



AfrikaansPod101.com

LEVEL

2



Afrikaans

Absolute Beginner



Unabridged Edition

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LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #1

Catching Up with an Old South African Friend

CONTENTS

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

1

AFRIKAANS

1. Mikka: Hallo, Anet? Hoe gaan dit?
2. Anet: Hallo, Mikka!! Goed dankie, hoe gaan dit met jou?
3. Mikka: Goed, dankie.
4. Anet: Hoe gaan dit met Jan?
5. Mikka: Heel goed en met Bert en die kinders?
6. Anet: Ook goed!
7. Mikka: Wat 'n verrassing!
8. Anet: Ja!

ENGLISH

1. Mikka: Hello, Anet? How's it going?
2. Anet: Hi, Mikka!! Good thanks, how's it going with you?
3. Mikka: Good, thank you.
4. Anet: How's it going with Jan?
5. Mikka: Very good, and with Bert and the children?
6. Anet: Also good!

CONT'D OVER

7. Mikka: What a surprise!

8. Anet: Yes!

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
hallo	hello (informal, answering the phone)	expression
goed	great	adjective
dankie	Thank you	expression
met jou	with you	phrase
heel	very	adverb
en	and	conjunction
kinders	children	noun
ook	too	adverb
wat	what	pronoun
verrassing	surprise	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Hallo Adam. "Hello, Adam."	Hallo, kan ek met Anna praat? "Hello, can I speak to Anna?"
dit is 'n goeie Japanese restaurant. "That's a good Japanese restaurant."	Ek voel goed. "I feel good."

<p>Dankie vir u hulp. "Thank you for your help."</p>	<p>Ja, Ek praat heel goed. "Yes, I speak very well."</p>
<p>Ek en my vriende. "Me and my friends."</p>	<p>die vrou gee die kinders les. "This woman is teaching the children."</p>
<p>Gaan jy ook op vakantie? "Are you also going on a holiday?"</p>	<p>Ek was die afgelope week ook na die tandarts gewees. "I also went to the dentist last week."</p>
<p>Ek praat ook Engels. "I also speak English."</p>	<p>Oor wat praat jy? "What are you talking about?"</p>
<p>Wat is dit? "What's this?"</p>	<p>dit was 'n groot verrassing! "That was a big surprise!"</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Pronunciation.

Goed dankie, hoe gaan dit met jou?

"Good thanks, how's it going with you?"

Afrikaans is quite easy in that the language is pronounced exactly as it is written. There are a few sounds you should pay attention to, though.

One is certainly the throaty **GG** sound, which can be spelled **g**, as in **goed** ("great") or **gaan** ("to go."). This sound will take some practice, but once you master it, it's very fun to say!

The Afrikaans R is also quite different from the American R. It also comes from the throat. Practice saying names like **Bert** and **Gert**, or even the word **verassing** ("cremation.")

Finally, pay attention to the vowels. The pronunciation of the vowels is a typical give-away for American tourists. The base vowels in Afrikaans are **A** (*gaan*, "to go"), **E** (*heel*, "very"), **I** (*bied*, "offer"), **O** (*ook*, "also"), **U** (*duur*, "expensive") and **OE** (*hoe*, "how"). Additionally, each of these vowels can be long or short, and there are also several diphthongs, or vowel combinations.

If you keep these in mind as you imitate the native speakers, you will easily acquire a good accent in Afrikaans.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Afrikaans Greetings

South African people use different greetings according to the time of day.

- In the morning, before noon, people say *goeie more* ("good morning").
- In the afternoon, even it's just one minute past noon, people say *goeie middag* ("good afternoon").
- Starting from 5 P.M., it's time to start saying *goeie naand* ("good evening").
- There is also ***Goeie nag*** ("good night"), but this is not a greeting. ***Goeie nag*** is only used to say something like "sleep tight" when they're going to sleep. If you want to say goodbye when leaving late at night, just say ***dag*** ("day.")

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #2

Where in South Africa Do You Live?

CONTENTS

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

2

AFRIKAANS

1. Anet: Woon jy weer in South Africa?
2. Mikka: Ja, ek woon weer hier. ek woon weer in Pretoria.
3. Anet: In die sentrum?
4. Mikka: Ja, en waar woon jy?
5. Anet: Ek woon ook in Pretoria.
6. Mikka: Werk jy in die sentrum?
7. Anet: Ja, ek werk hier. Waar werk jy?
8. Mikka: Ek werk van die huis af.

ENGLISH

1. Anet: Are you living in South Africa again?
2. Mikka: Yes, I'm living here again. I'm living in Pretoria again.
3. Anet: In the center?
4. Mikka: Yes, and where do you live?
5. Anet: I also live in Pretoria.
6. Mikka: Do you work in the center?

CONT'D OVER

7. Anet: Yes, I work here. Do you also work in the center?
8. Mikka: No, I work at home.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
woon	live	verb
Suid Afrika	South Africa	noun
weer	again	adverb
hier	here	pronoun
die	the	article
sentrum	center	noun
waar	where	pronoun adverb
werk	work	verb
huis	house	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ek woon in 'n woonstel in die stad</p> <p>"I live in an apartment in the city."</p>	<p>Ek is van South Africa.</p> <p>"I'm from South Africa."</p>
<p>Hier gaan ons alweer!</p> <p>"Here we go again!"</p>	<p>Ek wil jou weer ontmoet.</p> <p>"I want to meet you again."</p>
<p>Kan jy dit weer sê?</p> <p>"Could you say that again?"</p>	<p>Dit moet hier in die laai wees.</p> <p>"That should be here in this drawer."</p>

<p>Was jy al hier gewees? "Have you been here before?"</p>	<p>Ek hou nie van hier nie. "I don't like it here."</p>
<p>Wat is die boek? "What's the book?"</p>	<p>Tokyo het 'n lewendige stad sentrum. "Tokyo has a lively city center."</p>
<p>Waar gaan jy môre aand? "Where are you going tomorrow night?"</p>	<p>Waar is die poskantoor? "Where is the post office?"</p>
<p>Waar gaan jy more aand heen? "Where are you going tomorrow night?"</p>	<p>Waar kom jy vandaan? "Where are you from?"</p>
<p>Die werknemers werk in die kantoor. "The employees work at the office."</p>	<p>Sommige mense werk 7 dae per week. "Some people work seven days a week."</p>
<p>Die is 'n huis. "It's a house."</p>	<p>Waar is die huis? "Where is the house?"</p>

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is conjugating regular verbs, part 1.

Ek woon ook in Pretoria.
"I also live in Pretoria."

Let's have a closer look at the usage of some of the words and phrases from this lesson.

The first word we'll look at is....

There is one word for "the," in Afrikaans **die**. **Die** is used to point out a specific thing in singular or plural, like **die kinders** ("the children") or **die kind** ("the child").

In the future you will also be using the indefinite article '**n** which is the same as "a/an". It does not refer to any specific thing. For example, "I ate a cake" is **Ek het 'n koek geëet**.

'**n** is **always** written with an apostrophe (') and is **never** capitalized, even in the beginning of a sentence.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The South African Population

Okay let's talk a bit about the South Africa as a country. South Africa is the most southern country in Africa. Pretoria is the executive capital city. Pretoria is part of province called Gauteng. More than 20% of the total population lives there. Gauteng is a huge urban area consisting of major cities which include Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Gauteng is a very busy and diverse city. In fact, the most culturally diverse cities are Johannesburg, Durban, and Cape Town. South Africa has a mixed economy, the second largest in Africa after Nigeria. It also has a relatively high GDP per capita compared to other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa

South Africans define their Afrikaner status using the term Afrikaner, which are people who speak Afrikaans dating back to their Dutch heritage. Note that there are also people in Namibia who speak Afrikaans. Although many people of different races speak Afrikaans it is mostly spoken by 13.5% of the population, or 6,855,082 people.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #3

Let's Drink Rooibos Tea

CONTENTS

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

3

AFRIKAANS

1. Anet: Ek is op pad na 'n koffie winkel.
2. Mikka: Goeie idee, Ek is lus vir 'n tee.
3. Mikka: Is jou man ook in Durban?
4. Anet: Ja, Bert het gister gekom.
5. Mikka: Is hy nou in 'n sentrum?
6. Anet: Ja, Ons werk albei in die sentrum.
7. Mikka: Werk julle elke dag?
8. Anet: Bert werk elke dag en ek werk deelyds.

ENGLISH

1. Anet: I'm on my way to a café.
2. Mikka: Good idea, I'm in the mood for tea.
3. Mikka: Is your husband also in Durban?
4. Anet: Yes, Bert came yesterday.
5. Mikka: Is he in the center now?
6. Anet: Yes, we both work in the center.

CONT'D OVER

7. Mikka: Do you guys work every day?
8. Anet: Bert works every day, and I work part-time.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
kroeg	bar	noun
dag	day	noun
elke	every, each	pronoun
Julle	you (plural)	pronoun
albei	both	pronoun
oppad na	on my way to	phrase
koffie winkel	café, coffee shop	
idee	idea	noun
is lus vir	to be in the mood for	phrase
koffie	coffee	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ek hou van lokale kroë. "I like local pubs."</p>	<p>Watter dag is dit vandag? "What day is it today?"</p>
<p>Een dag het vierentwintig uur. "One day has twenty-four hours."</p>	<p>Ek kan elke liedjie van Queen saamsing. "I can sing along to every song from Queen."</p>
<p>Kan julle my help? "Can you help me?"</p>	<p>Wanneer het julle 'n dag af? "When do you have a free day?"</p>

<p>Ons is albei onderwysers. "We are both teachers."</p>	<p>Ek oppad na die school. "I'm on my way to school."</p>
<p>Dit is een goeie koffie winkel. "This is a good café."</p>	<p>De man verduidelik sy idee. "The man is explaining the idea."</p>
<p>Ek is lus vir een koekie. "I'm in the mood for a cookie."</p>	<p>Ek kan nie die dag sonder koffie begin nie. "I can't start the day without coffee."</p>
<p>Ek hou van my koffie swart. "I like my coffee black."</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Regular Present and Past Tense Verbs.

Werk julle elke dag?
"Do you guys work every day?"

Het julle gister gewerk?
"Did you work yesterday?"

In this lesson we've seen many regular verbs. Let's add to the list by using different verbs and adding *het* before the verb **ge** at the beginning of the verb to indicate past tense.

ek werk
"I work"

jy werk
"you work" (one person)

Jy het gewerk
"you worked"

Ons werk
"we work"

Ons het gewerk
"we worked"

The focus of this lesson is looking at some sentences in present and past tense.

In this lesson we've seen of the sentences with regular verbs. Let's have a complete overview:

Ek werk
"I work"

Ek het gewerk
"I worked"

Jy werk
"you work" (present tense)

Jy het gewerk
"you worked"

Ons werk
"we work"

Ons het gewerk
"we worked"

Hy het gekom ("he came," past tense). Here we use the particles **het** and **ge** with the verb to indicate past tense.

Ons werk
"we work" (present tense)

Ons het gewerk
"you work" (past tense)

So the past tense is actually quite easy. You just add **het** and **ge** before the verb.

Afrikaans verbs are used in three main tenses:

The past is written with the **-ge** added → **geloop** ("walked"), **gekoop** ("bought"), **gesit** ("did put.")

The present tense form is without the **ge** → **loop** ("to walk"), **koop** ("to buy"), **sit** ("to put.")

For the future tense you add **sal** in most cases → **sal loop** ("will walk"), **sal koop** ("will buy"), **sal sit** ("will put")

Keep in mind that you will have more chances to practice in the future with the tenses so don't worry too much now! But when you are reading you will be able to see the particle *het* for past tense and *sal* for future tense in some cases. Now you can recognize them.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Brunch over weekends in South Africa

It is not common to have three formal meals over the weekend. Instead, it is a great opportunity to invite friends and family over for brunch or a **braai**. Brunch will stretch from late morning to early afternoon. The food can range from left-overs from the previous barbeque or **braai** or it can be arrangement of different breads, spreads and meat. The afternoon can be used to get ready to watch a rugby game or just to relax. A *braai* can be any time of the day

Braai, or the South African barbeque, is very much part of the South African culture. There is even a National Braai Day to support National Heritage Day as an annual day of celebration. South Africans and friends are called to unite around the fires, share their heritage and wave the flag on the 24th of September. You can be sure, though, that any day in South Africa there will be a **braai** somewhere... and you're invited!

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #4 An Exhausting Day in South Africa

CONTENTS

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

4

AFRIKAANS

1. Mikka: Sien jy Nadia en Magda so nou en dan? Waar woon hulle?
2. Anet: Nadia sien ek nie baie nie. Sy woon in Johannesburg.
3. Mikka: Oh, jammer! En Magda?
4. Anet: Magda woon nog hier. Ek sien haar nou en dan maar nie elke dag nie.
5. Anet: Sy werk ook deelyds. Ons drink soms 'n koppie koffie saam.
6. Mikka: Is dit die koffiewinkel?
7. Anet: Ja, ons is by die koffiewinkel.
8. Mikka: Gelukkig, ek is moeg, is jy ook moeg?
9. Anet: Kom, ons gaan naar binne.

ENGLISH

1. Mikka: Do you still see Nadia and Magda occasionally? Where do they live?
2. Anet: I don't see Nadia often. She doesn't live in Johannesburg.
3. Mikka: What a pity! And Magda?
4. Anet: Magda still lives here. I see her often but not every day.

CONT'D OVER

5. Anet: She also works part-time. We sometimes drink coffee together.
6. Mikka: Is this the café?
7. Anet: Yes, we're at the café.
8. Mikka: Thank god, I'm tired. Are you tired, too?
9. Anet: Come on, let's go inside.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
sien	to see	verb
nog	still	adverb
nou en dan	occasionally	adverb
baie	often	adverb
soms	sometimes	adverb
saam	together	adverb
moeg	tired	adjective
kom	come on	phrase
gaan	to go	verb
binne	inside	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ek wil daardie programme sien. "I want to see that program."	Hy het 'n mooi vrou gesien. "He saw a beautiful woman."
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<p>Sonder 'n bril kan ek nie goed sien nie.</p> <p>"Without glasses I can't see well."</p>	<p>Kom ons kyk die film nog een keer.</p> <p>"Let's see that movie once more."</p>
<p>Beantwoord die vraag nog een keer asseblief.</p> <p>"Answer that question once again, please."</p>	<p>Dink jy baie aan sjokolade?</p> <p>"Do you often think of chocolate?"</p>
<p>Soms is het heel moeilik om in abstrakte manier te dink .</p> <p>"Sometimes it is very difficult to think in abstract ways."</p>	<p>Ons gaan saam na die pretpark.</p> <p>"We are going to the amusement park together."</p>
<p>We moet saam na die fees gaan.</p> <p>"We should go to the party together."</p>	<p>Ek is moeg.</p> <p>"I'm tired."</p>
<p>Waarom is jy so moeg?</p> <p>"Why are you so tired?"</p>	<p>Komaan, ons gaan skool toe!</p> <p>"Come on, we're going to school!"</p>
<p>Waar gaan ons heen vandag?</p> <p>"Where will we go today?"</p>	<p>Wie gaan volgende week na die strand?</p> <p>"Who is going to the beach next weekend?"</p>
<p>Waar gaan ons heen vandag?</p> <p>"Where are we going today?"</p>	<p>Ek het na die diere hospitaal gegaan.</p> <p>"I went to the animal hospital."</p>

Met die weer bly ek liever binne.

"With weather like this, I'd rather stay inside."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is negation and "to be".

Sy woon nie in Kaapstad nie.
"She doesn't live in Kaapstad."

To make a Afrikaans sentence negative, just add **nie**, meaning "not," after the verb and at the end of the sentence as well.

For example:

Ek is nie moeg nie.
("I am not tired.")

Hy woon nie hier nie.
("He doesn't live here.")

Ons werk nie hier nie.
("We don't work here.")

Ek werk in Johannesburg, nie in Kaapstad nie.
("I work in Johannesburg, not in Cape Town.")

We should also talk about the irregular verb **is**, meaning "to be." We've seen the the same form with several pronouns. Here's the complete overview:

Ek is
("I am")

ky is
("you are")

hy/ sy/ dit is
("he/she/it is")

ons is
("we are")

julle is
("you are")

hulle is
("they are")

Just like for regular verbs, the plural forms are exactly the same as the dictionary form of the word; they are always **is**, and **is** is also what you would find in a dictionary. **Hy is** ("he is") is exactly like it is in English, so it shouldn't be hard to remember.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

South African Working Culture

South Africa has a very conservative business culture, and many companies still have the common work hours from 9am-5pm, with the exception of some service providers like the fields of healthcare and education.

More and more families have both parents working to be able to cover all the expenses. Men are usually the ones who work full-time and the women are more likely to stay home or work part-time.

Some bigger companies are opting now to use flex-hours, where the employee must be in the office from 9am to 3pm. In some cases you can work the hours of Friday into the other days and have Friday off.

It actually a very convenient way of organizing your time, because then people have more time for their kids.

Spare time to spend with the family is very important for South Africans. That is why it is possible to spread the 40-hour week over four days. So this way people don't earn less; they have four nine-hour days and an extra free day. It's a progressive way to do business.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #5 Having Kids in South Africa

CONTENTS

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

5

AFRIKAANS

1. Anet: Ek het lus vir 'n koffie met iets lekkers.
2. Mikka: Het hulle lekker koffie hier?
3. Anet: Ja, die koffie is baie lekker.
4. Mikka: Ok, Ek wil ook koffie hê.
5. Mikka: Het Bert en jy kinders?
6. Anet: Ons het twee kinders. En jy? het jy kinders?
7. Mikka: Ja, ons het ook twee kinders.
8. Anet: Jy het 'n besige lewe.
9. Mikka: Jan het 'n besige lewe. Ek het 'n lekker lewe.

ENGLISH

1. Anet: I feel like having coffee with something tasty.
2. Mikka: Do they have good coffee here?
3. Anet: Yes, the coffee is very good.
4. Mikka: Okay, I'll also have coffee.
5. Mikka: Do you and Bert have children?

CONT'D OVER

6. Anet: We have two children. And you? Do you have children?
7. Mikka: Yes, we also have two children.
8. Anet: You have a busy life.
9. Mikka: Jan has a busy life. I have a good life.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
besig	busy, crowded	adjective
lewe	life	noun
sin	sense, sentence	noun
met	with	pronoun, preposition
iets	anything, something	pronoun
lekker	tasty, delicious	adjective
hulle	they (unstressed)	pronoun
baie	very much, very	adverb
neem	to take	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Is jy besig die Saterdag? "Are you busy on Saturday?"</p>	<p>Die trein stasie is altyd besig. "The train station is always busy."</p>
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<p>Die lughawe is 'n besige plek waar die meeste mense hulself vererg.</p> <p>"The airport is a busy place that most people are annoyed by."</p>	<p>Sy het 'n gelukkig lewe gehad.</p> <p>"She had a happy life."</p>
<p>Dit maak sin</p> <p>"That makes sense"</p>	<p>Hoe gaat het met jou?</p> <p>"How are you?"</p>
<p>Wil jy saam met my na die bioskoop toe gaan?</p> <p>"Will you go to the movies with me?"</p>	<p>Is daar iets wat ek vir jou kan doen?</p> <p>"Is there anything I can do for you?"</p>
<p>Die titel van 'n boek sê iets oor die boek self.</p> <p>"The title of a book says something about the book itself."</p>	<p>Die appeltert van my ma is baie lekker.</p> <p>"My mother's apple pie is delicious!"</p>
<p>Sjokolade tert is baie lekker.</p> <p>"Chocolate cake is pretty delicious."</p>	<p>Hulle bou 'n nuwe bioskoop.</p> <p>"They are building a new cinema."</p>
<p>Dit is 'n baie groot huis.</p> <p>"That is a very big house."</p>	<p>Dit is 'n baie groot huis.</p> <p>"This is a very big house."</p>
<p>Die vrou neem haar pille elke oggend voor ontbyt.</p> <p>"The woman takes her pills every morning before breakfast."</p>	<p>Ek neem twee fotos.</p> <p>"I am taking two photos."</p>

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."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is "to have."

Jan het 'n besige lewe. ek het 'n goeie lewe.

"Jan has a busy life. I have a good life."

In this lesson we're going to take a look at the verb **het** (to have), which is a verb. As we have seen before, this stays the same for the different pronouns.

ek het
"I have"

jy het
"you have"

hy/hulle/het het
"he/she/it has"

ons het
"we have"

jullie het
"you have"

hulle het
"they have"

Het refers to having something at the moment and by adding **ge** to the verb you can refer to having something in the past.

Ek het 'n blou hemp.

"I have a blue shirt."

Ek het 'n blou hemp gehad.

"I had a blue shirt."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Afrikaans Family Culture

Today most Afrikaner families have two to three children. In the past having many children was seen as a sign of wealth. The government in the past also advocated for bigger families. Due to financial constraints it has become less common to have more than three children.

Dogs and cats are favored as pets. Dogs are also bred to protect homes and property.

Among Afrikaners, almost everyone attends school and is literate. There is definitely a hard working culture among South Africans. Many Afrikaner young people who have completed high school, by passing the national examination continue their education. They go to a university or to a **technicon**, an institute that offers technical training. There are universities in the country that offer instruction in Afrikaans. Parents, especially from the older generation, raised their children with a sense of pride and tradition to fight for their freedom of speech.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #6

Would You Like To Order?

CONTENTS

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

6

AFRIKAANS

1. Kelner: Is u reg om te bestel?
2. Mikka: Ja, twee koffies asseblief.
3. Anet: Watter tipe terte het u?
4. Kelner: Ons het appeltert. Ons het lekker appeltert.
5. Anet: Waar staan die appeltert?
6. Kelner: Waarom vra u dit?
7. Anet: Ek hou nie van koue appeltert nie.
8. Mikka: Ek hou ook nie van koue appeltert nie.
9. Kelner: Die appeltert is nie koud nie. Ons het warm appeltert.
10. Mikka: Ok, twee koffies en twee stukke appeltert, asseblief.
11. Kelner: Baie dankie.

ENGLISH

1. Waitress: Are you ready to order?
2. Mikka: Yes, two coffees please.
3. Anet: What kinds of pastries do you have?

CONT'D OVER

4. Waitress: We have apple pie. We have delicious apple pie.
5. Anet: Where is the apple pie?
6. Waitress: Why do you ask that?
7. Anet: I don't like cold apple pie.
8. Mikka: I don't like cold apple pie either.
9. Waitress: The apple pie is not cold. We have warm apple pie.
10. Mikka: Okay, two coffees and two pieces of apple pie, please.
11. Waitress: Thank you very much.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
klaar	clear, ready	adjective
om te	in order to	particle
bestel	to order	verb
watter tipe	what kind of	phrase
gebak	pastry	noun
staan	to stand	verb
waarom	why	adverb
vra	to ask	verb
stuk	piece	noun
hou van	to like, love	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ek is klaar! "I'm ready!"</p>	<p>Sommige vrouens is verbaas om te ontdek dat hul swanger is. "Some women are surprised to discover that they are pregnant."</p>
<p>Almal van ons het dieselfde bestel by die restuarant. "All of us ordered the same at the restaurant."</p>	<p>Ek het ook 'n koffie vir jou bestel. "I ordered a coffee for you too."</p>
<p>Moet asseblief nie goed bestel wat jy nie nodig het nie. "Please don't order stuff that you don't need."</p>	<p>Wat het jy bestel? "What did you order?"</p>
<p>Bestel asseblief geen goed wat jy nie nodig het nie. "Please don't order stuff that you don't need."</p>	<p>Ons het almal dieselfde bestel by die restaurant. "All of us ordered the same at the restaurant."</p>
<p>Ek het vir jou ook 'n koffie bestel. "I ordered a coffee for you too."</p>	<p>Kan ons dit aanlyn bestel? "Can we order online?"</p>
<p>Watter tipe boeke lees jy? "What kind of books do you read?"</p>	<p>Die man staat. "The man is standing."</p>
<p>Waarom gaan eet ons nie uit nie? "Why don't we go out for a meal?"</p>	<p>Dit is nie maklik om hulp van ander te vra nie. "It is not easy to ask for assistance from others."</p>

<p>Ek vra hom sy naam en adres.</p> <p>"I'll ask him his name and address."</p>	<p>Ek gaan jou nog net een keer vra.</p> <p>"I will only ask you one more time."</p>
<p>'n Stuk rooi papier.</p> <p>"A piece of red paper."</p>	<p>My broer hou van interaktiewe spelletjes.</p> <p>"My brother likes interactive games."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. *Waarom*, meaning "why," is another question word, as is *watter tipe*, meaning what kind of. In both cases, we start the question with the question word and continue with the main verb.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is the usage of *u*.

Wat voor gebak heeft u?

"What kind of pastries do you have?"

U is a polite way of saying "you", similar to the French "vous" or German "Sie." We use **u** when talking to strangers, to people who are older, or who are of higher status.

Many people still use **u** in formal situations. It's mostly used in courts or at events where there are important leaders. Although you will find that one can still be respectful even when using **jou** or **jy**, the informal "you."

You also can say **oom en tannie** ("uncle and aunt") to people that are older and strangers to you. This is mostly done when you know the person is as old as your parents. Some might correct you and ask you to call them by name. It's good to start out formally and then gradually move over to informal speech.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The word **asseblief** is used a lot. **Asseblief** translates to "please" and can be used in any formal and informal situation to request something. You can put it at the end of a sentence every time you ask something from someone and you will be considered very polite.

For example, **Kan ek koffie kry, asseblief** which means "Can I get a cup of coffee, please?"

In general, South African people are polite but they believe in equality. When you start a conversation by using the **u** form, they will quickly tell you to use the **jy/jou** form to address them.

Many South African people are very friendly and tolerant. They might come up to you as a stranger and start talking to you. They will usually tell you what they think and will opt for polite phrases to explain a situation.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #7

Dividing Your Chores

CONTENTS

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

7

AFRIKAANS

1. Mikka: Wie kook in julle huis?
2. Anet: Ek kook saam met my man. Ons kook altyd saam.
3. Mikka: Hou jy van kook?
4. Anet: Ek hou nie van kook nie maar my man vind dit heel lekker.
5. Mikka: My vrou kook nie maar sy was wel skottelgoed.
6. Anet: My man en ek haat skottelgoed was.
7. Mikka: Wie doen die inkopies in julle huis?
8. Anet: Ons doen die inkopies ook saam.

ENGLISH

1. Mikka: Who cooks in your home?
2. Anet: I cook along with my husband. We always cook together.
3. Mikka: Do you like cooking?
4. Anet: I don't like cooking, but my husband likes it very much.
5. Mikka: My wife doesn't cook, but she does the dishes.
6. Anet: My husband and I hate the dishes.

CONT'D OVER

7. Mikka: Who does the shopping in your home?
8. Anet: We also do the shopping together.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
die inkopies doen	to do the (grocery) shopping	perfective verb
haat	to hate	verb
die skottelgoed doen	to do the dishes	verb
wie	who	interrogative
kook	to cook	verb, noun
waar	where	pronoun
altyd	always	adverb
vind	to find, to agree	verb
lekker	nice	adjective
lekker vind	to like	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Gesinne doen ongeveer een keer per week inkopies.</p> <p>"Grocery shopping should be done about once per week for families."</p>	<p>Ek haat wors.</p> <p>"I hate sausage."</p>
<p>Hy doen die skottelgoed terwyl hy bel.</p> <p>"He is doing the dishes while making a phone call."</p>	<p>Van wie is dit?</p> <p>"Whose is this?"</p>

<p>Dit maak nie saak wie bel nie, jy mag nie die telefoon hier gebruik nie.</p> <p>"I don't care who is calling, you cannot use the phone here."</p>	<p>My ma kook altyd my gunsteling kos wanneer ek terugkom vir die vakansie.</p> <p>"My mother always cooks my favorite meal when I come home for the holidays."</p>
<p>Sy vrou kan heerlik kook.</p> <p>"His wife can cook very well."</p>	<p>As ek kom kuier op vakansie dae, kook my ma altyd my gunsteling kos.</p> <p>"My mother always cooks my favorite meal when I come home for the holidays."</p>
<p>Ek neem 'n bad elke dag 6 uur.</p> <p>"I always take a bath at 6 o'clock."</p>	<p>Kan jy vir my 'n lineaal vind?</p> <p>"Can you find my ruler?"</p>
<p>Was jy in staat om jou weg te vind terug na die gymnasium?</p> <p>"Were you able to find your way to the academy?"</p>	<p>Dit was lekker om met jou te gesels.</p> <p>"It was nice talking to you."</p>
<p>Wat 'n lekker partytjie.</p> <p>"What a nice party."</p>	<p>Ek vind dit lekker om na 'n museum te gaan.</p> <p>"I like to go to the museum."</p>
<p>Ek vind soetigheid, veral sjokolade lekker.</p> <p>"I like sweets, chocolate in particular."</p>	<p>Ek vind dit lekker om spaghetti te eet.</p> <p>"I like to eat spaghetti."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **Wie** is question word. The most common ones are: **wie** ("who"), **wat** ("what"), **watter tipe** ("what kind of"), **watter** ("which one"), and **waar** ("where").
2. **Lekker vind** is a set expression. Literally, **lekker vind** translates to "to find nice", but it's often used as "to like."
3. **Doen** ("to do") appears in many expressions, for example **die skottelgoed doen** ("to do the dishes") and **die inkopies doen** ("to do the grocery shopping"). Literally, **die inkopies doen** translates to "to do the errands," because **inkopies** is "errands," but the expression has come to mean "to go grocery shopping."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is to see the difference in pronunciation of long and short vowels.

My man kook niet maar hy doet die skottelgoed.
"My husband doesn't cook but he does the dishes."

In the dialogue, we saw the verb **kook**. The meaning changes when a short **O** is used in **kok** which means "a cook" or "a chef" a meaningful difference. Many Afrikaans words behave similarly. The key is to preserve the pronunciation of long and short vowels.

In the case of **kook**, the **O** is long. When there's a vowel at the end of a syllable, it is always long, as in **gebroke**, which means "broken." When there's a consonant at the end of a syllable, as in **gebrek**, which means "disability," the vowel is short.

This business of long and short syllables becomes important when we're conjugating a verb, or adding the plural ending to a noun. For example, when we say **ek kook**, meaning "I cook," we suddenly have a syllable ending in a consonant, so the **O** would be pronounced short. That is why we suddenly spell **ek kook** with two O's instead of just one. Adding another O makes the vowel long again in order to preserve the original pronunciation.

This business of long and short vowels becomes important when you're learning new words as the long or the short vowel will change the meaning. For example, when we say **jy rook** which means "you smoke," it is much different than **jou rok** which means "your dress."

As you can see, it can make a significant difference if you use the long or the short **O**.

The same thing happens for **woon** -- **ek woon** would be a long vowel, so we spell it **ek woon** with a double **O**. The same goes for **haat**, meaning "to hate" - the **ek** form is spelled with two A's, **ek haat**, in order to preserve the long vowel. If spelled with just one A, the word would be pronounced with a short vowel, and the meaning would change.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

According to studies, the more hours a woman works, the more time her partner spends on household chores. Afrikaner men are not averse to helping out with the household chores. In South African families, the boys might do different chores as the girls, hence the logical assumption that they will continue to help out when they have a partner of their own.

Although South African men help with the household chores, it is still the women who do the majority of them. Women spend approximately 23 hours per week on household chores whereas men only spend 14 hours. When it comes to the children, men take an active part in their upbringing and care. It is more likely for the woman to take parental leave from her job to take care of the children it is for men.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #8

Let's Stay in Touch in South Africa

CONTENTS

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

8

AFRIKAANS

1. Anet: Wil jy nog 'n koppie koffie hê?
2. Mikka: Nee, Ek wil nie meer koffie hê nie.
3. Anet: Nou dat jy weer hier bly, gaan ons in kontak bly, nè.
4. Mikka: Natuurlik, wil jy my telefoonnommer hê?
5. Anet: Ja, en my telefoonnommer is: 06-17723404.
6. Mikka: My nommer is 06-93820518.
7. Anet: Ek moet amper mark toe gaan om blomme te koop.
8. Mikka: Ek is mal oor blomme. Ek wil ook blomme koop.
9. Anet: Goeie idee, kom ons gaan saam na die mark toe.

ENGLISH

1. Anet: Do you want another cup of coffee?
2. Mikka: No, I don't want any more coffee.
3. Anet: Now that you live here again, we'll stay in contact, right?
4. Mikka: Of course, do you want to have my phone number?
5. Anet: Yes, and my phone number is 06-17723404.

CONT'D OVER

6. Mikka: My number is 06-93820518.
7. Anet: I need to go to the market in a while to buy flowers.
8. Mikka: I'm crazy about flowers. I want to buy flowers too.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
wil	to want	verb
geen	not any, none, neither, nobody	pronoun
blom	flower	noun
bly	to stay	verb
mark	market	noun
natuurlik	of course, naturally	adverb
telefoonnommer	phone number	noun
moet	must, have to, should	verb
amper	almost	adverb
koop	to buy	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ek wil vroeg gaan slaap vandag.</p> <p>"I want to go to sleep early today."</p>	<p>Ek wil 'n pen koop.</p> <p>"I want to buy a pen."</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

<p>Hy wil chinese kos eet maar sy wil italiaans hê.</p> <p>"He wants Chinese food, but she wants Italian."</p>	<p>Ek wil vandag vroeg gaan slaap.</p> <p>"I want to go to sleep early today."</p>
<p>Sy het drie boek, Ek het geen.</p> <p>"She has three books, I've none."</p>	<p>Drie blomme asseblief.</p> <p>"These flowers please."</p>
<p>Hy gee elke ogend die blomme water.</p> <p>"He waters flowers every morning. "</p>	<p>My gunsteling blom is die protea.</p> <p>"My favorite flower is the protea."</p>
<p>Sy het 'n mooi geel blom gekry.</p> <p>"She received a beautiful yellow flower."</p>	<p>Na die les wil ek bly om die skoolbord skoon te maak.</p> <p>"After class I want you to stay and erase the blackboards."</p>
<p>Sy bly nooit lank op een plek nie.</p> <p>"She never stays in the same place long."</p>	<p>Ek koop my vis by die mark.</p> <p>"I buy my fish at the market."</p>
<p>Dit is die grootste mark.</p> <p>"This is the biggest market."</p>	<p>Wat is jou telefoonnommer?</p> <p>"What is your phone number?"</p>
<p>Ek moet vyftig euro wissel.</p> <p>"I have to change fifty euro."</p>	<p>Ons moet elke kans neem om weg te kom.</p> <p>"We all have to explore every opportunity we can."</p>
<p>Ons het haar amper verras.</p> <p>"We almost surprised her."</p>	<p>Ek koop my brood by die bakkery.</p> <p>"I buy my bread at the bakery."</p>

Ek wil 'n nuwe kar koop. "I want to buy a new car."	Waar koop jij jyspijkerbroeken? "Where do you buy your jeans?"
Ek koop my brood bij de bakker. "I buy my bread at the bakery."	Ek wil een nieuwe auto koop. "I want to buy a new car."
Wil jy hier koop? "Do you want to buy here?"	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **Nè** here means that the speaker is asking for confirmation. **bly in kontak, nè** is like saying "We'll stay in contact, right?" or "We'll stay in contact, won't we?".
Nè is used when someone is want confirmation on anything..
For example, you might say **koffie, nè** which would then be translated as "you wanted coffee,right."
2. **Moet** ("must") can be used without another verb in Afrikaans. You can say the equivalent of "I must to the market" and it is perfectly acceptable. The implied verb is "to go," of course, so it means "I must go to the market".
3. The expression **Ek is mal oor...** is a common way to say that you really like something. It can be used in combination with anything you want. For example: **Ek is mal oor koffie** ("I love coffee.") or **Ek is mal oor appeltert** ("I love an apple pie.")

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is numbers and geen.

my nummer is 693 0820518.
"My number is 693 0820518."

The numbers 0 to 10 are as follows.

- 0 *nul*
- 1 *een*
- 2 *twee*
- 3 *drie*
- 4 *vier*
- 5 *vyf*
- 6 *ses*
- 7 *sewe*
- 8 *agt*
- 9 *nege*
- 10 *tien*

You know that when we want to negate a sentence we use the word **nie** after the verb and at the end of the sentence.

Ek hou nie van blomme nie.
"I don't like flowers."

Ek het nie blomme nie.
"I don't have any flowers."

Daar is nie blomme nie.
"There aren't any flowers."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

It looks like people go out for coffee a lot in South Africa, and they do buy flowers. Some flowers are very important to South Africa, like the protea and the chrysanthemum. It is common to buy flowers, for example at the markets in Cape Town or in a flower shop for yourself or as a gift for when you are invited to attend an event, for example a birthday party. Protea is also the national flower.

South Africa mostly exports roses, proteas and chrysanthemums. South Africa has an amazing floral kingdom. The Cape Floral Kingdom of South Africa hosts a great variety of plant species. It attracts thousands of tourists a year and has a variety of 8,600 species, exceeding even the richness of the Amazon Rain Forest.

Locally known as **fynbos**, the unique vegetation of the Western Cape includes several plants of significant economic importance as proteas are part of this landscape.

It definitely a sight to behold.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #9

Going Dutch in South Africa

CONTENTS

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

9

AFRIKAANS

1. Anet: Ek roep die kelner.
2. Mikka: Ja, dan betaal ons en gaan ons mark toe.
3. Kelner: Kan ek u help?
4. Anet: Ons wil graag betaal.
5. Kelner: 'n oomblik asseblief.
6. Kelner: Dit is R22.25 vir twee koffies en R20.95 vir twee stukke appeltert. Dit is R43.20 in totaal.
7. Mikka: Ek sal betaal.
8. Anet: Nee, ons betaal elkeen helfte. Jy betaal 21.60 rand en ek ook.
9. Mikka: Geen probleem. Is jy klaar?
10. Anet: Ja. Lekker dag mevrou!
11. Mikka: Lekker dag mevrou.
12. Kelner: Baie Dankie. Tot siens.

ENGLISH

1. Anet: I'll call the waitress.
2. Mikka: Yes, then we'll pay and go to the market.

CONT'D OVER

3. Waitress: Can I help you?
4. Anet: We would like to pay.
5. Waitress: One moment please.
6. Waitress: That is R22.25 for two coffees and R20.95 for two apple pies. That's R43.20 in total.
7. Mikka: I'll pay.
8. Anet: No, we'll each pay half. You pay R21.60 and I will too.
9. Mikka: No problem. Are you ready?
10. Anet: Yes. Goodbye madam!
11. Mikka: Goodbye madam!
12. Waitress: Thank you very much. See you later.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
mevrou	madam, Mrs., Ms.	noun
roep	to call	verb
kelner	waiter	noun
betaal	to pay	verb
help	to help	verb
oomblik	moment	adverb
keer	times	noun

totaal	total	noun
elke	every, each	pronoun
probleem	problem	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ek sal jou 7 uur roepr. "I'll call you at seven o'clock."</p>	<p>Ek roep die kelner. "I'll call the waiter."</p>
<p>Ons kelner is regtig oulik, wat dink jy? "Our waitress was really cute, don't you think?"</p>	<p>Hy het dit uiteindelik dit reggekry om al sy rekeninge te betaal. "He finally managed to pay all his bills."</p>
<p>Ek betaal altyd kontant. "I always pay cash."</p>	<p>Die kliënt betaal by die kassier. "The customer paid at the register."</p>
<p>Hy het uiteindelik dit reg gekry om al sy rekeninge te betaal. "He finally managed to pay all his bills."</p>	<p>Meestal betaal ek kontant. "I usually pay cash."</p>
<p>Kom om te help. "Come to help."</p>	<p>Hy help haar in die huishouding. "He helps her with domestic chores."</p>
<p>Sy kom om te help. "They are coming to help."</p>	<p>Ons kom om te help. "We come to help."</p>

<p>Haar doel in die lewe was om ander mense te help.</p> <p>"Her purpose in life was to help other people."</p>	<p>Gustavo het gesê dat hy kan help.</p> <p>"Gustavo said he could help."</p>
<p>Die winkel assistent het my gehelp.</p> <p>"The shop assistant helped me."</p>	<p>Help! Diewe!</p> <p>"Help! Thieves!"</p>
<p>Gustavo het gesê hy kan help.</p> <p>"Gustavo said he could help."</p>	<p>Het u 'n oomblik van geduld?</p> <p>"Do you have a moment of patience?"</p>
<p>Ek kan elke liedjie van Queen saamsing.</p> <p>"I can sing along to every song from Queen."</p>	<p>Ons het baie probleme.</p> <p>"We have many problems."</p>
<p>Ek het 'n groot probleem</p> <p>"I have a big problem."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. When leaving an establishment, it is considered polite to say goodbye to your server. This can be done by saying **lekker dag mevrou** (literally, "goodbye madam") for women and **lekker dag meneer** ("goodbye sir") for men. **Tot siens** is another way to say goodbye, similar to the English "see you later." Literally it means "until I see you."
2. **Kan ek u help?** is a phrase you'll hear a lot in South Africa. **Kan ek u help?** means "Can I help you?" The **kan** is "can". "Ek kan" means "I can."
3. **Baie** can mean "very" in sentences like **baie dankie** ("thank you very much"). **Baie** can also be used in an exclamation when you want to insist on or emphasize something, for example **Dit gaan baie goed**, which means "It is going very well."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is larger numbers.

Dat is 43.20 euro in totaal.
"That's 43.20 euros in total."

Let's take a look at larger numbers today.

- 11 *elf*
- 12 *twaalf*
- 13 *dertien*
- 14 *veertien*
- 15 *vyftien*
- 16 *sestien*
- 17 *seventien*
- 18 *agtien*
- 19 *negentien*
- 20 *twintig*
- 21 *eenentwintig*
- 26 *sesentwintig*
- 30 *dertig*

- 40 *veertig* 80 *tagtig*
- 42 *twee-en-veertig*
- 50 *vijftig* 90 *negentig*
- 60 *sestig* 100 *honderd*
- 70 *seventig*
- 95 *vyf en negentig*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

"Going Dutch" means that everyone in the group pays for themselves rather than one person treating everyone. Splitting the bill is common when you are going out for lunch with friends, but if it is a business lunch, you might consider paying.

Tipping is pretty much compulsory in restaurants. A restaurant and of course the waiter appreciates it, and it's always nice to leave 10% of the bill extra as a tip. In South Africa you tip at restaurants, but if you are just going to get some fries at the snack bar, you don't need to tip. You can use your credit card in South Africa. Most stores have options for credits cards, but South Africans themselves like to pay with their bankcard.

Cash is accepted in most places and you will also find it very convenient to pay with your card in most places. Still, make sure to have cash on you, just in case.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #10

Let's go Shopping for Flowers at the South African Market

CONTENTS

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

10

AFRIKAANS

1. Mikka: Die blomme mark is baie beroemd.
2. Anet: Ja, dit is die blomme mark waar toeriste en plaaslike mense kom.
3. Mikka: Kyk, die blomme is pragtig. Ek is mal oor die blomme.
4. Anet: Die vrou verkoop pragtige proteas.
5. Mikka: Ja, maar daardie vrou verkoop ook tulpe. Ek dink dat ek my blomme daar gaan koop.
6. Anet: Dit is 'n goeie idee.
7. Mikka: Die prys van die bos tulpe staan daar. Die bos is nie duur nie.
8. Anet: Koop jy jou blomme hier by die vrou ek sal myne daar koop.
9. Mikka: Ok, wanneer ons klaar blomme gekoop het dan gaan kry ons 'n koffie.

ENGLISH

1. Mikka: This flower market is very famous.
2. Anet: Yes, this is the flower market where tourists and locals come.
3. Mikka: Look, those flowers are beautiful. I'm really crazy about flowers.

CONT'D OVER

4. Anet: That man is selling beautiful proteas.
5. Mikka: Yes, but that woman is also selling tulips. I think I'm going to buy my flowers there.
6. Anet: That's a good idea.
7. Mikka: The price of the bunch of tulips is there. Those bunches aren't expensive.
8. Anet: You buy your tulips here from this lady, and then I'll buy my flowers there from that lady.
9. Mikka: Okay, when I'm done here, we'll go there together to buy the flowers.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
beroemd	famous	adjective
toeriste	tourists	noun
kyk	to look	verb
duur	expensive	adjective
pragtige	beautiful	adjective
egte	real, really, truly	adjective, adverb
verkoop	to sell	verb
protea	protea	noun
dink	to think	verb
koop	to buy	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Michael Jackson is nog steeds beroemd.</p> <p>"Michael Jackson is still famous."</p>	<p>De toeriste neemt foto's van die dier.</p> <p>"The tourist is taking pictures of the animals."</p>
<p>Die pa kyk na sy seun.</p> <p>"The father is looking at his son."</p>	<p>Sy kon nie ophou kyk na die skerm nie.</p> <p>"She couldn't stop looking at the screen."</p>
<p>Die kar is te duur, ek sal dit nie koop nie.</p> <p>"That car is too expensive; I won't buy it."</p>	<p>Dat is 'n duur TV.</p> <p>"That is an expensive TV."</p>
<p>Die kar is te duur; ek gaan nie koop nie.</p> <p>"That car is too expensive; I won't buy it."</p>	<p>Om in Tokyo te bly is duur.</p> <p>"It is expensive to live in Tokyo."</p>
<p>Hy het die duurste wyn in die drankwinkel gekry.</p> <p>"He got the most expensive wine in the liquor shop."</p>	<p>Dit is duur om in Tokyo te bly.</p> <p>"It is expensive to live in Tokyo."</p>
<p>Sy het 'n pragtige rok aan.</p> <p>"She wore a beautiful dress."</p>	<p>Baie mans kies pragtige vroue, sonder veel waarde aan hulle.</p> <p>"Many men choose women who are beautiful but don't have much substance to them."</p>

<p>Dat is 'n egte skildery van Van Gogh.</p> <p>"That is a real painting by Van Gogh."</p>	<p>'n Egte komponis kan de manier verander waarop musiek gespeel en ervaar word.</p> <p>"A true composer can change the way music is played and experienced."</p>
<p>Dit is 'n egte diamant.</p> <p>"This is a real diamond!"</p>	<p>De kinderen verkoop koeldrank.</p> <p>"The children sold cool drinks."</p>
<p>Sy het besluit om alles te verkoop.</p> <p>"She decided to sell everything."</p>	<p>Jy het 'n besondere talent nodig om iets te verkoop.</p> <p>"You need a special skill to sell something."</p>
<p>Daar is honderde soorte proteas.</p> <p>"There are hundreds of kinds of protea."</p>	<p>'n Mooi rooil protea.</p> <p>"A beautiful yellow protea."</p>
<p>Hy dink hy gaan geld wen.</p> <p>"He thinks he is going to win money."</p>	<p>Ek dink nie dit kos te veel nie.</p> <p>"I don't think it costs too much."</p>
<p>Ek dink altyd aan kos.</p> <p>"I always think about food."</p>	<p>Hulle dink ons ken nie hulle planne nie.</p> <p>"They think that we don't know their plans."</p>
<p>Dink jy baie aan sjokolade?</p> <p>"Do you often think of chocolate?"</p>	<p>Moenie te veel oor die antwoord dink nie.</p> <p>"Do not think about the answer too much."</p>

<p>Hulle dink dat ons nie weet van hul planne nie.</p> <p>"They think that we don't know their plans."</p>	<p>Ek koop my brood by die bakkerry.</p> <p>"I buy my bread at the bakery."</p>
<p>Ek wil 'n nuwe kar koop.</p> <p>"I want to buy a new car."</p>	<p>Waar koop jy jyspijkerbroeken?</p> <p>"Where do you buy your jeans?"</p>
<p>Ek koop my brood bij de bakker.</p> <p>"I buy my bread at the bakery."</p>	<p>Ek wil een nuwe auto koop.</p> <p>"I want to buy a new car."</p>
<p>Wil jy hier koop?</p> <p>"Do you want to buy here?"</p>	

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is demonstrative pronouns.

Die vrou verkoop pragtige blomme.
"That woman is selling beautiful flowers."

The focus of this lesson is demonstrative pronouns. Demonstrative pronouns are words like "this", "that", "these", or "those". These words point to something. In Afrikaans, the form is similar to that of English as there is no gender in the nouns. Being singular or plural doesn't affect it either. It just depends if the object is close by, in which case it is **hier**, meaning "here," or far away, which would be **daar**, meaning "there." For things that are close to you, the word is **die** meaning "this," for example **die stoel** "this chair." In plural, you still use **die**, for example, **die stoele**, meaning "these chairs," or **die huise**, meaning "these houses." When you are talking about things that are further away, pair the words with **daardie**, for example **daardie stoel**, meaning "that chair." The same goes for plural. **Daardie stoele** means "those chairs" and **daardie huise** means "those houses." So when you are talking about things that are further away, a good guess is that they'll use **daardie**.

A good overview is the following:

Hier ("here")

- *die* words
die stoel
("this chair")
- Plural and singular (both *die*)
die stoelen, die huizen
("these chairs," "these houses")

Daar ("there")

- *daardie* words
daardie stoel
("that chair")
- *het* words
daardie huis
("that house")
- Plural and singular (both *daardie*)
daardie stoelen, daardie huizen
("those chairs," "those houses")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The **blomme mark** on Adderley street in Cape Town is really unique, and the **blomme mark** in Trafalgar Place, Cape Town is great! It's unique. You can't miss it as you drive down the street, especially as you hear the sellers call out the prices loudly on the street to attract customers.

When this market was first established before Apartheid, ladies of color were the ones selling their flowers, and mostly still sell the flowers. The business kept going even during Apartheid time in the so-called "white area" of Cape Town.

People visit the flower market, of course when they want to buy flowers but not

only that. It is also a beautiful place to have a talk with the ladies there to hear their stories, shared from their past and their family's past. Both tourists and locals mix and they visit the market just to enjoy the beautiful atmosphere and the smell the flowers.

It's an interesting place to be.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #11 Beautify Your South African Home with Roses

CONTENTS

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

11

AFRIKAANS

1. Anet: Die rose is rooi, ek hou van rooi rose.
2. Mikka: Ek vind wit blomme baie mooi. Dit maak nie saak watter blom dit is nie, solank dit wit is.
3. Anet: Kyk daar, wat 'n oulike plantjie. Ek het klein plante by die huis. Dit gee 'n gesellige atmosfeer.
4. Mikka: Ek het geen plante in my huis nie maar altyd vars blomme. Is jy klaar?
5. Anet: Ja. Kom ons gaan kry kaartjies vir die toer bus.
6. Mikka: Ok. Watter dag wil jy gaan.
7. Anet: Volgende Dinsdag pas my die beste
8. Mikka: Pas my. Kom ons gaan.

ENGLISH

1. Anet: Those roses are red; I love red roses.
2. Mikka: I find white flowers very beautiful. It doesn't matter what kind of flowers, as long as they're white.
3. Anet: Look there, what a nice little plant. I have small plants at home. They give a cozy atmosphere.
4. Mikka: I have no plants at home but always have fresh flowers. Are you ready?

CONT'D OVER

5. Anet: Yes. Let's go get tickets for the tour bus.
6. Mikka: Ok. What day would you like to go?
7. Anet: Next Tuesday suits me the best.
8. Mikka: Suits me. Let's go.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
Dinsdag	Tuesday	proper nouns
roos	rose	noun
rooi	red	adjective, noun
wit	white	adjective, noun
toer	tour	verb
gee	to give	verb
klein	small	adjective, expression
kaartjies	ticket	noun
gesellig	cozy, comfortable	adjective
vars	fresh	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Dinsdag is die besigste dag vir my</p> <p>"Tuesday is the busiest day for me"</p>	<p>Rose versier elke tuin en maak dit mooier.</p> <p>"Roses can adorn any garden and make it more beautiful."</p>
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<p>Suid Afrikaners gee graag rose met Valentynsdag.</p> <p>"South Africans love to give roses for Valentine's Day."</p>	<p>Rooi is atlyd in die mode.</p> <p>"Red is always in fashion."</p>
<p>In geval van nood, druk die rooi knoppie</p> <p>"In case of emergency, press the red button."</p>	<p>Die man kyk na die rooi muur.</p> <p>"The man is facing the red wall."</p>
<p>In geval van nood, druk op die rooi knoppie.</p> <p>"In case of emergency, press the red button."</p>	<p>Die appels is rooi.</p> <p>"The apples are red."</p>
<p>De kleur rooi.</p> <p>"The color red."</p>	<p>Wit is een van die beste kleure.</p> <p>"White is one of the best colors."</p>
<p>Wit is by ver my gunsteling kleur.</p> <p>"White is by far my favorite color."</p>	<p>Die wit lotus dryf op die oppervlakte van die pond.</p> <p>"The white lotus is floating on the surface of the pond."</p>
<p>Ek droom van 'n wit Kersfees.</p> <p>"I'm dreaming of a white Christmas."</p>	<p>Wit is by verre my gunsteling kleur.</p> <p>"White is by far my favorite color."</p>
<p>Ek hou nie van die kleur wit nie.</p> <p>"I don't like the color white."</p>	<p>Dit is moeilik om wit meubels skoon te hou.</p> <p>"It is difficult to keep white furniture clean."</p>

<p>Die beste toer in die land</p> <p>"The best tour in the country"</p>	<p>Ek wil die hele Suid Afrika toer</p> <p>"I want to tour the whole of South Africa"</p>
<p>Jy het die krediet gekry wat ek seker is jy nie verdien nie.</p> <p>"You have been given the credit that I'm sure you don't deserve."</p>	<p>Ek sal jou biki sjokolade gee</p> <p>"I will give you some chocolate."</p>
<p>Kan jy my die tandenborstel gee?</p> <p>"Can you give me that toothbrush?"</p>	<p>'n Klein bier asseblief.</p> <p>"A small beer please."</p>
<p>Ons huis is te klein vir ons.</p> <p>"Our house is too small for us."</p>	<p>Te groot is beter te klein.</p> <p>"Too big is better than too small."</p>
<p>Die kaartjies was vinning uitverkoop</p> <p>"The tickets sold out quickly"</p>	<p>Die kaartjies is goedkoop</p> <p>"The tickets are cheap"</p>
<p>Ek het kaartjies gaan koop</p> <p>"I went to buy tickets"</p>	<p>Dit is 'n gesellige huis!</p> <p>"This is such a cozy little house!"</p>
<p>Vars vrugtesap is 'n goeie manier om elke dag mee te beginn.</p> <p>"Fresh fruit juice is a great way to start any day."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. ***Dit maak nie saak nie*** is an expression meaning "it doesn't matter." Literally, this means "it makes not case", but based on that you'd never guess that the meaning is actually "it doesn't matter".

2. An important word in Afrikaans is **gesellig**. It's also one of the most difficult concepts to grasp if you're not an Afrikaans native . According to Wikipedia, this word can't be translated. **Gesellig** is something like "cozy," "nice," "comfortable," "quaint," "friendly," "relaxing" or "enjoyable." It can be used to refer to people (*'n gesellige man*), rooms (*'n gesellig kamer*), movies, companies, friends, or an evening out. One thing is for sure -- **gesellig** is always something positive.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is adjectives.

Die rose is rooi, ek hou van rooi rose.
"Those roses are red, I love red roses."

Like in English, an adjective can stand in two places: either before the noun, or after the verb "to be."

For example:

'n wit blom
("a white flower")

die blom is wit
("the flower is white")

You can also add **baie** ("very") before the adjective if you want to intensify the meaning.

Let's look at some examples:

'n Baie mooi kat
("a very pretty cat")

'Dit is 'n baie mooi dag
("It is a very nice day")

dit is 'n sterk wind
("This is a strong wind")

or

die wind is sterk

("The wind is strong.")

Dit is 'n baie sterk wind

("It is a very strong wind.")

It is easy enough to put the adjective before the noun or after the verb, it just takes some practice!

CULTURAL INSIGHT

It is quite popular to go on a tour in South Africa. The public transport in South Africa is not very good, but there are some companies in the major cities that you can use to book transport for a day.

Tourists can rent cars or use a tour company that provides transport. For locals there are taxis, but they're not considered safe for foreigners to use.

If you do some research you will find good resources for tourist to use to get around and see the country.

Cape Town and Johannesburg use an unique hop-on hop-off bus with different routes. It is very exciting and allows you to spend as much time as you want at a specific spot. You just need to keep track of the departure times and the location of the bus stops. It is a perfect way to have a great day of sightseeing.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #12 Could You Braai Every Day?

CONTENTS

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

12

AFRIKAANS

1. Manus: Waar is die tuin stoele?
2. Brenda: Dit staan teen die deur.
3. Brenda: Dit is vuil, ons moet dit nog was.
4. Manus: Ons moet opruim. Jy kan die sitkamer opruim dan ga ek die kombuis opruim.
5. Brenda: Ok. Moet die boek by die ander boeke kom?
6. Manus: Ja, en die foto op die grond moet by die foto's kom.
7. Brenda: Ek gaan op my knieë en pak die fotos. Eina, my knieg!
8. Manus: Ai, gaan sit.
9. Brenda: Ek is lus vir 'n koppie koffie. Waar staan die koppies?

ENGLISH

1. Manus: Where are the garden chairs?
2. Brenda: They're over against the door.
3. Brenda: They're dirty; we need to wash them.
4. Manus: We need to tidy up. You clean the living room, then I'll clean the kitchen.
5. Brenda: Okay. Does this book have to go with those books?

CONT'D OVER

6. Manus: Yes, and that photo on the floor has to go with these photos.
7. Brenda: I'll get on my knees and get the photo. Ow, my knee!
8. Manus: Ah, go sit.
9. Brenda: I feel like a cup of coffee. Where are the cups?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
sit	to sit	verb
pak	to take, get	verb
knieg	knee	noun
stoel	chair	noun
staan	stand	verb
teen	against	preposition
deur	door	noun
opruim	to tidy up, clean	verb
kamer	room	noun
boek	book	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Die kinder sit by die pikniek tafel.</p> <p>"The children are sitting at the picnic table."</p>	<p>Pak 'n boek en lees dit!</p> <p>"Take a book and read it!"</p>
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<p>Ek speel met die baba op my knieg.</p> <p>"I played with the baby on my knee."</p>	<p>Wie het die stoel gebreek?</p> <p>"Who broke the chair?"</p>
<p>Die koppie staan op die tafel.</p> <p>"The cup is sitting on the table."</p>	<p>Dit moet iewers in de kas staan.</p> <p>"It must be standing somewhere in the closet."</p>
<p>Ek gaan teen vrydag klaar wees.</p> <p>"I will be finished by Friday."</p>	<p>Die deur is toe.</p> <p>"The door is closed."</p>
<p>Dit het my drie dae geneem op die kamer op te ruim.</p> <p>"It took me three days to clean the room."</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>
<p>De kamer is stowwerig.</p> <p>"This room is dusty."</p>	<p>Watter boek is jy besig om te lees?</p> <p>"What book are you reading?"</p>
<p>Dit boek is baie snaaks.</p> <p>"This book is pretty funny."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **Eina** ("ouch/ow") is a typical expression of pain in Afrikaans. When you bump into something or hit your head, this would be a word which expresses what you feel. It is pronounced short or sometimes is a bit more prolonged. When young children use it, they usually make it sound very long like (**Einaaaaa**), showing in this way that they need attention.
2. **Ai** is a word that can show pity. In this lesson's dialogue, we might translate it as "ah, poor thing". *Ai* can also be used to show irritation though, e. g. **Ai hou op**, meaning "Ah stop it."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is the plural form.

Dat zijn mooie bloemen.
"Those are beautiful flowers."

Today we'll look at how to form the plural of Afrikaans nouns. In Afrikaans, there are basically two regular forms of plural nouns: those which end in -e and those which end in -s. Then, inevitably, there are also the irregular ones.

The regular form of the plural is -e.

For example:

die koerant die koerante
("newspaper")

die stoel die stoele
("chair")

die huis die huise
("house")

There are also plurals that end in -s. These include all words that end in an unstressed -er, -ie, -em and a few other endings.

de besem de besems
("broom")

de bakker de bakkers
("baker")

de meisie de meisies
("girl")

Also many words of foreign origin get the ending -s. When these words end in a vowel, we also use an apostrophe.

de restaurant die restaurants
(restaurant)

Finally, there are a few irregular nouns in Afrikaans.

die stad die stede
("cities")

dag dae
("days")

This also applies to the examples mentioned before ending in "g" - **vlieg, vlieë** meaning "fly, "flies"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Okay, maybe it's time to talk about a South African barbeque, **braai**. South Africans are avid braaiers. They even have a national braai day on the 24th of September.

Most if not all people in South Africa have memories of friends and family coming over for a braai. You bring your own meats to share and the host provides salads and breads.

Many varsity students, especially the guys, have a braai every day. Breakfast would be the previous days' braai meat with a cup of coffee. A perfect balance!

The weekend, especially Saturday, is definitely time for a braai with the friends, and if there is rugby to watch at the same time that would be a big bonus.

These nights are also accompanied by some beer and other various drinks, just depends on what you like...

Or if you want a headache the following morning.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #13 Who's in These Family Photos?

CONTENTS

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

13

AFRIKAANS

1. Mikka: Hoe gaan dit met jou knieg?
2. Bart: Goed. Wil jy die foto's sien?
3. Mikka: Ja. Kyk, dit is my ouers. Dit is my ma en dit is my pa.
4. Bart: En op die foto staan jou suster met haar seun en haar dogter.
5. Mikka: Het ons 'n foto van ons ouma en oupa?
6. Bart: Nee, maar wel 'n foto van my broer met sy vrou en sy hond.
7. Mikka: Is daar kinders op die foto?
8. Bart: Nee. Kyk, dit is 'n foto van ons huis met ons ouers. Wie is dit?
9. Mikka: Haha, dit is julle hond!

ENGLISH

1. Mikka: How is it going with your knee?
2. Bart: Good. Do you want to see these photos?
3. Mikka: Yes. Look, that's my parents. This is my mother, and that is my father.
4. Bart: And in this photo is your sister with her son and her daughter.

CONT'D OVER

5. Mikka: Do we have a photo of our grandma and grandpa?
6. Bart: No, but we do have a photo of my brother with his wife and his dog.
7. Mikka: Are their children in the photo?
8. Bart: No. Look, this is a photo of our house with our parents. Who is that?
9. Mikka: Haha, that is your dog!

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
ouers	parents	noun
ma	mother	noun
pa	father	noun
suster	sister	noun
seun	son	noun
dogter	daughter	noun
ouma	grandma	noun
oupa	grandpa	noun
broer	brother	noun
hond	dog	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ouers moet die kritiek van die films nagaan voor hulle kinder dit mag kyk.</p> <p>"Every parent should check a movie's rating before allowing their child to watch it."</p>	<p>Dit laat jou goed voel as ouers vereenig word met hul kinders.</p> <p>"It is heartwarming to watch parents reunite with a child."</p>
<p>Die eendties volg die ma eend.</p> <p>"The ducklings are following the mother duck."</p>	<p>Die pa kyk na sy seun.</p> <p>"The father is looking at his son."</p>
<p>Hy is my ouer broer en sy is my jonger suster.</p> <p>"He is my older brother, and she is my younger sister."</p>	<p>Ons dogter is 'n professor op die universiteit en ons seun 'n sakenman.</p> <p>"Our daughter is a university professor, and our son is a businessman."</p>
<p>Die seun van my oupa is my pa.</p> <p>"My grandfather's son is my father."</p>	<p>Ramses II het meer as veertig (40) seuns.</p> <p>"Ramesses II had over 40 sons."</p>
<p>Ramesses II het oor die veertig seuns gehad.</p> <p>"Ramesses II had over 40 sons."</p>	<p>Sy dogter is besig om te help met die reunie se organisasie, so jy moet 'n ekstra stel opsit.</p> <p>"His daughter is assisting with the reunion's organization, so you should set an extra seat."</p>
<p>Die ma lees 'n boek vir haar dogter.</p> <p>"The mother read a book to her daughter."</p>	<p>Sy dogter help met die organisasie van die reunie so jy kan 'n ekstra stoel kry.</p> <p>"His daughter is assisting with the reunion's organization, so you should bring an extra seat."</p>

<p>Ouma kyk graag televisie. "Grandma loves to watch TV."</p>	<p>Oupa praat baie stadig. "Grandpa speaks very slowly."</p>
<p>Sy is jonger as my broer. "She is younger than my brother."</p>	<p>My broer is in die hospitaal. "My brother is in the hospital."</p>
<p>Haar broer was betrokke in 'n kar ongeluk. "Her brother was in a car accident."</p>	<p>Die seun het 'n troeteldier hond. "The boy has a pet dog."</p>
<p>Die harige hond hardloop agter die bal aan. "The shaggy dog is running after a ball."</p>	<p>Hul sê dat 'n hond 'n man se beste vriend is. "It is said that the dog is man's best friend."</p>
<p>Wat is die naam van haar hond? "What's the name of her dog?"</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **Staat** ("stands") is used much more often in Afrikaans than in English. For example, in this dialogue we heard **op deze foto staat jou zus met haar zoon** (in this photo, the sister "is standing" with her son). In Afrikaans, people are much more likely to specify that something is "standing," "lying," or "sitting" somewhere, rather than simply saying that it "is" there, as we do in English.
2. In this dialogue, we can see that the speaker uses **ouma en oupa**, this literally means "old mother and old father." If you were talking about an "aunt and uncle" you would say **oom en tannie**.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is possessive pronouns.

En op die foto staan jou suster met haar seun en haar dogter.
"And in this photo is your sister with her son and her daughter."

Words like "my," "your," "our," "their," and so on are called possessive pronouns. We have already seen some of them in previous lessons and this lesson covers the rest of them.

Unlike in French or German, the possessive pronouns do not change in Afrikaans. They never receive any ending. This makes them quite simple. Let's go over all Afrikaans possessive pronouns.

1. "my"
my
2. "your"
jy, jou
3. "your" (formal)
u
4. "his"
sy
5. "her"
haar
6. "our"
ons
7. "your"
julle
8. "their"
hulle

Can you remember all of them?

In Afrikaans it is easy to determine if someone is talking about **your** in singular or plural.

Check these examples:

Jou sak

("your bag")

Julle sak

("your bag")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

South Africans have very interesting pets. Of course they have dogs and cats like the rest of the world. Many people have dogs that live outside the house and dogs that live inside the house.

Most pet owners consider their pet to be a member of the family and treat it accordingly. If you live on a farm you are bound to have at least two dogs, to keep each other company of course.

Although most people have dogs, it is also likely that they might have a cat or a bird or a snake or bearded dragon.

It sounds a bit different, doesn't it? Some find pleasure in these different kinds of pets.

Well, there is a large variety of animals in South Africa, some you might need permits for. If you live on a farm you most likely will have a sheep or cow as pet, as some are not raised by the mothers and need some extra help.

Would you like to have numerous pets?

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #14

Daily Life in South Africa

CONTENTS

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

14

AFRIKAANS

1. Mikka: Goed, kom ons hou op met die foto's, ek moet kook. Die kinders kom amper, kan jy my help?
2. Bart: Ja, gee my die aartappels, dan gee ek jou die tamaties.
3. ...
4. Lina: Hallo, ek is by die huis.
5. Mikka: Daglief. Waar is jou broer, ek sien hom nie?
6. Lina: Nee, hy is by Annie, by haar huis. Haar sus is daar ook.
7. Mikka: Doen hulle huiswerk?
8. Lina: Hy gee 'n wiskunde les vir haar. Hy sal nou-nou hier wees.
9. Mikka: Kom, ons ete is byna klaar. Jou pa kook.

ENGLISH

1. Mikka: Good, let's stop with the photos; I must cook. The children are coming in a while, can you help me?
2. Bart: Yes, give me the potatoes, then I'll give you the tomatoes.
3. ...
4. Lina: Hello, I'm home.
5. Mikka: Hi, dear. Where's your brother? I don't see him.

CONT'D OVER

6. Lina: No, he's with Annie, at her house. Her sister is there too.
7. Mikka: Are they doing their homework?
8. Lina: He's teaching them math. He'll come soon.
9. Mikka: Come on, our food is almost ready. Your father is cooking it.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
byna	almost	adverb
kos	food	noun
Les gee	to teach	verb
Op hou	to stop	verb
kom	to come	verb
aardappel	potato	noun
tamatie	tomato	noun
lief	darling, dear	noun
wiskunde	math	noun
les	lesson	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Die bad is byna vol.</p> <p>"The bath is almost full."</p>	<p>Wat is jou gunsteling kos?</p> <p>"What is your favorite food?"</p>
<p>Watter kos sou jy graag wil eet?</p> <p>"What would you like to eat?"</p>	<p>die vrou gee die kinders les.</p> <p>"The woman is teaching the children."</p>

<p>Stel u dat jy begin hik en nie kan ophou nie.</p> <p>"Imagine that you begin to hiccup and can't stop."</p>	<p>Ek weet jy wil nie hê ek moet partytjie toe kom nie.</p> <p>"I know you don't want me to come to the party."</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>Die aartappels kom van Peru af.</p> <p>"Potatoes come from Peru."</p>	<p>Daar is meer as 200 verskillende soorte aartappels in die wêreld.</p> <p>"There are more than 200 kinds of potatoes in the Netherlands."</p>
<p>Is 'n tamatie 'n vrug of 'n groente?</p> <p>"Is a tomato a fruit or a vegetable?"</p>	<p>Tamaties is baie gesond.</p> <p>"Tomatoes are very healthy."</p>
<p>My oupa groei tamaties in sy tuin.</p> <p>"My grandfather grows tomatoes in his garden."</p>	<p>En wat wil jy hê, lief?</p> <p>"And what would you like, dear?"</p>

Ek volg lesse in Duits en wiskunde.

"I'm taking a class in German and one in mathematics."

My gunsteling vak is wiskunde.

"My favorite subject is math."

Hoe was die Frans les?

"How was the French lesson?"

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **Kom ons hou op met die foto's** is literally "to stop with the photos," but it can be used like "Let's stop with the photos."
2. **By** is like saying "at someone's place." **By Annie** means "at Annie's place." If you know German, it's the same as the German "bei," and in French it would be "chez".
3. In the dialogue **Nou nou**, which translates as "now now," means soon. For example, **Ek sal nou-nou hier wees** means "I will be there soon." It is interesting to hear the husband say **nou-nou** and then come late... the wife has something to say then.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is object pronouns.

Hy gee 'n wiskunde les vir haar.
"He's giving them a math lesson."

Object pronouns are words like "me", "him", "her", "it", "us", "them" and so forth. They refer to people who are the object of a sentence, for example as in "I give him the newspaper."

The trick is to memorise them and try to recognise them when people speak. Let's have an overview of the Afrikaans object pronouns. First we'll give the normal form

and then the informal form.

1. "My"
my, me
2. "You" (singular)
jou jy
3. "You"
u (formal)
4. "Him"
syne
5. "Her"
hare
6. "It"
dit
7. "We"
ons
8. "You" (plural)
julle
9. "Them"
hulle

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In South Africa, children they go on to high school upon leaving primary school. They leave primary school when they are around thirteen years old. Something like a middle school does not exist in South Africa.

There are a lot of subjects in the first years. Students are required to take about nine subjects simultaneously. Later on, they can choose a syllabus according to what they want to do after their education or according to their interests. Their compulsory education is from age 5 to 15.

There are also subjects that are offered by some private schools.

Many subjects are the same, but some might go by different names. In some private schools you will be able to study different subjects like psychology but it is not very common. South Africa has many tertiary institutions with world renowned credentials.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #15 A Stressful Morning in South Africa

CONTENTS

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

15

AFRIKAANS

1. Mikka: Wakker word! Staan op!
2. Lisa: Ek kom nou-nou.
3. Mikka: Nee, kom nou!
4. Mikka: Eet julle vinnig jul ontbyt en Bart, vat hul skool toe!
5. Bart: Gaan haal julle boeke! Kom ons gaan.
6. ...
7. Lisa: Goeie môre. Waar is my broer?
8. Mikka: By die skool. Gaan sit en eet jou ontbyt! Gaan sit!
9. Lisa: Gee die melk gou.
10. Mikka: Kry gou 'n koppie! Die bruin brood!
11. Lisa: Moenie so skreeu nie!
12. Mikka: Gaan haal julle boeke en gaan skool toe!
13. Lisa: Lekker dag!
14. Mikka: (pffff) Ek is lus vir 'n koffie.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Mikka: Wake up! Get up!
2. Lina: I'll come soon.
3. Mikka: No, come now!
4. Mikka: Eat your breakfast quickly and Bart, take him to school!
5. Bart: Fetch your books! Let's go.
6. ...
7. Lina: Good morning. Where is my brother?
8. Mikka: At school. Sit down and eat your breakfast! Sit down!
9. Lina: Give me the milk.
10. Mikka: Just get a cup! And the brown bread!
11. Lina: Don't shout like that!
12. Mikka: Fetch your books and go to school!
13. Lina: Bye!
14. Mikka: (pffff) I feel like coffee.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
skreeu	to shout, scream	verb

wakker word	wake up	verb
wakker	awake	adjective
word	to become	verb
vinnig	quick, fast	adjective
ontbyt	breakfast	noun
bring	to bring, take somewhere	verb
haal	to fetch, get	verb
melk	milk	noun
pap	ground maize	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Sy het begin te skreeu, toe hardloop ek weg.</p> <p>"She started screaming, and I ran away."</p>	<p>Die vrou word wakker.</p> <p>"The woman is waking up."</p>
<p>Die seun word wakker en klim uit sy bed.</p> <p>"The boy wakes up and leaves his bed."</p>	<p>Ben is jy nogsteeds wakker?</p> <p>"Are you still awake?"</p>
<p>Die ruspe word 'n skoenlapper.</p> <p>"The caterpillar became a butterfly."</p>	<p>Hy het vinnig Russisch geleer.</p> <p>"He learned Russian quickly."</p>
<p>Ek eet elke dag ontbyt.</p> <p>"I eat breakfast everyday."</p>	<p>Wat het jy vir ontbyt gehad?</p> <p>"What did you have for breakfast?"</p>

<p>Ontbyt is die belangrikste maaltyd van die dag.</p> <p>"Breakfast is the most important meal of the day."</p>	<p>Wat het jy vir ontbyt gehad?</p> <p>"What did you have for breakfast?"</p>
<p>Wie weet wat die toekomst vir ons bring.</p> <p>"Who knows what the future will bring us."</p>	<p>Bring my asseblief die rekening.</p> <p>"Bring me the check, please."</p>
<p>As jy nie vir my die dokumente bring nie, dank ek jou af.</p> <p>"If you don't bring me the documents as soon as possible, you're fired."</p>	<p>Gaan dokter toe om jou voorskrif te haal!</p> <p>"Go to the doctor to get your prescription!"</p>
<p>Koffie met melk asseblief.</p> <p>"Coffee with milk please."</p>	<p>Hy drink elke dag drie flesse melk.</p> <p>"He drinks three bottles of milk every day."</p>
<p>Ek drink elke dag een liter melk.</p> <p>"I drink one liter of milk every day."</p>	<p>Ek drink melk elke dag.</p> <p>"I drink milk every day."</p>
<p>Pap en melk is heel lekker.</p> <p>"Pap and milk is very delicious."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **Wakker word** is an expression meaning "to wake up". The expression consists of **wakker**, meaning "awake," and **word**, meaning "to become." You're literally saying "become awake," but in Afrikaans, it's the most natural way to tell someone to wake up.
2. **Staan op** is literally "stand up," but it can also mean "to get up."
3. The mother in this dialogue is giving a lot of commands, but sometimes she uses the word **vinnig**. We could compare it to saying "real quick," as in "Can you take out the trash real quick?"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is the imperative.

Pak gou 'n koppie! Die bruin brood!
"Just get a cup! Put [do] chocolate sprinkles on your bread!"

When we give orders or commands, we use the imperative, which is just the stem of the verb. The same forms are used to talk to one person or to a group of people.

Gaan sit!
("sit down," to one person)

Gaan sit!
("sit down," to a group)

When talking formally to someone, you should use the **u** form.

For the imperative, we swap the **u** and the verb here. Normally, it's **u gaan**, but the command is **gaan u**. This is only for times when you are addressing someone who might be an very important person

1. *Gaan u sit!*
("Sit down, sir or ma'am")

If on the other hand you want to be very stern, like a father scolding a child or like a policeman or teacher, use just the infinitive, which is the dictionary form of a word.

1. *Beweeg!*
("Move on!")
2. *Let op!*
("Pay attention!")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What is a South African breakfast like, do they even eat breakfast? Many people do and it is mostly eaten at home at the breakfast table.

Breakfast can range from cereals to brown bread with cheese or sweet toppings.

There is a hot cereal that is very famous, it's called **pap** and it is a staple food made from ground maize.

Is there anything in a typical Afrikaans breakfast that other people wouldn't recognize?

Well, a typical South African breakfast could contain, besides cereal, pap, eggs and sausage called **boerewors**. This is a unique spiced sausage that is usually for a braai but is also used for breakfasts. **Pap en wors** is a very common South African dish. It is a very sturdy breakfast. **Pap** can be eaten any time of the day and you can put anything you like in it. You can add sugar, butter and milk if you want it sweet, or you can opt for some tomato and onion relish with meat.

Every meal will be a feast in South Africa.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #16 Going to See the South African Doctor

CONTENTS

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

16

AFRIKAANS

1. Assistent: Dokter, goeie môre.
2. Mikka: Goeie môre, kan u my dalk help?
3. Assistent: Natuurlik mevrou.
4. Mikka: Ek wil graag 'n afspraak maak vir woensdag.
5. Assistent: U wil voor woensdag 'n afspraak maak?
6. Mikka: Ja, kan ek op Woensdag kom?
7. Assistent: Kan u op Woensdag middag kom?
8. Mikka: Nee, ek kan nie. Ek kan net in die oggend?
9. Assistent: Ek is jammer maar die dokter het nie tyd nie. U kan op dinsdag oggend kom.
10. Mikka: Goed, ek kom op Dinsdag oggend. Kan u vir my die nuwe adres van die praktyk gee?

ENGLISH

1. Assistant: General practice, good morning.
2. Mikka: Good morning, can you help me?
3. Assistant: Of course, sir.
4. Mikka: I'd like to make an appointment for Wednesday.

CONT'D OVER

5. Assistant: You want to make an appointment for Wednesday?
6. Mikka: Yes, can I come on Wednesday?
7. Assistant: Can you come on Wednesday afternoon?
8. Mikka: No, I can't then. Can it be in the morning?
9. Assistant: I'm sorry, but the doctor has no time. You can come on Tuesday morning.
10. Mikka: Good, I'll come on Tuesday morning. Can you give me the new address of the practice?

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
Huis dokter	general practitioner	noun
praktyk	general practice	noun
kan	can, to be able to	verb
dokter	doctor, physician	noun
afspraak	appointment	noun
middag	midday, afternoon	noun
oggend	morning	noun
Ek is jammer	I'm sorry	phrase
nuwe	new	adjective
tyd	time	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ek gaan die huis dokter bel.</p> <p>"I'm just going to call the general practitioner."</p>	<p>Hy kan Japanees skryf.</p> <p>"He can write Japanese."</p>
<p>Kan jy daardie verster toemaak, asseblief?</p> <p>"Can you close that window, please?"</p>	<p>Kan jy my help?</p> <p>"Can you help me?"</p>
<p>Kan jy daardie venster asseblief sluit?</p> <p>"Can you close that window, please?"</p>	<p>Kan jy die raam asseblief toesluit?</p> <p>"Can you close that window, please?"</p>
<p>Kan ek die venster toemaak?</p> <p>"Can I close the window?"</p>	<p>'n Dokter werk in 'n hospitaal.</p> <p>"A doctor works in a hospital."</p>
<p>Sy het 'n afspraak met my gemaak.</p> <p>"She made an appointment with me."</p>	<p>My seun het 'n afspraak met die dokter.</p> <p>"My son has a doctor's appointment."</p>
<p>Weet jy of 'n afspraak nodig is vir die haarsalon?</p> <p>"Do you know if an appointment is needed for the hair salon?"</p>	<p>Die winkel gaan om drie uur vanmiddag oop maak.</p> <p>"The shop will open at 3 P.M."</p>
<p>In hierdie tyd van die jaar is dit nog koud in die oggend.</p> <p>"At this time of the year it is still cold in the morning."</p>	<p>Hul gaan vir 'n wandeling elke oggend.</p> <p>"They go for a walk every morning."</p>

<p>Ek draf in die oggend. "I jog in the morning."</p>	<p>Elke oggend gaan hulle stap. "They go for a walk every morning."</p>
<p>Ons winkels gaan môre oggend weer oop maak. "Our stores will open again tomorrow morning."</p>	<p>Ek is jammer dat ek laat is. "I'm sorry for being late."</p>
<p>Ek is jammer. Ek is laat. "I'm sorry. I'm late."</p>	<p>Ons het 'n nuwe kar gekoop. "We bought a new car."</p>
<p>Geluk met jou nuwe kar. "Congratulations on your new car."</p>	<p>Ek begin maandag met 'n nuwe werk. "I'll start a new job on Monday."</p>
<p>Dit is nie so maklik om nuwe idees te ontwerp nie. "It's not so easy to keep creating new ideas."</p>	<p>Dit is nie so maklik om nuwe idees te skep nie "It's not so easy to keep creating new ideas."</p>
<p>Het julle tyd vanaand? "Do you have time tonight?"</p>	<p>Wat is die tyd? "What is the time?"</p>
<p>Watter tyd is jou toneelspel? "What time is your play?"</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. The days of the week in Afrikaans are as follows. **Maandag** ("Monday"), **Dinsdag** ("Tuesday"), **Woensdag** ("Wednesday"), **Donderdag** ("Thursday"), **Vrydag** ("Friday"), **Saterdag** ("Saturday"), **Sondag** ("Sunday"). In Afrikaans, all of these days are written with uppercase letters like English.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson are the modal verbs *kan* and *wil hê*.

***Kan u op woensdag middag kom?*
"Can you come on Wednesday afternoon?"**

Let's look at the conjugations of ***kan*** ("can") and ***wil hê*** ("to want"). They are not completely regular.

- *iek kan wil hê*
- *jy kan wil hê*
- *u kan wil hê*
- *hy/sy/dit kan wil hê*
- *ons kan wil hê*
- *julle kan wil hê*
- *hulle kan wil hê*

Just to note this is a bit more formal of a conversation as they are in a 'business' situation.

Also note the word order! For example, in a sentence in the present tense, the

modal verb (**kan/wil hê**, etc.) takes the second place in a sentence, meanwhile the action verb becomes an infinitive and goes to the end of the clause.

For example:

sy kan nie op vrydag kom nie

"He can't come on Friday," or literally "She can not on Friday come not."

Another example is

Ek wil graag 'n koerant koop.

"I would like to buy a newspaper," or literally "I would like a newspaper to buy."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Is it easy to see a doctor in South Africa?

There should be a doctor in every town and you will be spoilt for choice in the city. You will be able to find doctor in your area on google.

You don't have to be registered with the doctor to be able to see one. Some doctors might ask that you pay upfront if you are just there for holiday. Overall you can phone them, and if it is an emergency you will be able to see them the same day.

It is easy to get medication as well

If you are in a position where you cannot see the doctor immediately you can go to a pharmacist. They should be able to give you some medication or give you some advice.

You won't struggle too much to get some help when you are in South Africa.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #17

Asking the Way in Afrikaans

CONTENTS

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

17

AFRIKAANS

1. Mikka: Jammer om te pla, mevrou, weet u waar Dorp straat is?
2. Mev.: Ja, as u hier langs loop met die straat af en dan links by die Museum draai.
3. Mev.: Dan loop jy langs die museum reg oorkant na die winkelsentrum.
4. Mev.: By die winkelsentrum draai u regs af en loop tot u by die BMW gebou.
5. Mev.: Daar draai u links by die BMW gebou, dan is dit die tweede straat aan u regterhand.
6. Mikka: Dus, linksaf na die Museum, regs by die winkelsentrum en links by die BMW gebou dan is dit die tweede straat aan my regterkant.
7. Mev: Ja.
8. Mikka: Baie Dankie mevrou.
9. Mev.: Jy is welkom.

ENGLISH

1. Mikka: Excuse me, ma'am, do you know where Vilakazi Street is?
2. Mev: Yes, walk past the museum and then to the left of the museum.
3. Mev: Then walk past the museum, straight ahead toward the shopping centre.

CONT'D OVER

4. Mev: At the shopping centre, you'll turn right and walk straight until you come to the BMW building.
5. Mev: There you'll turn left by the BMW building, and then it's the second street on your right.
6. Mikka: So, to the left toward the museum, right at the shopping centre, and at the BMW building turn left, and it's the second street on your right.
7. Mev: Yes.
8. Mikka: Thank you very much, ma'am.
9. Mev: You're welcome.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
Dis 'n plesier	my pleasure, you're welcome	phrase
Reg oorkant	straight ahead	adverb
regs af	to the right	adverb
Jammer om te pla	sorry to bother	phrase
weet	to know	verb
straat	street	noun
langs	along, past	preposition
links af	to the left	adverb
links	left	noun
regs	right	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Dit is 'n plesier! "You're welcome!"</p>	<p>Laat ons reg oorkant die winkel gaan? "Let's go straight from the shop!"</p>
<p>Die trok het skerp regs af gedraai. "The truck turned sharply to the right."</p>	<p>Jammer om te pla, kan vir my die suiker aangee? "Excuse me, could you pass me the sugar?"</p>
<p>Soms is eksperiment die enigste manier om te weet of iets sal werk. "Sometimes experiments are the only way to know if something will work."</p>	<p>'n Mens weet nooit wat gaan gebeur nie. "A person never knows what is going to happen"</p>
<p>Ons sal seker nooit die oorsprong van die leuen weet nie. "We will probably never know the origins of this lie."</p>	<p>'n Thermometer is om te weet hoe warm dit is. "A thermometer is to know how warm it is."</p>
<p>Die straat is baie besig. "The street is very busy."</p>	<p>Wat is die straat se naam? "What is this street called?"</p>
<p>Jy kan jou kaar parkeer in ons straat. "You can park your car in our street."</p>	<p>Ek hou daarvan om langs die rivier te loop. "I love walking along the river."</p>
<p>Draai links na 15km. "Turn left after 15km."</p>	<p>By die bioskoop draai links. "Turn left at the cinema."</p>
<p>Mr John staan daar aan die regterkant. "Mr. John stands there on the right."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. You may hear **straat** and **plein** when referring to some areas in a town. But there is also **laan**. What are the differences between all of these? To start with: the Afrikaans word for a street is **straat**. Afrikaans street names are always written with a capital letter. A **plein**, like Leidseplein, is a square. These can be large, like the Dam Square in Amsterdam, or very small with no traffic allowed. Then there's **laan**, a "lane," and this is usually used for broader streets with lots of trees.
2. **Aan my regterhand** simply means "on my right" or "on my right-hand side."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is ordinal numbers.

Dit is die tweede straat aan my regterhand.
"It is the second street on your right."

In Afrikaans there are two endings for ordinal numbers: **-de** and **-ste**.

The ordinal numbers 2-19 all end in **-de**, which is composed of the cardinal number plus **-de**. Note that the Afrikaans word for "first" is irregular.

- 1e *eerste* "first"
- 2e *tweede* "second"
- 3e *derde* "third"
- 4e *vierde* "fourth"
- 5e *vyfde* "fifth"

- 10e *tiende* "tenth"
- 15e *vyftiende* "fifteenth"
- 19e *negentiende* "nineteenth"

From 20 and upwards the ordinal numbers are formed with the cardinal number plus **-ste**.

- 20e *twintigste* 20th
- 30e *dertigste* 30th
- 59e *negenenvyftigste* 59th
- 100e *honderdste* 100th

Above 100, you say **honderd** and then the number as above.

- 115e *honderdvyftiende* 115th
- 118e *honderdagtiende* 118th

CULTURAL INSIGHT

It might not be the best thing to get lost but it seems that it is a nice place to get lost in if there are museums around. Stellenbosch is a place where many tourists go, not only for museums but just because it is a beautiful town.

In Stellenbosch there are many place to choose from ranging from the Village museum that consists of four period houses from 1709 -1850, The V.O.C. Kruithuis with a collection of weaponry, The Rupert Museum with works from renowned South

African artists, Oude Meester Brandy Museum that gives an in-depth insight into the history of brandy, and The Toy and Miniature Museum which houses a collection of miniatures and a lifelike miniature of South Africa's prestigious Blue Train.

Stellenbosch is definitely the place to go for a museum lovers, even if you are not a museum lover the town still offers many other delights like shopping and wine tasting.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #18 Talking about the Weather in Afrikaans

CONTENTS

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

18

AFRIKAANS

1. Mevr.: Koue weer, is dit nie?
2. Mikka: Ja, en die wind waai ook harder en die lug word gryser.
3. Mevr.: Die lente is die jaar kouer as die winter.
4. Mikka: In die lente kan dit warmer wees as in die somer. In die winter reën dit die meeste.
5. Mevr.: Gelukkig is dit amper somer.
6. Mikka: Dan is die weer warmer, dan kan ons in die son op 'n terras sit.
7. Mevr.: Na die koudste winter in jare met sneeu is dit 'n mooi vooruitsig.
8. Mikka: Aa, daar is my vrou. Goeie middag.
9. Mevr.: Goeie middag, mevrou.

ENGLISH

1. Mev: Cold weather, isn't it?
2. Mikka: Yes, and it's also blowing harder and the sky is getting grayer.
3. Mev: Spring this year is colder than winter.
4. Mikka: In the spring, it can be warmer than in the summer. In the winter, it rains the most.

CONT'D OVER

5. Mev: Fortunately it will be summer soon.
6. Mikka: Then the weather is warmer, and we can sit in the sun on a terrace.
7. Mev: After the coldest winter in years with snow and ice, it's a nice forecast.
8. Mikka: Ah, there's my wife. Good day.
9. Mev: Good day, ma'am.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
weer	weather	noun
waai	to blow (wind)	verb
lug	sky, air	noun
lente	spring	noun
herfs	fall, autumn	noun
reën	to rain	verb
jaar	year	noun
sneeu	snow	noun
ys	ice	noun
vooruitsig	forecast, outlook	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Die weer is heerlik vandag. "The weather is really nice today."</p>	<p>Die weer is verskriklik. "This weather is horrible."</p>
<p>Die weer is rêrig mooi vandag. "The weather is really nice today."</p>	<p>Hierdie weer is aaklig. "This weather is horrible."</p>
<p>Die weer is aaklig. "This weather is horrible."</p>	<p>Die wind waai erg hard in Kaapstad partykeer. "It is often very windy in the Netherlands."</p>
<p>Het vliegtuig vlieg in die lug. "The airplane is flying in the sky."</p>	<p>Die walvisse kom op na bo vir lug. "The whales are coming up for air."</p>
<p>Tydens die koue lente weer hou sy daarvan om te gaan stap. "She likes taking a walk in the chilly spring weather."</p>	<p>Lente is my gunsteling seisoen. "Spring is my favorite season."</p>
<p>Die blare van die bome word bruin in die herfs. "The leaves of the trees turn brown in autumn."</p>	<p>Grys wolke wys meestal dat dit gaan reën "Gray clouds usually indicate rain."</p>
<p>Dit is reën en onweer. "It's raining and thundering."</p>	<p>Ek is dertien jaar oud. "I'm thirteen years old."</p>
<p>Volgens jaar is ek 'n middel skool student. "I'll be a middle school student next year."</p>	<p>Ek is dertig jaar oud. "I am thirty years old."</p>

<p>Sneeu het 'n mooi wit kleur.</p> <p>"Snow has a beautiful white color."</p>	<p>Die sneeu val in die bos.</p> <p>"The snow is falling in the woods."</p>
<p>Op die berg is daar baie sneeu.</p> <p>"There is a lot of snow on the mountain."</p>	<p>Sneeu is skaars in Suid-Afrika.</p> <p>"Snow is rare in South Africa."</p>
<p>Die sneeu val op die veld.</p> <p>"The snow is falling on the veld."</p>	<p>Op die berg lê baie sneeu.</p> <p>"There is a lot of snow on the mountain."</p>
<p>Ys het op die venster gevorm.</p> <p>"Ice has formed on the window."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. In this dialogue, we saw the word **weer**. We have encountered it in a previous lesson and learned that it means "again." In this dialogue, though, it means "weather." If it is a noun, then it refers to the weather. **Het is koud weer** means "It is cold weather," while **die is weer koud** means "It is cold again."
2. Note the useful expression **dink u nie or vind jy niet**, which corresponds to the English "isn't it" or "don't you think?"

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is comparison.

Die lente is die jaar kouer as die winter.
"Spring this year is colder than winter."

To say that something is "warmer," "colder," "nicer," or "more beautiful" Afrikaans uses the ending **-er**. This is actually the same ending as in English, except that in English, some words use "more" (like "more beautiful"). In Afrikaans, the only possible way is to say "beautifuller." Similarly, you cannot say "most beautiful" in Afrikaans, but only "beautifullest," following the same pattern as "warmest," "coldest," "nicest," and so on. In Afrikaans you add **-ste** to the end to indicate the 'most' intensive form.

Here are some Afrikaans comparison forms.

hard harder hardste
("hard")

warm warmer warmste
("warm")

mooi mooier mooiste
("beautiful")

belangrijk belangrijker belangriekste
("important")

interessant interessanter interresantste
("interesting")

There are also a few irregular forms, though not many.

veel meer meeste
("much - more - most")

goed beter beste
("good - better - best")

To use these in a sentence, you need the word **as** ("than"), for example **Peter is beter as Mark** which means "Peter is better than Mark." To say he's the best, just add **die**, for example, **Peter is die beste** which means "Peter is the best." It's all very similar to English.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The weather is important for South Africans as it changes from day to day, which might be the reason why the South Africans mention it a lot in conversation. It is very common to comment on the weather as we can see in the dialogue.

There are four seasons in South Africa.

lente
"spring"

somer
"summer"

herfs
"autumn"

winter
"winter"

It can rain a lot in Cape Town area in winter, the middle of the year in South Africa, so people usually carry a small umbrella with them in their bag, but it rains mostly in winter. The winters are moderate, but sometimes it is freezing for a few days.

When it gets warmer, the people like to sit on a **terras** ("terrace"). Almost every café has a terrace in front of it, and on warm days, they are full of people enjoying the sun.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #19

Arrive at the Right Time in South Africa

CONTENTS

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

19

AFRIKAANS

1. Line: Ek wil môre twaalf uur na die bib gaan, kan jy my vat?
2. Mikka: Ek het 'n afspraak half twee, so dit kan werk.
3. Jako: En wie vat my dan na die sokker toe? Ons speel môre kwart oor drie 'n wedstryd.
4. Mikka: Hoe laat moet jy daar wees?
5. Jako: Ons moet een uur daar wees.
6. Mikka: En hoe laat is julle klaar?
7. Jako: Ons speel die wedstryd kwart oor drie, dus is ons vyf uur klaar.
8. Mikka: Goed, Ons gaan kwart voor twaalf ry, dan vat ons Lina na die bib. Daarna het ek 'n half uurtjie voor die inkopies. En daarna vat ek jou na die sokker. Vyf uur kom ek julle weer haal.

ENGLISH

1. Lina: I want to go to the library at twelve o'clock tomorrow; can you take me?
2. Mikka: I have an appointment at half past one, so it's possible.
3. Jako: And who's taking me to soccer then? We're playing a game at a quarter past three tomorrow.
4. Mikka: What time do you have to be there?

CONT'D OVER

5. Jako: We have to be there at one o'clock.
6. Mikka: And at what time will you be finished?
7. Jako: We're playing the game at a quarter past three, so we'll be finished at five o'clock.
8. Mikka: Good, we'll leave at a quarter to twelve, then we'll take Lina to the library. After that I have a half hour for the grocery shopping. And afterwards I'll take you to soccer. At five o'clock I'll come pick you guys up again.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
daarna	afterwards, after, then	adverb
weggaan	to leave, go away	verb
wedstryd	game, match, competition	noun
speel	to play	verb
môre	tomorrow	adverb
om	at	preposition
uur	hour	noun
biblioteek	library	noun
afspraak	appointment	noun
dus	so, thus	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Saterdag het ons na die flieks gegaan, daarna is ons na 'n restuarant.</p> <p>"On Saturday we went to the movies, then to the restaurant."</p>	<p>Hy gaan weggaan op vakansie van April!</p> <p>"He is going away on holiday from April."</p>
<p>Die aanhangers kyk na 'n wedstryd.</p> <p>"The fans are watching a game."</p>	<p>Die klein seuntjie speel video speletjies elke aand na hy hard geleer het.</p> <p>"The little boy plays video games every evening after studying hard."</p>
<p>Die atleet speel sokker.</p> <p>"The athletes are playing soccer."</p>	<p>Watter film het gister gewys?</p> <p>"What movie was played yesterday?"</p>
<p>Nadat die seun hard geleer het, speel hy video speletjies.</p> <p>"The little boy plays video games every evening after studying hard."</p>	<p>Jy moet nooit met menslike gevoelens speel nie.</p> <p>"You should never play with people's feelings."</p>
<p>Ek moet het môre dit stuur.</p> <p>"I have to send it tomorrow."</p>	<p>Ons winkels gaan môre oggend weer oop maak.</p> <p>"Our stores will open again tomorrow morning."</p>
<p>Om elf uur uitboek asseblief.</p> <p>"Check out at eleven o'clock, please."</p>	<p>Een uur kos drie euro.</p> <p>"One hour costs three euros."</p>
<p>Ek het gisteraan 10 ure geslaap.</p> <p>"I slept for ten hours last night."</p>	<p>Ek studeer in die biblioteek.</p> <p>"I am studying at the library."</p>

<p>Ek het nog nie 'n afspraak gemaak nie.</p> <p>"I have not made an appointment yet."</p>	<p>Sy het 'n afspraak met my gemaak.</p> <p>"She made an appointment with me."</p>
<p>My seun het 'n afspraak met die dokter.</p> <p>"My son has a doctor's appointment."</p>	<p>Weet jy of 'n afspraak nodig is vir die haarsalon?</p> <p>"Do you know if an appointment is needed for the hair salon?"</p>
<p>Ek het nie geslaap nie, dus is ek moeg.</p> <p>"I did not sleep, thus I am tired."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **Die bib** is short for **die biblioteek**, which means "library." Although started by high school students, this abbreviation is now widely used by people of all ages.
2. **Dit kan**, literally "that can", means "it is possible."
3. **Uurtjie** is the diminutive of **uur**; **uur** is "hour" and **Uurtjie** is "little hour."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is telling time.

Ons sal vyf uur klaar wees.
"We'll be done at five o'clock."

Standard expressions for asking what time it is:

Hoe laat is dit?

("What time is it?" or "At what time?", literally "How late is it?")

Dit is...

(It is)

Some answers:

Hoe laat is dit?

Dit is vier uur. 4:00

Dit is tien oor vier. 4:10

Dit is kwart oor vier 4:15

Dit is half vyf

(before five, not after four!) 4:30

Dit is kwart voor vyf 4:45

Dit is tien voor vyf 4:50

Dit is vyf uur 5:00

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Many South Africans take punctuality for business meetings very seriously and expect that you will do the same. Always call with an explanation if you are going to be late. Lateness, missed appointments, postponements, changing the time of an appointment, or a late delivery all weaken trust and can ruin relationships.

The same is true for friendly visits; when you are asked to be there at a certain time, it is considered polite to arrive exactly on time.

When you are asked to come **rondom 7:30** ("around 7:30") then you should never be early. It would be considered rude, so only in this case is it advisable to be 'fashionably' late. Not too late, mind you.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #20 A Wrong Number in South Africa

CONTENTS

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

20

AFRIKAANS

1. Mikka: Hallo, u praat met Mikka.
2. Mikka: Ek verstaan u nie. Kan u dit herhaal?
3. Mikka: Kan u stadiger praat.
4. Mikka: Ek is jammer maar ek verstaan u nie. Lina, kom hier. Iemand bel maar ek verstaan hom nie.
5. Lina: Hallo, met Lina.
6. Lina: U praat te vinnig. Kan u stadiger praat, ek praat net 'n biekie Spaans.
7. Lina: Nee, hier woon geen meneer DaGosta nie. Geen probleem. Goeie dag, meneer.

ENGLISH

1. Mikka: Hello, you are speaking with Mikka.
2. Mikka: I don't understand you. Can you repeat that?
3. Mikka: Can you speak a bit slower?
4. Mikka: I'm sorry but I don't understand you. Lina, come here a moment. Someone is calling but I don't understand him.
5. Lina: Hello, this is Lina.
6. Lina: You are speaking too fast. Can you speak slowly? I speak only a little Spanish.

CONT'D OVER

7. Lina:

No, no Mr. DaGosta lives here. That's okay. Goodbye, sir.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
meneer	sir, Mr.	noun
praat	to speak	verb
herhaal	to repeat	verb
stadiger	slower	adjective
begryp	to understand	verb
iemand	someone	pronoun
te	too (much)	adverb
bel	to call up, phone	verb
'n biekie	a little	adverb
Spaans	Spanish	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Dit is meneer Smit. "This is Mr. Smith."	Moenie met 'n vol mond praat nie, asseblief! "Please don't talk with your mouth full!"
Hy praat oor sy nuwe projek. "He talked about his new project."	Ons praat elke dag met mekaar! "We speak to each other every day!"
Kan u harder praat? "Can you speak louder?"	Herhaal die vraag asseblief. "Repeat the question please."

<p>Ons herhaal dit twee keer. "We repeat it twice."</p>	<p>As jy dit stadiger doen sal dit dalk makliker inpas. "If you do it slower, it might fit in easier."</p>
<p>Kan u stadiger praat, asseblief? "Could you drive slowly, please?"</p>	<p>Begryp jy die vraag? "Do you understand that question?"</p>
<p>Ons begryp dit. "We understand."</p>	<p>Begryp jy dit? "Did you understand?"</p>
<p>Iemand het gister vir my blomme gestuur. "Someone sent me flowers yesterday."</p>	<p>Iemand is buite die deur. "Someone is outside the door."</p>
<p>Iemand is oorlede. "Somebody has died."</p>	<p>Die tafel is te laag vir me. "This table is too low for me."</p>
<p>Hy het te veel huiswerk vir die naweek. "He has too much homework for this weekend."</p>	<p>Ek gaan gou die huis dokter bel. "I'm just going to call the general practitioner."</p>
<p>'n Biekie kompetisie in die lewe is gesond. "A little competition in life is healthy."</p>	<p>Ja, Ek praat 'n biekie. "Yes, I speak a little."</p>
<p>Kan jy in Spaans tel? "Do you know how to count in Spanish?"</p>	<p>Ek praat geen Spaans nie. "I don't speak Spanish."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **verstaan** and **begryp** both mean "to understand." The difference is that when you use **ek begryp dit nie**, then it means that the other person has to explain using easier language. When you use **ek verstaan dit nie**, then the other person has to speak slower or more clearly. So **verstaan** is about being able to hear the words, and **begryp** is about understanding the meaning of the words.
2. **Net 'n bietjie** means "only a little." You could say **Ek praat net 'n bietjie Afrikaans**, meaning "I only speak a little Afrikaans."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is word order.

Kan u dit herhaal?
"Can you repeat that?"

The standard word order in Afrikaans is subject - verb - when - what - where, as in the sentence **Ek drink môre koffie uit 'n koppie**.

"I drink a cup of morning coffee."

You can start with your subject but also with another part of the sentence, as long as you put the verb in second position.

môre drink ek koffie uit 'n koppie.

Koffie drink ek môre uit 'n koppie.

Uit 'n koppie drink ek môre koffie.

Note that in the last example, **uit 'n koppie** functions as one unit, so the verb is still considered to be in the second position.

When making a question, the verb comes before the subject. Only a question word may come before the verb then.

Drink ek koffie?
"Am I drinking coffee?"

Wat drink ek?
"What am I drinking?"

If a sentence contains two verbs, then the first word is in the second position and the other verb is placed at the end of the sentence in its infinitive form.

ek kan melk drink.

"I can drink milk."

If the verb starts with a preposition, then the preposition splits off and goes to the end of the sentence.

Weggaan

"We are going away tomorrow"

Ons gaan môre weg

"we are going tomorrow away."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When answering the phone, you can use your first name, for example, "Mikka" or last name, perhaps "Jansen," or both, as in "Mikka Jansen". Pick up the phone and say, if you are Mikka Jansen, ***u praat met Mikka, u praat met Jansen, or met Mikka Jansen.***

Then, the caller will answer by saying his or her name. This exchange is important to complete before asking to speak to another person or beginning to talk about something else, so that both parties know who they are talking to.

When children pick up the phone, they state their first and last name so they won't be confused with their parents.

When picking up the phone in somebody else's house, you should answer with ***huis van Mikka Jansen*** ("residence of Mikka Jansen"). This way, the caller knows that they reached the right place but not the right person.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #21 Running the Afrikaans Birthday Gauntlet

CONTENTS

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

21

AFRIKAANS

1. Mikka: Dit is Anna se verjaardag. Ek mis haar 'n biekie, kom ons gaan kuier, dit sal lekker wees om saam haar te besoek.
2. Lina: Ek wil ook gaan kuier, maar ek is nie nou lus nie. Is jy seker jy is genooi?
3. Mikka: Dit maak nie saak nie, ons ken hulle mos goed.
4. Lina: Neem pappa saam met jou, hy hou van verjaarsdag partytjies.
5. Mikka: Goed dan gaan ek met pappa.
6. Lina: Wat gaan jy vir haar koop?
7. Mikka: Ek weet nog nie, miskien blomme of 'n boek.
8. Lina: Dit is beter om 'n boek koopbewys te gee.
9. Mikka: Ja, dan gaan ek nou na die boek winkel om 'n boek koopbewys te kry.

ENGLISH

1. Mikka: It's Anna's birthday. I miss her a bit, so let's go drop by. It'll be fun, visiting her together.
2. Lina: I would like to go to her place but I just don't feel like it right now. Are you sure we're invited?
3. Mikka: It doesn't matter, we know them well!

CONT'D OVER

4. Lina: Just take daddy; he finds birthdays fun.
5. Mikka: Fine then, just with daddy.
6. Lina: What are you going to buy for her?
7. Mikka: I don't know yet, maybe flowers or a book.
8. Lina: It's better to give a gift certificate for books.
9. Mikka: Yes, then I'll just go to the bookstore to buy a gift certificate.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
winkel	shop, store	noun
koopbewys	coupon, gift certificate; receipt	noun
beter	better	adjective
miskien	perhaps, maybe	adverb
pappa	daddy	noun
elkeen	everyone, everybody	pronoun
genooi	invited	verb
kuier	to visit	verb
mis	to miss	verb
verjaardag	birthday	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Die winkel gaan om drie uur's vanmiddag oop maak.</p> <p>"The shop will open at 3 P.M."</p>	<p>Daar is baie winkels in die sentrum.</p> <p>"There are lots of shops in the city centre."</p>
<p>Ek wil geen verdomde koopbewys hê nie, gee my die kontant!</p> <p>"I don't want a bloody voucher, just give me cash!"</p>	<p>Hy dink hy is beter as ek, maar hy is verkeerd.</p> <p>"He thinks that he is better than me, but he is wrong!"</p>
<p>Hy dinkt dat hy beter is as ek, maar hy is verkeerd!</p> <p>"He thinks that he is better than me, but he is wrong!"</p>	<p>Ek gaan miskien Kaapstad toe die November.</p> <p>"Maybe I am going to Cape Town this November."</p>
<p>Ek is miskien ongelukkig, maar ek is nie van plan om selfmoord te pleeg nie.</p> <p>"Maybe I am unhappy, but I don't intend to kill myself."</p>	<p>Elkeen van hulle het opleiding ontvang.</p> <p>"Every one of them has received training"</p>
<p>Elkeen van julle sal 'n stuk koek kry?</p> <p>"Every one of you will get a piece of cake"</p>	<p>Elkeen is nie so noukeurig soos sommige mense nie.</p> <p>"Not everyone is as meticulous as some people are."</p>
<p>Is elkeen vry oor Paastyd?</p> <p>"Is everybody free on Easter?"</p>	<p>Kom ons gaan kuier vir jou niggie.</p> <p>"Let's visit your cousin."</p>
<p>My ma kuier vir die naweek</p> <p>"My mom is visiting for the weekend."</p>	<p>Ons beplan om môre by meneer Smith te kuier.</p> <p>"We plan to visit Mr. Smith tomorrow."</p>

<p>Ons mis jou baie.</p> <p>"We miss you very much."</p>	<p>Môre is het my verjaardag.</p> <p>"It's my birthday tomorrow."</p>
<p>Wat gaan jy vir sy verjaardag doen?</p> <p>"What are you going to do for his birthday?"</p>	<p>Wanneer is jou verjaardag?</p> <p>"When is your birthday?"</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **Ons gaan kuier** is a synonym for **om te kuier** and both mean "to visit." **By iemand gaan kuier** is informal, something friends may say to each other, and you may here **Ek kom môre kuier** meaning "I'll drop by your house" / "I'll come over."
2. **Boekwinkel** ("bookshop") is a compound noun based on **boek**.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is particles.

Ek wil ook gaan kuier, maar ek is nie nou lus nie.

"I would like to go to her place but I just don't feel like it right now."

The little words **maar**, **wel**, and **nou** can give a sentence a completely different meaning. They give extra color to the sentence, to emphasize contrast, to express irritation, to express doubt, to soften a statement, or to give brusque advice. When speaking you can alter the tone of your voice, but in writing that's impossible; that's where these words come in. They are hard to translate, however.

Examples:

wel

Wat is dit dan?

"What's the matter?"

Wel wat is dan?

"If it's not this then what is it?"

nou

Dit is die tweede keer.

"That's the second time."

Dat is nou die tweede keer.

"That's the second time now (please be more careful)."

maar

Dan moet jy 'n kopje koffie neem.

"Then you have to have a cup of coffee."

Dan moet jy maar 'n koppie koffie neem.

"Then you just have to have a cup of coffee (seeing that there's nothing else)."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

You can't just show up at a birthday party. Most of the time you will get an invitation to a birthday party but it depends on the friends you have. You might find if they are only having a braai with a few friends that you can stop by so that you can drop off a gift, but if it is a big event you might want to ask for a different time to drop the gift.

You might arrive to drop off the gift but then get invited to the braai. The best thing to do is to call to make sure you won't feel awkward at the door..

De Verjaardagskalender (Birthday Calendar)

South Africans have a special birthday calendar that is a kind of hanging notebook with the 12 months of the year, and they use it to write down all the birthdays of family and friends on it. So that they won't forget to look at it, it is usually hung in the bathroom. With every visit, they can see if someone has a birthday coming up.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #22

Choosing Hobbies is Hard

CONTENTS

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

22

AFRIKAANS

1. Marijke: Ek dink dat ek 'n nuwe stokperdjie gaan begin. Wil jy saam met my dit doen?
2. Loes: Goeie idee. Ek hou van lekker swem en ek hou van fiets ry.
3. Marijke: Ek hou ook van lekker swem , maar ek hou nie van fiets ry nie.
4. Loes: Dan gaan ons met swem begin of ons kan iets anders doen.
5. Marijke: Ek wil ook wel fiets ry, want ek weet dat jy dit gaan lekker vind.
6. Loes: Waarom gaan ons nie dans nie, of ons kan 'n kurses volg.
7. Marijke: Ons kan na die danskool gaan, want jy kan daar uit baie kursusse kies.
8. Loes: Jy kan kies uit soveel kursusse dat jy nie sal weet of jy kom of gaan nie. (haha)
9. Marijke: Goed. Môre gaan ons met 'n kurses begin.

ENGLISH

1. Marijke: I think that I'm going to start a new hobby. Will you join in?
2. Loes: Good idea. I find swimming fun, and I find biking fun.
3. Marijke: I find swimming fun, but I don't like biking.
4. Loes: Then we'll begin with swimming or we'll do something else.

CONT'D OVER

5. Marijke: I'd like to bike too, because I know that you find it really fun.
6. Loes: Why don't we go dancing, or take a class?
7. Marijke: We can go to the dance school, because you can choose from so many courses.
8. Loes: You can choose from so many courses that you won't know whether you are coming or going!
9. Marijke: Good. Tomorrow we'll start a course.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
stokperdjie	hobby	noun
soveel	so many, so much	adverb
veel	a lot	adverb
volg	to follow	verb
kursus	course	noun
Fiets ry	to ride a bike	verb
swem	to swim	verb
saam	to join in, participate	verb
begin	to start	verb
kies	to choose	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Almal het 'n stokperdjie nodig om gesond en gefokus te bly.</p> <p>"Everybody needs a hobby to stay healthy and focused."</p>	<p>Visvang is 'n ontspannende stokperdjie.</p> <p>"Fishing is a relaxing hobby."</p>
<p>Om gesond en gefokus te bly het elkeen 'n stokperdjie nodig.</p> <p>"Everybody needs a hobby to stay healthy and focused."</p>	<p>Daar is soveel elemente in elke situasie dat mense wat aan die buitenkant staan, beter nie oordelen nie.</p> <p>"There are so many elements to every scenario that people who are on the outside shouldn't judge."</p>
<p>Om na die strand te gaan is baie mense se idea van 'n lekker tyd.</p> <p>"Hitting the beach is some people's idea of a great time."</p>	<p>Die stad Parys het te veel charme.</p> <p>"The city of Paris has a lot of charm."</p>
<p>Die jong eende volg die moeder eend.</p> <p>"The ducklings are following the mother duck."</p>	<p>Volgens die weerberig gaan dit gedurende die komende ure reen, gevolg deur hewige sneeu.</p> <p>"The forecast said there will be rain, followed by heavy snow during the next few hours."</p>
<p>Die lewe is soos fiets ry om jou balans te hou moet jy bly beweeg.</p> <p>"Life is like riding a bicycle—to keep your balance you must keep moving."</p>	<p>Ek hou van swem.</p> <p>"I like swimming."</p>

<p>Die seekat swem onder water.</p> <p>"The octopus is swimming underwater."</p>	<p>Die swaan swem in die meer.</p> <p>"The swan is swimming in the lake."</p>
<p>Hy het by die petrol stasie begin werk 'n week gelede.</p> <p>"He started working at the gas station a week ago."</p>	<p>Ek begin maandag met een nuwe werk.</p> <p>"I'll start a new job on Monday."</p>
<p>Dit begin te reen.</p> <p>"It's starting to rain."</p>	<p>Hy het een week gelede begin by die petrol stasie.</p> <p>"He started working at the gas station a week ago."</p>
<p>Ek kies haar want sy het die meeste ondervinding vir die werk.</p> <p>"I chose her because she had the most experience for the job."</p>	<p>Hoekom het jy daardie kleur gekies.</p> <p>"Why did you choose that color?"</p>
<p>Niemand kan vir jou kies nie, dit moet jy self doen.</p> <p>"Nobody can choose for you, you have to do it yourself."</p>	<p>Ek kies haar want sy het die meeste werkservaring.</p> <p>"I chose her because she had the most experience for the job."</p>
<p>Hoekom het jy die kleur gekies?</p> <p>"Why did you choose that color?"</p>	<p>Waarom het jy die bril gekies?</p> <p>"Why did you choose this pair of glasses?"</p>
<p>Ek wil graag iets kies wat ek nog nooit probeer het nie.</p> <p>"I would like to choose something I have never tried."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **Weet nie of jy kom of gaan nie** is an Afrikaans saying meaning "Don't know if you are coming or going." It's an exact translation of the English saying, actually. In this dialogue, **Loes** means there are so many different courses that it will be difficult to choose just one.
2. **Saam** is a Afrikaans verb prefix that means "along." **Saamkom** is "to come along," and **deelneem** would be "to do along" - in English you'd say "to join in [an activity]". In a sentence, the **saam** will always be placed at the end.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is coordinating conjunctions.

Ek hou ook van swem lekker, maar ek hou nie van fiets ry nie.
"I find swimming fun, but I don't like biking."

Today we will take a look at coordinating conjunctions in Afrikaans. These are words that connect two sentences. In Afrikaans, the words are **en** ("and"), **of** ("or"), **want** ("because"), and **maar** ("but").

Mikka gaan swem, of sy gaan fiets ry.
"Mikka goes swimming or she goes biking."

Mikka hou van swem en Lina hou van fiets ry.
"Mikka likes swimming and Lina likes biking."

Mikka hou van swem, maar sy hou ook van fiets ry
"Mikka likes swimming, but she also likes biking."

Mikka hou van swem, want sy hou van water
"Mikka likes swimming, because she likes water."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Is going to dance school a common thing?

Some bigger towns and definitely the cities will have dance schools. It's mostly kids that do the classes for a hobby, but there are classes for adults too. These

courses can last from a few weeks up to a few months in length.

Many people do some off track running and racing with their off road bikes, especially in Cape Town where there are many routes.

It can be for sport or for a hobby. Many people go outside in the mornings, and many more in the afternoon that do some sport.

Cape Town hosts The Cape Argus, the world's biggest bike race. More than 35000 bikers hit the 109km road around Cape Town. Thousands of people from all over the world go to South Africa to support the runners and to participate.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #23 Are you Dreaming in Afrikaans of a Greek Holiday?

CONTENTS

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

23

AFRIKAANS

1. Mikka: Kan jy my gou help? Gee vir my 'n paar appels.
2. Lina: Hoeveel het jy nodig? Hier is ses appels hier.
3. Mikka: Gee maar vier. Ek maak 'n appeltert.
4. Lina: Waar gaan ons op vakantie die jaar?
5. Mikka: Ons gaan miskien na Griekeland toe. Athene is 'n mooi stad. Daar gaan baie toeriste na Athene toe.
6. Lina: Maar jy kan nie daar op die strand wees nie.
7. Mikka: Ons kan ook na 'n Griekse eiland gaan. Daar is baie mooi eilande in Griekeland.
8. Lina: En jy kan na die strand gaan. Gaan ons weer soontoe? Lekker op 'n Griekse eiland in die son.
9. Mikka: Ek weet nie. Pappa moet dit nog uitvind.

ENGLISH

1. Mikka: Can you help me for a moment? Just give me a few apples.
2. Lina: How many of them do you need? There are six apples here.
3. Mikka: Just give me four of them. I'm making an apple pie.
4. Lina: Where are we going on vacation this year?

CONT'D OVER

5. Mikka: We might go to Greece. Athens is a beautiful city. Lots of tourists go to Athens.
6. Lina: But you can't lie on the beach there.
7. Mikka: We can also go to a Greek island. There are beautiful islands in Greece.
8. Lina: And you can lie on the beach there. Are we going there then? Fun in the sun on a Greek island.
9. Mikka: I don't know. Daddy has to find out...

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
eiland	island	noun
strand	beach	noun
stad	city, town	noun
Athene	Athens	noun
'n paar	a couple, a few	adverb
hoeveel	how much, how many	noun, cardinal (number), numeral
nodig	needed, necessary	adjective
maak	to make	verb
miskien	perhaps, maybe	adverb
vakansie	vacation	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Aruba is 'n mooi eiland.</p> <p>"Aruba is a beautiful island."</p>	<p>'n Boot verbind 'n eiland met die vasteland.</p> <p>"A boat connects the island to the mainland."</p>
<p>Die besoediling van ons strande word erger by die dag.</p> <p>"The pollution of our beach is getting worse day by day."</p>	<p>Die strand is die beste familie vakansie.</p> <p>"The strand is the best family holiday."</p>
<p>Die vervuiling van ons strand word met die dag erger.</p> <p>"The pollution of our beach is getting worse day by day."</p>	<p>Baie mense hou daarvan om strand toe te gaan op 'n warm dag.</p> <p>"A lot of people enjoy going to the beach on a warm day."</p>
<p>Amsterdam is 'n mooi stad.</p> <p>"Amsterdam is a beautiful city."</p>	<p>Die stad is pragtig.</p> <p>"This city is beautiful."</p>
<p>Athene is 'n antieke stad.</p> <p>"Athens is an ancient city."</p>	<p>Dit het my meer as twee ure gevat om 'n paar bladsye te vertaal.</p> <p>"It took me more than two hours to translate a few pages of English."</p>
<p>Hoeveel boek neem jy skool toe?</p> <p>"How many books do you take to school?"</p>	<p>Hoeveel kos die tandpasta?</p> <p>"How much is the toothpaste?"</p>

<p>Af en toe het ons het almal nodig om ons fantasies uit te leef.</p> <p>"Sometimes we all need to live our fantasies for a short while."</p>	<p>Sommige mense het 'n belangrike impuls nodig om in aksie te tree.</p> <p>"Some people need a major impetus to move them into action."</p>
<p>Die man en vrou maak elke aand aandete.</p> <p>"The man and woman make dinner every night."</p>	<p>Ek gaan miskien Kaapstad toe die November.</p> <p>"Maybe I am going to Cape Town this November."</p>
<p>Ek is miskien ongelukkig, maar ek is nie van plan om selfmoord te pleeg nie.</p> <p>"Maybe I am unhappy, but I don't intend to kill myself."</p>	<p>Die winter vakansie gaan ek ski saam met my broer.</p> <p>"This winter vacation I am going skiing with my brother."</p>
<p>Almal het 'n vakansie nodig partykeer.</p> <p>"Everyone needs a vacation sometimes."</p>	<p>Die wintervakansie gaan ek ski met my broer.</p> <p>"This winter vacation I am going skiing with my brother."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **'n paar** ("a couple") is less specific in Afrikaans than it is in English. It could mean two, but it could also mean three or even four, so it is more like the English expression "a few."
2. **Waar... na toe** means "where to" or "to where." **Na** and **toe** both mean the same thing, so having them both next to each other as **waar... na toe** is illogical, but that's just how it's said in Afrikaans.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is the particle *er*.

Daar is baie mooi eilande in Griekeland.
"There are beautiful islands in Greece."

daar can have many different meanings. In the dialogue we saw four of them.

1. ***daar is*** is the same as saying "there is" and "there are" in English.
Daar is mooi eilande in Griekeland.
("There are beautiful islands in Greece.")
2. With a verb that is not "to be", the function of ***daar*** can be to announce the subject while the actual word for the subject comes later on in the sentence.
Daar gaan baie toeriste naar Athene.
"Many tourists go to Athens." / "There are many tourists going to Athens."
3. ***Daar*** can also refer to a place, referring to a place that the listener knows or that has been mentioned before.
Jy kan nie daar op die strand wees nie.
"You can't lie on the beach there." (referring to Athens)

daar is a crucial word to master if you want to speak correct Afrikaans.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Some South African people go to Greece for vacation. There are more South Africans going to Europe, and there are also those who like to stay in the country because there is beautiful nature as well in South Africa.

The Kruger National Park is a fantastic nature reserve! The Kruger National Park has a wide variety of animals and you can spend 10 days there and not see everything there is to see. It attracts locals and thousands of tourists.

The Kruger National Park has the big five animals: lion, leopard, rhino, elephant and the buffalo, those are the animals that you can also see on the paper money.

You can go with your own car but you have to follow certain rules, like not getting out of the car or not driving into areas that are restricted.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #24 Booking a Greek Holiday in Afrikaans

CONTENTS

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

24

AFRIKAANS

1. Lina: Hoera!!! Ons gaan na 'n Griekse eiland.
2. Bart: Ons gaan ook Athene toe. Ons gaan ook na 'n paar museums.
3. Lina: Kry ek 'n enkel kamer of moet ek op 'n dubbel kamer kry? Of nog erger gaan ons saam in 'n vier persoonskamer wees?
4. Bart: Jy moet nie soveel babbel nie. Ek sal die reisagentskap bel om die reis te bevestig.
5. (bel die reisagentskap)
6. Bart: Goeie middag, dit is meneer Jansen. Dit gaan oor die reis na Kreta en oor die bespreking van die kamers. Kan ek die kamers nou bespreek?
7. Bart: Ja, ons wil graag twee dubbel kamers met uitsigte op die strand hê.
8. Bart: Ons arriveer 22 Julie en gaan terug op 13 Augustus.
9. Bart: Baie dankie mevrou, ek sal môre kom betaal. Lekker dag.

ENGLISH

1. Lina: Hooray!!! We're going to a Greek island.
2. Bart: We're also going to Athens. We're also going to a few museums.

CONT'D OVER

3. Lina: Do I get a single room or do I have to stay in a double room? Or even worse, are we going to stay in a four-person room together?
4. Bart: You shouldn't demand so much. I'll call the travel agency to confirm the trip.
5. (calls the travel agency)
6. Bart: Good afternoon, this is Mr. Jansen. It's about the trip to Crete and about booking the rooms. Can I reserve the rooms now?
7. Bart: Yes, we would like two double rooms with a view of the beach.
8. Bart: We arrive on July 22nd and we leave on August 13th.
9. Bart: Thank you very much madam, I'll come pay tomorrow. Good afternoon.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
kry	to get	verb
sal	shall	verb
uitsig	view	noun
bespreek	to book	verb
bevestig	to confirm	verb
reis	trip, journey	noun
reisagent	travel agency	noun
Dubbel kamer	double room	noun
enkel kamer	single room	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>As jy nie binne drie minute jou bord skoon maak nie, kry jy nie nagereg nie.</p> <p>"If you don't clean your plate within three minutes, you won't get any dessert."</p>	<p>Dink jy dat die mens op 'n dag die maan sal koloniseer?</p> <p>"Do you think mankind will someday colonize the Moon?"</p>
<p>Die uitsig van die slaapkamer is pragtig.</p> <p>"The view from the bedroom is beautiful."</p>	<p>Het ek jou nie vertel dat jy geld kon bespaar as jy vroeg te bespreek nie?</p> <p>"I told you to book in advance to save some money, didn't I?"</p>
<p>Ek sal twee hotelkamers bespreek.</p> <p>"I'll book two hotel rooms."</p>	<p>Ek het ons tafel bevestig vir vanaand.</p> <p>"I have confirmed our table for tonight."</p>
<p>Bevestig die bestelling.</p> <p>"Confirm the order."</p>	<p>Ek maak gebruik van kaarte tydens my reis.</p> <p>"I made use of the maps during my journey."</p>
<p>Met my volgende reis om die wêreld gaan ek Afrika besoek.</p> <p>"I will visit Africa during my next trip around the world."</p>	<p>Daar is net dubbel kamers beskikbaar.</p> <p>"There are only double rooms available."</p>
<p>Ek wil 'n enkel kamer met bad vir twee nagte hê.</p> <p>"I'd like to have a single room with a bath for two nights."</p>	<p>Die brief sal môre aankom.</p> <p>"The letter will arrive tomorrow."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **Hoera** ("hooray") is a word used to celebrate; an expression of joy.
2. **Jy babble te veel** (lit. "have much blah-blah") is used to show that someone is demanding a lot, or that they should lower their voice.
3. In the dialogue, Mikka mentions two months: **Julie** ("July") and **Augustus** ("August"). For good measure, here are the 12 months of the year in Afrikaans: **Januarie, Februarie, Maart, April, Mei, Junie, Julie, Augustus, September, Oktober, November, Desember**. The names of the months, just like the days of the week, are capitalized in Afrikaans.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is the future tense.

Ek sal die reisagentskap bel om die reis te bevestig.
"I'll call the travel agency to confirm the trip."

There are three ways of expressing the future in Afrikaans.

1. Using the present tense.
Afrikaans usually expresses the future with the present tense by adding an adverb that shows the future.
Sy kommôre.
("She will come tomorrow.")
2. Using the verb **gaan**.
The verb **gaan** shows intention, just like the English "going to."
Ek gaan dit later doen.
("I'm going to do it in a while.")

Wanneer gaan jy die boek lees?
("When are you going to read that book?")

3. Using the verb **sal**.
The verb **sal** is often used for promises, or shows that something is inevitable.
Ek sal ditmôre doen.
("I'll do it tomorrow.")
- Ons sal dit nou doen.*
("We'll do it now.")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you want to book a holiday in the summer to South Africa the beginning of the year is an excellent time because the summer starts from December. Those who are used to cold, however, can book from end of June when it is winter.

Compared to other European countries South Africa has a very pleasant temperature all year round. Even the winter feels ok for people who are used to snow.

Besides going to other countries for their holidays, South Africans are also big fans of camping. Many of them have trailers and in the summer they go camping near the sea... or on the sea, depending how close you are to the beach.

South Africa is such a beautiful country that you can travel all around South Africa and not get bored.

LESSON NOTES

Absolute Beginner S1 #25 Sending an Afrikaans Postcard from Greece

CONTENTS

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

25

AFRIKAANS

1. Mikka: Kyk wat 'n mooi poskaart, ek gaan dit na ouma stuur en die een stuur ek na my broer.
2. Lina: Die een is ook baie mooi, hoeveel moet ek koop...
3. Bart: Jy hoef nie almal nou te koop nie. Jy kan ook môre koop.
4. Lina: Nee, ek vind die poskaart baie mooi. Ek koop vir almal. Ek moet ses koop.
5. Mikka: Sal ons die poskaart na Anna stuur, dan skryf ons dit dadelik.
6. Mikka: Liewe Anna en Jan,
7. Mikka: Ons is nou in Kreta. Die weer is warm en ons het 'n hotel.
8. Mikka: Die kinders swem baie in die see en Bart en ek sit lekker op die strand.
9. Mikka: Ons eet ook baie in die restaurantjie hier naby ons.
10. Mikka: Die kos is baie lekker!!! Ons neem ook baie foto's.
11. Mikka: Ek sien uit daarna om jullie weer te sien.
12. Mikka: Groete van ons almal,
13. Mikka: Bart, Mikka, Lina en Johan.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Mikka: Look, what a beautiful postcard. I'm going to send it to grandma, and I'll send that one to my brother.
2. Lina: This one is also really nice. How many do I have to buy...
3. Bart: You don't need to buy them all now. You can also buy them tomorrow.
4. Lina: No, I find these postcards really beautiful. I'll buy them for everyone at once. I need to buy six of them.
5. Mikka: Shall we write this card to Anna? Then we'll write it immediately.
6. Mikka: Dear Anna and Jan,
7. Mikka: We're in Crete right now. The weather is warm and the hotel is beautiful.
8. Mikka: The children are swimming in the sea a lot, and Bert and I are sitting comfortably on the beach.
9. Mikka: We also often eat in little restaurants that are near here.
10. Mikka: The food is really tasty!!! We're also taking a lot of nice photos.
11. Mikka: I look forward to seeing you guys again.
12. Mikka: Greetings from all of us,
13. Mikka: Bart, Mikka, Lina, and Johan.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
groete	greetings	expression
uitkyk na	to look forward to	verb
naby	near, close by	adverb
poskaart	postcard	noun
stuur	to send	verb
hoef	to need	verb
almal	everyone, everybody	pronoun
dadelik	at once, immediately	adverb
skryf	to write	verb
liewe...	dear...	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ek het twee poskaarte ontvang.</p> <p>"I received two postcards."</p>	<p>Ek wil graag die pakkie na Kanada stuur.</p> <p>"I'd like to mail this package to Canada."</p>
<p>Jy hoef nie skaam te kry nie.</p> <p>"You don't have to be ashamed."</p>	<p>Ons moet almal elke geleentheid neem wat ons kan..</p> <p>"We all have to explore every opportunity we can."</p>
<p>Die plakkaart was dadelik van die muur afgehaal.</p> <p>"The posters were immediately removed from the wall."</p>	<p>Moenie langer wag nie, doen dit dadelik!</p> <p>"Don't wait any longer, do it immediately!"</p>
<p>Ek skryf in my joernaal elke dag</p> <p>"I write in my journal every day."</p>	<p>Hy kan Japanees skryf.</p> <p>"He can write Japanese."</p>

Liewe meneer Potter...

"Dear Mr. Potter..."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

1. **uitkyk na** is a verb together with a preposition. The preposition in this case changes the meaning of the verb. **uitkyk** means to be "careful" or "watchful." It can also be used as a warning, as in **kyk uit!** meaning "be careful!" But with the **na** added, it becomes "to look forward to," **uitkyk na**.
2. The word **lekker** can have different meanings. In the dialogue, we saw two of them. **Lekker eet** is what we have already learned as "tasty food," but in **lekker sit** it means that we are sitting comfortably and relaxed, we are enjoying ourselves, or even that we are resting.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is the modal verbs *hoef* and *moet*.

Jy hoef nie almal nou te koop nie.

"You don't need to buy all of them now."

Let's continue our study of Afrikaans modal verbs. Today we've encountered **hoef te doen** ("to need to do") and **moet doen** ("must do").

ek hoef
"I need"

jy hoeft
"you need"

jy/sy hoef
"he/she needs"

ons hoef
"we need"

julle hoef
"you all need"

hulle hoef
"they need"

Hoef is particularly common in negative sentences.

Sy hoef nie die boek te lees nie.
"She doesn't need to read the book."

Sy hoef net te lees.
"She only has to read (nothing more)."

The conjugation of **moet** is:

ek moet
"I must"

jy moet
"you must"

hy/sy moet
"he/she must"

ons moet
"we must"

julli moet
"you all must"

hulle moet
"they must"

Sy moet die boek lees.
"She has to read the book."

Jy moet nie skree nie.
"You mustn't shout."

hoef and **moet** have similar meanings, but there's a difference. **moet** is much more severe than **hoef**. When you use **moet**, it emphasizes the necessity of a situation; you must/have to do it, and you don't have any choice. Whereas when you use **hoef**, you do have a choice whether or not to do it (you can or are allowed to do it, but it is not mandatory.)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

It is not as common as it used to be to send and receive postcards, but you find that most if not all towns have postcards of the area. It might be a common thing to buy postcards but not send them.

South Africans give a lot of cards though, every shopping center has a shop or two that has cards for birthdays and many other life events.

One interesting fact is that more than 75% of cards are written by women. If you want to get more birthday cards, just make friends with more women.



- Intro
- 1 Catching Up with an Old South African Friend
- 2 Where in South Africa Do You Live?
- 3 Let's Drink Rooibos Tea
- 4 An Exhausting Day in South Africa
- 5 Having Kids in South Africa
- 6 Would You Like To Order?
- 7 Dividing Your Chores
- 8 Let's Stay in Touch in South Africa
- 9 Going Dutch in South Africa
- 10 Let's go Shopping for Flowers at the South African Market
- 11 Beautify Your South African Home with Roses
- 12 Could You Braai Every Day?
- 13 Who's in These Family Photos?
- 14 Daily Life in South Africa
- 15 A Stressful Morning in South Africa
- 16 Going to See the South African Doctor
- 17 Asking the Way in Afrikaans
- 18 Talking about the Weather in Afrikaans
- 19 Arrive at the Right Time in South Africa
- 20 A Wrong Number in South Africa
- 21 Running the Afrikaans Birthday Gauntlet
- 22 Choosing Hobbies is Hard
- 23 Are you Dreaming in Afrikaans of a Greek Holiday?
- 24 Booking a Greek Holiday in Afrikaans
- 25 Sending an Afrikaans Postcard from Greece