

NOTE: If you have access to the internet, you can also use the following link to help you with parts of speech in Afrikaans:

<https://www.beterafrikaans.co.za/website/index.php?pag=178>

B) KOPPELTEKEN (-)

In the Afrikaans language, the “koppelteken” is quite common. You will mainly use it in the following circumstances:

- When a *letter* or a *number* is combined with a common noun, for example gr. 5-leerder, TV-stel, A-span.
- Where a direction (North, East, South, West) is part of a proper noun, for example Wes-Afrika, Suid-Afrika, Paarl-Noord, Suid-Amerika.

C) VOORNAAMWOORDE:

In English, voornaamwoorde, is called Pronouns.

The definition in English is → a word that can function as a noun phrase used by itself and that refers either to the participants in the discourse (e.g. *I, you*) or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the discourse (e.g. *she, it, this*).

Here are some examples in Afrikaans:

| | | |
|------|---|--------|
| I | → | Ek |
| You | → | Jy/Jou |
| He | → | Hy |
| She | → | Sy |
| It | → | Dit |
| We | → | Ons |
| They | → | Hulle |

D) HOMOFOONE:

In English, homophone, are called Homophones.

The definition in English is → each of two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling. In other words, they are words that “sound” the same when you pronounce them, but they are NOT spelt the same and they do NOT have the same meaning.

Some examples:

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Nood – Emergency Noot – Musical note or Money note | Eis – Claim Ys – Ice |
| Reis – Travel Rys – Rice | Maer – Thin Maar – But |
| Syne – His Seine – Signals | Kleure – Colours Klere – Clothes |

E) INTENSIEWE VORM:

In the Afrikaans language, it is very common to use words that exaggerate or intensify something or a certain situation. Afrikaans speakers love DRAMA! 😊

For example, In Afrikaans, instead of just saying “Die lug is blou”, you will rather say “Die lug is potblou.” So if I have to translate directly, you did not just say “The sky is blue,” but you said “The sky is *potblue*.”

* And that is a form of exaggeration.

Another example, In Afrikaans, instead of just saying “Ek is moeg”, you will rather say “Ek is doodmoeg.” So you did not just say “I am tired” but you said “I am *deadtired*.”

AND THAT IS WHAT INTENSIEWE VORM IS... Exaggerating or intensifying what you say.

| |
|--|
| NOW TRY THE ACTIVITY “PRET MET TAAL BL.81” IN YOUR CLASSWORK BOOK! |
|--|