2. A: I'm eighteen years old.
3. A: I'm thirty-five years old.
4. A: I'm forty-one years old.
5. A: I'm seventy-four years old.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hoe	how	adverb
oud	old	adjective
jy	you	pronoun
ek	I	pronoun
is	am	verb
jaar	year	noun
is	are	verb
agttien	eighteen	numeral
vyf-en-dertig jaar oud	thirty-five years old	phrase
een-en-veertig jaar oud	forty-one years old	phrase
vier-en-sewentig jaar oud	seventy-four years old	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Vertel my hoe ek die afstandsbediening moet gebruik. "Tell me how to use the remote control."	Hoe gaan dit? "How are you?"
My naam is Maria, wat is jou naam? "My name is Maria, what's your name?"	Wys my hoe om die afstand beheer te gebruik. "Tell me how to use the remote control."
Vertel met hoe ik de afstandsbediening moet gebruik. "Tell me how to use the remote control."	Ek het ou speelgoed in die asblik gegooi. "I threw away old toys in the garbage."
Jy is lank! "You are tall!"	Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"
Jy is genooi. "You are invited."	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	Ek is dertien jaar oud. "I'm thirteen years old."
Volgens jaar is ek 'n middel skool student. "I'll be a middle school student next year."	Ek is dertig jaar oud. "I am thirty years old."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "How old are you?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	hoe	how
Word 2	oud	old
Word 3	is	are
Word 4	jy	you

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #12

When is your birthday in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

Afrikaans
English
Vocabulary
Sample sentences
Grammar

#12

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Wanneer is jou verjaarsdag?
2. A: Dit is Augustus die twee-en-twintigste.
3. A: Dit is April die agtiende.
4. A: Dit is Mei die vyfde.
5. A: Dit is Oktober die dertigste.

ENGLISH

1. Q: When is your birthday?
2. A: It's August 22nd.
3. A: It's April 18th.
4. A: It's May 5th.
5. A: It's October 30th.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
wanneer	when	noun
is	is	verb
jou	your	pronoun
verjaarsdag	birthday	noun
dit	it	pronoun
Augustus	August	noun
die	the	article
twee-en-twintigste	twenty-second	noun
April die agtiende	April 18th	phrase
Mei die vyfde	May 5th	phrase
Oktober die dertigste	October 30th	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wanneer beging die sokkerspel?	Ek is hier.
"When does the football game start?"	"I am here."

Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."	Is dit jou hond? "Is that your dog?"
Wat gaan jy doen vir sy verjaarsdag? "What are you going to do for his birthday?"	Wat is die boek? "What's the book?"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "When is your birthday?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	wanneer	when
Word 2	is	is
Word 3	jou	your
Word 4	verjaarsdag	birthday

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #13

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

CONTENTS

- Afrikaans
- English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#13

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Het jy enige broers of susters?
2. A: Ek het 'n ouer suster.
3. A: Ek het 'n jonger broer.
4. A: Ek het 'n suster en twee broers.
5. A: Ek het 'n jonger suster en 'n ouer broer.
6. A: Nee, ek gee nie om nie. Ek's 'n enigste kind.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Do you have any brothers or sisters?
2. A: I have an older sister.
3. A: I have a younger brother.
4. A: I have a sister and two brothers.
5. A: I have a younger sister and an older brother.
6. A: No, I don't. I'm an only child.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
het	to have	verb
jy	you	pronoun
enige	any	adjective
suster	sister	noun
broer	brother	noun
ek	I	pronoun
'n	a, an	article
ouer suster	older sister	noun
of	or	conjunction
enigste kind	only child	phrase
'n jonger broer	a younger brother	phrase
'n suster en twee broers	a sister and two brothers	phrase
'n jonger suster en 'n ouer broer	a younger sister and an older brother	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek wil graag een hamburger hê. "I would like to have a hamburger."	Het meisie het een spaarvarkie. "The girl had a piggy bank."
Ek het twee broers en een suster. "I have two brothers and one sister."	Hulle het te veel rommel in hul tuin. "They have too much garbage in their garden."
Ek het nou net een hamburger bestel. "I have just ordered a hamburger."	Jy is lank! "You are tall!"
Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"	Jy is genooi. "You are invited."
Onthou dat jy my enige tyd kan bel. "Remember that you can call me anytime!"	Hy is my ouer broer en sy is my jonger suster. "He is my older brother, and she is my younger sister."
Sy is jonger as my broer. "She is younger than my brother."	My broer is in die hospitaal. "My brother is in the hospital."
Haar broer was betrokke in 'n kar ongeluk. "Her brother was in a car accident."	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "Do you have any brothers or sisters?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 6 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	het	have
Word 2	jy	you
Word 3	enige	any
Word 4	broers	brothers
Word 5	of	or
Word 6	susters	sisters

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #14

How tall are you in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

Afrikaans
English
Vocabulary
Sample sentences
Grammar

#14

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Hoe lank is jy?
2. A: Ek is 180 cm lank.
3. A: Ek is 167 cm lank.
4. A: Ek is 170 cm lank.
5. A: Ek is 163,5 cm lank.

ENGLISH

1. Q: How tall are you?
2. A: I'm 180 cm tall.
3. A: I'm 167 cm tall.
4. A: I'm 170 cm tall.
5. A: I'm 163,5 cm tall.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hoe	how	adverb
lank	tall	adjective
is	are	verb
jy	you	pronoun
ek	I	pronoun
honderd en tagtig	one hundred eighty	numeral
honderd sewe en sestig	one hundred sixty seven	numeral
honderd en sewentig	one hundred seventy	numeral
honderd drie en sestig punt vyf	one hundred sixty three and a half	numeral
sentimeter	centimeter	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Vertel my hoe ek die afstandsbediening moet gebruik. "Tell me how to use the remote control."	Hoe gaan dit? "How are you?"
--	---------------------------------

My naam is Maria, wat is jou naam? "My name is Maria, what's your name?"	Wys my hoe om die afstand beheer te gebruik. "Tell me how to use the remote control."
Vertel met hoe ik de afstandsbediening moet gebruik. "Tell me how to use the remote control."	Om land te wees is nie altyd lekker nie. "Being tall is not always great."
Jy is lank! "You are tall!"	Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"
Jy is genooi. "You are invited."	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "How tall are you?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	hoe	how
Word 2	lank	tall
Word 3	is	are
Word 4	jy	you

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #15 Do you have a cell phone?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

15

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Het jy 'n selfoon?
2. A: Ja, ek het 'n Samsung.
3. A: Ja, ek het 'n HTC.
4. A: Ja, ek het 'n iPhone.
5. A: Ja, ek het 'n Nokia.
6. A: Nee, ek het nie.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Do you have a cell phone?
2. A: Yes, I have a Samsung.
3. A: Yes, I have a HTC.
4. A: Yes, I have an iPhone.
5. A: Yes, I have a Nokia.
6. A: No, I don't.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
het	to have	verb

'n	a, an	article
jy	you	pronoun
selfoon	cell phone	noun
ja	yes	exclamation
ek	I	pronoun
iPhone	iPhone	none
Samsung	Samsung	proper noun
HTC	HTC	proper noun
Nokia	Nokia	proper noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ek wil graag een hamburger hê. "I would like to have a hamburger."</p>	<p>Het meisie het een spaarvarkie. "The girl had a piggy bank."</p>
<p>Ek het twee broers en een suster. "I have two brothers and one sister."</p>	<p>Hulle het te veel rommel in hul tuin. "They have too much garbage in their garden."</p>
<p>Ek het nou net een hamburger bestel. "I have just ordered a hamburger."</p>	<p>Jy is lank! "You are tall!"</p>
<p>Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"</p>	<p>Jy is genooi. "You are invited."</p>
<p>Ja, ons gaan ook op vakantie. "Yes, we also go on holiday."</p>	<p>Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."</p>
<p>Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."</p>	<p>My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."</p>

Ek kook baie graag.

"I like cooking."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "Do you have a cell phone?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	het	have
Word 2	jy	you
Word 3	'n	a
Word 4	selfoon	cell phone

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #16 How are you in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

16

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Hoe gaan dit?
2. A: Ek is okay.
3. A: Dit gaan goed.
4. A: Dit gaan nie so goed nie.
5. A: Ek is baie beter.
6. A: Ek is nie okay nie.

ENGLISH

1. Q: How are you?
2. A: I'm fine.
3. A: I'm good.
4. A: I'm not so well.
5. A: I'm much better.
6. A: I'm not fine.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hoe	how	adverb

gaan	go	verb
dit	it	pronoun
ek	I	pronoun
is	is	verb
Okay.	Okay.	sentence
goed	good	adjective
nie	not	adverb
baie	very much, very	adverb
beter	better	adjective
goed	well	adjective
so	so, like that	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Vertel my hoe ek die afstandsbediening moet gebruik.</p> <p>"Tell me how to use the remote control."</p>	<p>Hoe gaan dit?</p> <p>"How are you?"</p>
<p>My naam is Maria, wat is jou naam?</p> <p>"My name is Maria, what's your name?"</p>	<p>Wys my hoe om die afstand beheer te gebruik.</p> <p>"Tell me how to use the remote control."</p>
<p>Vertel met hoe ik de afstandsbediening moet gebruik.</p> <p>"Tell me how to use the remote control."</p>	<p>Wie gaan strand toe die naweek?</p> <p>"She couldn't stop looking at the screen."</p>
<p>Ek wil huis toe gaan.</p> <p>"I want to go home."</p>	<p>Ek moet vanaand huis toe.</p> <p>"I have to go home tonight."</p>

<p>Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."</p>	<p>My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."</p>
<p>Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."</p>	<p>Ek is hier. "I am here."</p>
<p>Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."</p>	<p>Ek voel goed. "I feel good."</p>
<p>Die klas was regtig goed, en ek kan nie wag tot die volgende een nie. "The class was really good and I can't wait for the next. "</p>	<p>Dit gaan nie gebeur nie. "It's not going to happen."</p>
<p>Jy mag nie. "You are not allowed."</p>	<p>Ek hou nie van sokker nie. "I don't like soccer."</p>
<p>Dis nie goed nie. "It's not good."</p>	<p>Jammer, ek is laat want daar was baie verkeer vanoggend. "Sorry, I'm late because there was a lot of traffic this morning."</p>
<p>Dit is 'n baie groot huis. "This is a very big house."</p>	<p>Hy dink hy is beter as ek, maar hy is verkeerd. "He thinks that he is better than me, but he is wrong!"</p>
<p>Hy dink dat hy beter is as ek, maar hy is verkeerd! "He thinks that he is better than me, but he is wrong!"</p>	<p>Die nuwe fliek van Anne Hathaway is baie goed. "The new film by Anne Hathaway is very good."</p>
<p>Dit is nie so nie! "It's not like that!"</p>	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "How are you?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	hoe	how
Word 2	gaan	goes
Word 3	dit	it

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #17

What time is it in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

Afrikaans
English
Vocabulary
Sample sentences
Grammar

#17

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Wat is die tyd?
2. A: Dit is twaalf uur.
3. A: Dit is agt uur.
4. A: Dit is twee dertig.
5. A: Dit is vyf-en-twintig minute oor ses.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What time is it?
2. A: It's twelve o'clock.
3. A: It's 8 p.m.
4. A: It's 2:30.
5. A: It's 18:25.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
wat	what	pronoun
tyd	time	noun
is	is	verb
dit	it	pronoun
uur	o'clock	adverb
twaalf	twelve	numeral
agt	eight	numeral
die	the	article
twee dertig	two thirty	phrase
vyf-en-twintig minute oor ses	six twenty five	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Oor wat praat jy? "What are you talking about?"	Wat is dit? "What's this?"
--	-------------------------------

Het julle tyd vanaand? "Do you have time tonight?"	Wat is die tyd? "What is the time?"
Watter tyd is jou toneelspel? "What time is your play?"	Ek is hier. "I am here."
Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."	Ons sal 3 uur 'n vergadering hê. "We will have a meeting at 3 o'clock."
Een uur kost dertig rand. "One hour costs three euros."	Ek het gisteraand 10 uur geslaap. "I slept for ten hours last night."
Jou vriende het 7uur gekom. "Your friends came at 7 o'clock."	Wat is die boek? "What's the book?"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "What time is it?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 4 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	wat	what
Word 2	is	is
Word 3	die	the
Word 4	tyd	time

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #18

What are you doing in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

- Afrikaans
- English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#18

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Wat doen jy?
2. A: Ek dink.
3. A: Ek speel.
4. A: Ek eet.
5. A: Ek lees.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What are you doing?
2. A: I'm thinking.
3. A: I'm playing.
4. A: I'm eating.
5. A: I'm reading.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
wat	what	pronoun
doen	do	verb
jy	you	pronoun
ek	I	pronoun
dink	think	verb
speel	play	verb
eet	eat	verb
lees	read	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Oor wat praat jy? "What are you talking about?"	Wat is dit? "What's this?"
Jy is lank! "You are tall!"	Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"

Jy is genooi. "You are invited."	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	Die familie is eet altyd saam. "The family always eats together."
Ons behoort ten minste drie keer per dag te eet. "We are supposed to eat at least three times a day."	Ek wil 'n hamburger eet. "I want to eat a hamburger."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "What are you doing?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	wat	what
Word 2	doen	do
Word 3	jy	you

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #19

What's wrong in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

Afrikaans
English
Vocabulary
Sample sentences
Grammar

#19

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Wat is verkeerd?
2. A: Ek is moeg.
3. A: Ek is honger.
4. A: Ek is kwaad.
5. A: Ek is okay.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What's wrong?
2. A: I'm tired.
3. A: I'm hungry.
4. A: I'm angry.
5. A: I'm alright.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
wat	what	pronoun
is	is	verb
verkeerd	incorrect	adjective
ek	I	pronoun
is	am	verb
moeg	tired	adjective
honger	hungry	adjective
kwaad	angry	verb
Okay.	Okay.	sentence

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Oor wat praat jy? "What are you talking about?"	Wat is dit? "What's this?"
--	-------------------------------

Ek is hier. "I am here."	Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."
Dit is die verkeerde antwoord. "That is the wrong answer."	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	Ek is moeg. "I'm tired."
Waarom is jy so moeg? "Why are you so tired?"	Niemand hou van jou as jy honger is nie. "Nobody can stand you when you are hungry!"
Ek is kwaad vir my broer. "I am angry at my brother."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "What's wrong?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	wat	what
Word 2	is	is
Word 3	verkeerd	wrong

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #20

What's the weather like in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

20

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Hoe is die weer in Kaapstad?
2. A: Dit is sonnig.
3. A: Dit reën.
4. A: Dit is winderig.
5. A: Dit is stormagtig.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What's the weather like in Cape Town?
2. A: It's sunny.
3. A: It's raining.
4. A: It's windy.
5. A: It's stormy.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hoe	how	adverb
is	is	verb
die	the	article
weer	weather	noun
in	in	preposition

Kaapstad	Cape Town	proper noun
dit	it	pronoun
sonnig	sunny	adjective
reën	rain	noun
winderig	windy	adjective
stormagtige	stormy	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Vertel my hoe ek die afstandsbediening moet gebruik.</p> <p>"Tell me how to use the remote control."</p>	<p>Hoe gaan dit?</p> <p>"How are you?"</p>
<p>My naam is Maria, wat is jou naam?</p> <p>"My name is Maria, what's your name?"</p>	<p>Wys my hoe om die afstand beheer te gebruik.</p> <p>"Tell me how to use the remote control."</p>
<p>Vertel met hoe ik de afstandsbediening moet gebruik.</p> <p>"Tell me how to use the remote control."</p>	<p>Ek is hier.</p> <p>"I am here."</p>
<p>Dit is 'n boek.</p> <p>"This is a book."</p>	<p>Wat is die boek?</p> <p>"What's the book?"</p>
<p>Die weer is heerlik vandag.</p> <p>"The weather is really nice today."</p>	<p>Die weer is verskriklik.</p> <p>"This weather is horrible."</p>
<p>Die weer is rêrig mooi vandag.</p> <p>"The weather is really nice today."</p>	<p>Hierdie weer is aaklig.</p> <p>"This weather is horrible."</p>

<p>Die weer is aaklig. "The weather is horrible."</p>	<p>Ek woon in New York. "I live in New York."</p>
<p>In die tuin. "In the garden."</p>	<p>Kaapstad is die mooiste plek op aarde. "Cape Town is the most beautiful place on earth."</p>
<p>Kaapstad is bekend vir die verskeidenheid toerist aantreklkhede wat dit het. "Cape Town is famous for the variety of tourist attractions it has."</p>	<p>Die weer van vandag is sonnig. "Today's weather is sunny."</p>
<p>Ek gaan dikwels op 'n sonnige dag vir 'n piekniek. "I often go for a picnic on a sunny day."</p>	<p>Ek gaan dikwels op 'n piekniek op 'n sonnige dag. "I often go on a picnic on a sunny day."</p>
<p>Die reën val op die straat. "The rain is falling on the street."</p>	<p>Gister het ons baie reën in 'n kort tyd gekry. "Yesterday, we had a lot of rain in short period of time."</p>
<p>Vanoggend was dit erg winderig. "This morning was so windy."</p>	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "What's the weather like in Cape Town?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 6 words:

Afrikaans	English
-----------	---------

Word 1	hoe	how
Word 2	is	is
Word 3	die	the
Word 4	weer	weather
Word 5	in	in
Word 6	Kaapstad	Cape Town

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #21

Are you hungry in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

- Afrikaans
- English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar

#21

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Is jy honger?
2. A: Ja, ek is 'n bietjie honger.
3. A: Ja, ek is baie honger.
4. A: Ja, ek is verskriklik honger.
5. A: Ja, ek is honger.
6. A: Nee, ek is nie.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Are you hungry?
2. A: Yes, I'm a bit hungry.
3. A: Yes, I'm very hungry.
4. A: Yes, I'm extremely hungry.
5. A: Yes, I'm hungry.
6. A: No, I'm not.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
is	are	phrase
jy	you	pronoun
honger	hungry	adjective
ja	yes	exclamation
ek	I	pronoun
'n bietjie	a bit	phrase
baie	very much, very	adverb
verskriklik	extremely	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jy is lank!	Wat wil jy hê?
"You are tall!"	"What do you want?"

Jy is genooi. "You are invited."	Niemand hou van jou as jy honger is nie. "Nobody can stand you when you are hungry!"
Ja, ons gaan ook op vakantie. "Yes, we also go on holiday."	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	Jammer, ek is laat want daar was baie verkeer vanoggend. "Sorry, I'm late because there was a lot of traffic this morning."
Dit is 'n baie groot huis. "This is a very big house."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "Are you hungry?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	is	are
Word 2	jy	you
Word 3	honger	hungry

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #22

What's this in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

Afrikaans
English
Vocabulary
Sample sentences
Grammar

#22

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Wat is dit?
2. A: Dit is 'n kamera.
3. A: Dit is 'n ring.
4. A: Dit is 'n katjie.
5. A: Dit is 'n present.

ENGLISH

1. Q: What's this?
2. A: It's a camera.
3. A: It's a ring.
4. A: It's a kitten.
5. A: It's a present.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
wat	what	pronoun
dit	this	pronoun
is	is	verb
'n	a, an	article
kamera	camera	noun
ring	ring	noun
katjie	kitten	noun
present	present	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Oor wat praat jy?	Wat is dit?
"What are you talking about?"	"What's this?"
Dit is my beeld.	Dit is my vriend
"This is my picture."	"This is my friend."

Ek is hier.

"I am here."

Dit is 'n boek.

"This is a book."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "What's this?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	wat	what
Word 2	is	is
Word 3	dit	this

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #23 Whose is this in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Grammar

23

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Wie s'n is dit?
2. A: Dit is myne.
3. A: Dit is hare.
4. A: Dit is syne.
5. A: Dit is hulle s'n.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Whose is this?
2. A: It's mine.
3. A: It's hers.
4. A: It's his.
5. A: It's theirs.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
is	is	verb
dit	this	pronoun
myne	mine	pronoun
hare	hers	pronoun
syne	his	pronoun

hulle s'n	theirs	pronoun
wie s'n	whose	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek is hier. "I am here."	Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."
Dit is my beeld. "This is my picture."	Dit is my vriend "This is my friend."
Die kar is myne. "The car is mine."	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "Whose is this?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	wie s'n	whose
Word 2	is	is
Word 3	dit	this

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #24 Have you been to Cape Town?

CONTENTS

- 2 Afrikaans
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar

24

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Was jy in Kaapstad gewees?
2. A: Ja, ek was al twee keer daar.
3. A: Ja, ek was al baie kere.
4. A: Ja, ek was al een keer daar.
5. A: Ja, ek was al daar 'n paar keer.
6. A: Nee, ek was nie.

ENGLISH

1. Q: Have you been to Cape Town?
2. A: Yes, I've been there twice.
3. A: Yes, I've been there many times.
4. A: Yes, I've been there once.
5. A: Yes, I've been there a couple of times.
6. A: No, I haven't.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
jy	you	pronoun

in	in	preposition
Kaapstad	Cape Town	proper noun
ja	yes	exclamation
ek	I	pronoun
twee	two	numeral
was	have	verb
gewees	been	conjugated verb
baie kere	many times	phrase
een keer daar	once	phrase
daar 'n paar keer	a couple of times	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Jy is lank! "You are tall!"</p>	<p>Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"</p>
<p>Jy is genooi. "You are invited."</p>	<p>Ek woon in New York. "I live in New York."</p>
<p>In die tuin. "In the garden."</p>	<p>Kaapstad is die mooiste plek op aarde. "Cape Town is the most beautiful place on earth."</p>
<p>Kaapstad is bekend vir die verskeidenheid toerist aantreklikhede wat dit het. "Cape Town is famous for the variety of tourist attractions it has."</p>	<p>Ja, ons gaan ook op vakantie. "Yes, we also go on holiday."</p>
<p>Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."</p>	<p>Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."</p>

My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."
---	---

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "Have you been to Cape Town?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 5 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	was	have
Word 2	jy	you
Word 3	in	in
Word 4	Kaapstad	Cape Town
Word 5	gewees	been

LESSON NOTES

Top 25 Afrikaans Questions You Need to Know #25

How much is this in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

Afrikaans
English
Vocabulary
Sample sentences
Grammar

#25

AFRIKAANS

1. Q: Hoeveel is dit?
2. A: Vyftig rand.
3. A: Twee honderd en sewentig rand.
4. A: Duisend rand.
5. A: Vyf rand.

ENGLISH

1. Q: How much is this?
2. A: Fifty rand.
3. A: Two hundred seventy rand.
4. A: Thousand rand.
5. A: Five rand.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hoeveel	how much	adverb
is	is	verb
dit	this	pronoun
rand	Rand (South African currency)	noun
vyftig	fifty	numeral
duisend	one thousand (1,000)	numeral
vyf	five	numeral
twee honderd en sewentig	two hundred seventy	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hoeveel petrol moet ek ingooi? "How much gas should I put in?"	Hoeveel appels het jy? "How many apples do you have?"
Hoeveel boeke neem jy mee skool toe? "How many books do you take to school?"	Hoeveel kos hierdie boek? "How much is this book?"

Ek is hier. "I am here."	Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."
Dit is my beeld. "This is my picture."	Dit is my vriend "This is my friend."
Dit kos 200 Rand. "It costs 200 rand."	Ek het 'n duisend rand gevind! "I found one thousand euro!"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is how to say "How much is this?" in Afrikaans.

The question is broken down into 3 words:

	Afrikaans	English
Word 1	hoeveel	how much
Word 2	is	is
Word 3	dit	this



**Top 25 Afrikaans Questions
You Need to Know**



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- | | |
|--|--|
| Intro | 13 Do you have any brothers or sisters? |
| 1 What is your name? | 14 How tall are you in Afrikaans? |
| 2 Where are you from? | 15 Do you have a cell phone? |
| 3 Where do you live? | 16 How are you in Afrikaans? |
| 4 What do you do? | 17 What time is it in Afrikaans? |
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| 8 Can you eat South African food? | 21 Are you hungry in Afrikaans? |
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| 10 How is it in Afrikaans? | 23 Whose is this in Afrikaans? |
| 11 How old are you in Afrikaans? | 24 Have you been to Cape Town? |
| 12 When is your birthday in Afrikaans? | 25 How much is this in Afrikaans? |



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3 MINUTE
AFRIKAANS

innoVative LANGUAGE

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #1

Self Introduction

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Dialogue - Afrikaans
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#1

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Hi, ek is Leandra.
2. Goeie more, Ek is Johan Nel.
3. Aangename kennis.
4. Goed om jou te ontmoet.

ENGLISH

1. Hi, I'm Leandra.
2. Good morning, I'm Johan Nel.
3. Pleased to meet you.
4. Nice to meet you.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
ek	I	pronoun
is	am	verb
goeie môre	good morning	expression
kennis	make your acquaintance	verb
goed	good	adjective
om ... te	to	conjunction
jou	you	pronoun
ontmoet	meet	verb
hi	hi	exclamation
aangename	pleased	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
---	--

My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."
Ek voel goed. "I feel good."	Die klas was regtig goed, en ek kan nie wag tot die volgende een nie. "The class was really good and I can't wait for the next."
Kom ons ontmoet in die voorportaal van die hotel. Let's meet at the hotel lobby.	Ons het mekaar voor drie maande ontmoet. "We met each other three months ago."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, you will learn how to introduce yourself.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Hi, ek is Leandra.</i>	Hi, I'm Leandra.
Word 1		<i>hi</i>	hi
Word 2		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 3		<i>is</i>	am
Word 4		<i>Leandra</i>	Leandra
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Goeie more, Ek is Johan Nel.</i>	Good morning, I'm Johan Nel.
Word 1		<i>goeie more</i>	good morning
Word 2		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 3		<i>is</i>	am
Word 4		<i>Johan Nel</i>	Johan Nel
Phrase 3	formal	<i>Aangename kennis.</i>	Pleased to meet you.
Word 1		<i>aangename</i>	pleased
Word 2		<i>kennis</i>	make your acquaintance
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Goed om jou te ontmoet.</i>	Nice to meet you.
Word 1		<i>goed</i>	good
Word 2		<i>om</i>	to
Word 3		<i>jou</i>	you
Word 4		<i>te</i>	to
Word 5		<i>ontmoet</i>	meet

CULTURAL INSIGHT

It is good manners to say *aangename kennis* after meeting someone for the first time. It shows respect without being too formal. South Africans are friendly in general and only do formal greetings at offices.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #2

Greetings

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Grammar
Cultural insight

#2

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Hallo.
2. Goeie more.
3. Sien jou later.
4. Totsiens.

ENGLISH

1. Hello.
2. Good morning.
3. See you later.
4. Goodbye.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hallo	hello	expression
goeie	good	adjective
môre	morning	noun
sien	see	verb
jou	you	pronoun
later	later	adjective
totsiens	goodbye	expression

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hallo. Aangename kennis. "Hello. It's nice to meet you."	Dit is goeie nuus. That is good news.
Hy is my goeie vriend. "He is my good friend."	Ek kon sien wat gebeur van jou grynslag. "I could tell what was happening from your grin."
Ons gaan later 'n wyn gaan drink. "We are going to drink some wine later."	Ek sal my huiswerk later doen. "I will do my homework later."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson, you will learn how to greet someone when you arrive and when you part.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Hallo.</i>	Hello.
Word 1		<i>hallo</i>	hello
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Goeie more.</i>	Good morning.
Word 1		<i>goeie</i>	good
Word 2		<i>more</i>	morning
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Sien jou later.</i>	See you later.
Word 1		<i>sien</i>	see
Word 2		<i>jou</i>	you
Word 3		<i>later</i>	later
Phrase 4	formal	<i>Totsiens.</i>	Goodbye.
Word 1		<i>totsiens</i>	goodbye

CULTURAL INSIGHT

South African people always greet everyone to be polite. When you walk in the street you can greet someone with a 'hi' or just a nod. Some people might even start a conversation with you if you are standing around looking at a view.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #3

Manners

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Dialogue - Afrikaans
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#3

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Dankie.
2. Baie dankie.
3. Baie dankie meneer.
4. Dankie vir alles.

ENGLISH

1. Thank you.
2. Thank you very much.
3. Thank you very much, sir.
4. Thank you for everything.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
dankie	Thank you	expression
baie	very much, very	adverb
meneer	Sir	pronoun
vir	for	preposition
alles	everything	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dankie vir jou hulp. "Thank you for your help!"	Dankie vir u hulp. "Thank you for your help."
Jammer, ek is laat want daar was baie verkeer vanoggend. "Sorry, I'm late because there was a lot of traffic this morning."	Dit is 'n baie groot huis. "This is a very big house."
Dankie meneer "Thank you, sir."	Vir wie is daardie koek? "Whose cake is that?"

Ek sal vir alles betaal.

"I will pay for everything."

Ek sal alles bestel

"I'll order everything."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to thank other people in various ways.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Dankie.</i>	Thank you.
Word 1		<i>dankie</i>	thank you
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Baie dankie.</i>	Thank you very much.
Word 1		<i>baie</i>	very much
Word 2		<i>dankie</i>	thank you
Phrase 3	formal	<i>Baie dankie meneer.</i>	Thank you very much, sir.
Word 1		<i>baie</i>	very much
Word 2		<i>dankie</i>	thank you
Word 3		<i>meneer</i>	sir
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Dankie vir alles.</i>	Thank you for everything.
Word 1		<i>dankie</i>	thank you
Word 2		<i>vir</i>	for
Word 3		<i>alles</i>	everything

CULTURAL INSIGHT

South Africans always say thank you and will say it a few times if they think someone really goes out their way. People would think you are rude if you don't say thank you. *Dankie* is almost the easiest thing to learn and will take you a long way.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #4

Asking How Someone Is

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#4

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Hoe gaan dit?
2. Hoe gaan dit met u?
3. Ek is Ok, dankie.
4. Nie so goed nie.

ENGLISH

1. How are you?
2. How are you?
3. I'm fine. Thank you.
4. Not so well.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hoe	how	adverb
gaan	go	verb
dit	it	pronoun
met	with	preposition
u	you (formal)	pronoun
ek	I	pronoun
is	am	verb
OK	OK	exclamation
dankie	Thank you	expression
nie	not	adverb
so	so	adverb
goed	good	adjective
nie	no	adverb
gaan	goes	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hoe lank gaan jy bly in Argentinië. How long will your stay last in Argentina?	Vertel my hoe ek die afstandsbediening moet gebruik. "Tell me how to use the remote control."
Hoe gaan dit? "How are you?"	My naam is Maria, wat is jou naam? "My name is Maria, what's your name?"
Wys my hoe om die afstand beheer te gebruik. "Tell me how to use the remote control."	Vertel met hoe ik de afstandsbediening moet gebruiken. "Tell me how to use the remote control."
Wie gaan strand toe die naweek? "She couldn't stop looking at the screen."	Ek wil huis toe gaan. "I want to go home."
Sal jy na die fliëks gaan met my? "Will you go to the movie with me?"	Hoe gaat het met jou? "How are you?"
Wil jy saam met my na die bioskoop toe gaan? "Will you go to the movies with me?"	Is u my onderwyser? "Are you my teacher?"
Swem u? "Do you swim? (formal)"	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	Ek wou net seker maak dat jy OK is. "I just wanted to check if you are OK."
Ok, ek sal gaan. "OK, I'll go."	Dankie vir jou hulp. "Thank you for your help!"
Dankie vir u hulp. "Thank you for your help."	Dit gaan nie gebeur nie. "It's not going to happen."
Jy mag nie. "You are not allowed."	Ek hou nie van sokker nie. "I don't like soccer."
Dis nie goed nie. "It's not good."	Dit is nie so nie! "It's not like that!"

Ek voel goed.

"I feel good."

Die klas was regtig goed, en ek kan nie wag tot die volgende een nie.

"The class was really good and I can't wait for the next. "

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question How are you?.

	Register	Afrikaans	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Hoe gaan dit?</i>	How are you?	
Word 1		<i>hoe</i>	how	
Word 2		<i>gaan</i>	go	
Word 3		<i>dit</i>	it	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Hoe gaan dit met u?</i>	How are you?	
Word 1		<i>hoe</i>	how	
Word 2		<i>gaan</i>	goes	<i>Gaan</i> in Afrikaans is 'go' in English but sometime Afrikaners will use 'goes' when asking 'How are you?' as we can see in the example.
Word 3		<i>dit</i>	it	
Word 4		<i>met</i>	with	
Word 5		<i>u</i>	you	
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Ek is Ok, dankie.</i>	I'm fine. Thank you.	
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>is</i>	am	
Word 3		<i>Ok</i>	OK	
Word 4		<i>dankie</i>	thank you	
Phrase 4	formal	<i>Nie so goed nie.</i>	Not so well.	
Word 1		<i>nie</i>	not	
Word 2		<i>so</i>	so	
Word 3		<i>goed</i>	good	
Word 4		<i>nie</i>	no	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

South Africans generally say 'how are you' like other cultures do, they reply in general unless someone asks a few times or is asking them directly. You would even ask the random person that serves you at a shop in the mall or at a petrol station and some might even have funny answers: *Goed soos die wind* - 'Good like the wind.'

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #5

Making Apologies

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#5

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Jammer.
2. Ek vra omverskoning.
3. Ek het dit nie bedoel nie.
4. Ek is jammer.

ENGLISH

1. Sorry.
2. I apologize.
3. I didn't mean it.
4. I'm sorry.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
jammer	sorry	verb
ek	I	pronoun
vra	ask	verb
dit	it	pronoun
nie	not	adverb
is	am	verb
omverskoning	apologize	verb
het	has	verb
bedoel nie	do not mean	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jammer, ek kan nie saam met jou gaan nie. "Sorry, I can't go with you."	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."

Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	Dit gaan nie gebeur nie. "It's not going to happen."
Jy mag nie. "You are not allowed."	Ek hou nie van sokker nie. "I don't like soccer."
Dit nie goed nie. "It's not good."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to apologise yourself and say that you didn't do it on purpose or you are sorry.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Jammer.</i>	Sorry.
Word 1		<i>jammer</i>	sorry
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Ek vra omverskoning.</i>	I apologize.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>vra</i>	ask
Word 3		<i>omverskoning</i>	apologize
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Ek het dit nie bedoel nie.</i>	I didn't mean it.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>het</i>	has
Word 3		<i>dit</i>	it
Word 4		<i>nie</i>	not
Word 5		<i>bedoel nie</i>	do not mean
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Ek is jammer.</i>	I'm sorry.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>is</i>	am
Word 3		<i>jammer</i>	sorry

CULTURAL INSIGHT

There should be no problem if you apologise for doing something wrong. When you apologise, the other person should say *Dit is OK* - 'It is OK' or *Moenie worry nie* - 'Don't worry.'

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #6

Refusing Politely

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#6

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Nee, dankie.
2. Dankie, maar ek is vol.
3. Jammer, ek het alreeds planne.
4. Dankie, maar volgende keer.

ENGLISH

1. No, thank you.
2. Thank you, but I'm full.
3. Sorry, I already have plans.
4. Thank you, but next time.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
nee	no	interjection
dankie	Thank you	expression
maar	but	conjunction
ek	I	pronoun
is	am	verb
vol	full	adjective
jammer	sorry	verb
volgende	next	adjective
alreeds	already	adjective
planne	plans	noun
het	have	verb
keer	time	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Nee, ek hou nie van klassieke musiek nie. "No, I don't like classical music."	Dankie vir jou hulp. "Thank you for your help!"
Dankie vir u hulp. "Thank you for your help."	Ek is honger, maar ek wil nie eet nie. "I am hungry, but I don't want to eat."
Ek is slaperig maar ek moet hierdie verslag vanaand klaarmaak. "I'm sleepy, but I have to finish this report tonight."	Ek verkies tee, maar koffie is ook goed. "I prefer tea, but coffee is okay as well."
Ek weet dat jy besig is, maar kan jy my advokaat bel? "I know you are busy, but can you call my lawyer?"	Ek is slaperig maar ek moet die rapport vanaand klaarmaak. "I'm sleepy but I have to finish this report tonight."
Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."
Jammer, ek kan nie saam met jou gaan nie. "Sorry, I can't go with you."	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?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to refuse politely an invite.

	Register	Afrikaans	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Nee, dankie.</i>	No, thank you.	
Word 1		<i>nee</i>	no	
Word 2		<i>dankie</i>	thank you	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Dankie, maar ek is vol.</i>	Thank you, but I'm full.	
Word 1		<i>dankie</i>	thank you	
Word 2		<i>maar</i>	but	
Word 3		<i>ek</i>	I	
Word 4		<i>is</i>	am	
Word 5		<i>vol</i>	full	
Phrase 3	formal	<i>Jammer, ek het alreeds planne.</i>	Sorry, I already have plans.	
Word 1		<i>jammer</i>	sorry	
Word 2		<i>ek</i>	I	
Word 3		<i>het</i>	have	
Word 4		<i>alreeds</i>	already	
Word 5		<i>planne</i>	plans	plural
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Dankie, maar volgende keer.</i>	Thank you, but next time.	
Word 1		<i>dankie</i>	thank you	
Word 2		<i>maar</i>	but	
Word 3		<i>volgende</i>	next	
Word 4		<i>keer</i>	time	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you need to say no to something, you don't need to feel bad. You can say sorry and the person should be polite enough to not ask again. South Africans are not a type of people that would force you to do anything.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #7

Do You Speak English?

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#7

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Praat jy Engels?
2. Kan jy Engels praat?
3. Ja, ek praat Engels.
4. Nee, ek praat nie Engels nie.

ENGLISH

1. Do you speak English?
2. Can you speak English?
3. Yes, I speak English.
4. No, I don't speak English.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
praat	speak	verb
jy	you	pronoun
Engels	English	noun
kan	can	verb
ja	yes	interjection
ek	I	pronoun
nee	no	interjection
nie Engels nie	not English	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jy is lank! "You are tall!"	Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"
Jy is genooi. "You are invited."	Ek studeer Engels. "I study English."

Kan jy daardie venster toemaak, asseblief?	Ek moet vanaand huis toe.
"Can you close that window, please?"	"I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State.	My naam is Jacob.
"I'm from the United States."	"My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag.	Nee, ek hou nie van klassieke musiek nie.
"I like cooking."	"No, I don't like classical music."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question Do you speak English?.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	formal	<i>Praat jy Engels?</i>	Do you speak English?
Word 1		<i>praat</i>	speak
Word 2		<i>jy</i>	you
Word 3		<i>Engels</i>	English
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Kan jy Engels praat?</i>	Can you speak English?
Word 1		<i>kan</i>	can
Word 2		<i>jy</i>	you
Word 3		<i>Engels</i>	English
Word 4		<i>praat</i>	speak
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Ja, ek praat Engels.</i>	Yes, I speak English.
Word 1		<i>ja</i>	yes
Word 2		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 3		<i>praat</i>	speak
Word 4		<i>Engels</i>	English
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Nee, ek praat nie Engels nie.</i>	No, I don't speak English.
Word 1		<i>nee</i>	no
Word 2		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 3		<i>praat</i>	speak
Word 4		<i>nie Engels nie</i>	not English

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Most people in South Africa can understand English even though they can't speak it well. They will be friendly to help you even if it might be in broken English.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #8

Talking About Your Age

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#8

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Hoe oud is jy?
2. Wat is jou ouderdom?
3. Ek is 17.
4. Ek verkies om nie te sê nie.

ENGLISH

1. How old are you?
2. How old are you?
3. I am 17.
4. I prefer not to say.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hoe	how	adverb
oud	old	adjective
is	is	verb
jy	you	pronoun
wat	what	adverb
jou	your	pronoun
ouderdom	age	noun
ek	I	pronoun
is	am	verb
sewentien	seventeen	numeral
om	to	conjunction
nie te sê nie	not say	phrase
verkies	prefer	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hoe lank gaan jy bly in Argentinië. How long will your stay last in Argentina?	Vertel my hoe ek die afstandsbediening moet gebruik. "Tell me how to use the remote control."
Hoe gaan dit? "How are you?"	My naam is Maria, wat is jou naam? "My name is Maria, what's your name?"
Wys my hoe om die afstand beheer te gebruik. "Tell me how to use the remote control."	Vertel met hoe ik de afstandsbediening moet gebruiken. "Tell me how to use the remote control."
Ek het ou speelgoed in die asblik gegooi. "I threw away old toys in the garbage."	Ek is hier. "I am here."
Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."	Jy is lank! "You are tall!"
Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"	Jy is genooi. "You are invited."
Is dit jou hond? "Is that your dog?"	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	sewentien lettergrepe seventeen syllables
17 17	Hy is sewentien jaar oud. He is seventeen years old.
Die nommer sewentien is in die hout gesny. The number seventeen was carved into the wood.	nommer sewentien number seventeen

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask someone's age and to say yours.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Hoe oud is jy?</i>	How old are you?
Word 1		<i>hoe</i>	how
Word 2		<i>oud</i>	old
Word 3		<i>is</i>	is
Word 4		<i>jy</i>	you
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Wat is jou ouderdom?</i>	How old are you?
Word 1		<i>wat</i>	what
Word 2		<i>is</i>	is
Word 3		<i>jou</i>	your
Word 4		<i>ouderdom</i>	age
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Ek is 17.</i>	I am 17.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>is</i>	am
Word 3		<i>sewentien</i>	seventeen
Phrase 4	formal	<i>Ek verkies om nie te sê nie.</i>	I prefer not to say.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>verkies</i>	prefer
Word 3		<i>om</i>	to
Word 4		<i>nie te sê nie</i>	not say

CULTURAL INSIGHT

South African people might be offended if you ask their age, generally ladies. Young people should be fine but older women might not. Be careful who you ask.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #9

Talking about Nationalities

CONTENTS

Dialogue - Afrikaans
Main
English
Vocabulary
Sample sentences
Grammar
Cultural insight

#9

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Ek is Koreaans.
2. Ek is 'n Suid Afrikaner.
3. Ons is Amerikaners.
4. Jy is Chinees.

ENGLISH

1. I am Korean.
2. I am a South African.
3. We are Americans.
4. You are Chinese.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
ek	I	pronoun
is	am	verb
Koreaans	Korean	proper noun
ons	we	pronoun
is	are	verb
jy	you	pronoun
Chinees	Chinese	noun
'n	a	article
Amerikaners	Americans	noun
Suid Afrikaner	South African	proper noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
---	--

My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."
Ons het te veel foto's geneem. "We took many pictures."	Ons verstaan. "We understand."
Jy is lank! "You are tall!"	Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"
Jy is genooi. "You are invited."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to talk about nationalities in simple sentences. .

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Ek is Koreaans.</i>	I am Korean.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>is</i>	am
Word 3		<i>Koreaans</i>	Korean
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Ek is 'n Suid Afrikaner.</i>	I am a South African.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>is</i>	am
Word 3		<i>'n</i>	a
Word 4		<i>Suid Afrikaner</i>	South African
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Ons is Amerikaners.</i>	We are Americans.
Word 1		<i>ons</i>	we
Word 2		<i>is</i>	are
Word 3		<i>Amerikaners</i>	Americans
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Jy is Chinees.</i>	You are Chinese.
Word 1		<i>jy</i>	you
Word 2		<i>is</i>	are
Word 3		<i>Chinees</i>	Chinese

CULTURAL INSIGHT

South Africans like meeting people from different countries in general and would ask where you are from. There are many that have travelled around the world and would love to share what they have learned.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #10

Asking How Much Something Costs

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#10

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Hoeveel kos dit?
2. Hoeveel kos die item?
3. Ok, Ek sal dit vat.
4. Nee dankie, dit is te duur.

ENGLISH

1. How much is this?
2. How much does this item cost?
3. OK, I'll take it.
4. No, thanks. It's too expensive.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hoeveel	how much	adverb
kos	cost	verb
dit	this	preposition
die	this	noun
item	item	noun
ek	I	pronoun
dit	it	pronoun
is	is	verb
te	too	adverb
duur	expensive	adjective
Ok	OK	exclamation
sal	will	verb
nee dankie	no thank you	phrase
vat	take	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hoeveel petrol moet ek ingooi? "How much gas should I put in?"	Hoeveel appels het jy? "How many apples do you have?"
Hoeveel boeke neem jy mee skool toe? "How many books do you take to school?"	Hoeveel kos hierdie boek? "How much is this book?"
Dit is my beeld. "This is my picture."	Dit is my vriend "This is my friend."
My ouma het die vir my gegee. "My grandmother gave me this."	Die chef moes nog twee of meer items vir die nuwe restuarant skep. "The chef just had to create two more items for the new restaurant's menu."
Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."
Ek is hier. "I am here."	Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."
Hy het te veel huiswerk vir die naweek. "He has too much homework for this weekend."	Dit is te duur om te eet en te gaan flielik 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."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask how much something costs.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Hoeveel kos dit?</i>	How much is this?
Word 1		<i>hoeveel</i>	how much
Word 2		<i>kos</i>	cost
Word 3		<i>dit</i>	this
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Hoeveel kos die item?</i>	How much does this item cost?
Word 1		<i>hoeveel</i>	how much
Word 2		<i>kos</i>	cost
Word 3		<i>die</i>	this
Word 4		<i>item</i>	item
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Ok, Ek sal dit vat.</i>	OK, I'll take it.
Word 1		<i>Ok</i>	OK
Word 2		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 3		<i>sal</i>	will
Word 4		<i>dit</i>	it
Word 5		<i>vat</i>	take
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Nee dankie, dit is te duur.</i>	No, thanks. It's too expensive.
Word 1		<i>nee dankie</i>	no thank you
Word 2		<i>dit</i>	it
Word 3		<i>is</i>	is
Word 4		<i>te</i>	too
Word 5		<i>duur</i>	expensive

CULTURAL INSIGHT

It is common to ask in a shop where they don't have clear labels. You can even barter in some of the shops. There should be a shop assistant close by to tell you. Make sure to say please and thank you.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #11

How to Read Prices

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#11

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Een Rand.
2. Tien Rand.
3. Vyf en vyftig Rand en tien sent.
4. Ses en twintig Rand en sewentig sent.

ENGLISH

1. One Rand.
2. Ten Rand.
3. Fifty-five Rand and ten cents.
4. Twenty-six Rand and seventy cents.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
een	one	article
vyf en vyftig	fifty-five	numeral
en	and	conjunction
sewentig	seventy	numeral
sent	cents	noun
ses en twintig	twenty-six	numeral
tien	ten	numeral
rand	rand	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

vyf en vyftig sentimeter	Vyf en vyftig sentimeter is gelyk aan 21,65 duim.
fifty five centimeters	Fifty five centimeters is equal to 21.65 inches.
nommer vyf en vyftig	Ek en my vriende.
number fifty-five	"Me and my friends."

Ek kan van een tot tien in Chinees tel.	tien dinge
I can count from one to ten in Chinese.	ten things
nommer tien	tien grade
number ten	ten degrees
Hierdie gebou het tien vloere.	My seun is tien jaar oud.
This building has ten floors.	My son is ten years old.
Dit is 300 jen vir tien stukke.	tien stukke
This is 300 yen for ten pieces.	ten pieces

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to read prices.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Een Rand.</i>	One Rand.
Word 1		<i>een</i>	one
Word 2		<i>Rand</i>	Rand
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Tien Rand.</i>	Ten Rand.
Word 1		<i>tien</i>	ten
Word 2		<i>Rand</i>	Rand
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Vyf en vyftig Rand en tien sent.</i>	Fifty-five Rand and ten cents.
Word 1		<i>vyf en vyftig</i>	fifty-five
Word 2		<i>Rand</i>	Rand
Word 3		<i>en</i>	and
Word 4		<i>tien</i>	ten
Word 5		<i>sent</i>	cents
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Ses en twintig Rand en sewentig sent.</i>	Twenty-six Rand and seventy cents.
Word 1		<i>ses en twintig</i>	twenty-six
Word 2		<i>Rand</i>	Rand
Word 3		<i>en</i>	and
Word 4		<i>sewentig</i>	seventy
Word 5		<i>sent</i>	cents

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In South Africa, Rand is the official currency. R10 would be said as *tien rand* - 'ten Rand' and R50.50 would be said as *vyftig rand en vyftig sent* - 'Fifty Rand and fifty cent.' You can barter for the price for things that are displayed in the streets, but shops all have their prices on it.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #12

Asking What Someone is Doing

CONTENTS

Dialogue - Afrikaans
Main
English
Vocabulary
Sample sentences
Grammar
Cultural insight

#12

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Wat maak jy?
2. Waarmee is jy besig?
3. Ek studeer.
4. Ek doen niks spesiaal nie.

ENGLISH

1. What are you doing?
2. What are you doing?
3. I am studying.
4. I'm doing nothing special.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
wat	what	adverb
maak	make	verb
jy	you	pronoun
is	is	verb
besig	busy	adjective
ek	I	pronoun
doen	do	verb
niks	nothing	noun
nie	not	adverb
waarmee	with what	adverb
studeer	studying	verb
spesiaal	special	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wat wil jy drink? What would you like to drink?	Oor wat praat jy? "What are you talking about?"
Wat is dit? "What's this?"	Jy is lank! "You are tall!"
Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"	Jy is genooi. "You are invited."
Ek is hier. "I am here."	Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."
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?"	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	Ek het nog niks geëet nie. "I've had nothing to eat."
Daar is niks in hierdie kamer nie. "There's nothing in this room."	Dit gaan nie gebeur nie. "It's not going to happen."
Jy mag nie. "You are not allowed."	Ek hou nie van sokker nie. "I don't like soccer."
Dit nie goed nie. "It's not good."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question What are you doing?.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Wat maak jy?</i>	What are you doing?
Word 1		<i>wat</i>	what
Word 2		<i>maak</i>	make
Word 3		<i>jy</i>	you
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Waarmee is jy besig?</i>	What are you doing?
Word 1		<i>waarmee</i>	with what
Word 2		<i>is</i>	is
Word 3		<i>jy</i>	you
Word 4		<i>besig</i>	busy
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Ek studeer.</i>	I am studying.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>studeer</i>	studying
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Ek doen niks spesiaal nie.</i>	I'm doing nothing special.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>doen</i>	do
Word 3		<i>niks</i>	nothing
Word 4		<i>spesiaal</i>	special
Word 5		<i>nie</i>	not

CULTURAL INSIGHT

It might seem funny to ask someone what they are making, but it's actually very general to ask. If you would ask *Wat doen jy?* very loud it could sound serious, as if you are stealing a cookie from the cookie jar.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #13

Who Is It?

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#13

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Wie is dit?
2. Wie is dit daardie?
3. Dit is ek.
4. Dit is my vriend van my.

ENGLISH

1. Who is it?
2. Who is that?
3. It's me.
4. That is a friend of mine.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
wie	who	interrogative
is	is	verb
dit	it	pronoun
daardie	that	pronoun
my	my	pronoun
vriend	friend	noun
ek	me	pronoun
van my	of mine	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wie is ek? Who am I?	Van wie is dit? "Whose is this?"
Dit maak nie saak wie bel nie, jy mag nie die telefoon hier gebruik nie. "I don't care who is calling, you cannot use the phone here."	Ek is hier. "I am here."

Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."	Daardie is nie die regte plek nie. "That is the right place."
Daardie is nie sleg nie. "That one's not bad."	My naam is David Smith. "My name is David Smith."
My geboortestad is New York. "My hometown is New York."	Hy is my vriend al vir twintig jaar. "He has been my friend for twenty years."
My beste vriend en ek gaan orals saam. "My best friend and I go everywhere together."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask who it is.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Wie is dit?</i>	Who is it?
Word 1		<i>wie</i>	who
Word 2		<i>is</i>	is
Word 3		<i>dit</i>	it
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Wie is dit daardie?</i>	Who is that?
Word 1		<i>wie</i>	who
Word 2		<i>is</i>	is
Word 3		<i>dit</i>	it
Word 4		<i>daardie</i>	that
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Dit is ek.</i>	It's me.
Word 1		<i>dit</i>	it
Word 2		<i>is</i>	is
Word 3		<i>ek</i>	me
Phrase 4	formal	<i>Dit is my vriend van my.</i>	That is a friend of mine.
Word 1		<i>dit</i>	that
Word 2		<i>is</i>	is
Word 3		<i>my</i>	my
Word 4		<i>vriend</i>	friend
Word 5		<i>van my</i>	of mine

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You can use the phrase *Wie is dit?* In many situations, maybe someone is at the door or you ask a friend who the new face is at the party. Just try not to point when you are asking.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #14

When Are You Leaving?

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#14

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Wanneer vertrek jy?
2. Ek gaan in twee ure.
3. Vertrek jy nou?
4. Ek vertrek volgende week.

ENGLISH

1. When do you leave?
2. I leave in two hours.
3. Are you leaving now?
4. I leave next week.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
wanneer	when	adverb
ek	I	pronoun
gaan	go	verb
in	in	preposition
twee	two	numeral
jy	you	pronoun
nou	now	adverb
volgende	next	adjective
week	week	noun
ure	hours	noun
vertrek	leave	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wanneer die kalkoen kraai sal ek wakker word.	Wanneer beging die sokkerspel?
When the rooster crows, I will wake up.	"When does the football game start?"

Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."
Wie gaan strand toe die naweek? "She couldn't stop looking at the screen."	Ek wil huis toe gaan. "I want to go home."
Ek woon in New York. "I live in New York."	In die tuin. "In the garden."
nommer twee number two	Ek het twee (2) arms en twee (2) bene. I have two (2) arms and two (2) legs.
Die nomer twee is my gunsteling nomer. The number two is my favorite number.	twee grade two degrees
Die twee sakemanne onderhandel oor 'n ooreenkoms. The two businessmen are negotiating a deal.	Gee my twee kaartjies, asseblief. Give me two tickets, please.
Wintervakansie is twee weke lank. Winter vacation is two weeks long.	twee weke lank two weeks long
twee kaartjies two tickets	Jy is lank! "You are tall!"
Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"	Jy is genooi. "You are invited."
Ek het te veel geet, en nou is my maag seer. I ate too much, and now my stomach hurts.	Ek is nou baie besig. "I am very busy now."
Ek is nou tien jaar 'n vegetariër . "I have been a vegetarian for ten years now."	Luister nou na my. "Now, please listen to me."
Ek is nou baie besig. "I am very busy now."	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?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask when someone is leaving.

	Register	Afrikaans	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	formal	<i>Wanneer vertrek jy?</i>	When do you leave?	
Word 1		<i>wanneer</i>	when	
Word 2		<i>vertrek</i>	leave	
Word 3		<i>jy</i>	you	
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Ek gaan in twee ure.</i>	I leave in two hours.	
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>gaan</i>	go	
Word 3		<i>in</i>	in	
Word 4		<i>twee</i>	two	
Word 5		<i>ure</i>	hours	plural
Phrase 3	formal	<i>Vertrek jy nou?</i>	Are you leaving now?	
Word 1		<i>vertrek</i>	leave	
Word 2		<i>jy</i>	you	
Word 3		<i>nou</i>	now	
Phrase 4	formal	<i>Ek vertrek volgende week.</i>	I leave next week.	
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>vertrek</i>	leave	
Word 3		<i>volgende</i>	next	
Word 4		<i>week</i>	week	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You are welcome to ask when someone is leaving if their trip ends the following day, but it would be a bit rude to ask if they are still at the party and having fun. It is common for friends to drive together and share a car, so you might need to ask.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #15

Where Are You Going?

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#15

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Waar gaan jy?
2. Gaan jy buitekant toe?
3. Ek gaan winkel toe.
4. Ek gaan werk.

ENGLISH

1. Where are you going?
2. Are you going outside?
3. I'm going to the supermarket.
4. I'm going to work.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
waar	where	adverb
gaan	go	verb
jy	you	pronoun
toe	to	preposition
ek	I	pronoun
werk	work	noun
buitekant	outside	adverb
winkel	supermarket	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wie gaan strand toe die naweek?	Ek wil huis toe gaan.
"She couldn't stop looking at the screen."	"I want to go home."
Jy is lank!	Wat wil jy hê?
"You are tall!"	"What do you want?"

Jy is genooi. "You are invited."	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	Al is daar skaars enige kliënte, is die winkel sentrum 24 uur oop 'n dag. "Although there are hardly any customers, the supermarket is open 24 hours a day."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask where someone is going.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Waar gaan jy?</i>	Where are you going?
Word 1		<i>waar</i>	where
Word 2		<i>gaan</i>	go
Word 3		<i>jy</i>	you
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Gaan jy buitekant toe?</i>	Are you going outside?
Word 1		<i>gaan</i>	go
Word 2		<i>jy</i>	you
Word 3		<i>buitekant</i>	outside
Word 4		<i>toe</i>	to
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Ek gaan winkel toe.</i>	I'm going to the supermarket.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>gaan</i>	go
Word 3		<i>winkel</i>	supermarket
Word 4		<i>toe</i>	to
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Ek gaan werk.</i>	I'm going to work.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>gaan</i>	go
Word 3		<i>werk</i>	work

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You would usually ask where someone is going on their way out or to ask what their plans are for the next day. You would only ask this to someone that you know.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #16

Asking Directions

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#16

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Waar is die stasie?
2. Gaan reguit.
3. Draai regs.
4. Draai links.

ENGLISH

1. Where is the station?
2. Go straight.
3. Turn right.
4. Turn left.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
waar	where	adverb
is	is	verb
die	the	article
stasie	station	noun
gaan	go	verb
reguit	straight	expression
draai	turn	verb
regs	right	noun
links	left	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek is hier. "I am here."	Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."
Wat is die boek? "What's the book?"	TV stasie studio TV station studio

Ek is by die Roos stasie. "I am at the Rose Station."	Wie gaan strand toe die naweek? "She couldn't stop looking at the screen."
Ek wil huis toe gaan. "I want to go home."	Ons moet reguit ry vir omtrent 2km. "We have to drive straight for 2km."
Draai asseblief links. Please turn left.	As jy links hier draai, sal jy by 'n doodloopstraat eindig. "If you turn left here, you will come to a dead end."
Draai links na 15km. "Turn left after 15km."	By die bioskoop draai links. "Turn left at the cinema."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and understand basic directions.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Waar is die stasie?</i>	Where is the station?
Word 1		<i>waar</i>	where
Word 2		<i>is</i>	is
Word 3		<i>die</i>	the
Word 4		<i>stasie</i>	station
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Gaan reguit.</i>	Go straight.
Word 1		<i>gaan</i>	go
Word 2		<i>reguit</i>	straight
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Draai regs.</i>	Turn right.
Word 1		<i>draai</i>	turn
Word 2		<i>regs</i>	right
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Draai links.</i>	Turn left.
Word 1		<i>draai</i>	turn
Word 2		<i>links</i>	left

CULTURAL INSIGHT

People on the streets of South Africa will help you if you are lost. Some might even go out of their way to walk you to your destination.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #17

Why?

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#17

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Hoekom is jy laat?
2. Ek het die trein gemis.
3. Hoekom gaan jy so vroeg?
4. Om nie die trein te mis nie.

ENGLISH

1. Why are you late?
2. I missed the train.
3. Why do you leave so early?
4. To not miss the train.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
Hoekom	why	adverb
is	are	verb
jy	you	pronoun
laat	late	adjective
ek	I	pronoun
het	have	verb
die	the	article
trein	train	noun
gaan	go	verb
so	so	adverb
vroeg	early	adjective
om	to	conjunction
nie	not	adverb
om ... te	to	conjunction
mis	to miss	verb
gemis	miss	verb
te mis nie	miss	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hoekom is hy ongelukkig? Why is he unhappy?	Jy is lank! "You are tall!"
Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"	Jy is genooi. "You are invited."
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."	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	Wat is die boek? "What's the book?"
op die trein on the train	vat 'n trein take the train
Die trein is by die stasie. The train is at the train station.	Die mense vat die trein werk toe. The people are commuting by train.
ry in 'n trein ride a train	gaan werk toe per trein commute to work by train
Jy kan op 'n trein ry in die Kaap area. "You can take the train in the Cape Town area."	Die volgende trein na Londen sal arriveer in dertig minute. "The next train to London will arrive in thirty minutes."
Wie gaan strand toe die naweek? "She couldn't stop looking at the screen."	Ek wil huis toe gaan. "I want to go home."
Dit is nie so nie! "It's not like that!"	Ons kan vroeg ry as jy wil "We can leave early if you want."
Dit gaan nie gebeur nie. "It's not going to happen."	Jy mag nie. "You are not allowed."
Ek hou nie van sokker nie. "I don't like soccer."	Dit nie goed nie. "It's not good."
Ons mis jou baie. "We miss you very much."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer why.

	Register	Afrikaans	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Hoekom is jy laat?</i>	Why are you late?	
Word 1		<i>hoekom</i>	why	
Word 2		<i>is</i>	are	
Word 3		<i>jy</i>	you	
Word 4		<i>laat</i>	late	
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Ek het die trein gemis.</i>	I missed the train.	
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I	
Word 2		<i>het</i>	have	
Word 3		<i>die</i>	the	
Word 4		<i>trein</i>	train	
Word 5		<i>gemis</i>	misses	past tense of <i>mis</i>
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Hoekom gaan jy so vroeg?</i>	Why do you leave so early?	
Word 1		<i>hoekom</i>	why	
Word 2		<i>gaan</i>	go	
Word 3		<i>jy</i>	you	
Word 4		<i>so</i>	so	
Word 5		<i>vroeg</i>	early	
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Om nie die trein te mis nie.</i>	To not miss the train.	
Word 1		<i>om</i>	to	
Word 2		<i>nie</i>	not	
Word 3		<i>die</i>	the	
Word 4		<i>trein</i>	train	
Word 5		<i>te mis nie</i>	not to miss	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The only trains in South Africa that are active passenger trains and work on a semi-regular schedule are in Cape Town. You might have this conversation with a colleague or a friend, depending on the day and where you are.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #18

Possession

CONTENTS

Dialogue - Afrikaans
 Main
 English
Vocabulary
Sample sentences
Grammar
Cultural insight

#18

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Het jy 'n pen?
2. Het u 'n pen?
3. Ja, ek het een.
4. Ja, hierso.

ENGLISH

1. Do you have a pen?
2. Do you have a pen?
3. Yes, I have one.
4. Yes, here you are.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
het	have	verb
jy	you	pronoun
pen	pen	noun
u	you (formal)	pronoun
ja	yes	exclamation
ek	I	pronoun
een	one	article
hierso	here	adverb
'n	a, an	article

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jy is lank! "You are tall!"	Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"
--------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Jy is genooi. "You are invited."	Ek vat notas met my pen omdat dit gemaklik is om mee te skryf. I take notes with a pen, because it's easy to write with.
Gebruik die balpunt pen met die swart ink om die papiere te teken. Use a ballpoint pen with black ink to sign these papers.	skryf met 'n pen write with a pen
balpunt pen ballpoint pen	Ek wil 'n pen koop. "I want to buy a pen."
Is u my onderwyser? "Are you my teacher?"	Swem u? "Do you swim? (formal)"
Ja, ek is 'n onderwyser. Yes, I'm a teacher.	Ja, ons gaan ook op vakantie. "Yes, we also go on holiday."
Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to talk about possession.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Het jy 'n pen?</i>	Do you have a pen?
Word 1		<i>het</i>	have
Word 2		<i>jy</i>	you
Word 3		<i>'n</i>	a
Word 4		<i>pen</i>	pen
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Het u 'n pen?</i>	Do you have a pen?
Word 1		<i>het</i>	have
Word 2		<i>u</i>	you
Word 3		<i>'n</i>	a
Word 4		<i>pen</i>	pen
Phrase 3		<i>Ja, ek het een.</i>	Yes, I have one.
Word 1		<i>ja</i>	yes
Word 2		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 3		<i>het</i>	have
Word 4		<i>een</i>	one
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Ja, hierso.</i>	Yes, here you are.
Word 1		<i>ja</i>	yes
Word 2		<i>hierso</i>	here

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When you are standing in a queue and have forgotten a pen, you can ask the people around you; someone is bound to help you.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #19

Using Negation

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#19

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Ek het nie 'n pen nie.
2. Ek het nie tyd nie.
3. Ek weet nie.
4. Ek verstaan nie.

ENGLISH

1. I don't have a pen.
2. I don't have time.
3. I don't know.
4. I don't understand.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
ek	I	pronoun
pen	pen	noun
nie	not	adverb
het	have	verb
nie	no	adverb
tyd	time	noun
weet	know	verb
verstaan	understand	verb
het nie	do not have	phrase
'n	a, an	article

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
---	--

My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."
Ek vat notas met my pen omdat dit gemaklik is om mee te skryf. I take notes with a pen, because it's easy to write with.	Gebruik die balpunt pen met die swart ink om die papiere te teken. Use a ballpoint pen with black ink to sign these papers.
skryf met `n pen write with a pen	balpunt pen ballpoint pen
Ek wil 'n pen koop. "I want to buy a pen."	Dit gaan nie gebeur nie. "It's not going to happen."
Jy mag nie. "You are not allowed."	Ek hou nie van sokker nie. "I don't like soccer."
Dit nie goed nie. "It's not good."	Het julle tyd vanaand? "Do you have time tonight?"
Wat is die tyd? "What is the time?"	Watter tyd is jou toneelspel? "What time is your play?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to state essential negative statements.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Ek het nie 'n pen nie.</i>	I don't have a pen.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>het nie</i>	do not have
Word 3		<i>'n</i>	a
Word 4		<i>pen</i>	pen
Word 5		<i>nie</i>	not
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Ek het nie tyd nie.</i>	I don't have time.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>het</i>	have
Word 3		<i>nie</i>	no
Word 4		<i>tyd</i>	time
Word 5		<i>nie</i>	not
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Ek weet nie.</i>	I don't know.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>weet</i>	know
Word 3		<i>nie</i>	not
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Ek verstaan nie.</i>	I don't understand.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>verstaan</i>	understand
Word 3		<i>nie</i>	not

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You can be sure you will be polite if you say it in an apologetic tone. If you say it quickly, it can sound negative. You can add *jammer* - 'sorry,' at the end or the beginning, to sound more polite.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #20

Talking about Your Likes

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#20

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Hou jy van sjokolade?
2. Hou jy van lekkers?
3. Ja, ek hou daarvan.
4. Ja ek hou van dit.

ENGLISH

1. Do you like chocolate?
2. Do you like sweets?
3. Yes I like it.
4. Yes I like them.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hou	like	verb
jy	you	pronoun
sjokolade	chocolate	noun
lekkers	sweets	noun
ja	yes	exclamation
ek	I	pronoun
daarvan	it	pronoun
dit	it	pronoun
van	of	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jy is lank! "You are tall!"	Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"
--------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Jy is genooi. "You are invited."	Party mense kan net nie sonder sjokolade lewe nie. "Some people just can't live without chocolate."
Die lekkergoed is baie soet. The candy is very sweet.	Ja, ek is 'n onderwyser. Yes, I'm a teacher.
Ja, ons gaan ook op vakantie. "Yes, we also go on holiday."	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	Ek weet niks daarvan nie. "I don't know anything about that."
Ek hou nie daarvan nie. "I don't like it."	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer affirmatively to the question.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Hou jy van sjokolade?</i>	Do you like chocolate?
Word 1		<i>hou</i>	like
Word 2		<i>jy</i>	you
Word 3		<i>van</i>	of
Word 4		<i>sjokolade</i>	chocolate
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Hou jy van lekkers?</i>	Do you like sweets?
Word 1		<i>hou</i>	like
Word 2		<i>jy</i>	you
Word 3		<i>van</i>	of
Word 4		<i>lekkers</i>	sweets
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Ja, ek hou daarvan.</i>	Yes I like it.
Word 1		<i>ja</i>	yes
Word 2		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 3		<i>hou</i>	like
Word 4		<i>daarvan</i>	it
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Ja ek hou van dit.</i>	Yes I like them.
Word 1		<i>ja</i>	yes
Word 2		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 3		<i>hou</i>	like
Word 4		<i>van</i>	of
Word 5		<i>dit</i>	it

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You can add any word at the end of the *Ek hou van...* sentence to tell the others what you like. You can add any English word if you don't know the translation and you can be sure that South Africans will be charmed.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #21

Talking about Your Dislikes

CONTENTS

Dialogue - Afrikaans
Main
English
Vocabulary
Sample sentences
Grammar
Cultural insight

#21

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Ek hou nie van dit nie.
2. Ek hou nie van wag nie.
3. Ek haat dit.
4. Ek haat dit om te wag.

ENGLISH

1. I don't like this.
2. I don't like waiting.
3. I hate this.
4. I hate waiting.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
ek	I	pronoun
dit	it	pronoun
nie	not	adverb
wag	wait	verb
hou nie	do not like	phrase
haat	hate	verb
om te	to	conjunction
van	of	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."

Dit gaan nie gebeur nie. "It's not going to happen."	Jy mag nie. "You are not allowed."
Ek hou nie van sokker nie. "I don't like soccer."	Dit nie goed nie. "It's not good."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to say that you don't like something.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Ek hou nie van dit nie.</i>	I don't like this.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>hou nie</i>	do not like
Word 3		<i>van</i>	of
Word 4		<i>dit</i>	it
Word 5		<i>nie</i>	not
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Ek hou nie van wag nie.</i>	I don't like waiting.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>hou nie</i>	do not like
Word 3		<i>van</i>	of
Word 4		<i>wag</i>	wait
Word 5		<i>nie</i>	not
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Ek haat dit.</i>	I hate this.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>haat</i>	hate
Word 3		<i>dit</i>	it
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Ek haat dit om te wag.</i>	I hate waiting.
Word 1		<i>Ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>haat</i>	hate
Word 3		<i>dit</i>	it
Word 4		<i>om te</i>	to
Word 5		<i>wag</i>	wait

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You can add any word before the last nie to tell someone you don't like something. You can add the English if you are not sure, South Africans will be able to figure it out with the words you don't know

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #22

Ordering at a Restaurant

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#22

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Kan ek die spyskaart sien?
2. Wat stel jy voor?
3. 'n Koffie vir my.
4. Ek wil 'n koffie hê.

ENGLISH

1. Can I see the menu?
2. What do you recommend?
3. A coffee for me.
4. I would like a coffee.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
kan	can	verb
ek	I	pronoun
die	the	article
spyskaart	menu	noun
sien	see	verb
wat	what	adverb
jy	you	pronoun
voor	for	preposition
koffie	coffee	noun
vir	for	preposition
my	me	pronoun
wil	will	verb
stel	suggest	verb
hê	have	verb
'n	a, an	article

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Kan jy daardie venster toemaak, asseblief? "Can you close that window, please?"	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	Wat is die boek? "What's the book?"
Die spyskaart lieg op die tafel. "The menu is on the table."	Ek kon sien wat gebeur van jou grynslag. "I could tell what was happening from your grin."
Wat wil jy drink? What would you like to drink?	Oor wat praat jy? "What are you talking about?"
Wat is dit? "What's this?"	Jy is lank! "You are tall!"
Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"	Jy is genooi. "You are invited."
Ek begin elke dag met `n koppie koffie. I start each day with a cup of coffee.	Ek hou van my koffie swart. I like my coffee black.
koppie koffie cup of coffee	Die koffie pot is vol koffie. The coffee pot is full of coffee.
Ek kan nie die dag sonder koffie begin nie. "I can't start the day without coffee."	Ek hou van my koffie swart. "I like my coffee black."
Vir wie is daardie koek? "Whose cake is that?"	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to order at a restaurant or coffee shop.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Kan ek die spyskaart sien?</i>	Can I see the menu?
Word 1		<i>kan</i>	can
Word 2		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 3		<i>die</i>	the
Word 4		<i>spyskaart</i>	menu
Word 5		<i>sien</i>	see
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Wat stel jy voor?</i>	What do you recommend?
Word 1		<i>wat</i>	what
Word 2		<i>stel</i>	suggest
Word 3		<i>jy</i>	you
Word 4		<i>voor</i>	for
Phrase 3	informal	<i>'n Koffie vir my.</i>	A coffee for me.
Word 1		<i>'n</i>	a
Word 2		<i>koffie</i>	coffee
Word 3		<i>vir</i>	for
Word 4		<i>my</i>	me
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Ek wil 'n koffie hê.</i>	I would like a coffee.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>wil</i>	will
Word 3		<i>'n</i>	a
Word 4		<i>koffie</i>	coffee
Word 5		<i>hê</i>	have

CULTURAL INSIGHT

South Africa has amazing restaurants to enjoy and experience. You should be served by a waiter and you can call for the bill by pretending to 'sign' your signature in the air.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #23

Asking for the Bill

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#23

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Kan jy die rekening bring, asseblief?
2. Waar kan ek die rekening betaal?
3. Verskoon my, die kleingeld is verkeerd.
4. Hou die kleingeld.

ENGLISH

1. Can you bring the bill, please?
2. Where can I pay the bill?
3. Excuse me, the change is wrong.
4. Keep the change.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
die	the	article
rekening	bill	noun
asseblief	please	interjection
waar	where	adverb
kan	can	verb
ek	I	pronoun
betaal	pay	verb
kleingeld	change	noun
is	is	verb
verkeerd	incorrect	adjective
kan jy	can you	phrase
die rekening	the bill	phrase
hou	keep	verb
bring	bring	verb
verskoon my	excuse me	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Wat is die boek? "What's the book?"	Kan ek asseblief jou koppie gebruik? "May I please use your cup?"
Water asseblief "Water, please"	Help my asseblief! "Please help me."
Kan jy daardie venster toemaak, asseblief? "Can you close that window, please?"	Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."
Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."	My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."
Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."	Die geld is nie te sleg nie, maar jy moet ontrent twee ure kommute elke dag. "The pay is not bad, but you have to commute to work for at least two hours."
Ek is hier. "I am here."	Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."
Hy het die vraag verkeerd geantwoord. He answered the question incorrectly.	Dit is die verkeerde aanwoord. "That is the wrong answer."
Verskoon my, hoe oud is jy? "Excuse me, how old are you?"	Verskoon my, waar is die stadsaal? "Excuse me, where is the city hall?"

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask for the bill and check the change.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	formal	<i>Kan jy die rekening bring, asseblief?</i>	Can you bring the bill, please?
Word 1		<i>kan jy</i>	kan you
Word 2		<i>die</i>	the
Word 3		<i>rekening</i>	bill
Word 4		<i>bring</i>	bring
Word 5		<i>asseblief</i>	please
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Waar kan ek die rekening betaal?</i>	Where can I pay the bill?
Word 1		<i>waar</i>	where
Word 2		<i>kan</i>	can
Word 3		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 4		<i>die rekening</i>	the bill
Word 5		<i>betaal</i>	pay
Phrase 3		<i>Verskoon my, die kleingeld is verkeerd.</i>	Excuse me, the change is wrong.
Word 1		<i>verskoon my</i>	excuse me
Word 2		<i>die</i>	the
Word 3		<i>kleingeld</i>	change
Word 4		<i>is</i>	is
Word 5		<i>verkeerd</i>	incorrect
Phrase 4		<i>Hou die kleingeld.</i>	Keep the change.
Word 1		<i>hou</i>	keep
Word 2		<i>die</i>	the
Word 3		<i>kleingeld</i>	change

CULTURAL INSIGHT

It is custom in South Africa to add 10% to the bill as a tip to the waiter. You can leave this as cash or add it to the card.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #24

Offering an Invitation

CONTENTS

Dialogue - Afrikaans
 Main
 English
Vocabulary
Sample sentences
Grammar
Cultural insight

#24

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Het jy planne vir Vrydag?
2. Is jy besig Vrydag aand?
3. Ek gaan fliiek.
4. Wil jy saam my gaan?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have plans on Friday night?
2. Are you busy on Friday evening?
3. I'm going to the movies.
4. Do you want to go with me?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
het	have	verb
jy	you	pronoun
planne	plans	noun
vir	for	preposition
Vrydag	Friday	noun
is	are	verb
besig	busy	adjective
aand	evening	noun
gaan	go	verb
fliiek	movie	noun
saam	together	adverb
my	me	pronoun
wil	will	verb
ek	I	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jy is lank! "You are tall!"	Wat wil jy hê? "What do you want?"
Jy is genooi. "You are invited."	Vir wie is daardie koek? "Whose cake is that?"
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?"	Dit sal 'n romantiese aand wees. "It will be a romantic evening."
Die tennisbaan is ook oop in die aande. "The tennis court is open in the evening, too."	Die tennis baan is oop in die aand ook. "The tennis court is open in the evening, too."
Wie gaan strand toe die naweek? "She couldn't stop looking at the screen."	Ek wil huis toe gaan. "I want to go home."
Suid Afrikaners hou daarvan om te gaan flied oor naweke. "South Africans like going for a movie over the weekend."	Ons gaan saam Europa toe. "We are going together to Europe."
Ons gaan saam na die pretpark. "We are going to the amusement park together."	We moet saam na die fees gaan. "We should go to the party together."
Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to invite someone out.

Register	Afrikaans	English	Important Notes
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Het jy planne vir Vrydag?</i>	Do you have plans on Friday?
Word 1	<i>het</i>	have	
Word 2	<i>jy</i>	you	
Word 3	<i>planne</i>	plans	plural
Word 4	<i>vir</i>	for	
Word 5	<i>Vrydag</i>	Friday	
Phrase 2	informal	<i>Is jy besig Vrydag aand?</i>	Are you busy on Friday evening?
Word 1	<i>is</i>	are	
Word 2	<i>jy</i>	you	
Word 3	<i>besig</i>	busy	
Word 4	<i>Vrydag</i>	Friday	
Word 5	<i>aand</i>	evening	
Phrase 3	informal	<i>Ek gaan fiek.</i>	I'm going to the movies.
Word 1	<i>ek</i>	I	
Word 2	<i>gaan</i>	go	
Word 3	<i>fiek</i>	movie	
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Wil jy saam my gaan?</i>	Do you want to go with me?
Word 1	<i>wil</i>	will	
Word 2	<i>jy</i>	you	
Word 3	<i>saam</i>	together	
Word 4	<i>my</i>	me	
Word 5	<i>gaan</i>	go	

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You can ask these questions to friends or someone you might be interested in. It is not good to persist if someone says no, you can just add 'next time' - *volgende keer* if you want to leave the conversation less awkwardly.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Afrikaans #25

On the Phone

CONTENTS

- Dialogue - Afrikaans
 - Main
 - English
- Vocabulary
- Sample sentences
- Grammar
- Cultural insight

#25

DIALOGUE - AFRIKAANS

MAIN

1. Hallo!
2. Dit is Jolanda.
3. Kan ek met Sandra praat?
4. Ek sal jou later bel.

ENGLISH

1. Hello! (answering the phone)
2. This is Jolanda.
3. May I talk to Sandra?
4. I'll call you later.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hallo	hello	expression
dit	this	preposition
is	is	verb
kan	can	verb
ek	I	pronoun
met	with	preposition
praat	talk	verb
sal	will, shall	verb
jou	you	pronoun
later	later	adjective
bel	call	verb
Jolanda	Jolanda	proper noun
Sandra	Sandra	proper noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hallo. Aangename kennis. "Hello. It's nice to meet you."	Dit is my beeld. "This is my picture."
Dit is my vriend "This is my friend."	Ek is hier. "I am here."
Dit is 'n boek. "This is a book."	Kan jy daardie venster toemaak, asseblief? "Can you close that window, please?"
Ek moet vanaand huis toe. "I have to go home tonight."	Ek kom uit die Verenigde State. "I'm from the United States."
My naam is Jacob. "My name is Jacob."	Ek kook baie graag. "I like cooking."
Sal jy na die flieks gaan met my? "Will you go to the movie with me?"	Hoe gaat het met jou? "How are you?"
Wil jy saam met my na die bioskoop toe gaan? "Will you go to the movies with me?"	Ons gaan later 'n wyn gaan drink. "We are going to drink some wine later."
Ek sal my huiswerk later doen. "I will do my homework later."	bel huistoe telephone home
Ek sal jou later bel. I'll telephone you later.	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to understand the basic vocabulary on the phone.

	Register	Afrikaans	English
Phrase 1	informal	<i>Hallo!</i>	Hello! (answering the phone)
Word 1		<i>hallo</i>	hello
Phrase 2	formal	<i>Dit is Jolanda.</i>	This is Jolanda.
Word 1		<i>dit</i>	this
Word 2		<i>is</i>	is
Word 3		<i>Jolanda</i>	Jolanda
Phrase 3	formal	<i>Kan ek met Sandra praat?</i>	Can I talk to Sandra?
Word 1		<i>kan</i>	can
Word 2		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 3		<i>met</i>	with
Word 4		<i>Sandra</i>	Sandra
Word 5		<i>praat</i>	talk
Phrase 4	informal	<i>Ek sal jou later bel.</i>	I'll call you later.
Word 1		<i>ek</i>	I
Word 2		<i>sal</i>	will, shall
Word 3		<i>jou</i>	you
Word 4		<i>later</i>	later
Word 5		<i>bel</i>	call

CULTURAL INSIGHT

This is a good guide to help you practice saying hello on the phone. Practice saying this with a friend many times to sound natural.



AfrikaansPod101



3 MINUTE AFRIKAANS

innovative LANGUAGE

	Intro	13	Who Is It?
1	Self Introduction	14	When Are You Leaving?
2	Greetings	15	Where Are You Going?
3	Manners	16	Asking Directions
4	Asking How Someone Is	17	Why?
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7	Do You Speak English?	20	Talking about Your Likes
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9	Talking about Nationalities	22	Ordering at a Restaurant
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