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Afrikaans

Survival Phrases



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LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #1

South African Restaurant: How Many People?

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

#1

AFRIKAANS

1. Hoeveel mense?
2. Drie mense.
3. Twee mense.
4. Net ek.

ENGLISH

1. How many people in your party?
2. We're three.
3. We're two.
4. Only me.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hoeveel	how much	verb
mense	people	noun
net	just, only	adverb
ek	I	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

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?"	Een bank vir drie mense. "A couch for three people."
Daar sit vyf mense aan hierdie tafel. "There are five people at this table."	Hoeveel mense het die fliek premiere gesien. "How many people attended the movie premiere?"
Ek het net twee minute. "I only have two minutes."	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 What to Say When You Enter a South African Restaurant

There is a wide variety of South African dishes and your job as a visitor is to try as many different foods as possible! However, before you start eating, you have to get to the table! In this lesson, we will cover getting to the table in a restaurant.

When entering a restaurant in South Africa, they will greet you with *Goeiemiddag*, which means literally, "Good noon," or *Goeienaand*, which is, "Good evening."

In South Africa, when entering a restaurant, the waiter or waitress will ask the question, "How many people in your party?" Practicing this phrase will come in handy at some point. "How many people in your party?" in Afrikaans is *Hoeveel mense?* The first word, *hoeveel*, means, "how much." Let's break this word down. *Hoe-veel. Hoeveel. Hoeveel* is followed by *mense*, which in Afrikaans, means, "people." So, let's hear the whole question once again. *Hoeveel mense?*

Now let's go over how to answer.

In Afrikaans, you would respond by giving the waiter or waitress the number of people you're with. So for example, let's say there are three of you. In Afrikaans, this would be *drie mense*. Let's break it down and say it one more time. *Drie mense*. Now we're going to review some numbers in Afrikaans in case your party happens to be bigger. The numbers one through five are *een, twee, drie, vier*, and *vyf*. Once again, that's *een*, *twee*, *drie*, *vier*, *vyf*. If there are four of you, you will simply say the number "four" plus persons. *Vier mense*.

If you are by yourself, the proper answer to the question would be *Net ek*. In English, this means, "Just me." Let's break these words down and see them one more time. *Net ek. Net ek*. The first word, *net*, means, "only." The second word, *ek*, means, "I." The whole phrase once again is *Net ek*, or in English, "Only me."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In major cities like Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg, there is a lot of different choice for restaurants. You will find cuisines from all around the world, as long as ones that are local to South Africa. Make sure to try some of the game meats on offer like ostrich and springbok, and if you're by the sea then South African seafood is some of the best in the world!

South Africans like eating meat, and some of the most popular restaurant chains in the country are steak houses like Spurs and Steers. South Africans are particularly proud of Nando's, which specializes in peri-peri chicken and is now a global franchise, with restaurants across Europe, Asia and the Middle East. Peri-Peri is a spicy, Portuguese influenced sauce that was introduced to South Africa by the huge number of Portuguese immigrants that came to the country, especially from places like Mozambique. Nando's is great for a quick bite and you'll find it in all major town centers and shopping malls. And if you want to find out more about South African humor, take a look at some of their adverts on YouTube!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #2

South African Restaurant: Reserving a Table

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AFRIKAANS

1. Ek wil graag 'n tafel vir vanaand reserveer.
2. Vir hoeveel mense?
3. Vir twee.
4. Vir hoe laat?
5. Om agt uur.

ENGLISH

1. I would like to make a reservation for this evening.
2. For how many people?
3. For two.
4. At what time?
5. At eight.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
reserveer	to reserve, to book	verb
tafel	table	noun
mense	people	noun
Ek wil graag	I would like to	phrase

vanaand	tonight	noun
twee	two (2)	noun
vir	for	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Kan ek 'n tafel reserveer vir vier mense?</p> <p>"Can I make a reservation for four persons?"</p>	<p>Ek wil graag 'n kamer reserveer.</p> <p>"I would like to reserve a room."</p>
<p>As ons die afslag wil hê dan sal ons die auditorium twee maande vooruit reserveer.</p> <p>"We will have to reserve the auditorium two months in advance, if we want to get the discount."</p>	<p>Hierdie tafel is te laag vir me.</p> <p>"This table is too low for me."</p>
<p>Die tafel het vier pote.</p> <p>"The table has four legs."</p>	<p>Ek het die boeke op die tafel gelê</p> <p>"I put the books on the table."</p>
<p>Een bank vir drie mense.</p> <p>"A couch for three people."</p>	<p>Daar sit vyf mense aan hierdie tafel.</p> <p>"There are five people at this table."</p>
<p>Hoeveel mense het die fliek premiere gesien.</p> <p>"How many people attended the movie premiere?"</p>	<p>Ek wil graag 'n kamer reserveer.</p> <p>"I would like to reserve a room."</p>
<p>Dis warm vanaand.</p> <p>"It's warm tonight."</p>	<p>Hulle het twee huise</p> <p>"They have two houses."</p>

Daar is twee bome. "There are two trees."	Vir wie is daardie koek? "Whose cake is that?"
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GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Make a Reservation at a South African Restaurant

In the last lesson, we learned how to get a table at a restaurant, but listeners, please know that it can be difficult to get a seat, especially on the weekends. The best thing to do, without a doubt, is to make a reservation for the time you want to go and eat.

In this lesson, we'll cover making a reservation at a restaurant.

Normally, if you make a phone call in order to make a reservation for the evening you would say, "I would like to make a reservation for this evening." *Ek wil graag 'n tafel vir vanaand reserveer.* Let's look at the components of this phrase. The words *Ek wil graag* mean, "I would like to." Let's break it down by syllable. *Ek wil graag.* The next two words are *vir vanaand*, which mean, "for tonight." Let's break these words down by syllable. *Vir van-aand. Vir vanaand.* The next word is 'n, or "a," which you learned previously, and then *tafel*, which means, "table." *Tafel.* Let's break it down. *Ta-fel. Tafel.* We follow this with the infinitive, *reserveer*, meaning, "to book, to reserve." *Reserveer.* Let's break it down by syllable. *Re-ser-veer.*

Let's recap the phrase one more time.

Ek wil graag 'n tafel vir vanaand reserveer.

Normally, they'll ask you how many people are in the party and the time of the reservation.

"For how many people?" in Afrikaans is *Vir hoeveel mense?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Vir hoe-veel men-se? Vir hoeveel mense?*

Now let's imagine you are a party of two. In Afrikaans, you would say *Vir twee*, which in English means, "for two." *Vir twee.*

Finally, let's see how they will ask you the time of your reservation. *Vir hoe laat?* ("At what time?") This phrase literally means, "for how late." *Vir hoe laat?*

Now, let's answer the question! Let's imagine you want to reserve a table at eight o'clock.

Om agt uur. ("At eight.")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In South Africa, the daily eating routine usually consists of three meals, which are *ontbyt* ("breakfast"), *middagete* ("lunch"), and *aandete* ("supper"). The most important meal of the day is *aandete* ("supper") and it's usually eaten between 19:00 and 20:00. It most often consists of potatoes, vegetables, and some meat. *Middagete* ("lunch") is much lighter. For instance, a sandwich or a steak roll would be a popular choice.

Quick Tip #2

Cafés and pubs are open until 01:00 on weekdays and 04:00 on weekends, whereas restaurants tend to stay open until late evening or sometimes until the last customer. In the more exclusive restaurants, customers usually dress up elegantly.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #3

South African Restaurant: Attracting the Attention of Your Waiter

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3

AFRIKAANS

1. Verskoon my, mag ek die spyskaart sien?
2. Het u gekies?
3. Wat beveel u aan?
4. Een steak en een bier asseblief.

ENGLISH

1. Excuse me, may I see the menu?
2. Have you made a choice?
3. What do you recommend, sir?
4. A steak and a beer, please.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
gekies	to choose	verb
menu, spyskart	menu	noun
aanbeveel	to recommend	verb
bier	beer	noun
mag	may	verb
spyskaart	menu	noun
sien	to check	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hy het 'n blou kar gekies. "He chose a blue car."	Die spyskaart lieg op die tafel. "The menu is on the table."
Wanneer beveel jy my aan te gaan?. "When do you recommend me to go?"	Ek hou van Suid-Afrikaanse bier! "I love South African beer!"
Windhoek bier is die gewildste bier in Suid-Afrika. "Windhoek beer is the most popular beer in South Africa."	Jy mag haar help. "You may help her."
Die spyskaart lieg op die tafel. "The menu is on the table."	Ek kan nie my bankrekening sien nie omdat daar tegniese probleme is. "I can't check my bank account due to technical problems."
Is u my onderwyser? "Are you my teacher?"	Swem u? "Do you swim? (formal)"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Ordering at a Restaurant

Finally, you're at the table and at your seat. Now it's time to order!

In this lesson, we'll cover how to ask for a menu and then order your food and drinks.

Normally, to get the waiter's attention, you can simply ask, *Verskoon my*, which is a polite way to say, "Excuse me," when the waiter is passing by. Then you can ask for a menu by saying, *Mag ek die spyskaart sien?* which is, "May I see the menu?"

Let's see the entire sentence. *Mag ek die spyskaart sien?*

Let's look at the components of this phrase. The first word, *mag*, means, "may." The component *spyskaart* means, "menu." Let's break it down by syllable. *Spys-kaart*. The last word in our phrase is *sien*, which stands for "to see." To recap, let's repeat the whole sentence one more time. *Verskoon my, mag ek die spyskaart sien?* or "Excuse me, may I see the menu?"

Once you have looked at the menu, you can finally call the waiter to order.

South African menus don't always follow a standard pattern. However, you will usually find the following components: *voorgereg* or "appetizers," *sop*, which is your "soup," *hoofgereg*, meaning, "main entrées," *drankies*, ("drinks"), and of course there is always *nagereg*, your "desserts."

In South Africa, after the waiter shows you to your table, he or she will usually ask for your drink. Then, you can take a look at the menu, which is usually found on the table. When you look ready to order, the waiter may ask you, *Het u gekies?* This literary means, "Have you chosen?" In this context, *het* means, "have." And the last word, *gekies*, is a form of the verb *kies* and means, "to choose." Let's break it down. *Ge-kies*. Let's see it one more time. *gekies*.

If you're not sure what to order, you can always ask the staff for recommendations. The appropriate question in such a situation would be *Wat beveel u aan?* This means, "What do you recommend, sir?" Let's look at this phrase. *Wat* stands for "what," then we have *u*, meaning "you." We have to use the polite form here because the waiter is not our friend and so we cannot use the informal *jy*. The two words left are *beveel* and *aan*, they together make one verb, *aanbeveel* that stands for "to recommend." Let's break the verb down. *aan-be-veel* and *aanbeveel*. So let's see the whole phrase one more time. *Wat beveel u aan?* ("What do you recommend, sir?")

If the waiter is female, you don't need to change anything. The word *u*, which means, "you," can be used for both male and female.

When you order in South Africa, you usually say, *asseblief*, which if you remember from a previous lesson means, "please," before the name of the dish you want to order.

Now let's go and see what can be usually found on the menu in South African restaurants.

- *Bobotie (Bo-bo-tie)* - A Cape Malay dish made with minced meat, raisins, and chutney.
- *Steak roll (Steak-roll)* - A smaller dish, this is a steak in a roll of bread.
- *Kreef (Kr-eef)* - Crayfish is very popular in South Africa and widely available. It can be served as a starter, in salads, or as part of a main dish.
- *Ribbes (Rib-bes)* - A rack of pork ribs served with delicious BBQ sauce or glaze.
- *Boerewors (Boe-re-wors)* - A traditional farmers' sausage, usually coiled, and made from beef and lamb.

Let's break down these words and see them one more time.

Now let's see some beverages South Africans have with their dinner.

- *wyn (wyn - "wine")*
- *water (Wa-ter - "water")*
- *bier (Bier - "beer")*

Let's break down these words and see them once again

Let's imagine you want to order "steak" and "water". You should say *Een steak en een water asseblief*. You simply have to say the amount followed by the name of the dish, your drink, and end with *asseblief* ("please").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Reading a South African menu can sometimes require a lot of skill from the customers. The price of the main entrée usually includes the side dishes, such as

potatoes and salads. Depending on the restaurant, the waiter can offer you a variety of side dishes, including "hot veg" like spinach or butternut squash.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #4 South African Restaurant: Getting the Bill

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AFRIKAANS

1. Wil u nog iets anders he?
2. Nee, dankie. Die rekening asseblief.

ENGLISH

1. Would you like anything else?
2. No, thank you. The check, please.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
iets	anything, something	pronoun
anders	else	pronoun
rekening	check, bill	noun
alles	everything	noun
wil	to want	verb
nog	yet	adverb
asseblief	please	verb, interjection

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Is daar iets wat ek vir jou kan doen? "Is there anything I can do for you?"	Die titel van 'n boek sê iets oor die boek zelf. "The title of a book says something about the book itself."
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Iets anders? "Anything else?"	Ons het vir die rekening gevra. "We asked for the check."
Ek sal vir alles betaal. "I will pay for everything."	Ek sal alles bestel "I'll order everything."
Ek wil 'n pen koop. "I want to buy a pen."	Hy wil chinese kos eet maar sy wil italiaans hê. "He wants Chinese food, but she wants Italian."
Ek wil vandag vroeg gaan slaap. "I want to go to sleep early today."	Water asseblief "Water, please"
Help my asseblief! "Please help me."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking for the Bill at a Restaurant

In the last lesson, we saw how to order at the restaurant, how to get the waiter's attention, and then how to order your meal and beverages.

Once you have the beverages and you finally have all the entrées you have ordered, you can start to enjoy the mouth-watering meal.

Normally, if the waiter sees that you have finished, he/she will come to your table and kindly ask, *Wil u nog iets anders he?* ("Would you like anything else?") Let's look at the sentence and break it down. The first component *wil*, is the verb "want." *Wil*. Next, we have *u*, which means, "you." The following component, *nog*, means, "yet." *Nog*. *Iets anders* means, "anything else." Let's break it down by syllable. *Iets an-ders*. *Iets anders*. To recap, the whole phrase is *Wil u nog iets anders?*

If you are pleased with your meal and you are ready to leave, you should reply *Nee, dankie. Die rekening asseblief.* ("No, thank you. The check please.") This is a long response; let's break it down. First, we have *Nee, dankie*, meaning, "No, thank you." *Nee, dankie*. We follow this with *die rekening*, meaning, "the check." Let's break it down by syllable. *Re-ke-ning. Rekening.* Finally, we have *asseblief*, which we have introduced in an earlier lesson and means, "please."

All together it is *Nee, dankie. Die rekening asseblief.*

And there you have it!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

In the majority of restaurants in South Africa, you can pay with both debit or credit card, or cash as well. If there is a restaurant where you have to pay cash only, they will let you know up front.

Quick Tip #2

The tips in South Africa are very rarely included in the price, so it is courtesy and good manners to give tips in restaurants, pubs, and at some cafés. About ten percent to twelve percent would be appropriate.

When it's time to pay for your bill and the waiter comes to take money for it, don't say, "Thank you," because they will assume they can keep the change. So even if your dinner was three hundred rand and you paid with four hundred rand, if you say, "Thank you," you won't see the change. Just let them take the money and they will bring the change. Then leave as much tip as you want.

We introduced the phrase, *Wil u nog iets anders?* ("Would you like anything else?") As we explained above, you will be asked this at the end of the meal. While enjoying your dinner the waiter could come up to you and ask, *Is alles reg?* This can be translated as, "Is everything okay?" You can simply reply, *Alles is reg, dankie.*

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #5

Is There a South African Store Nearby Here?

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AFRIKAANS

1. Waar is die naaste apteek?
2. Waar is die naaste OTM?

ENGLISH

1. Where is the closest pharmacy?
2. Where is the closest ATM?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
OTM	ATM	noun
naaste	closest	adjective
apteek	pharmacy	noun
waar	where	pronoun adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Gebruik 'n OTM om geld op te neem. "Use the ATM to withdraw money."	Waar is die naaste supermark? "Where is the closest supermarket?"
Waar is die naaste Apteek? "Where is the closest pharmacy?"	Waar is die poskantoor? "Where is the post office?"

Waar gaan jy more aand heen? "Where are you going tomorrow night?"	Waar kom jy vandaan? "Where are you from?"
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GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Ask if Something is Nearby

In the previous lessons, we covered how to ask to get something. In this lesson, we'll introduce another useful phrase for asking for the place where you can find what you are looking for. Our phrase is "Where is the closest place?" First, we need a place. Let's use the word *apteek*, which means, "pharmacy," or "drug store." Let's break it down by syllable. *Ap-teek*. Now, let's see it once again. *Ap-teek*.

In Afrikaans, "Where is the closest pharmacy?" is *Waar is die naaste Apteek? Waar is die naaste apteek?*

Let's break it down by syllable. *Waar is die naa-ste ap-teek?* Now let's see it once again.

Waar is die naaste apteek?

The first word, *waar*, means, "Where." *Waar*. This is followed by *is*, which means, "is." So far, we have *Waar is*. Next, we have *naaste*, which is, "the closest." Let's see it once again. *Naaste*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Naa-ste*. Finally, we have *apteek* ("pharmacy"). So the whole phrase is *Waar is die naaste apteek?* ("Where is the closest pharmacy?")

To ask for a different place, we can just replace the word *apteek* with any other word and the phrase works just fine. Let's imagine you need to withdraw some money from your bank account. In Afrikaans, "Where is the closest ATM?" is *Waar is die naaste OTM?*

In this phrase we had to change the place you're looking for, in this case an "ATM" (*OTM*).

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

You can spot South African pharmacies easily because the sign is a snake drinking from a bowl. Pharmacists are usually decent diagnosticians and always speak excellent English. They can help you with many medical problems and can be your first line of defense if you're feeling sick in South Africa. Usually in every town, there should be at least one pharmacy open twenty-four hours. Look in local newspapers or ask at your hotel for information about such pharmacies.

Quick Tip #2

Getting cash from ATMs in South Africa is more popular than any other method of exchanging money. In most cases, you pay your usual bank fee rather than a commission, though this may vary depending on your bank's policy.

In larger shopping malls like the V&A Waterfront in Cape Town, you will find exchange places like Bidvest and American Express. The rate here is often good, but they will charge you a small commission. Remember to take your passport, as in South Africa they will need to make a photocopy of your entry stamp into the country.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #6

Can You Take My Picture in South Africa?

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6

AFRIKAANS

1. Kan u van ons 'n foto neem meneer?
2. Kan u van ons 'n foto neem mevrouw?
3. Kan u van my 'n foto neem meneer?
4. Kan jy van my 'n foto neem?

ENGLISH

1. Can you take our picture, sir? (Formal)
2. Can you take our picture, ma'am? (Formal)
3. Can you take my picture, sir? (Formal)
4. Can you take my picture? (Informal)

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
kan	can, to be able to	verb
neem	to take	verb
foto	photo	noun
beeld	picture	noun
ons	us	pronoun
meneer	Sir	noun
mevrou	Madam	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hy kan Japanees skryf. "He can write Japanese."	Kan jy daardie verster toemaak, asseblief? "Can you close that window, please?"
Kan jy my help? "Can you help me?"	Kan jy daardie venster asseblief sluit? "Can you close that window, please?"
Kan jy die raam asseblief toesluit? "Can you close that window, please?"	Kan ek die venster toemaak? "Can I close the window?"
Ek neem twee fotos. "I am taking two photos."	ek neem dit met my mee. "I will bring it along."
Ek vind hierdie een mooi dus ik neem hom. "I like this one so I'll take it."	Ek neem dit met my mee. "I will take it along with me."
Ons het baie foto's geneem. "We took many pictures."	Hier is 'n foto van die nuwe rekenaar. "Here's a photo of the new computer."
Die toerist neem foto's van die diere. "The tourist is taking pictures of the animals."	Hier is 'n foto van die nuwe fotostaatmasjien. "Here's a photo of the new photocopier."
Hier is 'n foto van die nuwe drukker. "Here's a photo of the new photocopier."	'n Beeld teken. "Draw a picture."

Dankie meneer "Thank you, sir."	Dankie mevrou "Thank you, ma'am."
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GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking Someone to Take a Picture for You

In this lesson, we will introduce a phrase that will surely come in handy for capturing your memories on film or memory card. South Africa is full of beautiful scenery. Obviously, you will take many pictures of landscapes and monuments. However, I have no doubt that some moments you'll want to be in the picture or have everyone in your party in the picture. Therefore, there are times when the question, "Can you take my/our picture?" will be invaluable.

In Afrikaans, "Can you take our picture, sir?" is *Kan u van ons 'n foto neem meneer?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan u van ons 'n fo-to neem me-neer?* Now let's see it once again. *Kan u van ons 'n foto neem meneer?* We start with *Kan u*, meaning, "can you," in the formal way of speech. Then we have the personal pronoun *ons*, or "us." *Ons*. Next, we have *'n foto neem*, which means, "to take a picture." Let's break down these words and see them one more time. *'n Foto neem*. *'n Foto neem*. The last component is *meneer*, which you know already from previously is "sir," or "Mr." All together we have, "Can you take our picture, sir?" is *Kan u van ons 'n foto neem meneer?*

If you are on your own, and you want to ask, "Can you take my picture?" in Afrikaans, you just need to replace *ons* with *my*; so you would have, *Kan u van my 'n foto neem?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan u van my 'n fo-to neem?* Now let's see it once again. *Kan u van my 'n foto neem?*

If you want to ask a woman to take your picture, you just need to replace *meneer* with *mevrou*. "Can you take my picture, ma'am?" will be in Afrikaans, *Kan u van my 'n foto neem mevrou?*

What if you bump into a young person and you don't need to use the formal level of speech? It's very easy because the only element that changes is the form of the verb. There's also no *meneer* or *mevrou*. So *kan u* changes into *kan jy*. So once again, that's *kan jy*. So all together, we will have *Kan jy van my 'n foto neem?* ("Can you take my picture?") *Kan jy van my 'n foto neem?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

When you are in South Africa, you would likely want to keep all of the beautiful scenery on film, whether you use a video camera or digital camera. So make sure your battery is charged since there will be a lot to see. You don't want to miss it.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #7

May I Take Your Picture in South Africa?

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#7

AFRIKAANS

1. Mag ek 'n foto van u neem mevrou?
2. Mag ek 'n foto van u neem meneer?
3. Mag ek 'n foto van julle neem?
4. Mag ek 'n foto van jou neem?
5. Mag ek hier foto's neem?

ENGLISH

1. Can I take your picture, ma'am? (Formal)
2. Can I take your picture, sir? (Formal)
3. Can I take your picture? (Informal, you plural)
4. Can I take your picture? (Informal, you singular)
5. Can one take pictures here?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
neem	to take	verb
mag	may	verb
hier	here	pronoun
van	from	preposition

julle	you	pronoun
jou	you	pronoun, personal pronoun (direct object)

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek neem twee fotos. "I am taking two photos."	ek neem dit met my mee. "I will bring it along."
Ek vind hierdie een mooi dus ik neem hom. "I like this one so I'll take it."	Ek neem dit met my mee. "I will take it along with me."
Jy mag haar help. "You may help her."	Dit moet hier in die laai wees. "That should be here in this drawer."
Was jy al hier gewees? "Have you been here before?"	Ek hou nie van hier nie. "I don't like it here."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking for Permission to Take Pictures

How many times have you been on one of your trips with your camera, trying to immortalize particular moments? In South Africa, it can happen so often that not only a landscape can arouse your curiosity, but also many people! That's why today we will cover some phrases related to the one we saw in the previous lesson, "Can you take my picture, sir?" (*Kan u van my 'n foto neem meneer?*)

Now you would like to ask for permission, "Can I take your picture, ma'am?" In Afrikaans, this is *Mag ek van u 'n foto neem mevrou?* Let's have a look at the components. We have *mag ek*, which means, "May I." Let's break it down and see it

one more time. *Mag ek. Mag ek.* Next follows *van u*, which is a formal way to say, "from you," formally. The next component is *'n foto neem*, which means, "to take a picture," which we have already seen in the previous lesson. *'n Foto neem.* The question ends with *mevrou* ("ma'am"). So to recap here, we have *Mag ek van u 'n foto neem mevrou?*

If we would like to take a picture of a man, the question would be as follows: *Mag ek van u 'n foto neem meneer?* or "Can I take your picture, sir?" Let's break it down by syllable and see the entire question once again. *Mag ek van u een fo-to neem me-neer? Mag ek van u 'n foto neem meneer?*

If you are able to socialize immediately with South Africans, or even if you simply meet some young people, you can use the informal phrase, *Mag ek 'n foto van julle neem?* ("Can I take your picture?") In this sentence, we exchanged *mevrou* or *meneer* for *julle*. *Julle* is the personal pronoun meaning "you," as in a group of people. The rest of the sentence stays the same. *Mag ek 'n foto van julle neem?*

If you would like to take a picture of just one person using informal style, you would simply say, *Mag ek 'n foto van jou neem? Mag ek 'n foto van jou neem?* ("Can I take your picture?") In this question, we exchanged *julle* for *jou*. *Jou* refers to one person only and means, "you." Let's see the whole sentence once again. *Mag ek 'n foto van jou neem?* ("Can I take your picture?")

What if you are in a museum, an art gallery, or a shop and you want to try to ask, "Can I take pictures here?" In Afrikaans, this is *Mag ek hier foto's neem? Mag ek hier foto's neem?* We start the question with *mag ek*, meaning, "May I." Let's break down these words and see them one more time. *Mag ek. Mag ek.* *Hier* stands for, "here." *Hier.* We finish the question with *foto's neem*, which means, "to take pictures." *Foto's* is the plural of *foto*, which is "photo." Let's break down these words and see them one more time. *Mag ek hier fo-to's neem? Mag ek hier foto's neem?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

When in the museum, please check at the cash register if you are allowed to take pictures. Usually, in museums where photography is allowed, you will have to pay a small fee to be able to do so. It's like purchasing a special ticket for your camera. Before taking any pictures, show your permission to the guard present.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #8

How Do You Say This In Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

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

8

AFRIKAANS

1. Hoe sê jy "barbecue" in Afrikaans?
2. Hoe sê jy dit in Afrikaans?
3. Hoe vertaal jy "happy birthday" na Afrikaans?

ENGLISH

1. How do you say "barbecue" in Afrikaans?
2. How do you say this in Afrikaans?
3. How do you translate "happy birthday" into Afrikaans?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hoe	how	interrogative, adverb
sê	say	verb
braai	barbeque	noun
vertaal	to translate	verb
jy	you (informal)	pronoun, personal pronoun
Afrikaans	Afrikaans language	noun
dit	this	pronoun
na	subsequent	

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."	Hy sê dat hy huis toe gaan. "He says he is going home."
Ek het "baai" vir my vriend gesê. "I said 'bye' to my friend."	Wat sê jy? "What do you say?"
Enige Suid-Afrikaners hou baie van braaie. "Some South Africans love barbeques."	Dit is snaaks om woorde te vertaal. "It's fun to translate words."
Jy is lank! "You're tall!"	Dans jy? "Do you dance? (informal)"
Dit is my beeld. "This is my picture."	Dit is my vriend "This is my friend."
Die nuwe sekuriteitsmaatreëls is in plek gestel na die skietery wat plaasgevind het op kampus. "The new security measures were put in place subsequent to the shootings that took place on campus."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking How to Say Something in Afrikaans

For this lesson, we're going to need a word, as we're going to cover, "How do you say so-and-so in Afrikaans?" So let's get started right away!

The South Africans are famous for their barbecue, so let's assume that you want to go to one but have no idea what to call it in Afrikaans! What do you do now? Of course, you ask with a Survival Phrase!

In Afrikaans, "How do you say 'barbecue' in Afrikaans?" is *Hoe sê jy "barbecue" in Afrikaans?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe sê jy bar-be-cue in Afrikaans?* The first word *hoe*, means, "how." *Hoe*. Then we have *sê*, meaning, "say." The following word is *jy*, which we have learned before and is an informal "you." Then we have *in Afrikaans*, or "in Afrikaans." *in Afrikaans*. Let's break it down and then see it once again. *In Af-ri-kaans. In Af-ri-kaans.*

So all together, we have *Hoe sê jy "barbecue" in Afrikaans?* This means, "How do you say 'barbecue' in Afrikaans?"

Not to leave you hanging, "barbecue" in Afrikaans is *braai*. *Braai*

You can also use this expression without using any English. To accomplish this, you can use the expression, "How do you say this in Afrikaans?" In Afrikaans, this is *Hoe sê jy dit in Afrikaans?* Let's have a look at the components. We again start the question with *hoe* ("how"). *Hoe*. Then again, we have *sê*, meaning, "say." *Sê*. Next, we have *dit*, which means, "this." We end our question with *in Afrikaans* ("in Afrikaans"). *in Afrikaans*. So the whole phrase is *Hoe sê jy dit in Afrikaans?* ("How do you say this in Afrikaans?") This is a phrase you can use while pointing at something.

But wait, it's your Afrikaans friend's birthday and you want to wish him or her a happy birthday, but you don't know how to say it. Let's try to ask, *Hoe vertaal jy happy birthday na Afrikaans?* *Hoe vertaal jy happy birthday na Afrikaans?* ("How do you translate 'happy birthday' into Afrikaans?") Let's break this down. Let's start our phrase with *hoe* ("how"). *Hoe*. Then we have the verb *vertaal*, which means, "to translate." Let's break it down by syllable. *Ver-taal. Vertaal*. Next, we have the expression you want someone to translate. We finish the phrase with *na Afrikaans*, which is, "into Afrikaans." *na Afrikaans*. So all together, we have *Hoe vertaal jy happy birthday na Afrikaans?* ("How do you translate 'happy birthday' into Afrikaans?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Afrikaans is the third most widely spoken native language in South Africa after Zulu and Xhosa, and is the main language used in parts of the country such as most of the Northern and Western Cape, and cities like Pretoria. However, it cannot be assumed that everybody in South Africa can speak Afrikaans. The main language used between different communities in South Africa is English. Afrikaans speakers will be delighted that you are learning their language and will be more than happy to help you out, but as a sign of respect it's always best to ask first by saying *Mag ek Afrikaans praat?*, which means "May I speak Afrikaans?"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #9

Write It Down in Afrikaans, Please.

CONTENTS

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

9

AFRIKAANS

1. Kan u dit opskryf asseblief.
2. Kan u dit vir my opskryf asseblief?
3. Hoe spreek jy dit uit?
4. Het u pen en papier meneer?
5. Het u pen en papier mevrou?

ENGLISH

1. Please write it down.
2. Please write it down for me.
3. How do you pronounce this?
4. Do you have a pen and a paper, sir?
5. Do you have a pen and a paper, ma'am?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
opskryf	write down	verb
uitspreek	to pronounce	verb
papier	paper	noun
pen	pen	noun

dit	this	pronoun
my	my	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Jy moet dit opskryf. "You have to write it down."	Kan jy daardie woord vir my uitspreek? "Can you pronounce that word for me?"
'n Stukkie rooi papier. "A piece of red paper."	Ek wil 'n pen koop. "I want to buy a pen."
Dit is my beeld. "This is my picture."	Dit is my vriend "This is my friend."
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 Asking Someone to Write Down Something for You

In the previous lesson, we covered how to ask, "How do you say this in Afrikaans?" (*Hoe sê jy dit in Afrikaans...?*) Do you remember? Since we don't want you to be caught off guard in any kind of situation in South Africa, we are going to introduce a new phrase that is very important to help you focus your skills, not on the sounds, but on the writing. So let's start this new lesson.

In Afrikaans, "Please write that down" is *Kan u dit opskryf asseblief?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan u dit op-skryf as-se-blief.* Now let's see it once again. *Kan u dit opskryf asseblief.* We begin the sentence with *Kan u*, which means, "Could you."

This is followed by *dit*, which is, "it." Next up in our phrase, is the verb *opskryf*, which means, "to write down." Let's break this verb down by syllable and see it one more time. *Op-skryf. Opskryf.* We end the sentence with "please" (*asseblief*). So to recap here, we have *Kan u dit opskryf asseblief?* Literally, this means, "Please write it down."

Next, we have another way to express the same meaning. *Kan u dit vir my opskryf asseblief?* ("Please write that down for me.") Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan u dit vir my op-skryf as-se-blief?* Now let's see it once again. *Kan u dit vir my opskryf asseblief?* The only thing that changes in this sentence is adding *vir my*, which can be literally translated as, "for me." *Vir my.* So we have *Kan u dit vir my opskryf asseblief?* ("Please write it down for me.")

Once you have the written words, you may find that you have no idea how to pronounce them. In Afrikaans, "How do you pronounce this?" is *Hoe spreek jy dit uit?* You can say this while pointing at the word. Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe spreek jy dit uit?* Now let's see it one more time. *Hoe spreek jy dit uit?* The first word *hoe*, means, "how." Let's repeat this word. *Hoe* and *hoe*. Then we find the two words, *spreek* and *uit*. They both make the complete verb *Uitspreek*, which is, "to pronounce." Next, we have *jy*, meaning, "you," and finally, we have *dit*, meaning, "this." To recap, the whole question is *Hoe spreek jy dit uit?*

If you would like someone to write something down for you but you don't have a piece of paper or a pen, you can ask, "Do you have a pen and a paper, sir?" In Afrikaans, it is *het u pen en papier meneer?* Let's break it down by syllable. *het u pen en pa-pier me-neer?* Now let's see it once again. *Het u pen en papier meneer?* The first two words, *het u* are familiar to you and mean, "Do you have." *Het u.* Next, we have *pen*, meaning, "pen." *Pen.* Then we have *en*, which is, "and." *En.* Next, we have *papier* ("paper"). *Pa-pier. Papier.* Finally, we have *meneer*, which you already know is, "sir." Let's now look at the whole sentence once again. *Het u pen en papier meneer?*

If you want to ask a lady if she has a pen and a paper, remember to substitute *meneer* with *mevrou*. So the question, "Do you have a pen and a paper, ma'am?" would be *Het u pen en papier mevrou?*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Asking someone to write something down for you can be very helpful...if it is in your own language! So remember that you should always bring a pen and paper yourself so that you can make the most of the above situations.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #10

How Do You Read This in Afrikaans?

CONTENTS

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

10

AFRIKAANS

1. Hoe lees jy dit?
2. Hoe spreek jy dit uit?
3. Wat beteken dit?

ENGLISH

1. How do you read this?
2. How do you pronounce this?
3. What does it mean?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
lees	to read	verb
uitspreek	to pronounce	verb
beteken	to mean	verb
hoe	how	interrogative, adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ons lees albei 'n boek. "We are both reading a book."	Kan jy daardie woord vir my uitspreek? "Can you pronounce that word for me?"
---	--

Beteken dit dat ons daar is? "Does it mean that we are there?"	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."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking How to Read Something in Afrikaans

In the previous lesson, we introduced you to some phrases you can use when in South Africa and this is the last lesson of the series we dedicated to learning from people around you. In this lesson, we are going to cover, "How do you read this?"

In Afrikaans, "How do you read this?" is *Hoe lees jy dit?* *Hoe lees jy dit?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe lees jy dit?* Now let's hear it once again. *Hoe lees jy dit?* The first word *hoe*, means, "how." *Hoe*. Next, we have *lees*, which in English means, "to read." *Lees*. Finally, we have *jy* and *dit*, meaning, "you" and "this." So all together, we have *Hoe lees jy dit?* *Hoe lees jy dit?*

If you are pointing at something, probably at a book, a newspaper, or simply a street sign, you might also like to ask, "How do you pronounce this?" *Hoe spreek jy dit uit?* *Hoe spreek jy dit uit?* This sentence is almost identical to the one we just introduced. The only difference is that we exchanged *lees* or "reads" for *uitspreek* ("pronounces"). So let's listen to the whole sentence once again. *Hoe spreek jy dit*

uit? Hoe spreek jy dit uit?

After you have learned the reading and the pronunciation, you will probably want to know about the meaning. So why don't you try to ask, *Wat beteken dit? Wat beteken dit?* ("What does it mean?") Let's break it down by syllable. *Wat be-te-ken dit?* Here it is once again. *Wat beteken dit?* The first word *wat*, means, "what." *Wat*. Next, we have *beteken*, which in English means, "means." Let's break it down by syllable. *Be-te-ken. Beteken.* The last component, *dit*, means, "it," and can be replaced by *dit* ("this") or *dat* ("that"). To recap, let's repeat the whole sentence. *Wat beteken dit?* *Wat beteken dit?* ("What does it mean?")

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #11

Hotel: Part 1 - Checking Into Your South African Hotel

CONTENTS

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

11

AFRIKAANS

1. Ek het 'n kamer gereserveer.
2. Ek wil graag 'n kamer reserveer.
3. Op watter naam meneer?
4. Op watter naam mevrou?
5. Kan u u naam spel meneer?
6. Kan u u naam spel mevrou?

ENGLISH

1. I have a reservation.
2. I would like a room.
3. Your name, please, sir?
4. Your name, please, ma'am?
5. Can you spell your name, sir?
6. Can you spell your name, ma'am?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
bespreking	reservation	noun

reserveer	to reserve, to book	verb
kamer	room	noun
hê	to have	verb
naam	name	noun
spel	to spell	verb
watter	which	adjective, pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ek het al 'n bespreking vir 'n hotel.</p> <p>"I have already made the hotel reservation."</p>	<p>As u geen bespreking het nie dan sal u ten minste twee uur moet wag op 'n tafel.</p> <p>"If you don't have a reservation, you will have to wait at least two hours for a table."</p>
<p>Kan ek 'n tafel reserveer vir vier mense?</p> <p>"Can I make a reservation for four persons?"</p>	<p>Ek wil graag 'n kamer reserveer.</p> <p>"I would like to reserve a room."</p>
<p>As ons die afslag wil hê dan sal ons die auditorium twee maande vooruit reserveer.</p> <p>"We will have to reserve the auditorium two months in advance, if we want to get the discount."</p>	<p>Ek moet vanaand my kamer opruim.</p> <p>"I need to clean up my room tonight."</p>
<p>Daardie groot huis het vyf kamers.</p> <p>"That big house has five rooms."</p>	<p>Ek moet vanaand my kamer skoonmaak.</p> <p>"I need to clean up my room tonight."</p>

De kamer is stowwerig. "This room is dusty."	Ek het twee broers en een sussie. "I have two brothers and one sister."
Hulle het te veel vullis in hul tuin. "They have too much garbage in their garden."	Ek het net nou 'n hamburger bestel. "I have just ordered a hamburger."
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?"	Dit is makkelik om 'n woord te spel. "It is easy to spell a word."
Die towenaar is die woord aan die spel. "The magician is spelling the word."	Watter een gaan jy eet? "Which one are you going to eat?"
Watter sleutel moet ek gebruik? "Which key should I use?"	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Check in to Your Hotel

In this lesson, we will help you check in! In South Africa, there are hotels, motels, and hostels. Let's jump right into the lesson!

In South Africa, when you get to a hotel and you want to check in, you can use two

possible phrases. If you have already booked the room then you want to say, "I have a reservation." In Afrikaans, it is *Ek het 'n kamer gereserveer*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ek het 'n ka-mer ge-re-ser-veer*. Now let's see it again. *Ek het 'n kamer gereserveer*. The first words, *Ek het*, mean, "I have." It comes from the infinitive form *hê* ("to have"). Next, we have *'n kamer*, which means, "a room." Let's break it down by syllable. *'n ka-mer*. *'n kamer*. Finally, we have *gereserveer*, which stands for, "made a reservation." It comes from the Afrikaans verb *reserveer*. So all together, we have *Ek het 'n kamer gereserveer*. This means, "I have a reservation for a room."

If you have not booked the room yet, the phrase, "I would like to reserve a room," in Afrikaans, is *Ek wil graag 'n kamer reserveer*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it once again. *Ek wil graag 'n ka-mer re-ser-veer*. *Ek wil graag 'n kamer reserveer*. The first part of the sentence we already know very well. *Ek wil graag* ("I would like"). Then, we have *kamer* ("room"). Let's break down this word and see it one more time. *Ka-mer*. *Kamer*. The last component is a verb, *reserveer*, which is, "to make a reservation." So the whole phrase is, *Ek wil graag 'n kamer reserveer*.

Let's see what kind of rooms you could ask for.

1. "Single room" (*Eenpersoonkamer, Een-per-soons-ka-mer*)
2. "Double room" (*tweepersonkamer, twee-per-soons-ka-mer*)
3. "Room with a bathroom" (*kamer met badkamer, ka-mer met bad-ka-mer*)

Afterward, they will most likely ask you, "Your name, please, sir?" In Afrikaans, this is *Op watter naam meneer?* Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Op wat-ter naam me-neer?* *Op watter naam meneer?* The first two words, *op watter*, mean, "on what." The next component, *naam*, stands for, "name." We end the sentence with a word we know very well, *meneer* ("sir"). Let's see it one more time. *Op watter naam meneer?*

You might also be asked, "Can you spell it, sir?" In Afrikaans, this is *Kan u u naam spel meneer?* Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Kan u u naam spel me-neer?* *Kan u u naam spel meneer?* The first part of the question, *Kan u... meneer* ("can you, sir"), we already know very well. *Kan u... meneer*. Then, we have *u naam*. This means, "your name." And finally, we have *spel* ("to spell"). *Spel*. So all together, the question is, *Kan u u naam spel meneer?* This literally means, "Can you spell your name, sir?"

A woman will be asked to spell her name as follows. *Kan u u naam spel mevrou?* ("Can you spell your name, ma'am?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

"Agritourism," or *Agritoerisme*, is a great option to see the beautiful countryside that South Africa has to offer. *Hoeve logies*, which are "agritouristic accommodations" like farms, cottages, and country houses, are spread all over South Africa. They are usually simply furnished and cheaper than regular hotels. There you can stay and taste the local food; you can go fishing, horseback riding, cycling, and much more. At some farms, you will be able to rent a bike or a boat. There are many activities for people who decide to spend their vacation close to nature and far away from the busy cities. For more information on South African Agritourism, go to www.southafrica.net

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #12

Hotel: Part 2 - Checking Out Of Your South African Hotel

CONTENTS

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

12

AFRIKAANS

1. Hoe laat moet ek uitteken?
2. Mag ek 'n bietjie seep hê?

ENGLISH

1. What time is the check out?
2. Can I have some soap?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hoe laat	at what time	phrase
moet	must	verb
bietjie	a bit, some	article
uitteken	to check out	verb
seep	soap	noun
handdoek	towel	noun
tandepasta	toothpaste	noun
sjampoe	shampoo	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Om elf uur uitteken asseblief. "Check out at eleven o'clock, please."	Die seep lê naby die spieël. "The soap is near the mirror."
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Waar is die handdoeke? "Where are the towels?"	Hoeveel kost die tandepasta? "How much is the toothpaste?"
Het jy die sjampoe gesien? "Have you seen the shampoo?"	As jy van die sjampoe in jou oë kom, spoel dit dadelik met water uit. "If some of the shampoo gets in your eyes, rinse them with water immediately."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Checking Out of Your Hotel

In this lesson, we will introduce you to some more useful phrases for hotels and the like. The first phrase is, "What time is the check out?" In Afrikaans, this is *Hoe laat moet ek uitteken?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe laat moet ek uit-te-ken?* *Hoe laat moet ek uitteken?* Let's have a look at the components of this phrase. *Hoe laat* means, "at what time." *Hoe laat*. Then we have *moet* and *ek*, which in Afrikaans means, "must" and "I." The last word is *uitteken*, which is, "to check out." Let's break down this verb by syllable and see it one more time. *Uit-te-ken. uitteken*. So all together the phrase is, *Hoe laat moet ek uitteken?* ("What time must I check out?")

Let's look at some words you might need while staying in a hotel because there will be times when you need more of certain things. Here are a few more words that might come in handy.

1. *handdoek*
"Towel"
2. *tandenborsel*
"Toothbrush"
3. *tandepasta*
"Toothpaste"

4. *sjampoe*
"sjampoe"

5. *seep*
"soap"

Let's try to ask, "Can I have some soap?" This is, *Mag ek 'n bietjie seep hê?* Let's break it down and see it one more time. *Mag ek 'n bie-tjie seep hê? Mag ek 'n bietjie seep hê?* You are already familiar with the first two words, *mag ek* ("can I" or "may I"). *Mag ek*. Next, you have *'n bie-tjie seep*, which is, "some soap." Let's break it down and see it once again. *'n Bie-tjie seep. 'n Bie-tjie seep*. The last word in our phrase is *hê*, which stands for, "to have." *Hê. Hê*. So the whole phrase is, *Mag ek 'n bietjie seep hê? Mag ek 'n bietjie seep hê?* This literally means, "May I have some soap?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

While staying in South Africa, you will be able to choose from a wide array of accommodations, from hotels to budget accommodations, and agritourism (cottages and country houses). The most expensive city to stay in is Cape Town, followed by Johannesburg, and other major South African cities. Places like Durban or the Kruger Park are usually more expensive in the summer season.

Quick Tip #2

Tipping is very important in South Africa. Always make sure to give someone something for helping with your bags or helping you to call a taxi. 10 Rands is normally more than enough.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #13

South African Foreign Exchange

CONTENTS

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

13

AFRIKAANS

1. Waar is die naaste OTM?
2. Waar kan ek geld wissel?
3. Kleingeld asseblief.
4. Kan u wissel meneer?

ENGLISH

1. Where is the closest ATM?
2. Where can I exchange currency?
3. Smaller denominations, please.
4. Can you break this for me, sir?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
naaste	closest	adjective
wissel	change	verb
geld	money	noun
klein	small	adjective, expression
kleingeld	change	verb
verander	to change, to break	verb
asseblief	please	verb, interjection

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Waar is die naaste supermark? "Where is the closest supermarket?"	Ek wil dollar vir rand wissel. "I want to change US dollar to Rand."
'n Klein bier asseblief. "A small beer please."	Ons huis is te klein vir ons. "Our house is too small for us."
Te groot is beter te klein. "Too big is better than too small."	Water asseblief "Water, please"

Help my asseblief!

"Please help me."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Exchanging Currency in South Africa

Exchanging money in South Africa is very convenient. You can exchange money at airports or banks, or make a withdrawal from an ATM. The rates applied when withdrawing money from an ATM are likely to be quite good. However, when using an ATM it is advisable to make one large withdrawal as both the local bank and your home bank may charge you certain fees. So first things first, let's find a location that will exchange money.

First, let's review some previous phrases and patterns we've already covered.

In Afrikaans, "Where is the closest ATM?" is *Waar is die naaste OTM?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Waar is die naa-ste O-T-M?* Let's break this down. *Waar*, as you may already know, is "where." *Waar*. Then we have *is die*, which is, "is the." Followed by *naaste*, or "closest." *Naa-ste. Naaste.* And finally, "ATM" is *OTM. OTM.* Now let's see it once again. *Waar is die naaste OTM?*

Now to ask for a bank, we can just replace the word for ATM with the word for bank and the phrase works just fine. "Where is the closest bank?" is *Waar is die naaste bank? Waar is die naaste bank?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Waar is die naa-ste*

bank? Waar is die naaste bank? The only thing that changes is the place you're looking for. All together, we have *Waar is die naaste bank?* ("Where is the closest bank?")

For times when there is neither a bank nor an ATM, you can ask, "Where can I exchange money?" In Afrikaans, this is *Waar kan ek geld wissel?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Waar kan ek geld wis-sel?* Now let's see it one more time. *Waar kan ek geld wissel?* The first word, *waar*, as you already know, means, "where." *Waar*. Then we have *kan ek*, which in English, is "can I." *kan ek*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan ek. Kan ek*. The next word is *geld*, which stands for "money." And we end the phrase with the verb *wissel*, which is "to exchange." Let's break it down and see it once again. *Wis-sel. Wissel*. All together, we have *Waar kan ek geld wissel?*

Exchanging currency is pretty straightforward. One extremely useful phrase is "Smaller denominations, please." It's usually beneficial to have smaller bills on you for paying bus fares, taxi fares, and so on.

In Afrikaans, "Smaller denominations, please" is *kleingeld asseblief*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Kleingeld asseblief*. Now let's see it one more time. *Kleingeld asseblief*. First, we have *kleingeld* meaning, "small change." Let's break it down by syllable and see it again. *Klein-geld. Kleingeld*. The last word we already know well, *asseblief* ("please"). All together, once again, *Kleingeld asseblief* ("Smaller denominations, please.")

Finally, you can also use the phrase, "Can you break this for me, sir?" to indicate you would like smaller bills. In Afrikaans, "Can you break this for me, sir?" is *Kan u wissel meneer?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan u wis-sel me-neer? Kan u wissel meneer?* We start the phrase with *Kan u*, which is, "can you." *Kan u*. Next, we have *wissel* meaning, "to change" or "to break." Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Wis-sel. Wissel*. The last component is *meneer*, which in English, is "sir." All together, we have *Kan u wissel meneer?* ("Can you break this for me, sir?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

In South Africa, we have exchange offices located all around in main cities. They can either be separate small offices, or they can be a part of, for example, a tourist office where you will find just a little desk. Look for a blue/red sign with Exchange on it and you will have found the place. Also, usually next to the Exchange entrance, there will be a huge board displaying all the currencies offered by the exchange office and their current rates. This way you don't have to go in and ask what the current rates are. Exchange offices do charge commission, but coming from abroad this will still probably work out cheaper than what your bank

charges you to make withdrawals from the ATM. Remember your passport!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #14 Admissions - One Please in South Africa

CONTENTS

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

14

AFRIKAANS

1. Een kaartjie asseblief.
2. Drie kaartjies asseblief.
3. kaartjies asseblief.

ENGLISH

1. One ticket, please.
2. Three tickets, please.
3. Tickets, please.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
kaartjie	ticket	noun
bioskoop	cinema	noun
teater	theater	noun
museum	museum	noun
uitstalling	exhibition	noun
drie	three (3)	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Een kaartjie vir de dieretuin asseblief. "A ticket for the zoo, please."	Daardie is 'n duur kaartjie! "That is an expensive ticket!"
Ek wil graag twee kaartjies koop. "I'd like to buy two tickets."	Hulle bou 'n nuwe bioskoop. "They are building a new cinema."
'n Flik gaan kyk in die bioskoop kan baie duur wees. "Going to see a movie at the cinema can be very expensive."	Die bioskoop is ver weg van ons huis. "The cinema is far away from our house."
Dat is 'n baie ou teater. "That's a very old theater."	In die museum hang daar baie skilderye. "There are many paintings in the museum."
Die Historiese Museum het 'n nuwe uitstalling. "The history museum has a new exhibit."	Hierdie uitstalling was baie interessant. "This exhibition was interesting."
Drie voëls vlieg. "Three birds are flying."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Ask for an Admission Ticket

There is so much to do and see in South Africa and there are times when access to some must-see places requires an admission ticket. So in this lesson, we're going to work on getting through the gate, as we'll look at buying tickets. In Afrikaans,

"ticket" is *kaartjie*.

In Afrikaans, "One ticket, please" is *Een kaartjie asseblief*. The first words are *een kaartjie*, and mean, "a ticket." Then we end with *asseblief*, meaning "please." So all together, we have *Een kaartjie asseblief*. ("One ticket, please.")

We'll work on getting tickets for the rest of the party now.

Let's recap numbers from one to ten.

Afrikaans	"English"
<i>een</i>	"one"
<i>twee</i>	"two"
<i>drie</i>	"three"
<i>vier</i>	"four"
<i>vyf</i>	"five"
<i>ses</i>	"six"
<i>sewe</i>	"seven"
<i>agt</i>	"eight"
<i>nege</i>	"nine"
<i>tien</i>	"ten"

"Three tickets, please," in Afrikaans, is *Drie kaartjies asseblief*. We have the number *drie* ("three"). *Drie*. Next, we have *kaartjies*, which is the nominative plural for "ticket." The last word is *asseblief* ("please"). To recap here, we have *Drie kaartjies asseblief*. ("Three tickets, please.")

Very often, you may be asked to show your ticket not only at the entrance, so keep these admissions with you until you leave the place you are visiting. They will ask you, *kaartjies asseblief*. This means, "Tickets, please." We start the phrase with *kaartjie* ("tickets"). And then, *asseblief* ("please"). *kaartjies asseblief*.

Let's now cover different types of tickets very quickly.

1. *bloskoopkaartjie*
"ticket to the movies"

2. *teaterkaartjie*
"ticket to the theater"
3. *museumkaartjie*
"ticket to the museum"
4. *kaartjie vir die uitstalling*
"ticket to the exhibition"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

If you plan to see a movie in one of the many cinemas in South Africa and you also want to have some dinner, then you might consider visiting one of South Africa's many malls. There are malls with large entertainment complexes across the country, which give you shops, restaurants, and cinemas all in one place. One of the oldest cinema chains in South Africa is called "Nu Metro Cinemas", which has 19 cinemas across South Africa and has been operating since 1932. A great experience for cinema lovers!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #15

Do You Have an English Guide in South Africa?

CONTENTS

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

15

AFRIKAANS

1. Het u 'n gids in Engels meneer?
2. Het u 'n gids in Engels mevrou?
3. Het u 'n gids in Pools meneer?
4. Het u 'n gids in Frans mevrou?
5. Het u 'n gids in Japanees meneer?

ENGLISH

1. Do you have a guide in English, sir?
2. Do you have a guide in English, ma'am?
3. Do you have a guide in Polish, sir?
4. Do you have a guide in French, ma'am?
5. Do you have a guide in Japanese, sir?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
Pools	Polish	noun
Frans	French	noun
Japannees	Japanese	noun
gids	guide	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek praat geen Pools nie. "I don't speak Polish."	Praat jy Frans? "Do you speak French?"
Hierdie is 'n goeie Japannese restaurant. "That's a good Japanese restaurant."	Ek vind dit lekker om 'n gids te lees. "I like to read the guide."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking for a Guidebook Written in a Particular Language

In this lesson, we'll introduce you to a crucial phrase for travelers who are interested in learning more about the tourist attractions they are going to visit. Learning about the history and the cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. In this lesson, we'll cover "Do you have a guide in English?"

In Afrikaans, "Do you have a guide in English, sir?" is *Het u 'n gids in Engels meneer?* The first two words, *Het u*, mean, "Do you have." Next, we have *'n gids*, meaning, "a guide." Let's look at the last component of the phrase, *in Engels* ("in English"). To recap, we have *Het u 'n gids in Engels meneer?* ("Do you have a guide in English, sir?")

If you would like to say, "Do you have a guide in English, ma'am?" you only have to exchange *meneer* for *mevrou*. So, the question would be *Het u 'n gids in Engels mevrou?* ("Do you have a guide in English, ma'am?")

Of course, if you want to practice Afrikaans and buy a Afrikaans guide, you can simply accomplish this by asking, *Het u 'n gids in Afrikaans meneer?* ("Do you have a guide in Afrikaans, sir?") In this sentence, we simply replaced *Engels* with *Afrikaans*.

Now, let's try to ask for a French guide. In Afrikaans, "Do you have a guide in French, ma'am?" is *Het u 'n gids in Frans mevrou?* The only thing that changes is the language in which the guide is written. In this case, it's *in Frans*, which is "in French."

Let's try now with a Japanese guide! It's not unlikely for information guides to be in Japanese because a large number of Japanese tourists visit South Africa every year. "Do you have a guide in Japanese, sir?" is *Het u 'n gids in Japanees meneer?* *In Japanees* means, "in Japanese." All together, we have *Het u 'n gids in Japannees meneer?* Piece of cake!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

You especially won't have any problems finding an information guide in English. You're also likely to find ones in French, Portuguese and other European languages in most tourist areas.

Quick Tip #2

Here are some other languages you might need to ask about!

1. *in Spaans*
"in Spanish"
2. *in Italiaans*
"in Italian"

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #16

How Do You Eat This South African Food?

CONTENTS

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

16

AFRIKAANS

1. Hoe eet jy dit?
2. Is dit warm?

ENGLISH

1. How do you eat this?
2. Is this hot?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
eet	eat	verb
hoe	how	interrogative, adverb
jy	you (informal)	pronoun, personal pronoun
dit	this	pronoun
warm	spicy, hot, warm	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

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."
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Ek wil 'n hamburger eet. "I want to eat a hamburger."	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."
Jy is lank! "You're tall!"	Dans jy? "Do you dance? (informal)"
Dit is my beeld. "This is my picture."	Dit is my vriend "This is my friend."
Die sop moet warm wees. "The soup must be warm."	Ek hou van swem op warm dae. "I like to swim on warm days."
Spaanse pepers is warm. "Spanish peppers are hot."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking How to Eat Something

In South Africa, there are many delicious dishes! We have already covered how to order them, but not how to eat them! However, that is not always so straightforward. In this lesson, we will learn how to ask, "How do you eat this?"

In Afrikaans, "How do you eat this?" is *Hoe eet jy dit?* The first word, *hoe*, means, "how." Then we have *eet*, meaning, "eat". This is followed by *jy* ("you"). We finish the question with *dit*, which stands for "this." To recap here, we have *Hoe eet jy dit?*

Now, we will talk about something that may come in handy for everyone who doesn't like hot dishes. South African cuisine is not known for being particularly spicy, but from time to time, you might find dishes that are actually very hot. The question "Is this hot?" in Afrikaans is, *Is dit warm?* The words, *is dit*, mean, "is this." Next, we have *warm*, which in English is, "hot, spicy." All together, we have *Is dit warm?* ("Is this hot?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

When starting a meal, in Afrikaans you say, *Smaaklike Ete*, which is the equivalent of "Bon appetite," or "Enjoy your meal." When toasting, in Afrikaans, you always say *gesondheid*, which means, "Cheers," or literally "Health."

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #17

Asking for Help! in Afrikaans

CONTENTS

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

17

AFRIKAANS

1. Help!
2. Hulp!
3. Polisie!

ENGLISH

1. Help!
2. Help!
3. Police!

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hulp	help!	expression
polisie	police	noun
help	to help	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hulp! Polisie! "Help! Police!"	Bel die polisie asseblief! "Please call the police."
--	--

Kom om te help. "Come to help."	Hy help haar in die huishouding. "He helps her with domestic chores."
Sy kom om te help. "They are coming to help."	Ons kom om te help. "We come to help."
Haar doel in die lewe was om ander mense te help. "Her purpose in life was to help other people."	Gustavo het gesê dat hy kan help. "Gustavo said he could help."
Die winkel assistent het my gehelp. "The shop assistant helped me."	Help! Diewe! "Help! Thieves!"
Gustavo het gesê hy kan help. "Gustavo said he could help."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Call for Help

We hope that this lesson will introduce you to some phrases that you won't have to use. In addition, this phrase is not limited to threatening situations, but you can also use it in the unfortunate event that you or someone around you is in the need of immediate assistance. In this lesson, we will learn how to call for help.

Even if everyone wishes nothing bad or dangerous to happen while on holiday in South Africa, it's better if you know some important useful phrases to use in case of emergency.

In Afrikaans, "Help!" is *Help!* Let's break it down by syllable. *Help*. Now let's see it again. *Help!* ("Help!")

There is another way to call for help, and it's *Hulp!* Let's break down these words and see them once again. *Hulp! Hulp!* This phrase also means, "Help!"

If you need to call the police, shout *Polisie!* Let's break it down by syllable and see it once again. *Po-li-sie. Polisie!* ("Police!")

The phone number for the police in South Africa is 10111. You can easily call it from a public phone or a cell phone. Make sure that in an emergency you know how to ask for a public phone.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

South Africa has a bad reputation for crime, particularly in large cities like Johannesburg and the surrounding townships. While it's important to remain vigilant at all times, it's also worth bearing in mind that the overwhelming majority of crime in the country is contained between gangs very far from tourist areas. Roughly 10 million people visit South Africa on holiday every year and nearly all of these visits are completely trouble free. Since the FIFA World Cup in 2010, a real effort has been made by the South African police to fight crime, and as a result, areas like Cape Town are safer than ever. Always ask first at your hotel, and they will advise you about how to stay safe.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #18 Explaining Symptoms in Afrikaans

CONTENTS

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

18

AFRIKAANS

1. Medisyne vir verkoue.
2. Een medisyne vir verkoue asseblief.
3. Ek het hoofpyn.
4. Ek het maagpyn.

ENGLISH

1. Cold medicine, please.
2. Cold medicine, please.
3. I have a headache.
4. I have a stomachache.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
medisyne	medicine	noun
verkoue	cold	noun
pyn	pain	noun
kop	head	noun
hoofpyn	headache	noun
maagpyn	stomachache	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Die dokter het 'n medisyne vir my voorgeskryf teen hoes. "The doctor prescribed me cough medicine."	Ek hou nie van vloeibare medisyne nie. "I don't like liquid medicines."
Waar kan ek medisyne koop? "Where can I buy medicine?"	Dat is 'n baie nare verkoue. "That is a nasty cold."
Ek het 'n verkoue. "I have a cold."	Ek het 'n pyn gevoel. "I felt some pain."
My kop is rêrig seer. "My head really hurts."	Hy het hoofpyn. "He has a headache."
My suster het maagpyn elke week. "My sister has stomachache every week"	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Ask for Medicine at a Pharmacy

Once you are in the pharmacy, you will need to explain how you feel in order for the pharmacist to give you the right medicines. In this lesson, we will work on explaining symptoms so you can get the proper treatment and any medicine you may need.

Let's try to make a list of all the possible things you might need.

In Afrikaans, "cold medicine" is *Medisyne vir verkoue*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Me-di-sy-ne vir ver-kou-e*. *Medisyne vir verkoue*. *Medisyne* means, "medicine." *Medisyne*. This is followed by *vir verkoue*, meaning, "for a cold." *Vir verkoue*.

"Cold medicine, please" in Afrikaans is *Een medisyne vir verkoue asseblief*. Let's

break it down by syllable. *Een me-di-sy-ne vir ver-kou-e as-se-blief. Een medisyne vir verkoue asseblief.* We start the phrase with *een medisyne*, meaning "a medicine." Next, we have *vir verkoue*, meaning "for a cold." *Vir verkoue.* Finally, we have *asseblief* ("please"). *Asseblief.* So all together, we have *Een medisyne vir verkoue asseblief.* This literally means, "A medicine against a cold, please."

Let's see how to explain your symptoms.

In Afrikaans, "I have a headache" is *Ek het hoofpyn.* Let's break it down by syllable. *Ek het hoof-pyn. Ek het hoofpyn.* The first words, *Ek het*, mean, "I have." *Ek het.* Next, we have *hoofpyn*, which means, "headache." So all together, we have *Ek het hoofpyn.* Literally, it means, "I have a head pain," which we will of course translate as "I have a headache."

A different way to say you are in pain, for example in your stomach, is *Ek het maagpyn.* Let's break it down by syllable. *Ek het maag-pyn. Ek het maagpyn.* The first words, *Ek het*, is "I have." *Ek het.* Next, we have *maagpyn*, which means, "stomachache." So all together, we have *Ek het maagpyn.* Literally, it means, "I have stomach pain," which we will of course translate as, "I have a stomachache."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

More emergency numbers:

In order to get help in South Africa in case of any emergencies, you can call one of the following numbers that respond at all hours:

1. Nationwide Emergency Response - 10111
2. Ambulance - 10177
3. S.O.S. from cell phones - 112

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #19

Renting a South African Car

CONTENTS

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

19

AFRIKAANS

1. Ek wil graag 'n kar huur.
2. Ek wil graag 'n scooter huur.
3. Ek wil graag 'n motorfiets huur.
4. Wanneer moet ek die kar terugbring?
5. Kan ek die kar afgee in Johannesburg?

ENGLISH

1. I would like to rent a car.
2. I would like to rent a scooter.
3. I would like to rent a motorbike.
4. When must I return the car?
5. Can I return the car in Johannesburg?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
huur	to rent	verb
terugbring	to return	verb
kar	car	noun
scooter	scooter	noun

motorfiets	motorbike	noun
Ek wil graag	I would like to	phrase
wanneer	when	noun
afgee	to give back	verb
Johannesburg	Johannesburg	proper noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek wil 'n klein kar huur "I will rent a little car."	Sy bring nou die boeke terug. "She is returning the books."
My kar het 'n pap wiel. "My car has a flat tire."	Hy het 'n bloue kar gekies. "He chose a blue car."
Die scooter gaan snel. "That scooter goes fast!"	'n Helm is verpligte as jy op 'n scooter wil ry. "A helmet is required to ride a scooter."
My motorfiets is 'n Kawasaki. "My motorbike is a Kawasaki."	Ek wil graag 'n kamer reserveer. "I would like to reserve a room."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Renting a Vehicle

In this lesson, we will introduce you to a phrase that will help you get to the places you need to be! In some places, trains and subways are the way to travel, but it's also very useful to know how to rent a car, scooter, or motorbike.

In Afrikaans, "I would like to rent a car" is *Ek wil graag 'n kar huur*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ek wil graag 'n kar huur*. Now let's see it once again. *Ek wil graag 'n kar huur*. The first words, *Ek wil graag*, or "I would like to," you already know very well. *Ek wil graag*. Next, we have *'n kar*, which in English, is "a car." *Kar. Kar*. To recap here, we have so far, *Ek wil graag 'n kar* ("I would like a car"). This is ended by *huur* ("to rent"). *huur*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it once again. *Huur*. All together, we have. *Ek wil graag 'n kar huur*. ("I would like to rent a car.")

Now we'll look at the words for other vehicles to open up your transportation options. In Afrikaans, the word for "scooter" is *scooter*. The phrase, "I would like to rent a scooter," is *Ek wil graag 'n scooter huur*.

"Motorbike" in Afrikaans is *motorfiets*. The phrase, "I would like to rent a motorbike," is *Ek wil graag 'n motorfiets huur*.

If you're renting something, it's also important to know when you must return it! Therefore, we're giving you a phrase you can use to make sure you return it on time.

In Afrikaans, "When must I return the car?" is *Wanneer moet ek die kar terugbring?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Wan-neer moet ek die kar te-rug-bring?* *Wanneer moet ek die kar terugbring?* The first word, *wanneer*, means, "when." *Wanneer*. Next, we have *moet ek*, which in English, is "must I." *moet ek*. Then we have *die kar*, meaning "the car." *die kar*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *De au-to. die kar*. We finish the sentence with the verb *terugbring* ("to bring back, to return"). *terugbring*. All together, we have *Wanneer moet ek die kar terugbring?* ("When must I return the car?")

If you would like to ask the same question but about a scooter or a motorbike, you simply have to exchange *kar* ("car") for the desired means of transportation. For example, "When must I return the motorbike?" will be in Afrikaans, *Wanneer moet ek die motorfiets terugbring?* "Motorbike" is *motorfiets*. Let's break that down. *Motor-fiets. Motorfiets. Wanneer moet ek die motorfiets terugbring?*

Finally, you may want to return it at a different location. In Afrikaans, "Can I return the car at... location?" is *Kan ek die kar afgee in..?* Let's imagine you want to return your car in Johannesburg. We should have *Kan ek die kar afgee in Johannesburg?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Kan ek die kar af-gee in Jo-hann-es-burg?* Now let's see it once again. *Kan ek die kar afgee in Johannesburg?* The first two words of the sentence, *Kan ek*, mean, "can I." *Kan ek*. Then we have *die kar* ("the car"), which we have just seen. *die kar*. This is followed by *afgee*, meaning, "to give back." *afgee*. Finally, we have the location, which in our case is *in Johannesburg* ("in Johannesburg"). *In Johannesburg*. All together, we have *Kan ek die kar afgee in Johannesburg?* ("Can I return the car in Johannesburg?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

You're not allowed to use a cell phone while driving unless you have a headset. Fines for any traffic violation are generally very high. You can be stopped by a police officer even if you haven't committed any moving violation. Don't be scared, this is just a regular roadside check-up. They will ask for your insurance and driver's license. Also, both the driver and any passenger of the car must have their seatbelts fastened. If any of the passengers are caught without the seatbelt on, both the passenger and the driver will have to pay a fine.

Quick Tip #2

Car rental in South Africa is not very expensive. You can pay as little as \$ 10 per day for an 'economy' car. The price can go up if you want to have additional features like GPS or child safety seats. Make sure that the price they quote you includes all taxes, insurance, and fees. To be able to rent a car or any other vehicle, you will have to show your passport, driver's license, and a credit card.

Quick Tip #3

Like all developing countries, public transport is improving but still limited. Unless you are travelling as part of a tour group, a car is almost essential to get around South Africa and get the most out of your stay. In Cape Town and Johannesburg there are now good public transport options, such as the MyCiti buses and the Gautrain, which will take you from O.R. Tambo Intl Airport as far as Pretoria. For longer distances, the most popular way to get around the country is to fly. Low cost airlines like Mango and Kulula, as well as traditional carriers like South African Airlines and British Airways have regular services between all major cities in the country. The flight from Cape Town to Johannesburg takes roughly 2 hours.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #20

Weather in South Africa

CONTENTS

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

20

AFRIKAANS

1. Hoe sal die weer wees môre?
2. Dit gaan reën.
3. Dit gaan sneeu.
4. Dit sal sonnig wees.
5. Dit sal winderig wees.

ENGLISH

1. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
2. It will rain.
3. It will snow.
4. It will be sunny.
5. It will be windy.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
reën	rain	noun
sneeu	snow	noun
winderig	windy	adjective
weer	weather	noun

sonnig	sunny	adjective
sal	will, shall	verb
wees	to be	verb
môre	tomorrow	adverb
vandag	today	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Die reën val op die straat. "The rain is falling on the street."	Gister het ons baie reën in 'n kort tyd gekry. "Yesterday, we had a lot of rain in short period of time."
Sneeu het 'n mooi wit kleur. "Snow has a beautiful white color."	Die sneeu val in die bos. "The snow is falling in the woods."
Op die berg is daar baie sneeu. "There is a lot of snow on the mountain."	Sneeu is skaars in Suid-Afrika. "Snow is rare in South Africa."
Die sneeu val op die veld. "The snow is falling on the veld."	Op die berg lê baie sneeu. "There is a lot of snow on the mountain."
Vanoggend was dit erg winderig. "This morning was so windy."	Die weer is heerlik vandag. "The weather is really nice today."
Die weer is verskriklik. "This weather is horrible."	Die weer is rêrig mooi vandag. "The weather is really nice today."

Hierdie weer is aaklig. "This weather is horrible."	Die weer is aaklig. "This weather is horrible."
Die weer van vandag is sonnig. "Today's weather is sunny."	Ek gaan dikwels op 'n sonnige dag vir 'n piekniek. "I often go for a picnic on a sunny day."
Ek gaan dikwels op 'n piekniek op 'n sonnige dag. "I often go on a picnic on a sunny day."	Ek moet het môre dit stuur. "I have to send it tomorrow."
Ons winkels gaan môre oggend weer oop maak. "Our stores will open again tomorrow morning."	Die parade is vandag. "The parade is today."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Asking About the Weather

Whether or not the weather cooperates is an important issue on which many plans are made and canceled. It can happen sometimes that you are planning a long trip and you want to be sure that your walks and your tours around South African cities will be safe and dry! In this lesson, we'll cover a phrase that will help you finalize your plans if they depend on the weather.

In Afrikaans, "What will the weather be like tomorrow?" is *Hoe sal die weer wees môre?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe sal die weer wees mô-re?* Now let's see it once again. *Hoe sal die weer wees môre?* The first two words, *hoe sal*, mean, "how will," *hoe sal*. Let's see these words one more time. *Hoe sal*. Then we have *die weer*, which stands for "the weather." *Die weer*. This is followed by *wees*, which means, "be." Let's break it down by syllable and see it once again. *We-es. Wees.* We end the sentence with the word *môre*, which means, "tomorrow" in English. *Môre*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it once again. *Mô-re. Môre.* All

together, we have *Hoe sal die weer wees môre?* ("What will the weather be like tomorrow?")

In case you're somewhere where the weather can change very quickly, you can ask, "What will the weather be like today?" *Hoe sal die weer wees vandag?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe sal die weer wees van-dag?* Now let's see it once again. *Hoe sal die weer wees vandag?* As you can see, we have the same pattern of the phrase we have previously seen. *Hoe sal die weer wees vandag?* Means, "What will the weather be like today?" We only put *vandag*, meaning, "today," in place of *môre* ("tomorrow"). Let's break down this word and see it one more time. *Van-dag. Vandag.* All together, we have *Hoe sal die weer wees vandag?* *Hoe sal die weer wees vandag?* ("What will the weather be like today?")

Let's go over the possible answers. In Afrikaans, "It will rain" is *Dit gaan reën*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Dit gaan re-ën*. Now let's see it one more time. *Dit gaan reën*. We start the sentence with *Dit gaan*, which literally means, "It goes." *Dit gaan*. We end the sentence with the type of weather, in this case "rain" (*reën*). Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Re-ën. Reën*. So all together, it's *Dit gaan reën* ("It will rain").

"It will snow" is *Dit gaan sneeu*. Let's break "snow" down. *Sneeu. Dit gaan sneeu*.

"It will be sunny" is *Dit sal sonnig wees*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Dit sal sonnig wees*. Now let's see it one more time. *Dit sal sonnig wees*. We again have *Dit sal*, or "it will," *sonnig* ("sunny"), and finally *wees*, which is "be" in English. Notice that in Afrikaans the word order is slightly different to in English, and we literally say "It will sunny be." *Dit sal sonnig wees*.

"It will be windy" is *Dit sal winderig wees*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Dit sal winderig wees. Dit sal winderig wees*. The first words, *Dit sal*, mean, "it will." *Dit sal*. This is followed by *winderig* ("windy"). *Winderig*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Win-derig. Winderig*. Finally, we add the word for "be," which in Afrikaans is *wees*. *Wees*. All together, we have *Dit sal winderig wees*. ("It will be windy.")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

South Africa's climate is mainly determined by the country's geographical location.

The weather in South Africa is extremely varied and can be unpredictable. Summers are long and hot, with temperatures starting to peak at the end of November and only dipping again at the end of March. Winters are milder on the

coast, but cold inland in cities like Bloemfontein and Johannesburg.

Cape Town's climate is particularly varied. Not only is it the place where the Atlantic and Indian Oceans meet, but often the weather can be the exact opposite on one side of Table Mountain to the other!

Always remember to wear sunscreen in the summer. The African sun is hot!

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #21

What Time Is It in South Africa?

CONTENTS

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

21

AFRIKAANS

1. Hoe laat is dit?
2. Dit is ses uur namiddag.
3. Dit is ses uur voormiddag.
4. Dit is twintig oor drie.
5. Dit is half tien.
6. Dit is vyf voor ses.
7. middag
8. middernag

ENGLISH

1. What time is it?
2. It's 6.00 P.M.
3. It's 6.00 A.M.
4. It's 3.20 P.M.
5. It's 9.30 A.M.
6. It's 5.55 P.M.

CONT'D OVER

7. midday

8. midnight

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
uur	o'clock	adverb
minuut	minute	noun
middag	midday, noon	noun
middernag	midnight	noun
dit	this	pronoun
voormiddag	morning	noun
namiddag	afternoon	noun
twintig	twenty	noun
oor	about	preposition

SAMPLE SENTENCES

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."	Sy het vyftig minute nodig gehad om daar te kom. "She needed fifty minutes to get there."
Dit sal nog tien minute vat. "It will take another ten minutes."	Die les begin om twee uur namiddag. "The course starts at noon."

Ons het om middernag tuis gekom. "We came home at midnight."	Dit is my beeld. "This is my picture."
Dit is my vriend "This is my friend."	Ek swem in die namiddag. "I swim in the afternoon."
Ek hou nie van stories oor bere nie. "I dislike stories about bears."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Talking About the Time

No matter where you are, you will always have some place to be! In this lesson, we'll look at the question that will give you the tools to ask how much time you have left to get there. We'll also give you the tools to understand the answer!

In Afrikaans, "What time is it?" is *Hoe laat is dit?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe laat is Dit? Hoe laat is dit?* The first word, *hoe*, means, "how." The next component is *laat*, and means, "late," referring to time. Next, we have *is* ("is"). *Is*. We finish the question with *dit*, which means, "it." All together, we have *Hoe laat is dit?* ("What time is it?")

Let's go over hours here. "Hour" in Afrikaans is *uur*. To say A.M. and P.M. in Afrikaans we say, *voormiddag* and *namiddag* after the hour when it's not really clear which time of day we are talking about. So for example, "9:00 A.M." will be *9 uur voormiddag*. We will practice both versions. You can use both but if you want to be precise, you can add the set time of the day.

Afrikaans	English
<i>eenuur</i>	1:00 AM
<i>twee-uur voormiddag</i>	2:00 AM
<i>drie-uur voormiddag</i>	3:00 AM

<i>vieruur voormiddag</i>	4:00 AM
<i>vyfuur voormiddag</i>	5:00 AM
<i>sesuur voormiddag</i>	6:00 AM
<i>sewe-uur voormiddag</i>	7:00 AM
<i>agtuur voormiddag</i>	8:00 AM
<i>nege-uur voormiddag</i>	9:00 AM
<i>tienuur voormiddag</i>	10:00 AM
<i>elfuur voormiddag</i>	11:00 AM
<i>twaalfuur namiddag</i>	12:00 PM
<i>eenuur namiddag</i>	1:00 PM
<i>twee-uur namiddag</i>	2:00 PM
<i>drie-uur namiddag</i>	3:00 PM
<i>vieruur namiddag</i>	4:00 PM
<i>vyfuur namiddag</i>	5:00 PM
<i>sesuur namiddag</i>	6:00 PM
<i>sewe-uur namiddag</i>	7:00 PM
<i>agtuur namiddag</i>	8:00 PM
<i>nege-uur namiddag</i>	9:00 PM
<i>tienuur namiddag</i>	10:00 PM
<i>elfuur namiddag</i>	11:00 PM
<i>twaalfuur namiddag</i>	12:00 AM

Notice that we write all of the times as one word like *agtuur*, except for *twee-uur*, *drie-uur*, *sewe-uur* and *nege-uur*. That is because these numbers end in a vowel 'e' and if the 'u' from *uur* came immediately afterwards, it could be hard to read!

Let's cover how to answer the question *Hoe laat is dit?* in Afrikaans now! First, you say, *dit is...*, or "it is," and then the time. Let's see it one more time, *dit is...* Let's try with 6:00 P.M. "It's 6:00 P.M." in Afrikaans is *Dit is sesuur namiddag*. Let's break it down by syllable. *dit is sesuur namiddag. Dit is sesuur namiddag*. The first words, *dit is*, mean, "it is." Then you have the time and time of day, which is *sesuur namiddag* ("6:00 P.M."). *sesuur namiddag*. All together, we have *Dit is sesuur namiddag*.

Let's now try to say, "It's 6:00 A.M." In Afrikaans, this would be *Dit is sesuur voormiddag*. We again have, *dit is* ("it is") and then the time, *sesuur voormiddag*.

Let's go over minutes now. The word "minutes" in Afrikaans is *minute*. *Mi-nu-te*. *Minute*. It's the plural of *minuut* ("minute"). In Afrikaans, you say the number for "minutes" first, followed by the number of "hours." As we mentioned before, the hours are always expressed by the cardinal numbers, minutes will also be expressed by the cardinal numbers. The cardinal numbers will be *een* ("one"), *twee* ("two"), *drie* ("three"), *vier* ("four"), and so on, so these are the numbers we introduced in the lesson about counting.

Let's have a look at some examples. For example, you want to say, "It's 3:20 P.M." In Afrikaans "It's 3:20 P.M." is *Dit is twintig oor drie namiddag*. First, we have *dit is* ("is"). Then we have the number for minutes, *twintig* ("00.20"). Let's say it one more time. *Twintig*. The minutes are followed by the word for 'past' in Afrikaans. *Oor. Oor*. Then we have the hours, *drie* ("three"). *Drie*. So all together we have *Dit is twintig oor drie namiddag*.

Now let's try to say "It's 9:10 AM." In Afrikaans this would be *Dit is tien oor nege voormiddag*. We again follow the same pattern. We start with *dit is* ("is"), then we have the minutes, *tien* ("ten"), followed by the word for "past", *oor*. Then we have the hours, *nege* ("nine"). In this case, the sentence would be *Dit is tien oor nege*. The only time you will have to use the word *uur* ("hour") is when you have a whole hour. Like 10:00 P.M., 06:00 A.M., etc.

"It's 5:55 P.M.," in Afrikaans, is *Dit is vyf voor ses*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

South African time is two hours ahead of GMT. There is no daylight savings time.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #22

What Time Does It Open in South Africa?

CONTENTS

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

22

AFRIKAANS

1. Hoe laat maak die museum oop?
2. Hoe laat maak die museum toe?
3. Hoe laat maak die restaurant oop?
4. Hoe laat maak die bank toe?

ENGLISH

1. What time does the museum open?
2. What time does the museum close?
3. What time does the restaurant open?
4. What time does the bank close?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
oopmaak	to open	verb
toemaak	to close	verb
museum	museum	noun
hoe laat	at what time	phrase
maak	to make	verb
oop	open	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Die winkel maak om drie-uur namiddag oop. "The shop will open at 3 P.M."	Die bioskoop maak om eenuur namiddag toe. "The cinema will close at 1 P.M."
In die museum hang daar baie skilderye. "There are many paintings in the museum."	Die Historiese Museum het 'n nuwe uitstalling. "The history museum has a new exhibit."
Die man en vrou maak elke aand aandete. "The man and woman make dinner every night."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Ask about Opening Hours

In this lesson, we will introduce you to a phrase that you will need on several occasions! While in South Africa, there will be lots of good food to try, many things to buy, and places to see. We all know you want to see the sights and this phrase is essential to plan your days. This lesson's phrase is "What time does (a place) open?" First, we need a place. Let's use the word *museum* ("museum"), since obviously you would like to sightsee a lot. Let's break it down by syllable. *Mu-se-um*. Now, let's see it once again. *Museum*.

In Afrikaans, "What time does the museum open?" is *Hoe laat maak die museum oop?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe laat maak die mu-se-um oop?* Now let's see it one more time. *Hoe laat maak die museum oop?* The first two words, *Hoe laat*, mean "What time." Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe laat. Hoe laat*. Then we have *maak*, which is "makes." *maak*. This is followed by the location, *museum*, meaning "museum." Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *Mu-se-um. Museum*. Finally, we have the word *oop* ("open"). So all together, we have *Hoe laat maak die museum oop?* ("What time does the museum open?")

It's also very important to know when places close! The worst thing to encounter is a "closed" sign hanging in front of a sight you wanted to see! We will also use *museum* as an example in our phrase. In Afrikaans, "What time does the museum close?" is *Hoe laat maak die museum toe?* Let's break it down by syllable. *Hoe laat maak die mu-se-um toe?* Now let's see it one more time. *Hoe laat maak die*

museum toe? As you can see, this phrase is almost identical to the one we just introduced. The only thing that changes is *toe*, which means, "close," instead of *oop* ("open") at the beginning of the phrase. *Hoe laat maak die museum toe?* This literally means, "What time the museum closes?" We translate it as "What time does the museum close?"

You can use this phrase to inquire about any location you would like. For example, if you would like to ask, "What time does the restaurant open?" you would say *Hoe laat maak die restaurant open?*

In this phrase, we changed the place to *restaurant*. If you would like to ask, "What time does the bank close?" you would say *Hoe laat maak die bank toe?* Again, we changed the place.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip #1

Opening hours of shops in South Africa are almost the same everywhere. They are generally open between 9:00 A.M. to 18:00 P.M., except Saturdays, on which they will close at 5:00 P.M. In the smaller cities, shops are closed on Sunday. Stores are open one evening in the week until 9:00 P.M. This usually is a Thursday or Friday evening.

Quick Tip #2

Banks are normally open between 8:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. on Monday to Friday, and from 8:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. on Saturdays.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #23 I Like It and I Don't Like It in Afrikaans

CONTENTS

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

23

AFRIKAANS

1. Ek vind bier lekker.
2. Ek vind bier baie lekker.
3. Ek vind bier nie lekker nie.

ENGLISH

1. I like beer.
2. I like beer very much.
3. I don't like beer.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
lekker vind	to like, like	verb
Hou van	to like	verb
baie	very much, very	adverb
bier	beer	noun
nie	not	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek vind dit lekker om na 'n museum te gaan. "I like to go to the museum."	Ek vind soetigheid, veral sjokolade lekker. "I like sweets, chocolate in particular."
Ek vind dit lekker om spaghetti te eet. "I like to eat spaghetti."	Ek hou nie van drop nie. "I don't like licorice."
Dit is 'n baie groot huis. "That is a very big house."	Dit is 'n baie groot huis. "This is a very big house."
Ek hou van Suid-Afrikaanse bier! "I love South African beer!"	Windhoek bier is die gewildste bier in Suid-Afrika. "Windhoek beer is the most popular beer in South Africa."
Dit 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."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Talking About Your Likes and Dislikes

In this lesson, we will introduce you to a phrase you will use countless times on your trip in South Africa. After this lesson, you will be able to say what you like and what you don't like. Let's move right in!

In Afrikaans, "I like beer" is *Ek vind bier lekker*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ek vind bier lek-ker Ek vind bier lekker*. Now let's see it once again. *Ek vind bier lekker*.

The first word, *Ek*, means, "I." *Ek*. The next component is a tricky one. There are quite a lot of translations for "like," but in this context we will translate it into the verb *lekker vind*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Lek-ker vind*. *Lekker vind*. It literally means, "find delicious." The last word is *bier*, which is "beer." *Bier*. To recap here, we have *Ek vind bier lekker*. ("I like beer.") You can replace "beer" with any other kind food or drink to state if you like it or not.

If you want to say that you like beer very much, then you can use this phrase. In Afrikaans, "I like beer very much" is *Ek vind bier baie lekker*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it again. *Ek vind bier baie lek-ker*. *Ek vind bier baie lek-ker*. As you can see, we only added *baie*, which is "very much." *baie*.

In the event that you don't like beer, "I don't like beer" is *Ek vind bier nie lekker nie*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Ek vind bier nie lek-ker nie*. *Ek vind bier nie lekker nie*. The word *nie* means, "not." Let's see it one more time. *Nie*. Notice that *nie* also comes at the end of the sentence too! In Afrikaans, you always have to be doubly sure that you don't like something. Next, we have *Ek vind lekker* ("I like") and *bier* ("beer"). So all together, we have *Ek vind bier nie lekker nie*. ("I don't like beer.")

When you want to refer to a person and say that you like him or her, we have to use a different translation for "like." The Afrikaans verb is *hou van*. For example, if you would like to say, "I like Nathalie," you would say, *Ek hou van Nathalie*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

Beer is quite popular in South Africa and you will find it everywhere. Among the most popular South African beer brands are *Castle* and *Windhoek*. Nowadays there are also a lot of craft breweries springing up all over the country. These are proving very popular! If you are interested in an alcoholic refreshment you can easily recognize on the signs on the outside of a cafe that has the name of a beer brand on it. Inside you can find a variety of beers. Enjoy the beer and remember not to drink and drive, as it's not only dangerous, it can also cost you quite a lot of money, or even your driver's license.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #24

High Frequency Afrikaans Adjectives

CONTENTS

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

24

AFRIKAANS

1. Dit is heerlik.
2. Dit is skerp.
3. Sy is mooi.
4. Hy is aantreklik.
5. Dit is nie warm nie.

ENGLISH

1. It's delicious.
2. It's spicy.
3. She is pretty.
4. He's attractive.
5. It's not hot.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
aantreklik	attractive	adjective
heerlik	delicious	adjective
warm	spicy, hot, warm	adjective
skerp	spicy, hot	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

De prins is 'n aantreklikke man. "The prince is an attractive man."	Hierdie koek is heerlik. "This cake is delicious."
Die vrou geniet van 'n heerlike pizza. "The woman is enjoying delicious pizza."	Die sop moet warm wees. "The soup must be warm."
Ek hou van swem op warm dae. "I like to swim on warm days."	Spaanse pepers is warm. "Spanish peppers are hot."
Spaanse pepers is skerp. "Spanish peppers are hot."	My vriendin is mooi. "My girlfriend is pretty."
My nefie is nogal stout vir 'n kind sy ouderdom. "My nephew is pretty cheeky for a child of his age."	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is High-Frequency Adjectives

In this lesson, we will cover some high-frequency adjectives to help you express yourself in various situations.

In Afrikaans, "It's delicious" is *Dit is heerlik*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Dit is heer-lik*. *Dit is heerlik*. The first word, *Dit*, means, "it." Then we have *is* ("is"). Next, we have, *heerlik*, meaning, "delicious." *heerlik*. To recap, we have *Dit is heerlik*. ("It's delicious.") When describing something in Afrikaans, you have to use *Dit* ("it"),

then the present form of the verb "to be," which is, *is* ("is"), and then the adjective.

Now let's go over some other adjectives that you can use with the pattern we just introduced. Let's try "spicy." In Afrikaans, "It's spicy" is *Dit is skerp*. The word for "spicy" is *skerp*. *Skerp. skerp.*

If you are talking about a person there are some main adjectives we need to cover.

1. *lank*
"tall"
2. *kort*
"short"
3. *vet*
"fat"
4. *dun*
"thin"

When talking about a girl, if you would like to say that, "she is pretty," in Afrikaans, this would be *Sy is mooi*.

On the other hand, if you are talking about a man, you would say, *Hy is aantreklik*. ("He's attractive.") You can use the word *aantreklik* when you are referring to a woman as well.

Now let's look at the negative. In Afrikaans, "It's not spicy" is *Dit is nie skerp nie*. Let's break it down by syllable. *Dit is nie skerp nie*. We only added the negation *nie* in front of the adjective and again at the end. All together, we have *Dit is nie skerp nie*. ("It's not spicy.")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

There are many superstitions in South African culture. One of them is spilling salt. If you happen to spill some salt, be sure to throw some salt over your left shoulder immediately; right in the eyes of the evil spirit.

LESSON NOTES

Survival Phrases S2 #25

Nationality in Afrikaans

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- 2 English
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AFRIKAANS

1. My naam is Adam.
2. Ek is Amerikaans.
3. Ek is Kanadees.
4. Waar kom jy vandaan?

ENGLISH

1. My name is Adam.
2. I am an American.
3. I am a Canadian.
4. Where are you from?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
vandaan	from	preposition
Amerikaans	American	noun
Kanadees	Canadian	noun
kom	to come	verb
waar	where	pronoun adverb
jy	you (informal)	pronoun, personal pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Kate is 'n mooie Amerikaanse vrou.</p> <p>"Kate is a beautiful American."</p>	<p>John is Amerikaans.</p> <p>"John is an American."</p>
<p>Hy is getroud met 'n Canadese vrou.</p> <p>"He is married to a Canadian woman."</p>	<p>My vriend is Kanadees.</p> <p>"My boyfriend is a Canadian."</p>
<p>Wil jy na my toe kom?</p> <p>"You want to come to my house?"</p>	<p>Kom hier.</p> <p>"Come here."</p>
<p>As dit moontlik is wil ek graag môre weer kom.</p> <p>"I would like to come again tomorrow, if possible."</p>	<p>Ek weet jy wil nie hê dat ek na die partytjie kom nie.</p> <p>"I know you don't want me to come to the party."</p>
<p>Wil jy na my huis toe kom?</p> <p>"You want to come to my house?"</p>	<p>Ek wag vir die pos op te kom.</p> <p>"I am waiting for the post to come."</p>
<p>Waar is die poskantoor?</p> <p>"Where is the post office?"</p>	<p>Waar gaan jy more aand heen?</p> <p>"Where are you going tomorrow night?"</p>
<p>Waar kom jy vandaan?</p> <p>"Where are you from?"</p>	<p>Jy is lank!</p> <p>"You're tall!"</p>
<p>Dans jy?</p> <p>"Do you dance? (informal)"</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Talking About Where You Are From

In this lesson, we will cover a phrase you will be able to use in all those moments in which you are introducing yourself, or even friends, and you are talking about your own country and the place you come from.

First, let's review how to introduce ourselves. In Afrikaans, "My name is Adam" is *My naam is Adam*. Let's break it down by syllable and see it one more time. *My naam is Adam. My naam is Adam. My naam is Adam*. Here we have the phrase *My naam is*, which means, "my name is." Let's break it down and see it once again. *My naam is. My naam is. My naam is*. This is followed by the name. In our example, *Adam*. To recap, we have *My naam is Adam*. ("My name is Adam.")

Now let's go and cover how to say where you're from! In Afrikaans, "I am an American" is *Ek is Amerikaans*. The first two words, *Ek is*, mean, "I am." *Ek is*. Next, we have *een Amerikaans*, which in English, is "an American." All together, we have *Ek is Amerikaans*, meaning, "I am an American."

In Afrikaans, "I am a Canadian" is *Ek is Kanadees*. Now let's see it once again. *Ek is Kanadees*. As you can see, the verb doesn't change. You always have *Ek is*, or "I am." Then the only thing that changes is the nationality. Therefore, you have *Kanadees* in place of *Amerikaans*. To recap here, our phrase is *Ek is Kanadees*. ("I am a Canadian.")

This phrase is used to answer the question *Waar kom jy vandaan?* In English, this means, "Where are you from?" The first word, *waar*, means, "where...from." *Waar*. Then we have *kom* is the verb, "to come." *Kom*. Next is *jy*, which we already know is "you." The last component is *vandaan* and means, "from," when it's used in combination with the verb "to come." Let's break it down and see it once again. *Van-daan*. All together, we have *Waar kom jy vandaan?* ("Where are you from?")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Quick Tip

If you happen to visit South Africa, please try *Biltong*. *Biltong* is like South African meat jerky, and was a way of preserving meat before refrigerators were invented. No matter where you are in South Africa you will never be far from somewhere selling *biltong*!



Afrikaans

Survival Phrases



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