

# Lydende en Bedrywende vorm

(*Passive and Active voice*)

Let's look at STOMPI before going on to the difference between lydende & bedrywende vorm.

## S<sub>v1</sub>TOMP<sub>v2</sub>I

<b>S</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>WHO is doing the action?</b>
<b>v1</b>	<b>Verb 1</b>	<b>Action word</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>WHEN is it happening?</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>WHO/WHAT is the action BEING DONE TO?</b>
<b>M</b>	<b>Manner</b>	<b>HOW is it being done?</b>
<b>P</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>WHERE is it being done?</b>
<b>v2</b>	<b>Verb 2</b>	<b>Mainly used in the past and future tense.</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>WHY is it happening?</b>

Die **bedrywende vorm** is die sin in sy basiese vorm. (*The active voice is the sentence in its basic form*).

**onderwerp**  
*(subject)* + **gesegde**  
*(verb)* + **voorwerp**  
*(object)*

Byvoorbeeld:

Die seun **skop** die bal.

↓                    ↓                    ↓  
onderwerp        gesegde        voorwerp  
*(subject)*      *(verb)*      *(object)*



In die **lydende vorm** word die onderwerp en die voorwerp omgeruil. (*In the passive voice the subject and the object is swopped around*).

**voorwerp**  
*(object)* + **gesegde**  
*(verb)* + **onderwerp**  
*(subject)*

Byvoorbeeld:

**Bedrywende vorm** : **Die seun** **skop** **die bal.**  
*(subject)*      *(verb)*      *(object)*

**Lydende vorm** : **Die bal** **word** **deur** **die seun** **geskop.**  
*(object)*      *(verb 1)*      *(subject)*      *(verb2)*

## Lydende vorm:

Kyk na die volgende woordorde (*look at the following word order*):

**Object**

**Verb 1**



- "word" (teenwoordige tyd - present tense)
- "is" (verlede tyd – past tense)
- "sal" (toekomstige tyd – future tense)

**deur subject**

- 'hy' becomes "deur hom"
- 'sy' becomes "deur haar"
- 'jy' becomes "deur jou"

**Verb 2**

ge + hoofwerkwoord (*verb*)

**Verb 3**

"word" (only of the sentence is in the FUTURE TENSE)

TEENWOORDIGE TYD <i>(Present tense)</i>	VERLEDE TYD <i>(Past tense)</i>	TOEKOMENDE TYD <i>(Future tense)</i>
<p><b><u>Bedrywende vorm:</u></b></p> <p>Die leeu <b>vreet</b> die bok.            (subject) (verb) (object)</p> <p><b><u>Lydende vorm:</u></b></p> <p>Die bok <b>word deur</b> die leeu <b>gevreet.</b>            (object) (verb 1) (subject) (verb 2)</p>	<p><b><u>Bedrywende vorm:</u></b></p> <p>Die leeu <b>het</b> die bok <b>gevreet.</b>            (subject) (verb 1) (object) (verb 2)</p> <p><b><u>Lydende vorm:</u></b></p> <p>Die bok <b>is deur</b> die leeu <b>gevreet.</b>            (object) (verb 1) (subject) (verb 2)</p>	<p><b><u>Bedrywende vorm:</u></b></p> <p>Die leeu <b>sal</b> die bok <b>vreet.</b>            (subject) (verb 1) (object) (verb 2)</p> <p><b><u>Lydende vorm:</u></b></p> <p>Die bok <b>sal deur</b> die leeu <b>gevreet word.</b>            (object) (verb 1) (subject) (verb 2) (verb 3)</p>

BEDRYWENDE VORM ( <i>Active voice</i> )				
	Subject	Verb 1	Object	Verb 2
PRESENT	Die seun	skop	die bal.	
PAST	Die seun	het	die bal	geskop.
FUTURE	Die seun	sal	die bal	skop.

LYDENDE VORM ( <i>Passive voice</i> )					
	Object	Verb 1	Subject	Verb 2	Verb 3* (only for future tense)
PRESENT	Die bal	word <u>deur</u>	die seun	geskop.	
PAST	Die bal	is <u>deur</u>	die seun	geskop.	
FUTURE	Die bal	sal <u>deur</u>	die seun	geskop	word.

## Lydende vorm:

Kyk na die volgende woordorde (*look at the following word order*):

**Object**

**Verb 1**

**\*Time**

**deur subject**

- “word” (teenwoordige tyd - present tense)
- “is” (verlede tyd – past tense)
- “sal” (toekomstige tyd – future tense)

In this example we're going to add  
‘TIME’ and ‘MANNER & PLACE’

**\*Manner and Place**

**Verb 2**

**Verb 3**

ge + hoofwerkwoord (*verb*)

“word” (only of the sentence is in the FUTURE TENSE)

## **BEDRYWENDE VORM (*Active voice*)**

	Subject	Verb 1	*Time	Object	Verb 2
<b>PRESENT</b>	Die vrou	maak	elke dag	die tuin nat.	
<b>PAST</b>	Die vrou	het	elke dag	die tuin nat	gemaak.
<b>FUTURE</b>	Die vrou	sal	elke dag	die tuin	natmaak.

## **LYDENDE VORM (*Passive voice*)**

LYDENDE VORM ( <i>Passive voice</i> )								
	Object	Verb 1	*Time		Subject		Verb 2	Verb 3* (only for future tense)
PRESENT	Die tuin	word	elke dag	deur	die vrou	nat	gemaak.	
PAST	Die tuin	is	elke dag	deur	die vrou	nat	gemaak.	
FUTURE	Die tuin	sal	elke dag	deur	die vrou	nat	gemaak	word.