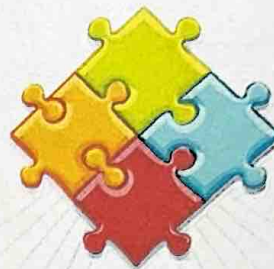


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WOORDORDE - WORD ORDER

S	V1	T	O	M	P	V2	I
---	----	---	---	---	---	----	---

This is the format for the basic word order. The letters stand for the following:

S Subject (this is the person or thing/object performing the action) **WHO/WHAT**

V1 This is the first verb in the sentence.

- It is a **doing word**.

OR

- A **tense verb**.

T Time (this tells us **WHEN** an action is taking place)

O Object (this is the person or thing/object suffering the action) **WHO/WHAT**

M Manner (this is **HOW** the action is taking place)

P Place (this is **WHERE** the action is taking place)

V2 Verb 2 (this is the second verb in the sentence)

I Infinitive (this tells us the reason **WHY** the action is taking place) **Om ... te**

Please note:

- Every sentence must have a **SUBJECT** and a **VERB1** to be a sentence with meaning.
- Sentences can also start with **TIME, MANNER, PLACE** or **INFINITIVE**.

The word order will then be as follows:

WOORDORDE

S *v1* T O M P *v2* I

T *v1* S O M P *v2* I

O *v1* S T M P *v2* I

M *v1* S T O P *v2* I

P *v1* S T O M *v2* I

I *v1* S T O M P *v2*

TYE – TENSES

	S	V1		T	O	M	P	V2	I nie
--	---	-----------	--	---	---	---	---	-----------	-------

VERLEDE TYD

1.		<u>UNDERLINE THE VERB</u>								
2.		het						geVerb		
3.		het						*spandeer be, ge, her, ont ver, er No Ge...		
4.		het-have het-had						Gehad		
5.		het				Preposition		Pgeverb One word		
6.		het	If there are 2 verbs and the actions <u>can</u> be done at the same time, only the 1st VERB gets a GE					geV en V		
7.		het	If there are 2 verbs and the actions <u>cannot</u> be done at the same time, both VERB gets a GE					geV en geV		
8.		IS - WAS								
9.		SAL - SOU KAN - KON MOET - MOES WIL - WOU								
10.		het	probeer, begin, laat, kom, gaan, hoor, sien THESE WORDS IF USED IN THE V1 POSITION AND THERE IS ALREADY A V2 IN THE ORIGINAL SENTENCE, MOVE IN FRONT OF THE V2 , WITHOUT A GE * V2							
11.		D - dan A – as W –wanneer N - nou	these conjunctions and time words change to TOE in the verlede tyd.							

TYE - TENSES

PAST TENSE:

How to identify the past tense:

If you have to start with the following time words, then it is past tense:

GISTER	Yesterday	DIE VORIGE DAG	The day before
LAAS WEEK	Last week	LAAS JAAR	Last year
LAAS MAAND	Last month	VERLEDE ...	Last ...
... GELEDE	... the past	DESTYDS	In the past
TOE	When	'n RUKKIE GELEDE	A while ago
EERGISTER	The day before yesterday	DAARDIE DAG	That day
VROEËR	earlier	ANY DATE PRIOR TO THE CURRENT DATE	

RULES:

1. The most common way of putting a sentence into the past tense, is to use **HET (v1) plus GE- ADDED TO THE VERB (v2)**.

eg: Die man lees die boek.

Gister **het** die man die boek **gelees**.

2. Certain verbs **do not** get a **ge-** added in the past tense. These are verbs starting with the prefixes: **be-, ge-, her-, er-, ont-, ver- mis-**.

eg: Die juffrou begin die boek lees.

Gister **het** die juffrou die boek **begin** lees.

3. Certain verbs have their **own past tense** forms and you **do not** use **het** nor **ge-**:
They change in the v1 position.

is	changes to...	Was
sal	changes to...	Sou
kan	changes to...	Kon
moet	changes to...	Moes
wil	changes to...	Wou

eg: Ek sal die werk doen.

Gister **sou** ek die werk doen.

4. What happens if you have **HET (v1)** (have) in a present tense sentence?

You start as indicated.

Add the **HET**.

Write the rest of the sentence down in order as is.

Add **GEHAD** at the end of the sentence.

eg: Die kind **het** baie speelgoed.

Gister **het** die kind baie speelgoed **gehad**.

5. What happens if you have **WORD (v1)** in a sentence?

If the sentence **does not** have a **deur**, you put the sentence as usual into the past tense.

eg: Die kind **word** siek.

Gister **het** die kind siek **geword**.

If, however, the sentence has a **deur** in, then it is **LYDENDE VORM** and you will then change **word** to **is**. (See Lydende vorm rules)

eg: Die boek **word deur** die man **gelees**.

Gister **is** die boek **deur** die man **gelees**.

6. PETER BROWN WORDS...

probeer, begin, laat, kom, gaan, hoor, sien. If these words are used in the **v1** position and there is already a **v2** in the original sentence, the **v1** moves **in front** of the **v2**, **without a ge** ***v2**

eg: Die man **gaan** die boek lees.

v1

v2

Gister **het** die man die boek **gaan** lees.

7. When you have **TWO VERBS** in a sentence and they are combined by **EN**, then they move **in order to the end** of the sentence and **both the verbs get a ge-added**. (Especially if the actions cannot happen at the same time!)

eg: Die kinders **was en droog** die skottelgoed.

Gister **het** die kinders die skottelgoed **gewas en gedroog**.

8. When you have **TWO VERBS** in a sentence and they are combined by **EN**, then they move **in order to the end of the sentence**, but **only sit, staan, loop or lê gets a ge-added**. (Especially if the actions can happen at the same time!)

eg: Die man **sit** op die stoep **en lees**.

Gister **het** die man op die stoep **gesit en lees**.

OR

Die man **sit en lees** op die stoep.
Gister **het** die man op die stoep **gesit en lees**.

9. What happens if you have a **conjunction** in a sentence?

You start as indicated.

You must put the part **before the conjunction** in past tense.

Add the **conjunction**.

Put the **second sentence into the past tense** according to the word order of the **group the conjunction** is in.

eg: Die vrou werk in die huis **omdat** die bediende siek is.

Gister **het** die vrou in die huis **gewerk OMDAT** die bediende siek **was**.

TIP: Put a **block** around the joining word and underline the verbs.

10. D A W N rule: (words change)

Dan	(Group 2)	changes to ...	Toe
As	(Group 3)	changes to ...	Toe
Wanneer	(Group 3)	changes to ...	Toe
Nou	(Time)	changes to ...	Toe

eg: Die man lees eers die koerant, **dan** gaan hy slaap.

Gister **het** die man eers die koerant **gelees**, **toe** het hy **gaan slaap**.

Die kinders gaan **nou** skool toe.

Gister het die kinders **toe** skool toe **gegaan**.

As dit reën, skyn die son nie.

Gister **toe** dit **gereën het**, **het** die son nie **geskyn** nie.

Dit reën nie **as** die son skyn nie.

Gister **het** dit nie **gereën toe** die son **geskyn het** nie.

Wanneer ek siek **is**, **bly** ek in die bed.

Gister **toe** ek siek **was**, **het** ek in die bed **gebly**.

Ek **bly** in die bed, **wanneer** ek siek **is**.

Gister **het** ek in die bed **gebly**, **toe** ek siek **was**.

**Remember when you start with TOE, you have to follow -
Starting with the conjunction's, group 3's word order.**