Afrikaans

Taalkunde

Reëls

Verlede Tyd

1. **Sentences with normal verbs**
   1. **“het” is written after the subject or subject group**
   2. **the verb gets a “ge” and is written at the end of the sentence.**

**e.g. Die man lees die boek.**

**Die man het die boek gelees.**

1. **Koppelwerkwoord “is”**
   1. **“is” changes to “was”**
   2. **nothings else in the sentence changes.**

**e.g. Ek is moeg.**

**Ek was moeg.**

1. **Active and Passive “word + deur”** 
   1. **“word” changes to “is”**

**e.g. Die boek word deur hom gelees.**

**Die boek is deur hom gelees.**

1. **Hulpwerkwoorde**
   1. **Sal ⇒ Sou**

**ONLY THESE WORDS CHANGE**

**⇒ NOTHING ELSE**

* 1. **Wil ⇒ Wou**
  2. **Moet ⇒ Moes**
  3. **Kan ⇒ Kon**
  4. **Mag ⇒ Mog**

**e.g. Pa sal die motor was.**

**Pa sou die motor was.**

1. **Koppelwerkwoorde (Possession)**
   1. **The verb is written in the past tense.**
   2. **“het” is written at the end of the sentence.**

**e.g. Jy behoort jou werk te doen.**

**Jy behoort jou werk te gedoen het.**

1. **Modale Hulpwerkwoord**
   1. **“het” is written after the subject or subject group**
   2. **The verb “het” changes to “gehad” and is written at the end.**

**e.g. Hy het ‘n boek.**

**Hy het ‘n boek gehad.**

1. **Voegwoord “Dan, Nou” (Group 2) – When it is in the middle of the sentence**
   1. **The voegwoorde changes to “toe”**
   2. **Change the sentence to past tense.**
   3. **Write verb 1 after the voegwoord.**

**e.g. Hy doen sy huiswerk, dan speel hy.**

**Hy het sy huiswerk gedoen. Hy het gespeel. Toe**

**Hy het sy huiswerk gedoen toe het hy gespeel.**

1. **Voegwoord “As, Wanneer” (Group 3) – When it is in the middle of the sentence**
   1. **The voegwoorde changes to “toe”**
   2. **Change the sentence to past tense.**
   3. **Write verb 1 at the end of the sentence.**

**e.g. Hy doen sy huiswerk, as hy dit verstaan.**

## Hy het sy huiswerk gedoen. Hy het dit verstaan. Toe

**Hy het sy huiswerk gedoen toe hy dit verstaan het.**

1. **Voegwoord “As, Wanneer” – When it is at the beginning** 
   1. **The voegwoorde changes to “toe”**
      1. **5 Steps**
         1. **Write the sentences STOMPI ( if necessary)**
         2. **Change the sentence to past tense.**
         3. **Identify VERB 1.**
         4. **Write in the middle.**
         5. **Write the rest of the sentences.**

**e.g. EXAMPLE 1**

**Wanneer ek moeg is, gaan ek bed toe.**

**Ek was moeg. Ek het bed toe geegaan. Toe**

**Toe ek moeg was, het ek bed toe gegaan.**

**EXAMPLE 2**

**Hy lees die boek omdat hy die vrae moet doen.**

**STEP 1**

**Hy lees die boek. Hy moet die vrae doen.**

**STEP 2**

**Hy het die boek gelees. Hy moes die vrae doen.**

**STEP 3**

**Hy het die boek gelees. Hy moes die vrae doen.**

**STEP 4**

**het, moes**

**STEP 5**

**Toe hy die boek gelees het, moes hy die vrae doen.**

1. **If there are two verbs in the sentence and they happen at the same time ⇒ Only the first verb gets “ge”**

**e.g. Ek sit en lees.**

**Ek het gesit en lees.**

1. **If there are two verbs in the sentence and they happen at different times ⇒ Both verbs get “ge”**

**e.g. Ma was en stryk.**

**Ek het gewas en gestryk.**

1. **If there are two verbs in the sentence and there is no “en” separating them ⇒ Neither verbs get “ge”**

**e.g. Sy sien die hond hardloop**

**Sy het die hond sien hardloop.**

1. **Separable verbs. (verbs that can be separated and the meaning does not change)**
   1. **“het” is written after the subject or subject group**
   2. **The combined verb is written at the end with the “ge” in the middle.**

**e.g. Sy neem graag aan netbal deel.**

**Sy het graag aan netbal deelgeneem.**

1. **Unseparable verbs. (verbs that can NOT be separated because the meaning does change)**
   1. **“het” is written after the subject or subject group**
   2. **The verb is written at the end with the “ge” in the front.**

**e.g. Hy dagvaar sy prokureur.**

**Hy het sy prokureur gedagvaar.**

1. **The Infinitief.**
   1. **Remember to do all conversions to PAST before the infinitief because it is ALWAYS at the end.**

**e.g. Hy vra sy ma om die skool te bel.**

**Hy het sy ma gevra om die skool te bel.**

1. **Questions**
   1. **Change the question back into a statement sentence by putting verb 1 back were.**
   2. **Change the sentence to past tense.**
   3. **Change the stament sentence back into a question by putting the new verb 1 in the front.**

**e.g. Lees die man die boek?**

**Die man lees die boek.**

**Die man het die boek gelees.**

**Het die man die boek gelees?**

1. **The Negatief.**
   1. **Remember that negatief overrides ALL other rules and will therefore be at the end.**

**e.g. Hy skryf nie die brief nie.**

**Hy het nie die brief geskryf nie.**

1. **Starting with adverbs**
   1. **Write the sentence in the past.**
   2. **Write Verb 1 is after the Adverb.**
   3. **Remember to drop other adverbs the are NOT past tense.**

**e.g. Hy skryf môre die eksamen.**

**Gister het hy die eksamen geskryf.**

1. **Words starting with her-, be, ver-, ont-, er-, ge-, on- does not get “ge”.**

|  |
| --- |
| **1. Hy het sy motor Herstel,** |
| **2. Sy het die dief beskryf,** |
| **3. My ma het ‘n storie vertel,** |
| **4. Hulle het goud ontdek,** |
| **5. Hy het sy fout erken,** |
| **6. Ek het met my vriende gesels,** |
| **7. Die polisie het die dief ondervra.** |

Toekomende Tyd

1. **Sentences with normal verbs**
   1. **“sal” is written after the subject or subject group**
   2. **the verb is written at the end of the sentence.**

**e.g. Die man lees die boek.**

**Die man sal die boek lees.**

1. **Koppelwerkwoord “is”**
   1. **“sal” is written after the subject or subject group**
   2. **“is” changes to “wees” and is written at the end of the sentence.**

**e.g. Ek is moeg.**

**Ek sal moeg wees.**

1. **Active and Passive “word + deur”** 
   1. **“sal” is written after the subject or subject group**
   2. **“word” is written at the end of the sentence.**

**e.g. Die boek word deur hom gelees.**

**Die boek sal deur hom gelees word.**

1. **Hulpwerkwoorde**
   1. **Wil ⇒ sal wil**
   2. **Moet ⇒ sal moet**
   3. **Kan ⇒ sal kan**
   4. **Mag ⇒ sal mag**
   5. **“sal” is written after the subject or subject group**
   6. **the above words are written before the verb at the end of the sentence.**

**e.g. Pa moet die motor regmaak.**

**Pa sal die motor moet regmaak.**

1. **Modale Hulpwerkwoord (Posseesion)**
   1. **“sal” is written after the subject or subject group**
   2. **The verb “het” changes to “hê” and is written at the end.**

**e.g. Hy het ‘n boek.**

**Hy sal ‘n boek hê.**

1. **Separable verbs. (verbs that can be separated and the meaning does not change)**
   1. **“sal” is written after the subject or subject group**
   2. **The combined verb is written at the end.**

**e.g. Sy neem graag aan netbal deel.**

**Sy sal graag aan netbal deelneem.**

1. **The Infinitief.**
   1. **Remember to do all conversions to FUTURE before the infinitief because it is ALWAYS at the end.**

**e.g. Hy vra sy ma om die skool te bel.**

**Hy sal sy ma vra om die skool te bel.**

1. **Questions**
   1. **Change the question back into a statement sentence by putting verb 1 back were.**
   2. **Change the sentence to past tense.**
   3. **Change the stament sentence back into a question by putting the new verb 1 in the front.**

**e.g. Lees die man die boek?**

**Die man lees die boek.**

**Die man sal die boek lees.**

**Sal die man die boek gelees?**

1. **The Negatief.**
   1. **Remember that negatief overrides ALL other rules and will therefore be at the end.**

**e.g. Hy skryf nie die brief nie.**

**Hy sal nie die brief geskryf nie.**

1. **Starting with adverbs**
   1. **Write the sentence in the past.**
   2. **Write Verb 1 is after the Adverb.**
   3. **Remember to drop other adverbs the are NOT past tense.**

**e.g. Hy het gister die eksamen geskryf.**

**Môre sal hy die eksamen skryf.**

Voegwoorde

1. **Groep 1**
   1. **Neither of the sentences change.**

**E.g. Die man kyk t.v. Die vrou bak ‘n koek. (en)**

**Die man kyk t.v. en die vrou bak ‘n koek.**

* 1. **Remember to drop repeated subjects, verbs and objects from the first sentence.**

**Subject**

**Die man koop ‘n koerant. Die man lees die strokies eerste. (maar)**

**Die man koop die koerant maar lees die strokies eerste.**

**Object**

**Die man koop die koerant. Die vrou lees die koerant. (en)**

**Die man koop en die vrou lees die koerant.**

**Verb**

**Die man koop die koerant. Die vrou koop die koerant (en)**

**Die man en die vrou koop die koerant.**

1. **Groep 2**
   1. **Write verb 1 directly after the conjunction word.**
   2. **Write the rest of the sentence.**

**Eg. Die skolier is laat. Hy gaan in die moeilikheid wees. (derhalwe)**

**Die skolier is laat derhalwe gaan hy in die moeilkheid wees.**

1. **Groep 3**
   1. **Write verb 1 directly after the conjunction word.**
   2. **If however there is a Modal Verb (sal, sou, wil, wou, moet, moes, mag, mog and gaan), it has to be written before the verb at the end of the sentence.**
   3. **Write the rest of the sentence.**

**Eg. Hulle het die trein verpas. Hulle het verslaap (omdat)**

**Hulle het die trein verpas omdat hulle verslaap het.**

**Eg. Modal Verb**

**Die kinders doen hulle huiswerk daarna sal hulle t.v. kyk.**

**Die kinders doen hulle huiswerk waarna hulle t.v. sal kyk.**

1. **If you have to start with a Conjunction (Present Tense)**
   1. **Write the conjunction at the beginning of the sentence.**
   2. **Determine verb 1 in both sentences**
   3. **Write them in the middle separated by a comma.**
   4. **Remember to drop the conjunction from the combined sentence – If there was one.**
   5. **Write the rest of the sentences.**

**Eg. Die vrou ry daagliks daardie pad. Sy sien dieselfde boemelaar. (aangesien)**

**Aangesien die vrou daagliks dieselfde pad ry, sien sy dieselfde boemelaar.**

1. **If you have to start with a Conjunction (Past Tense)**
   1. **Write the conjunction at the beginning of the sentence.**
   2. **Write the sentences into the past**
   3. **Determine verb 1 in both sentences**
   4. **Write them in the middle separated by a comma.**
   5. **Remember to drop the conjunction from the combined sentence – If there was one.**
   6. **Write the rest of the sentences.**

**Eg. Die vrou ry daagliks daardie pad. Sy sien dieselfde boemelaar. (Toe)**

**Toe die vrou daagliks dieselfde pad gery het, het sy dieselfde boemelaar gesien.**

**Sowel … as**

1. **Do not repeat in the first sentence.**
2. **Write; Sowel, statement1, as, stement 2, rest of the sentence.**

**E.g. Die man lees die boek. Die vrou lees die boek.**

**Sowel die man as die vrou lees die boek.**

**Hoe…hoe**

1. **Use the second column of words of comparison after the “hoe’s”**
2. **Write; HOE, adjective, noun, verb, HOE, adjective, verb, noun.**

**E.g. Die man is laat. Sy vrou raak siek. (en)**

**Hoe later die man is, hoe sieker raak sy vrou.**

Byvoeglike Naamwoorde

1. **Describing words can be used in 4 different ways**
   1. **3 of the ways as Trappe van vergelyking (Degrees of comparison)**
      1. **In the Stellende Vorm (Statement)**
      2. **In the Vergrotende Vorm (Comparative)**
      3. **In the Oortreffende Vorm (Most Extreme)**
   2. **And either before nouns (Attributief) or after nouns (Predikatief)**
      1. **Die man wat lelik is, slaan die hond.**
      2. **Die lelike man slaan die hond.**

Trappe van Vergelyking

1. **Stellende – Statement**
2. **Vergrotende – Comparative – accompanied by AS – in most cases “er” is added.**
3. **Oortreffende – Most extreme – accompanied DIE – in most cases “ste” is added.**
   1. **Words that has a single vowel followed by a single consonant.**
      1. **Vergrotende Trap – The consonant doubles and you add “er”**
      2. **Oortreffende Trap – Only add “ste” to the Stellende Word**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Krom** | **Krommer** | **Kromste** |

* 1. **Words that ends on “r”**
     1. **Vergrotende Trap – Add “der”**
     2. **Oortreffende Trap – Only add “ste” to the Stellende Word**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Maer** | **Maerder** | **Maerste** |

* 1. **Words that has a single vowel followed by a “g”**
     1. **Vergrotende Trap – Add “ter”**
     2. **Oortreffende Trap – Only add “ste” to the Stellende Word**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sag** | **Sagter** | **Sagste** |

* 1. **Words that has a double vowel followed by a “g”**
     1. **Vergrotende Trap – The “g” falls away and the last letter of the double vowel gets a “deelteken” ¨**
     2. **Oortreffende Trap – Only add “ste” to the Stellende Word**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Vroeg** | **Vroeër** | **Vroegste** |

* 1. **Words that has a double syllable followed by a “g”**
     1. **Vergrotende Trap – Only add “er” to the Stellende Word.**
     2. **Oortreffende Trap – Only add “ste” to the Stellende Word**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Welig** | **Weliger** | **Weligste** |

* 1. **Words that has a single vowel followed by “f”**
     1. **Vergrotende Trap – The “f” falls away and is replaced by a double “w”**
     2. **Oortreffende Trap – Only add “ste” to the Stellende Word**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Dof** | **Dowwer** | **Dofste** |

* 1. **Words that has a double vowel followed by a single “f”**
     1. **Vergrotende Trap – The “f” falls away and is replaced by a “w”**
     2. **Oortreffende Trap – Only add “ste” to the Stellende Word**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Doof** | **Dower** | **Dofste** |

* 1. **Words that end on a “d”**
     1. **Vergrotende Trap – The “d” falls away and an “er” is added.**
     2. **Oortreffende Trap – Only add “ste” to the Stellende Word.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Wyd** | **Wyer** | **Wydste** |

* 1. **Words that end has a vowel followed by a single consonant and then end on a “d”**
     1. **Vergrotende Trap – “er” is added to the Stellende Word.**
     2. **Oortreffende Trap – Only add “ste” to the Stellende Word.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Wyd** | **Wyer** | **Wydste** |

* 1. **Adjectives that ends an a “s”**
     1. **Vergrotende Trap – The “s” doubles if a single vowel is present or not if there is more than one vowel or syllabus and an “er” is added.**
     2. **Oortreffende Trap – Only add “ste” to the Stellende Word.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Fluks** | **Flukser** | **Fluksste** |
| **Los** | **Losser** | **Losste** |

* 1. **Words that end on an “e”**
     1. **Vergrotende Trap – Gets “meer”**
     2. **Oortreffende Trap – Gets “mees”**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tevrede** | **Meer tevrede** | **Mees Tevrede** |

Attributief en Predikatief

Wat ...is

**This is when describing words are either used before or after the nouns or noun-groups.**

**Die lelike hond.**

**Die hond wat lellik is.**

**Here are some rules as to how these AJECTIVES change.**

**REMEMBER: The changes happen to adjectives used BEFORE nouns.**

1. **Short vowel followed by a single consonant – consonant doubles and add an “e”**
   1. **Glad – gladde**
2. Words that have a double vowel of the same kind - drop one of the vowels and add an “e”
   1. **Wreed – wrede**
3. **Words that has a long vowel and ends with a “g” – add “ ë ” except with twin “a’s”**
   1. **Hoog – hoë**
   2. **Laag - lae**
4. **Words that end with a double consonant of which the last one is “f” - the “f” falls away and add a “we”**
   1. **Half - halwe**
5. **Words that has a double vowel of the same kind and end on a single “f” - the “f” falls away and add a “we”**
   1. **Doof – dowe**
6. **Words that has a single vowel and end on a single “f” - the “f” falls away and add a “wwe”**
   1. **Dof – dowwe**
7. **Words that end on “lik” and “ig”- add an “e”.**
   1. **Lelik – lelike**
   2. **Pragtig - pragtige**
8. **Words that end on “ing” or “ink” – drop the “ing” or** 
   1. **Koning – konings**
9. **Words that ens on “ag” – the “g” falls away and you add an “e”**
   1. **Vlag – vlae**
10. **Words that ens on “og” – the “g” falls away and you add an “ë”**
    1. **Oorlog – oorloë**
11. **Words that ends with a double consonant – add “e”**
    1. **Kerk - kerke**

Lydend en Bedrywend

1. **Steps**
   * + 1. **Identify the Subject and the Object and swop them**
       2. **Determine the tense of the sentence and write the appropriate words.**
       3. **Identify Adverbs and write it between the “word” and “deur”, “is” and “deur”, “sal” and “deur”**
       4. **Wite the past tense form of the verb at the end of the sentence.**
       5. **Write the rest of the sentence.**
2. **Present Tense**
   1. **Word + deur**
      1. **Die man lees die boek**
      2. **Die boek word deur die man gelees.**
3. **Past Tense**
   1. **Is + deur**
      1. **Die man het die boek gelees.**
      2. **Die boek is deur die man gelees.**
4. **Future Tense**
   1. **Sal + deur + word at the end of the sentence**
      1. **Die man sal die boek lees.**
      2. **Die boek sal deur die man gelees word.**
5. **Adverbs**

Advers of time, manner en place are written between the “word” and “deur”, “is” and “deur”, “sal” and “deur”

* 1. Time

Die man het gister die koerant gelees.

Die koerant is gister deur die man gelees.

* 1. Manner

**Die man sal die koerant vinnig lees.**

**Die koerant sal vinnig deur die man gelees word.**

# Place

**Die man lees die koerant in die bus.**

**Die koerant is in die bus deur die man gelees.**

1. **No Object**
   1. **If there is no object in a sentence then “Daar” is used.**

Die man lees.

**Daar word deur die man gelees.**

1. **Wie**
   1. **Deur is written before the question word “wie”**

**Wie lees die koerant?**

**Deur wie word die koerant gelees?**

1. **Question Words**
   1. **Waar, Waarom, Wanneer, Hoekom, etc.**
   2. **The question word is left at the beginning of the sentence and word and deur, is deur or sal deur is written after it.**

**Waarom lag hulle?**

**Waarom word daar deur hulle gelag?**

1. **Questions**

REMEMBER: All “normal questions” are made questions simply by starting with verb 1.

Eg. Die man het gister die koerant gekoop.

Het die man gister die koerant gekoop?

* 1. **To write a question from active to passive follow the following steps.**
     1. **Write the question as a normal statement sentence**
        1. **Die man het gister die koerant gekoop.**
     2. **Change the sentence from active to passive.**
        1. **Die koerant is gister deur die man gekoop.**
     3. **Change the sentence back into a question by putting verb 1 in the front**
        1. **Is die koerant gister deur die man gekoop?**

Meervoude

**Words that have a double vowel of the same kind - drop one of the vowels and add an “e”**

**Maan – mane**

**Words that has a single vowel followed by a single consonant - the consonant doubles and you add an “e”.**

**Kop - koppe**

**Words that ends with an “m” or a “r” and has a double syllable - add an “s”**

**Besem - besems**

**Words that end with an “f” - the “f” falls away and add a “we”**

**Brief – briewe**

**Words that end on “heid” - the “heid” falls away and add “hede”**

**Besigheid – besighede.**

**Words that end on a short emphazized vowel - add “ ’s”**

**Ma – ma’s**

**Words that end on a short vowel that is not emphasized - add an “s”.**

**Ouma – oumas.**

**Words in the diminutive form - add an “s”.**

**Katjie – katjies**

**Words that end on “ing” – gets “s”**

**Koning – konings**

**Words that ens on “ag” – the “g” falls away and you add an “e”**

**Vlag – vlae**

**Words that ens on “og” – the “g” falls away and you add an “ë”**

**Oorlog – oorloë**

**Words that ends with a double consonant – add “e”**

**Kerk - kerke**

Verkleiningsvorm

* + - 1. **Words that end on a double consonant - add an “ie”**

**Kerk - kerkie**

* + - 1. **Words that has a single vowel followed by a single consonant - the consonant doubles and you add an “ie”.**

**Kop - koppie**

* + - 1. **Words that ends with an “m” and has a double syllable - add an “pie”**

**Besem - besempie**

* + - 1. **Words that end with an “f” - add a “ie”**

**Brief – briefie**

* + - 1. **Words that has a single vowel and end on a l, m, n, p, r, - add “etjie”**

**Bal - balletjie**

* + - 1. **Words that end on a short emphazized vowel - add “ ’tjie”**

**Ma – ma’tjie**

* + - 1. **Words that end on a short vowel that is not emphasized - add an “tjie”.**

**Ouma – oumatjie.**

* + - 1. **Words that end on “ie” - add an “tjie”.**

**Mandjie – mandjietjie**

* + - 1. **Words that end on “t” or “d” – add “jie”**

**Kat – katjie**

* + - 1. **Words that has a double vowel and end on a consonant – add “tjie”**

**Kleur – kleurtjie**

* + - 1. **Words that end on “ing”, “ang”, “ong” – add “etjie”**

**Ring – ringetjie**

* + - 1. **Plurals – gets an “s”**

**Honde - hondjies**

Direk en Indirek

* + - 1. **Normal satement sentences gets “dat”**
         1. **Piet sê “Ek is laat”**
         2. **Piet sê dat hy laat is.**
      2. **Questions gets “of”**
         1. **Die man vra: “Loop julle altyd huistoe?”**
         2. **Die man vra of julle altyd huistoe loop.**
      3. **Question words stay where they are.**
         1. **Die vrou vra: “Wie het die boek gesteel?”**
         2. **Die vrou vra wie die boek gesteel het.**
      4. **The tense of the speaker en the dialogue never changes.**
         1. **Die kind het gevra: “Sal jy my help?”**
         2. **Die kind het gevra of jy hom sal help.**
      5. **Promises, predictions and expectations gets “gaan”**
         1. **Pa sê: “Ek koop vir jou ‘n fiets as jy slaag.”**
         2. **Pa sê dat hy vir jou ‘n fiets gaan koop as jy slaag.**
      6. **Command, instructions and request gets either “om + te” or “moet”**
         1. **Die onderwyser sê aan die klas: “Bly stil!”**
         2. **Die onderwyser sê aan die klas om stil te bly.**
         3. **Die onderwyser sê dat die klas stil moet bly.**
      7. **Adverbs of time and place change.**
         1. **Die vrou sê: “Ek het gister my boek hier vergeet.”**
         2. **Die vrou sê dat sy die vorige dag haar boek daar vergeet het.**
      8. **Pronouns change**
         1. **Die man sê: “Ek het my kar gestamp.”**
         2. **Die man sê dat hy sy kar gestamp het.**
      9. **Verb 1 moves to the end of the sentence for all the sentences of Indirek because all the conjunctions used belong to Group 3 of Conjunctions.**
      10. **Personal statements change**

**Die onderwyser sê: “Goeiemôre klas.”**

**Die ondewyser groet die klas.**

**Ma sê: “Dankie vir die geskenk, Piet.”**

**Ma bedank Piet vir die geskenk.**

* + - 1. **All adverbs of time starting with “van” changes to “daardie”**
         1. **VANdag – DAARDIE dag**
      2. **All adverbs of time starting with “môre” changes to “die volgende”**
         1. **MÔRE middag – DIE VOLGENDE middag**
      3. **All adverbs of time starting with “gister” changes to “die vorige”**
         1. **GISTERoggend – DIE VORIGE oggend**
      4. **All adverbs of place starting with “hier” changes to “daar”**
         1. **HIERheen – DAARheen**
      5. **MALE**
         1. **Ek – Hy (subject)**
         2. **My – Sy (object)**
         3. **Myne – Syne (possession)**
      6. **FEMALE**
         1. **Ek – Sy (subject)**
         2. **My – Haar (object)**
         3. **Myne – Hare (possession)**

Nie net... Nie alleen

The same Object

The same Object

1. If there are 2 Subjects, 1 Action and 1 Object;

Koos koop ‘n roomys. Anton koop ‘n roomys.

1 Action

Subject 2

Subject 1

* + 1. Write Subject 1 after the NIE NET or NIE ALLEEN
    2. Conclude the sentence phrase with a NIE.
    3. Put a comma.
    4. Write the MAAR.
    5. Write Subject 2.
    6. Write the action.
    7. Write OOK.
    8. Write the Object ONLY ONCE.

Nie net Anton nie, maar Koos koop ook ‘n roomys.

Object 2

1. If there is 1 Subject, 1 Action and 2 Objects it is being done to;

Anton koop ‘n roomys. Anton koop skyfies.

Object 1

Subject 1

Subject 1

1 Action

* 1. If you have to start with NIE NET or NIE ALLEEN
     1. Write Action 1 after the NIE NET or NIE ALLEEN
     2. Write the Subject
     3. Conclude the sentence phrase with a NIE.
     4. Write Object 1.
     5. Put a comma.
     6. Write the MAAR.
     7. Write Object 2.
     8. Write OOK.

Nie net koop Anton roomys nie, maar skyfies ook.

* 1. If you have to start with the Subject.
     1. Write Action 1 after the Subject.
     2. Write NIE NET or NIE ALLEEN.
     3. Write Object 1.
     4. Conclude the sentence phrase with a NIE.
     5. Put a comma.
     6. Write the MAAR.
     7. Write Object 2
     8. Write the OOK.

Anton koop nie net roomys nie, maar skyfies ook.

1 Subject

Subject 1

Action 2

1. If there is 1 Subject, 2 Actions and 1 Object it is being done to;
   1. Anton koop ‘n roomys. Anton eet ‘n roomys.

The same Object

The same Object

Action 1

a. If you have to start with NIE NET or NIE ALLEEN

* + 1. Write the Action 1 after the NIE NET or NIE ALLEEN
    2. Write Subject 1.
    3. Write the Object.
    4. Conclude the sentence phrase with a NIE.
    5. Put a comma.
    6. Write the MAAR.
    7. Write Action 2.
    8. Write “dit” which refers to the Object.
    9. Write OOK.

Nie net koop Anton ‘n roomys nie, maar eet dit ook.

b. If you have to start with the Subject

* + 1. Write Subject 1.
    2. Write the Action 1
    3. Write NIE NET or NIE ALLEEN
    4. Write the Object.
    5. Conclude the sentence phrase with a NIE.
    6. Put a comma.
    7. Write the MAAR.
    8. Write Action 2.
    9. Write “dit” which refers to the Object.
    10. Write OOK.

Anton koop nie net ‘n roomys nie, maar eet dit ook.

Te-konstruksies

**1. Words that only get “te”**

**om, blyk,**

**skyn, lyk,**

**behoort, hoef NIE,**

**deur.**

**a. The verb is written at the end of the sentence.**

**b. “te” is always written before the verb at the end of the sentence.**

**Eg. Die man lees die boek.**

**Die man blyk die boek te lees.**

**2. Words that get “om” and “te”**

**verhoed, geneig,**

**verwag, raadsaam,**

**dreig, besluit,**

**gaaf, toegelaat,**

**aangeraai.**

**a. The verb is written at the end of the sentence.**

**b. “om” is written after the above words.**

**c. “te” is always written before the verb at the end of the sentence.**

**E.g. Die man lees die boek**

**Die man besluit om die boek te lees.**

**3. “Is” changes to “wees” and moves to the end of the sentence.**

**Eg. Die man is siek.**

**Die man blyk siek te wees.**

**3. “Het” (possession) changes to “hê” and moves to the end of the sentence.**

**Eg. Die man het ‘n kar.**

**Die man skyn ‘n kar te hê.**

1. **“Dit” + blyk OF skyn gets “dat” OR “asof”**

**E.g. Die man lees die boek.**

**Dit blyk (skyn) dat (asof) die man die boek lees.**

'n Mens

**Jy – Used as SUBJECT**

**Jou – used as OBJECT**

**Jouself – used when what is said reverts back to subject.**

**E.g. Jy moet jou teen jouself beskerm.**

Stompi - Vrae

Bywoord van TYD Adverb of TIME

Werkwoord / Verb

#### Onderwerp / Subject

Die man lees elke dag

die boek vinnig in die bus

om meer te weet.

Bywoord van PLEK Adverb of PLACE

Bywoord vanWYSE Adverb of MANNER

#### Voorwerp / Obbject

#### Infinitief / Infinitive

**The following question words are used when any part of the sentence is the answer.**

**REMEMBER not to include the part that is the answer in the question.**

**Always write VERB 1 after the question word except for when IT is the answer.**

1. **If the SUBJECT is the ANSWER.**
   1. **Wie is used for people.**
   2. **Wat is used for things.**
      1. **ANSWER – Die man**
      2. **Question – WIE lees die boek elke dag vinnig op die bus om meer te weet?**
2. **If the VERB is the ANSWER.** 
   * 1. **ANSWER – lees**
     2. **Question – WAT DOEN man MET die boek elke dag vinnig op die bus om meer te weet?**
3. **If the OBJECT is the ANSWER.**
   1. **Wie is used for people.**
   2. **Wat is used for things.**
      1. **ANSWER – die boek**
      2. **Question – WAT lees die man elke dag vinnig op die bus om meer te weet?**
4. **If the ADVERB OF TIME is the ANSWER.**
   * 1. **ANSWER – elke dag**
     2. **Question – WANNEER lees die man die boek vinnig op die bus om meer te weet?**
5. **If the ADVERB OF MANNER is the ANSWER.**
   * 1. **ANSWER – vinnig**
     2. **Question – HOE lees die man die boek elke dag op die bus om meer te weet?**
6. **If the ADVERB OF PLACE is the ANSWER.**
   * 1. **ANSWER – op die bus**
     2. **Question – WAAR lees die man die boek elke dag om meer te weet?**
7. **If the INFINITIVE is the ANSWER.**
   * 1. **ANSWER – om meer te weet.**
     2. **Question – HOEKOM lees die man die boek elke dag vinnig op die bus?**
8. **If you are given ‘n “JA” or a “NEE” and are asked to just change the sentence into a question.**
   1. **Start with VERB 1.**
      1. **ANSWER – JA, die man lees die boek elke dag op die bus om meer te weet?**
      2. **Question – Lees die man die boek elke dag vinnig op die bus om meer te weet?**

Betreklike Voornaamwoorde

1. **DIT + combination changes to DAAR + combination**
   1. **In + dit = daarin**
   2. **Van + dit = daarvan**
   3. **Deur + dit = daardeur**
   4. **Aan + dit = daaraan**
   5. **By + dit = daarby**
   6. **Uit + dit = daaruit**
   7. **Oor + dit = daaroor**
   8. **Na + dit + toe = daarnatoe**

**E.g. Die man staan (in + dit).**

**Die man staan daarin.**

1. **WAT + combination changes to WAAR + combination**
   1. **In + wat = waarin**
   2. **Van + wat = waarvan**
   3. **Deur + wat = waardeur**
   4. **Aan + wat = waaraan**
   5. **By + wat = waarby**
   6. **Uit + wat = waaruit**
   7. **Oor + wat = waaroor**
   8. **Na + wat + toe = waarnatoe**

**E.g. Die motor (in + wat) on ry is bruin.**

**Die motor waarin ons ry is bruin.**

1. **EXEPTIONS**
   1. **Met + wat = waarmee**
   2. **Vir + wat = waarvoor**
   3. **Met + dit = daarmee**
   4. **Vir + dit = daarvoor**

**E.g. Die pen (met + wat) ek skryf is blou.**

**Die pen waarmee ek skryf is blou.**

1. **Remember to not repeat unnecessary information.**

**E.g. Ek klim uit die motor. Die motor is vuil. (uit + wat)**

**Die motor waaruit ek klim is vuil.**

**OF**

**Die motor is vuil waaruit ek klim.**