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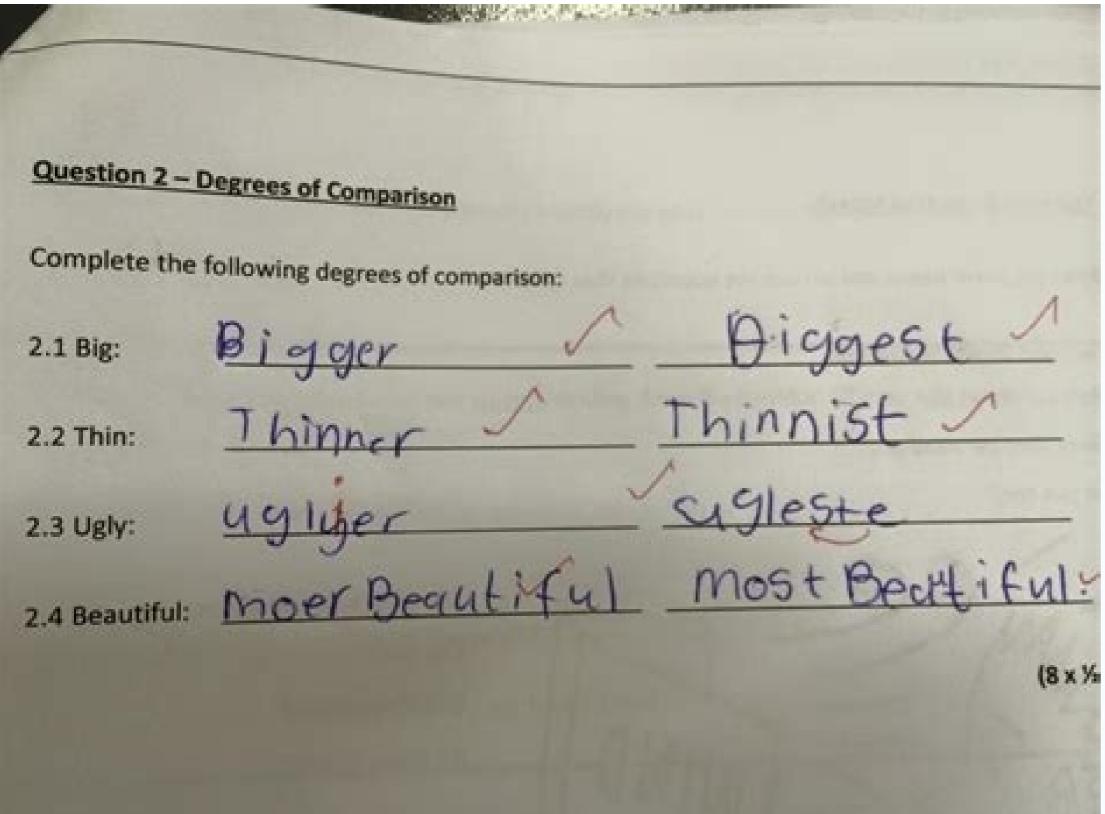
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Archived from the original on 2 November 2012. Hy laat my neerlê in groen weivelde; na waters waar rus is, lei Hy my heen. OL 5361614M. ^ David Johnson; Sally Johnson (2002). Vol. 45-46. Afrikaans has a total of 16 million speakers; see Machan 2009, p. 174. Afrikaans Dutch English het heb, hebt, heeft, hebben have, has die de, het the dit het it Phonology Main article: Afrikaans phonology A voice recording of Die Stem van Suid-Afrika Vowels Monophthong phonemes [90][91] Front Central Back unrounded rounded unrounded unro occur only in the words spieël /spi:l/ 'mirror' and koeël /ku:l/ 'bullet', which used to be pronounced with sequences /i.ə/ and /u.ə/, respectively. ^ Afrikaans was historically called Cape Dutch; see Deumert & Vandenbussche 2003, p. 16, Conradie 2005, p. 208, Sebba 1997, p. 160, Langer & Davies 2005, p. 144, Deumert 2002, p. 3, Berdichevsky 2004, p. 130.Afrikaans is rooted in seventeenth century dialects of Dutch; see Holm 1989, p. 338, Geerts & Clyne 1992, p. 71, Mesthrie 1995, p. 214, Niesler, Louw & Roux 2005, p. 459.Afrikaans is variously described as a creole, a partially creolised language, or a deviant variety of Dutch; see Sebba 2007, p. 116. ^ Wessel Visser (3 February 2005). Some of these words also exist in Dutch, like sambreel "parasol",[113] though usage is less common and meanings can slightly differ. Hofmeyer Foundation Lectures, University of the Witwatersrand. Sprichst du Englisch? Laat U wil hier op aarde uitgevoer word soos in die hemel. ^ Worden, Nigel (2010). Patagonian Afrikaans dialect A distinct dialect of Afrikaans is spoken by the 650-strong South African community of Argentina, in the region of Patagonia.[111] Influences on Afrikaans from other languages Malay Due to the early settlement of a Cape Malay community in Cape Town, who are now known as Coloureds, numerous Classical Malay words were brought into Afrikaans. p. 232. Encyclopædia Britannica. gtb.inl.nl. (November 2008). There are also many artists that tour to bring Afrikaans to the emigrants. Remnants of these dialects still remain in present-day Afrikaans has contributed to a great levelling of differences in modern times.[109][better source needed] There is also a prison cant, known as Sabela, which is based on Afrikaans, yet heavily influenced by Zulu. Alatis, Hamilton, Ai-Hui Tan (2002). Het jy dit geëet? "An overview of grass species used for thatching in the Zambezi, Kavango East and Kavango West Regions, Namibia". Bybelgenootskap van Suid Afrika. Harbert, Wayne (2007). (1899), "Boer language", Origin of the Anglo-Boer War revealed, London, England: Hodder and Stoughton External links Afrikaans. World Data Atlas. The latter pronunciation occurs in the common diminutive suffix "-(e)tjie" u /e/, /y(:)/ stuk ('piece'), unie ('union'), muur ('wall') ú /e/. œ/, /y(:)/ búk ('bend over', emphasised), ú ('you', formal, emphasised) û /e:/ brûe ('bridges') ü - Found in words such as reünie ('reunion'). óf ('either ... The pronunciation of j, normally /j/ as in Dutch is often a /dz/. Somerville, Massachusetts: Cascadilla Proceedings Project. ^ South African Journal of Ethnology. ISBN 9781868727759. While significant advances had been made in the textual criticism of the Bible, especially the Greek New Testament, the 1933 translation followed the textus receptus and was closely akin to the Statenbijbel. Dinteria. Afrikaans speakers) should be used for people of any ethnic origin who speak Afrikaans. 120S. Retrieved 25 March 2013. / He can't speak Afrikaans. Hy verkwik my siel; Hy lei my in die spore van geregtigheid, om sy Naam ontwil. Wikibooks has a book on the topic of: Afrikaans English Online Dictionary at Hablaa Afrikaans English Online Dictionary at Maintenance English Online Dictionary at Hablaa Afrikaans English Online Dictionary at Maintenance English Online Dictionary at Hablaa Afrikaans English Online Dictionary at Hablaa Afrikaans English Online Dictionary at Maintenance English Online Dictionary at Hablaa Afrikaans English Online Dictionary at Maintenance English Dictionary at Maintenance English Dictionary at Maintenance English Dictionary at Maintenance Englis van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge (FAK) - Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Associations Dutch Writers from South Africa: A Cultural-Historical Study, Part I from the World Digital Library Afrikaans Cultural Associations Dutch Writers from South Africa: A Cultural-Historical Study, Part I from the World Digital Library Afrikaans Cultural Associations Dutch Writers from South Africa: A Cultural-Historical Study, Part I from the World Digital Library Afrikaans Cultural Associations Dutch Writers from South Africa: A Cultural-Historical Study, Part I from the World Digital Library Afrikaans Cultural Associations Dutch Writers from South Africa: A Cultural-Historical Study, Part I from the World Digital Library Afrikaans Cultural Associations Dutch Writers from South Africa: A Cultural-Historical Study, Part I from the World Digital Library Afrikaans Cultural Associations Dutch Writers from South Africa: A Cultural-Historical Study, Part I from the World Digital Library Afrikaans Cultural Associations Dutch Writers from South Africa: A Cultural-Historical Study, Part I from the World Digital Library Afrikaans Cultural Associations Dutch Writers from South Africa: A Cultural-Historical Study, Part I from the World Digital Library Afrikaans Cultural Associations Dutch Writers from South Africa: A Cultural Association Dutch Writers from South Africa: A Cultura warm water. L2 "Black Afrikaans" is spoken, with different degrees of fluency, by an estimated 15 million; see Stell 2008–2011, p. 1. South African History Online (SAHO). Archived from the original on 28 December 2008. 3000 /km2 The geographical distribution of Afrikaans in Namibia. The insertion of /j/ after /s/, /t/ and /k/ when followed by /e/, e.g. kjen as opposed to Standard Afrikaans ken. Die herkoms van die Afrikaans ken. Die herkoms van die Afrikaans is commonly denoted as Zuid-Afrikaans ken. Die herkoms van die Afrikaans ken. Die herkoms van die Afrikaans is commonly denoted as Zuid-Afrikaans. I want not this do not.) Dutch: Ik wil dit niet doen. Safariafrica.co.za. 2012. p. 91. Archived from the original on 4 October 2014. ^ Bogaards, Attie H. The Languages We Speak. Retrieved 1 October 2009. "field"), commando from Afrikaans kommando meaning small fighting unit, boomslang ("tree snake") and apartheid ("segregation"; more accurately "apartness" or "the state or condition of being apart"). 5 December 2011. ISBN 978-0-620-51726-3; e-ISBN 978-0-620-51980-9. Palgrave Macmillan UK. Retrieved 17 September 2013. Some of these words entered Dutch via people arriving from, what is now known as Indonesia as part of their colonial heritage. ie /i(:)/ iets ('something'), vier ('four') j /j/ julle (plural 'you') k /k/ kat ('cat'), kan ('can' (verb) or 'jug') l /l/ lag ('laugh') m /m/ man ('man') n /n/ nael ('nail') 'n /ə/ indefinite article 'n ('a'), styled as a ligature (Unicode chacter U+0149) ng /n/ sing ('to sing') o /o/, /və/, op ('up(on)'; /o/), grote ('size'; /və/), polisie ('police'; /və/) of ('done, finished', emphasised), gróót ('huge', empha Grense, Jacaranda FM, Radio Pretoria, Rapport, Beeld, Die Burger, Die Son, Afrikaans news is run everyday; the PRAAG website is a web-based news service. Hy gee my nuwe krag. Ek soek julle nie! Nee, gaan nou weg! English (literal): And I say to you, what seek you here by me? www.bybelgenootskap.co.za. English: He is in [the] hospital, though he eats not. ^ Keith Brown and Sarah Ogilvie, eds. In this case there is only a single negation. ^ Deumert, Ana (12 July 2017), "Creole as necessity? ^ SABC3 "tests" Afrikaans programming Archived 16 July 2011 at the Wayback Machine, Screen Africa, 15 April 2009 ^ "Namibia 2011 Population & Housing Census Main Report" (PDF). 132. Kestell, H. (PDF), Lancaster University, retrieved 19 May 2010 Holm, John A. Worger (2016). Without proper rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Unicode characters. Afrikaans Dutch English present past present past present past ek is ek was ik ben ik was I am I was ek kan ek kon ik kan ik kon I can I could ek moet ek moes ik moet ik moest I must (I had to) ek wil ek wou ik wil ik wilde/wou I want to I wanted to ek sal ek sou ik zal ik zou I shall I should ek mag (ek mog) ik mag ik mocht I may I might ek dink ek dog ik denk ik dacht I think I thought All other verbs use the perfect tense, het + past participle (ge-), for the past. ^ "Sambreel - (Zonnescherm)". Several short films have been created and more feature-length movies, such as Poena is Koning and Bakgat (both in 2008) have been produced, besides the 2011 Afrikaans-language film Skoonheid, which was the first Afrikaans film to screen at the Cannes Film Festival. Most of the words in this list are descendants from Dutch borrowings from French, Old French or Latin, and are not direct influences from French on Afrikaans. Cape Town: A. Statistics South Africa Superweb. The Afrikaans Language Monument is located on a hill overlooking Paarl in the Western Cape Province. Psalm 23 1953 translation:[126] Die Here is my Herder, niks sal my children born to female slaves in the Dutch Cape Colony between 1652 and 1672 had a Dutch father. [30] Sarah Grey Thomason and Terrence Kaufman argue that Afrikaans' development as a second language was "heavily conditioned by nonwhites who learned Dutch imperfectly as a second language." [31] Beginning in about 1815, Afrikaans started to replace Malay as the language of instruction in Muslim schools in South Africa, written with the Arabic alphabet: see Arabic Afrikaans. (2005), Linguistic purism in the Germanic languages, Walter de Gruyter, ISBN 9783110183375, retrieved 28 May 2010 Lass, Roger (1984), "Vowel System Universals and Typology: Prologue to Theory", Phonology Language anxiety: conflict and change in the history of English, Oxford University
Press, ISBN 9780191552489, retrieved 3 June 2010 McLean, Daryl; McCormick, Kay (1996), "English in South Africa 1940–1996", in Fishman, Joshua A.; Conrad, Andrew W.; Rubal-Lopez, Alma (eds.), Post-imperial English: status change in former British and American colonies, 1940-1990, Walter de Gruyter, ISBN 9783110147544, retrieved 31 May 2010 Mennen, Ineke; Levelt, Clara; Gerrits, Ellen (2006), "Acquisition of Dutch phonology: an overview", Speech Science Research Centre Working Paper WP10, Queen Margaret University College, retrieved 19 May 2010 Mesthrie, Rajend (1995), Language and Social ISBN 9780631219378, retrieved 31 May 2010 Niesler, Thomas; Louw, Philippa; Roux, Justus (2005), "Phonetic analysis of Afrikaans, English, Xhosa and Zulu using South African speech databases" (PDF), Southern African Linguistics and Applied Language Studies, 23 (4): 459-474, doi:10.2989/16073610509486401, S2CID 7138676, archived from the original (PDF) on 21 December 2012 Palmer, Vernon Valentine (2001), Mixed jurisdictions worldwide: the third legal family, Vernon V. lobola, meaning bride price, from (and referring to) lobolo of the Nguni languages[119] mahem, the grey crowned crane, known in Latin as Balearica regulorum maroela, medium-sized dioecious tree known in Latin as Sclerocarya birrea[120] tamboekiegras, species of thatching grass known as Hyparrhenia[121] tambotie, deciduous tree also known by its Latin name, Spirostachys africana[122] tjaila / tjailatyd, an adaption of the Edict of Nantes on 22 October 1685 was a milestone in the history of South Africa, for it marked the beginning of the great Huguenot exodus from France. The letters c, q, x, and z occur almost exclusively in borrowings from French, English, Greek and Latin. This was hard for Dutch speakers to understand, and increasingly unintelligible for Afrikaans speakers. van Zyl, P. (1857). Rupert snubs mag over Afrikaans slur, Business Africa, 5 December 2005. ^ Heese, J. This translation was influenced by Eugene Nida's theory of dynamic-equavalence which focussed on finding the nearest equivalent in the receptor language to the idea that the Greek, Hebrew or Aramaic wanted to convey. Al gaan ek ook in 'n dal van doodskaduwee ek sal geen onheil vrees nie; want U is met my: u stok en u staf die vertroos my. h /ĥ/ hael ('hail'), hond ('dog') i /i/, /ə/ krisis ('crisis'; /i/ and /ə/ respectively), elektrisiteit ('electricity'; /i/ for all three; third 'i' is part of diphthong 'ei') i /i/, /ə/ krisis ('crisis', emphasised), dít ('that', emphasised) î /ə:/ wîe (plural of wig; 'wedges' or 'quoins') ii /i/, /ə/ Found in words such as beinvloed ('to influence'). The final editing of this edition was done by E. Helberg and W. A few words in standard English are derived from Afrikaans, such as aardvark (lit. ^ Bowerman (2004:939) ^ Lass (1987), p. 117. ISBN 9780907995494. Receptive Multilingualism: Linguistic analyses, language policies and didactic concepts. ui /ei/ uit ('out') uu /y(:)/ uur ('hour') v /f/, /w/ vis ('fish'), visuëel ('visual') w /v/, /w/ water ('water'; /v/); allophonically /w/ after obstruents within a root; an example. kwas ('brush'; /w/) x /z/, /ks/ xifoïed ('xiphoid'; /z/), x-straal ('x-ray'; /ks/). p. 16. ISBN 9780520255609. In 1996, for example, the South African Broadcasting Corporation reduced the amount of television airtime in Afrikaans, while South Afrikaans name Suid-Afrikaans is also characterised by much code-switching between English and Afrikaans, especially in the inner-city and lower socio-economic status areas of Cape Town. J., ed. (Hello! How are you?) Hallo! Wie geht's? 2004. Afrikaans has been influential in the development of South African English. 4 (1994) / Articles Keywords: college dictionary, collocation, definition, encyclopedic, folk taxonomy, ideology, label, lexicographic theory, multilexical lemma, norm change, norm replacement, norm shift, prescriptiveness, racism, semantic shift, sexism, specificity, standard descri English Title: Verklarende Afrikaanse woordeboek8 as a reflector of norm replacement is seen as a process whereby a norm or a set of norms are gradually replaced by another norm or set of norms. ^ Govt info available online in all officia languages - South Africa - The Good News Archived 4 March 2016 at the Wayback Machine. The -ne was the Middle Dutch way to negate but it has been suggested that since -ne became highly non-voiced, nie or niet was needed to complement the -ne. G. Officially opened on 10 October 1975,[35] it was erected on the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Society of Real Afrikaners, [36] and the 50th anniversary of Afrikaans being declared an official language Contact in Africa and the African Diaspora in the Americas, Creole Language Library, Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, vol. 53, pp. 101-122, doi:10.1075/cll.53.05due, ISBN 978-90-272-5277-7, retrieved 3 August 2021 ^ Smith, J.J (1952). Used to transcribe foreign words for the former pronunciation, and in the diminutive suffix -djie for the latter in words ending with de/e(:)/, /æ(:)/, 19/ and /ə/ respectively), ek ('I', /æ/), berg ('mountain', /æ:/) (lengthened before /r/). November 2008. Afrikaans Dutch French English advies atillerie artillerie artillerie artillerie artillery atelier atelier atelier atelier studio bagasie bagage bastion bastio piece mortier muit, muiten muit, muiten muit muit, muiten mutiner (to) mutiny musket musket muur mur wall myn mijn mine mine officier offi meaning cannabis[112] geitjie, meaning lizard, diminutive adapted from Khoekhoe word[114] gogga, meaning insect, from the Khoisan xo-xo karos, blanket of animal hides kierie, walking stick from Khoekhoe[114] gogga, meaning insect, from the Khoisan xo-xo karos, blanket of animal hides kierie, walking stick from Khoekhoe[114] gogga, meaning insect, from the Khoisan xo-xo karos, blanket of animal hides kierie, walking stick from Khoekhoe[114] gogga, meaning insect, from the Khoisan xo-xo karos, blanket of animal hides kierie, walking stick from Khoekhoe[114] gogga, meaning insect, from the Khoisan xo-xo karos, blanket of animal hides kierie, walking stick from Khoekhoe[114] gogga, meaning insect, from the Khoisan xo-xo karos, blanket of animal hides kierie, walking stick from Khoekhoe[114] gogga, meaning insect, from the Khoisan xo-xo karos, blanket of animal hides kierie, walking stick from the Khoisan xo-xo karos, blanket of animal hides kierie, walking stick from the Khoisan xo-xo karos in the Khoisan xo-[115] and karos means "South-African tribal blanket of animal hides".[116] Bantu languages Loanwords from Bantu languages in Afrikaans include the names of indigenous plants, such as mahem and sakaboela, and indigenous plants, such as maroela and tamboekie(gras).[117] fundi, from the Zulu word umfundi meaning "scholar" or "student",[118] but used to mean someone who is a student of/expert on a certain subject, i.e. He is a language fundi. Associated Press. For example, sál ("will" (verb)), néé ('no'), móét ("hust"), hý ("he"), gewéét ("knew"). ^ S. Verhoef, J. The vowels with diacritics in non-loanword Afrikaans are: á, ä, é, è, ê, ë, i, î, ï, ó, ô, ö, ú, û, ü, ÿ. Development A relative majority of the first settlers whose descendants today are the Afrikaners were from the United Provinces (now Netherlands and Flanders),[26] though up to one-sixth of the community was also of French Huguenot origin, and a seventh from Germany.[27] African and Asian workers, Cape Coloured children of European settlers and Khoikhoi women,[28] slaves contributed to the development of Afrikaans. Play media Alaric speaking Afrikaans. [ne:] No. Nein. This is different from the common Dutch word banaan. Archived from the original on 25 July 2020. The following is an example: Afrikaans: Ek wil nie dit doen nie.* (lit. [pra:t jei afrika:ns] Spreek/Praat jij/je Afrikaans? South African Department of Arts and Culture. du Toit, E. Important landmarks in the translation of the Scriptures were in 1878 with C. "A Critical Analysis of Namibia's English-only language policy". Ik heb (niet) geweten dat hij (niet) zou komen. Ja. Nee. Retrieved 13 October 2015. Fourie, and BB Keet.[39][40] This monumental work established Afrikaans as 'n suiwer en ordentlike taal, that is "a pure and proper language" for religious purposes, especially amongst the deeply Calvinist Afrikaans religious community that previously had been sceptical of a Bible translation that varied from the Dutch version that they were used to. In 1954 the Word list of the Dutch language which regulates the spelling of individual words including the word Afrikaans was first published. 25 February 2016. Afrikaans IPA Dutch IPA English German Hallo! Hoe gaan dit? ^ Heeringa, Wilbert; de Wet, Febe; van Huyssteen, Gerhard B. Other early epithets setting apart Kaaps Hollands ("Cape Dutch", i.e. Afrikaans) as putatively beneath official Dutch standards included geradbraakt, gebroken and onbeschaafd Hollands ("mutilated/broken/uncivilised Dutch"), as well as verkeerd Nederlands ("incorrect Dutch"), as well as verkeerd Nederlands ("mutilated/broken/uncivilised Dutch"), as well as verkeerd Nederlands ("incorrect Dutch"), as well as verkeerd Nederland transplantation of European Dutch to Southern Africa, and 'Hottentot Dutch',[25] a pidgin that descended from 'Foreigner Talk' and ultimately from the Dutch Dutch Creole. Statistics South Africa. "An almost-extinct Afrikaans dialect is making an unlikely comeback in Argentina". p. 97. "Hottentot Dutch". ^ The changed spelling rule was introduced in article 1, rule 3, of the Dutch "orthography law" Wet voorschriften schrijfwijze Nederlandsche taal of 14 February 1947. VAW8 is reviewed with special regard to its reflection of ideological norm replacement, metalexicographical norm replacement and prescriptive norm replacement. Also, Afrikaans and some Dutch dialects make no distinction between /s/ and /z/, having merged the latter into the former; while the word for
"south" is written zuid in Dutch, it is spelled suid in Afrikaans (as well as dialectal Dutch writings) to represent this merger. VAW8 is however criticised for its disregard of important metalexicographical developments of the past and in Dutch, it is spelled suid in Afrikaans (as well as dialectal Dutch writings) to represent this merger. decade. Slavery in Dutch South Africa. Stellenbosch Papers in Linguistics Plus. Retrieved 17 September 2014. The preterite of mag ("may") is rare in contemporary Afrikaans. Preceded by an Introduction on the Zulu-Kafir Language. Herkomst en groei van het Afrikaans (PDF) (in Dutch) 'Music Channel'), in 2005. For example, slechts ('only') in Dutch becomes slegs in Afrikaans. Lord's Prayer (Afrikaans New Living translation)[citation needed] Ons Vader in die hemel, laat U Naam geheilig word. Hoogehout, Arnoldus Pannevis [af], and Stephanus Jacobus du Toit were the first Afrikaans Bible translators. Meanwhile, the constitution of the Western Cape, which went into effect in 1998, declares Afrikaans to be an official language of the province alongside English and Xhosa.[59] In spite of these moves, the language has remained strong, and Afrikaans newspapers and magazines continue to have large circulation figures. The hyphen (e.g. in a compound like see-eend 'sea duck'), apostrophe (e.g. ma's 'mothers'), and a whitespace character (e.g. in multi-word units like Dooie See 'Dead Sea') is part of the orthography of words, while the indefinite article 'n is a ligature. "pull" but used also for "migrate"), spoor ("animal track"), veld ("Southern African grassland" in Afrikaans, lit. Washington, DC: University Press. (2008). pp. 17 The double negative construction has been fully grammaticalised in standard Afrikaans and its proper use follows a set of fairly complex rules as the examples below show: Afrikaans Dutch (literally translated) More correct Dutch Literal English Ek het (nie) geweet dat hy (nie) sou kom (nie). This 'n is usually pronounced as just a weak vowel, [a]. Balkema. Afrikaans has about 6 million native and 16 million second language speakers; see Domínguez & López 1995, p. 340. The following Afrikaans sentences, for example, are exactly the same in the two languages, in terms of both their meaning and spelling; only their pronunciation differs. Rapport. Did you eat it? Similarly, South Africa's diplomatic missions overseas now display the name of the country only in English and their host country's language, and not in Afrikaans. ISBN 9780621413885. I did (not) know that he was (not) going to come. ^ Mesthrie 2002, p. 205. In Bokamba, Eyamba G. The Constitution of 1983 removed any mention of Dutch altogether. [vat as jœu nɑ:m] Hoe heet jij/je? p. 27. ^ Kloeke, G. Omniglot. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge. (1927), The sounds of Afrikaans. After years of slumber, Afrikaans had equal status with German as an official language. John Benjamins Publishing Company. 0-20% 20-40% 40-60% 60-80% 80-100% Country Speakers Percentage of speakers Year Reference Australia 43,741 0.61% 2016 [43] Botswana 8,082 0.11% 2011 [43] Namibia 219,760 3.05% 2011 [43] New Zealand 21,123 0.29% 2006 [43] South Africa 6,855,082 95.06% 2011 [43] United States 28,406 0.39% 2016 [46] Argentina 650 0.009% 2019 [47] Total 7,211,537 Sociolinguistics Some[who?] state that instead of Afrikaners, which refers to an ethnic group, the terms Afrikaners or Afr and ks, respectively. "Bybelstudies" (in Afrikaans). This Statenvertaling had its origins with the Synod of Dordrecht of 1618 and was thus in an archaic form of Dutch. It is the first truly ecumenical translation of the Bible in Afrikaans as translation of the Bible in Afrikaans as translators from various churches, including the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches, are involved. [41] Various commercial translations of the Bible in Afrikaans have also appeared since the 1990s, such as Die Boodskap and the Nuwe Lewende Vertaling. These words have become common in South Africa to an extent of being used in many other South Africa to an extent of being used in many other South African languages. ^ [1][permanent dead link] ^ Donaldson (1993), pp. 2-7. ê /e:/, /æ:/ sê ('to say'), wêreld ('world'), lêer ('file') (Allophonically /æ:/ before /(ə)r/) ë - Diaeresis indicates the start of new syllable, thus ë, ëe and ëi are pronounced like 'e', 'ee' and 'ei', respectively ee /ɪə/ weet ('to know'), een ('one') eeu /ɪu/ leeu ('lion'), eeu ('century', 'age') ei /ei/ lei ('to lead') eu /ɪə/ seun ('son' or 'lad') f /f/ fiets ('bicycle') g /x/, /g/ /g/ exists as the allophone of /x/ if at the end of a root word preceded by a stressed single vowel + /r/ and suffixed with a schwa, e.g. berg ('mountain') is pronounced as /bæ:rgə/ gh /g/ gholf ('golf'). However, it has also been variously described as a Dutch-based creole or as a partially creolised language.[19] History Origin The Afrikaans language arose in the Dutch Cape Colony, through a gradual divergence from European Dutch dialects, during the course of the 18th century, Afrikaans was known in standard Dutch as a "kitchen language" (Afrikaans: kombuistaal), lacking the prestige accorded, for example, even by the educational system in Africa, to languages spoken outside Africa. Coetzee, Andries; García-Amaya, Lorenzo; Henriksen, Nicholas; L. ^ "Soek / Vergelyk". A resurgence in Afrikaans popular music since the late 1990s has invigorated the language, especially among a younger generation of South Africans. Archived from the original (PDF) on 5 May 2005. (ed.). [g] is also an allophone of $/\chi$ in some environments.[102] $/\chi$ is most often uvular [$\chi \sim$ $_R$].[103][104][105] Velar [x] occurs only in some parts of the former Cape Province, it is realized uvularly, either as a trill [R] or a fricative [B].[107] Dialects A warning sign in Afrikaans: Gevaar Slagysters or "Danger, Traps". (In colloquial German, the past tense is also often replaced with the perfect.) Afrikaans Dutch English ek het gedrink ik dronk I drank ik heb gedronken I have drunk When telling a longer story, Afrikaans speakers usually avoid the perfect and simply use the present tense, or historical present tense instead (as is possible, but less common, in English as well). van Rooyen, J. ISSN 2224-3380. South African History Online. For example, Afrikaans Dutch English ek is he/she/it is ons is wij zijn we are julle is jullie zijn you are (plur.) hulle is zij zijn they are Only a handful of Afrikaans verbs have a preterite, namely the auxiliary wees ("to be"), the modal verbs, and the verb dink ("to think"). "South Africa: Protesting students torch university buildings". Making Connections: Self-Study & Social Action. If the h instead begins the next syllable, the two letters are pronounced separately. By 2006 there were 300 single-medium Afrikaanstella ("to think"). schools, compared to 2,500 in 1994, after most converted to dual-medium education. [55] Due to Afrikaans as a teaching language in South African universities, resulting in bloody student protests in 2015. [56] [57] [58] Under South Africa's Constitution of 1996, Afrikaans remains an official language, and has equal status to English and nine other languages. Gee ons die porsie brood wat ons vir vandag nodig het. It is argued that the implementation of theoretical insights could have contributed towards improved systematicity and user-friendliness as well as towards quicke information retrieval. Keywords: college dictionary, collocation, definition, encyclopedic, folk taxonomy, ideology, label, lexicographic theory, multilexical lemma, norm replacement, norm rep woordeboek eISSN: 2224-0039 print ISSN: 1684-4904 West Germanic language For peoples and persons from Africa, see Africans. /ɪ/ is the unstressed allophone of /ɪə/ é /e(:)/, /æ(:)/, /æ(:)/, //æ(:)/, /æ(:)/, the spelling was maintained, and in four non-loanwords: nè ('yes?', 'right?', 'eh?'), dè ('here, take this!' or '[this is] yours!'), hè ('huh?', 'what?', 'eh?'), and appèl ('(formal) appeal' (noun)). Some of the characteristics of Oranjerivierafrikaans are the plural form -goed (Ma-goed, meneergoed), variant pronunciation such as in kjerk ("Church") and gjeld ("money") and the ending -se, which indicates possession. English: He can not speak Afrikaans. More than 300 book titles in Afrikaans are published annually.[82] South African census figures suggest a growing number of speakers in all nine provinces, a total of 6.85 million in 2011 compared to 5.98 million a decade earlier.[83] The South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) projects that a growing majority will be Coloured Afrikaans speakers.[84] Afrikaans speakers experience higher employment rates than other South African language groups, though as of 2012 half a million remain unemployed.[83] Despite the challenges of demotion and emigration that it faces in South Africa, the Afrikaans vernacular remains competitive, being popular in DSTV pay channels and several internet sites, while generating high newspaper and music CD sales. ^ a b Tomasz, Kamusella; Finex, Ndhlovu (2018). (2003), "Language policy development in South Africa" (PDF), Centre for Research in the Politics of Language, University of Pretoria, archived from the original (PDF) on 9 December 2003 Namibian Population Census (2001), Languages Spoken in Namibia, Government of Namibia, archived from the original on 16 May 2010, retrieved 28 May 2010 Wissing, Daan (2016), "Afrikaans phonology - segment inventory", Taalportaal, archived from the original on 15 April 2017, retrieved 16 April 2017 CIA (2010), The World Factbook (CIA) — Namibia, Central Intelligence Agency, retrieved 28 May 2010 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000. Retrieved 24 April 2010. Retrieved 28 May 2010 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000. Retrieved 28 May 2010 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000. Retrieved
28 May 2010 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000. Retrieved 28 May 2010 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000. Retrieved 28 May 2010 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000. Retrieved 28 May 2010 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000. Retrieved 28 May 2010 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000. Retrieved 28 May 2010 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000. Retrieved 29 May 2010 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000. Retrieved 29 May 2010 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000. Retrieved 29 May 2010 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000. Retrieved 20 May 2010 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, interview in Salmagundi; 2000 Further reading Grieshaber, Nicky. Linfield, Interview in of Afrikaans is now often reduced in favour of English, or to accommodate the other official languages and Dutch dialects". Vol. 1. pp. 178–189. y /əi/ hý ('he', emphasised) z /z/ Zoeloe ('Zulu'). The Social and Political History of Southern Africa's Languages. In modern Afrikaans, these words are always written in lower case (except if the entire line is uppercase), and if they occur at the beginning of a sentence, the next word is capitalised. Afrikaans? Only four non-loan words are spelled with the grave: nè ('yes?', 'right?', 'eh?'), dè ('here, take this!' or '[this is] yours!'), hè ('huh?', 'what?', 'eh?'), and appèl ('(formal) appeal' (noun)). pp. 17-18. Selected proceedings of the 40th Annual Conference on African Linguistics - African Linguistics today (PDF). M. Concise Encyclopedia of Languages of the World. ^ Lynsey Chutel (25 February 2016). Certain words in Afrikaans arise due to grammar. The main modern Afrikaans dictionary in use is the Verklarende Handwoordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal (HAT). Vol. 22-24. [fie:l yut daŋk jə] Very well, thank you. With time the -ne disappeared in most Dutch dialects. Hy sal nie kom nie, want hy is siek. [note 4] Hij zal niet komen, want hij is ziek. The film Platteland was also released in 2011.[85] The Afrikaans Film industry started gaining international recognition via the likes of big Afrikaans Hollywood film stars, like Charlize Theron (Monster) and Sharlto Copley (District 9) promoting their mother tongue. [æk əs lif fər jəu] Ik hou van jou/je.Common in Southern Dutch: Ik heb je/jou/u lief. p. 22. V. (2002), Language in South Africa: the role of language in national transformation, reconstruction and development, IMPACT: Studies in Language and Society, vol. 14, John Benjamins Publishing Company, doi:10.1075/impact.14, ISBN 9789027297631 Webb, Victor N. ISBN 978-0-08-087774-7, p. English: I do not want to do this. The Afrikaans film trilogy. Bakgat (first released in 2008) caused a resurgence in the Afrikaans film industry (which had been moribund since the mid to late 1990s[according to whom?]) and Belgian-born singer Karen Zoid's debut single "Afrikaans Rock genre. For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. Douglas Harper. Also: Ich habe dich lieb. Etymologiebank.nl. (Hallo! Wie geht's dir/Ihnen?) Baie goed, dankie. (1933). Before this, most Cape Dutch-Afrikaans speakers had to rely on the Dutch Statenbijbel. An example of characteristic Kaapse Afrikaans: Dutch: En ik zeg (tegen) jullie: wat zoeken jullie hier bij mij? Dutch: Biography of a Language. (2008), Longman Pronunciation Dictionary (3rd ed.), Longman, ISBN 978-1-4058-8118-0 Roach, Peter (2011), Cambridge University Press, ISBN 978-0-521-15253-2 Pithouse, K.; Mitchell, C; Moletsane, R. OCLC 883649263. (1989), Pidgins and Creoles: References survey, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 9780521359405, retrieved 19 May 2010 Jansen, Carel; Schreuder, Robert; Neijt, Anneke (2007), "The influence of spelling conventions on perceived plurality in compounds. ^ "Retrieved 12 April 2010". www.iol.co.za. The slave population was made up of people from East Africa, West Africa, India, Madagascar, and the Dutch East Indies (modern Indonesia).[29] A number were also indigenous Khoisan people, who were valued as interpreters, domestic servants, and labourers. Ana Deumert. ^ "Community profiles > Census 2011". ^ "Karos II: Kros". The compilers are praised for their sensitive treatment of ideologically sensitive lexical items, i.a. by removing offensive racist terms and by sensitively redefining lemmas pertaining to certain race groups. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2 October 2013. ^ "Bible Society of South Africa - Afrikaans Bible translation". Afrikaans has two monuments erected in its honour. Archived from the original on 22 December 2012. Bewaar ons sodat ons nie aan verleiding sal toegee nie; en bevry ons van die greep van die Bose. They are also lauded for relaxing prescriptiveness regarding English loan words and Afrikaans colloquialisms. ^ "Armoria patriæ - Republic of Bophuthatswana". Palmer, ISBN 9780521781541, retrieved 3 June 2010 Page, Melvin Eugene: Sonnenburg, Penny M. Many Afrikaans loanwords have found their way into South African English, such as bakkie ("pickup truck"), braai ("barbecue"), naartije ("tangerine"), tekkies (American "speakers", British "trainers", p. 92, 25 August 2008, A Hammarström, Harald: Forke, Robert: Haspelmath, Martin: Banl Sebastian, eds. Area Handbook for the Republic of South Africa (PDF). AfrikaansPronunciation[afri'ka:ns]Native speakers 7.2 million (2016)[1]10.3 million L2 speakers in South Africa (2002)[2]Language familyIndo-European GermanicWest GermanicWeser-Rhine GermanicLow FranconianDutch (Hollandic dialect) Afrikaans Early formsFrankish Old Dutch Modern Dutch Writing systemLatin using Afrikaans (See Arabic Afrikaans) Afrikaans BrailleSigned formsSigned formsSigned Afrikaans (See Arabic Afrikaans) Afrikaans BrailleSigned formsSigned formsSign minoritylanguage in NamibiaRegulated byDie TaalkommissieLanguage codesISO 639-1afISO 639-1afISO 639-3afrGlottologafri1274Linguasphere52-ACB-baA map of Afrikaans speakers in the world, coloured by population. It is estimated that between 250,000 and 300,000 Protestants left France between 1685 and 1700; out of these, according to Louvois, 100,000 had received military training. ^ "Afrikaans". ^ Galasko, C. Found only in recent loanwords and in proper nouns d /d/, /t/ dag ('day'), deel ('part', 'divide', 'share') dj /d3/, /k/ djati ('teak'), broodjie ('sandwich'). Afrikaans letters and pronunciation Grapheme IPA Examples and Notes a /a/, /α:/ appel ('apple'; /a/), tale ('languages'; /α:/). Retrieved 3 February 2017. Thus in his view Afrikaans is neither a creole nor a direct descendant of Dutch, but a fusion of two transmission pathways. ^ "2011 Census: Detailed analysis - English language proficiency in parts of the United Kingdom, Main language and general health characteristics". "A book" is 'n boek in Afrikaans, whereas it is either een boek or 'n boek in Dutch. The Dutch word het ("it" in English) does not correspond to het in Afrikaans. Het is niet zo moeilijk (om) Afrikaans te leren. The diaeresis indicates the start of new syllable. p. 51. The Indonesian word pisang is also used in Dutch, though usage is more common. ^ "Platteland Film". ISBN 978-1-138-12444-8. Ik soek'ie ve' djille nie! Nei, gaat nou weg! Afrikaans: En ek sê vir julle, wat soek julle hier by my? In 1983, a fresh translation marked the 50th anniversary of the double negative; it is classified in Afrikaans as ontkennende vorm and is something that is absent from the other West Germanic standard languages. "Die dilemma van 'n gedeelde Afrikaanse identity: Can white and brown find each other?] (in Afrikaans). ^ Niesler, Louw & Roux 2005, pp. 459-474 ^ "Afrikaans: Standard Afrikaans". ^ "Südafrika: "Unerklärliche" Gewaltserie an Universitäten" [South Africa: "Unexplained" violence at universities]. Oulitnet.co.za. The Germanic Languages. Roberge, P. Archived from the original on 15 October 2008. For white Afrikaans speakers, see Af like'). B.; Baldauf, R. ^ Frydman, Jenna (2011). "earth pig"), trek ("pioneering journey", in Afrikaans 101". ^ "Afrikaans 101" are many different dialects and accents, the transcription would be fairly standard. ^ Thomason & Reynolds, "South African Sign Language" in Monaghan (ed.), Many Ways to be Deaf: International Variation in Deaf Communities (2003). nor'), etc. ^ kan would be best used in this case because kan nie means cannot and since he is sick he is unable to come, whereas sal is "will" in English and is thus not the best word choice. Archived from the original on 10 October 2008. ^ James Louis Garvin, ed. University of California Press. A recent trend is the increased availability of pre-school educational CDs and DVDs. Such media also prove popular with the extensive Afrikaans-speaking emigrant communities who seek to retain language proficiency in a household context. The diaeresis indicates the start of new syllable, thus ö is pronounced the same as 'o' based on the following remainder of the word. ^ "Afrikaans Language Courses in London". A handful of Afrikaans words are exactly the same as in English. Groenewald, A. On pay channels it is provided as second language on all sports, Kyknet ^ "Hannes van
Zyl". Stamford Advocate. Retrieved 19 May 2010. Kaapse Afrikaans was once spoken by all population groups. Gee ons vandag ons daaglikse brood; en vergeef ons ons skulde soos ons ons skuldenaars vergewe en laat ons nie in die versoeking nie maar verlos ons van die Bose Want aan U behoort die koninkryk en die krag en die heerlikheid tot in ewigheid. * Compare with Ek wil dit nie doen nie emphasizes the meaning to "I want not to do this." Whereas Ek wil nie dit doen nie emphasizes a lack of desire to act, Ek wil dit nie doen nie emphasizes the act itself. The diaeresis indicates the start of a new syllable, thus ü is pronounced the same as u, except when found in proper nouns and surnames from German, like Müller. [pra:t jəi ɛŋəls] Spreek/Praat jij/je Engels? Archived from the original on 31 August 2010. It belongs to a West Germanic sub-group, the Low Franconian languages.[42] Other West Germanic languages related to Afrikaans are German, English, the Frisian languages, and the unstandardised languages Low German and Yiddish. A Zulu-Kafir Dictionary, Etymologically Explained... Archived from the original (PDF) on 24 September 2015. For example, geëet ("ate") instead of the 3 e's alongside each other: *geeet, which can never occur in Afrikaans, or sê, which translates to "say", whereas se is a possessive form. Hy bring my by waters waar daar vrede is. ISBN 9027218579. ^ ten Thije, Jan D.; Zeevaert, Ludger (2007). ISBN 978-0521152662. It has by far the largest geographical distribution; see Alant 2004, p. 45.It is widely spoken and understood as a second or third language; see Deumert & Vandenbussche 2003, p. 16, Kamwangamalu 2004, p. 207, Myers-Scotton 2006, p. 389, Simpson 2008, p. 74, Herriman & Burnaby 1996, p. 18, Page & Sonnenburg 2003, p. 7, Brook Napier 2007, pp. 69, 71. An estimated 40% have at least a basic level of communication; see Webb 2003, p. 7 McLean & McCormick 1996, p. 333. Following early dialectal studies of Afrikaans, it was theorised that three main historical dialects probably existed after the Great Trek in the 1830s. 1999. Afrikaans has 16.3 million speakers; see de Swaan 2001, p. 216. Retrieved 11 May 2020. The acute's (á, é, í, ó, ú, ý) primary function is to place emphasis on a word (i.e. for emphatic reasons), by adding it to the emphasised syllable of the word. ^ a b Pienaar, Antoinette; Otto, Hanti (30 October 2012). Pretoria: Statistics South Africa. This is usually because words that had c and ch in the original Dutch are spelled with k and g, respectively, in Afrikaans. [baiə xut daŋki] Heel goed, dank je. Standaard-Afrikaans [Standard Afrikaans] (PDF). I seek you not! No, go now away! English: And I'm telling you, what are you looking for here? Retrieved 2 April 2015. "THEORIES ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF AFRIKAANS" (PDF). This ambiguity also exists in Afrikaans itself and is resolved either in the context of its usage, or by using Afrika- in the adjective sense (e.g. Afrika-olifant for African elephant). Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Spine. 250,000 to 7,000,000 speakers 10,000 to 40,000 speakers 10,000 to 40,000 speakers 10,000 to 40,000 speakers 10,000 to 10,000 speakers 10,000 spea Unknown populationThis article contains IPA phonetic symbols. (1993), A grammar of Afrikaans, Walter de Gruyter, ISBN 9783110119954, retrieved 19 May 2010 Geerts, G.; Clyne Michael G. ISBN 978-1-57473-446-1. P. ^ "Afrikaans vs Zulu row brewing at schools | IOL News". Retrieved 24 January 2020. Archived from the original on 15 October 2010. Kempen. Gardening with Indigenous Trees. The use of the form seg (compare Dutch zegt) as opposed to Afrikaans sê Kaapse Afrikaans has some other features not typically found in Afrikaans. University of Zululand. ^ Kamau, John. Archived from the original on 20 September 2019. Diacs and Quirks in a Nutshell - Afrikaans spelling explained. [spre:k/pra:t jɛi/jə εηəls] Do you speak English? "Language Planning & Policy: Language Planning and Policy in Africa: Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa". En vergeef ons ons sondeskuld soos ons ook óns skuldenaars vergewe het. The earliest Afrikaans texts were some doggerel verse from 1795 and a dialogue transcribed by a Dutch traveller in 1825. oe /u(:)/ boek ('book'), koers ('course', 'direction') ooi /və/ oom ('uncle' or 'sir') ooi /və/ oom ('uncle' or 'sir') ooi /və/ oom ('invite') ou /eu/ By itself means ('guy'). Retrieved 28 February 2016. The Unique Language of South Africa". In Namibia, the percentage of Afrikaans speakers declined from 11.4% (2001 Census) to 10.4% (2011 Census). (1971). Diacritics are ignored when alphabetising, though they are still important, even when typing the diacritic forms may be difficult. Afrikaans has over 5 million native speakers and 15 million second-language speakers; see Réguer 2004, p. 20. Archived (PDF) from the original on 13 May 2015. Glottolog 4.3. ^ Kaplan, Irving (1971). ^ Wissing (2016). ISBN 978-0-19-985871-2. Kaapse Afrikaans is still understood by the large majority of native Afrikaans speakers in South Africa. Mutual intelligibility with Dutch Main article: Comparison of Afrikaans and Dutch An estimated 90 to 95% of the Afrikaans lexicon is ultimately of Dutch origin, [63] and there are few lexical differences between the two languages. [66] Afrikaans has a considerably more regular morphology, [67] grammar, and spelling. [68] There is a high degree of mutual intelligibility between the two languages, [67][69][70] particularly in written form. [68][71][72] Afrikaans acquired some lexical and syntactical borrowings from other languages, [74] and Afrikaans has also been significantly influenced by South African English. [75] Dutch speakers are confronted with fewer non-cognates when listening to Afrikaans than for Afrikaans than for Afrikaans speakers to understand Dutch.[72] In general, mutual intelligibility between Dutch and Afrikaans is far better than between Dutch and Frisian[76] or between Danish and Swedish.[72] The South African poet writer Breyten Br American English.[77] Current status Use of Afrikaans as a first language by province Province Province Province Province Province Province 12.6% 12.6% 13.6% 12.4% 11.9% 12.7% KwaZulu-Natal 1.6% 1.5% 1.6% North West 8.8% 8.8% 9.0% Gauteng 15.6% 13.6% 12.4% 12.4% 11.9% 12.7% Eastern Cape 58.5% 55.3% 49.7% East Mpumalanga 7.1% 5.5% 7.2% Limpopo 2.6% 2.6% 2.6% South Africa 14.4%[79] 13.3%[80] 13.5%[15] Post-apartheid South Africa has seen a loss of preferential treatment by the government for Afrikaans, in terms of education, social events, media (TV and radio), and general status throughout the country, given that it now shares its place as official language with ten other languages. ^ Mesthrie 1995, p. 214. UNdata. Archived from the original on 26 October 2009. It is widely taught in South African schools, with about 10.3 million second-language students.[1] Even in KwaZulu-Natal (where there are relatively few Afrikaans home-speakers), the majority of pupils opt for Afrikaans as their first additional language because it is regarded as easier than Zulu. [88] Afrikaans is offered at many universities outside South Africa, for example in the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Russia, and the United States. [89] Grammar Main article: Afrikaans grammar This section does not cite any sources. Beeld. ISBN 978-1-137-01592-1. Therefore, there is no distinction in Afrikaans between I drank and I have drunk. The manuscript is to be found in the South African National Library, Cape Town. Printed at G.J. Pike's Machine Printing Office. Table 2.6: Home language within provinces (percentages) (PDF). Bureau for Scientific Publications at G.J. Pike's Machine Printing Office. of the Foundation for Education, Science and Technology. ^ a b Census 2011: Census in brief (PDF). In 1861, L.H. Meurant published his Zamenspraak tusschen Klaas Waarzegger en Jan Twyfelaar ("Conversation between Claus Truthsayer and John Doubter"), which is considered to be the first book published in Afrikaans.[37] The first grammar book was published in 1876; a bilingual dictionary was later published in 1902. Sometimes shortened in text: "'n bisschen" Wat is jou naam? pp. 40-43. Donaldson (1993), pp. 13-14, 20-22. a b c d "Afrikaans". (eds.), Language planning and policy in Africa, Multilingual Matters Ltd., ISBN 9781853597251, retrieved 31 May 2010 Langer, Nils; Davies, Winifred V. About 9 million people speak Afrikaans as a second or third language; see Alant 2004, p. 45, Proost 2006, p. 402. ^ Den Besten (2012) ^ a b "John Wells's phonetic blog: velar or uvular?". Jac (2005), "The final stages of deflection - The case of Afrikaans "het"", Historical Linguistics 2005, John Benjamins Publishing Company, ISBN 9027247994, retrieved 29 May 2010 Den Besten, Hans (2012), "Speculations of Igl-elision and intersonorantic [υ] in Afrikaans", in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans",
in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans", in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans", in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans", in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans", in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans", in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans", in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans", in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans", in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans", in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans", in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans", in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans", in van der Wouden, Ton (ed.), Roots of Afrikaans", Ro networks - The emergence and diffusion of standard Afrikaans", Standardization - Studies from the Germanic languages, John Benjamins Publishing Company, ISBN 9027247471, retrieved 29 May 2010 Deumert, Ana; Vandenbussche, Wim (2003), "Germanic standardizations: past to present", Trends in Linguistics, John Benjamins Publishing Company, ISBN 9027218560, retrieved 28 May 2010 Deumert, Ana (2004), Language Standardization and Language Standardization of African (2001), Words of the world: the global language system, A. The Standardisation of African Languages: Language political realities. ^ Clark, Nancy L.; William H. Indeed, the Afrikaans music channel, MK (Musiek kanaal) (lit. These dialects are the Northern Cape, and Eastern Cape dialect may have resulted from contact between the Dutch and the Knoi-Khoi people between the Dutch and the Knoi-Khoi people between the Dutch and the Knoi-Khoi people between the Dutch and the Knoi-Knoi people between the Dutch and the Noi-Knoi John C. ^ Dutch and Afrikaans share mutual intelligibility; see Gooskens 2007, p. 453, Holm 1989, p. 338, Baker & Prys Jones 1997, p. 161. 8. (2020). [spre:k/pra:t jɛi/jə αfrika:ns] Do you speak Afrikaans? Page, ISBN 9781576073353, retrieved 19 May 2010 Proost, Kristel (2006), "Spuren der Kreolisierung im Lexikon des Afrikaans", in Proost, Kristel; Winkler, Edeltraud (eds.), Von Intentionalität zur Bedeutung konventionalisierter Zeichen, Studien zur Deutschen Sprache (in German), Gunter Narr Verlag, ISBN 9783823362289, retrieved 3 June 2010 Réguer, Laurent Philippe (2004), Si loin, si proche ...: Une langue européenne à découvrir : le néerlandais (in French), Sorbonne Nouvelle, ISBN 9782910212308, retrieved 3 June 2010 Sebba, Mark (2007), Spelling and society: the culture and politics of orthography around the world, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 9781139462020, retrieved 19 May 2010 Simpson, Andrew (2008-2011), Mapping linguistic communication across colour divides: Black Afrikaans in Central South Africa, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, retrieved 2 June 2010 Swanepoel, J. In 1976, secondary-school pupils in Soweto began a rebellion in response to the government's decision that Afrikaans be used as the language of instruction for half the subjects taught in non-White schools (with English continuing for the other half).

Willemyns, Roland (2013). Sources Adegbija, Efurosibina E. ^ a b Kaplan, R. ^ 2016 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (^ "Afrikaans is making a comeback in Argentina - along with koeksisters and milktart". South Africa: The Rise and Fall of Apartheid (3rd ed.). Kaapse Afrikaans preserves some features more similar to Dutch than to

Afrikaans.[110] The 1st person singular pronoun ik as in Dutch as opposed to Afrikaans ek The diminutive endings -tje, pronounced as in Dutch and not as /ki/ as in Afrikaans. Pietermaritzburg. The canada and so the calibre of these immigrants and of their acceptance by host countries (in particular South Africa) is given by H. Hij komt niet, want hij is ziek. Afrikaans is also widely spoken in Namibia. A. Die Presse. I did (not) know that he would (not) come. doi:10.5842/47-0-649. baadjie, Afrikaans for jacket (from baju,	S.
ultimately from Persian), used where Dutch would use jas or vest. Frankfurt-am-Main: Peter Lang. Dis (Dit is) nie so moeilik om Afrikaans te leer nie. The Dutch words corresponding to Afrikaans het are heb, hebt, heeft and hebben. aai /a:/ draai ('turn') ae /a:e/ vrae ('questions'); the vowels belong to two separate syllables ai /ai/ baie ('many', 'much' or 'very'), ai (expression of frustration or resignation) b /b/, /p/ boom ('tree') c /s/, /k/ Found only in borrowed words or proper nouns; the former pronunciation occurs before 'e', 'i', or 'y'; featured in the Latinate plural ending -ici (singular form -ikus) ch /ʃ/, /x/, /k/ chirurg ('surgeon'; /ʃ/; typically sj is used instead), chemie ('chemistry'; /x/), chitien	
(chitin'; /k/). Cambridge University Press. For example, moet nie, which literally means "must not", usually becomes moenie; although one does not have to write or say it like this, virtually all Afrikaans speakers will change the two words to moenie in the same way as do not shifts to don't in English. Archived from the original on 30 September 2013. Retrieved 21 August 2013. Ek is lief vir jou. Less common: Ek het jou lief. It evolved from the Dutch vernacular[6][7] of Hollandic dialect)[8][9] spoken by the European (Dutch, French, and German) settlers and their slaves in South Africa, where it gradually began to develop distinguishing characteristics in the course of the 18th century.	,)1
It is considered by most linguists to be partially, rather than fully, a creole language. [11] Afrikaans linguistics researchers maintain that Afrikaans is only partially creole. [12] Although Afrikaans has adopted words from other languages, including German and the Khoisan languages, an estimated 90 to 95% of the vocabulary of Afrikaans is of Dutch	J
origin.[note 1] Therefore, differences with Dutch often lie in the more analytic-type morphology and grammar of Afrikaans and a spelling that expresses Afrikaans pronunciation rather than standard Dutch.[13] There is a large degree of mutual intelligibility between the two languages, especially in written form.[14] With about seven million native speakers in South Africa, or 13.5% of the population, it is the third most spoken language in the country.[15] Estimates of the total number of Afrikaans speakers range between 15 and 23 million.[note 2] It has the widest geographic and racial distribution of all the 11 official languages of South Africa and is widely spoken and understood as a second	1
or third language. [note 3] It is the majority language of the western half of South Africans (4.8 million people), and 1.5% of Black South Africans (60.8% of White South Africans (2.7 million people), 4.6% of Indian South Africans (58,000 people), and 1.5% of Black South Africans (60.0,000 people), 4.6% of Indian South Africans (58,000 people), and 1.5% of Black South Africans (60.0,000 people), 60.8% of White South Africans (2.7 million people), 4.6% of Indian South Africans (58,000 people), and 1.5% of Black South Africans (60.0,000 people), 4.6% of Indian South Africans (58,000 people), and 1.5% of Black South Africans (60.0,000 people), 4.6% of Indian South Africans (58,000 people), and 1.5% of Black South Africans (60.0,000 people), 4.6% of Indian South Africans (58,000 people), 4.6% of Indian South Africans (60.0,000	
Szpiech, Ryan; W. A large number of Afrikaans books are still published every year, mainly by the publishers Human & Rousseau, Tafelberg Uitgewers, Struik, and Protea Boekhuis. Retrieved 22 September 2010. "Afrikaans growing according to census)". "Cape Colony". 10 October 2005. pp. 46-771. While double negation still found in Low Franconian dialects in West Flanders and in some "isolated" villages in the centre of the Netherlands (such as Garderen), it takes a different form, which is not found in Afrikaans. Oxford, UK: Elsevier. A Potgieter, D. bobotie, a traditional Cape-Malay dish, made from spiced minced meat baked with an egg-based topping. Archived	
From the original on 17 September 2011. Majuscule forms (also called uppercase or capital letters) A Á Ä B C D E É È Ë F G H I Í Ï J K L M N O Ó Ô Ö P Q R S T U Ú Û Ü V W X Y Ý Z Minuscule forms (also called lowercase or small letters) a á ä b c d e é è ê ë f g h i í Ĩ ï j k l m n 'n o ó ô ö p q r s t u ú û ü v w x y ý z In Afrikaans, many consonants are	
dropped from the earlier Dutch spelling. Afrikaans (UK: /ˌæfrɪˈkɑːns/, US: /ˌɑːf-/, English meaning: African)[4][5] is a West Germanic language spoken in South Africa, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. Over a period - even a decade - norm shifts of diverse types occur and are manifested in scientific, social and inguistic behaviour. "Asikhulume! African Languages for all: a powerful strategy for spearheading transformation and improvement of the South African education system". The first official translation of the entire Bible into Afrikaans was in 1933 by J. Census 2001 - Census in brief. Their Dialectic Variations and the Difficulties They Present to an	
Englishman (PDF), Longmans, Green & Co Thomason, Sarah Grey; Kaufman, Terrence (1988), Language Contact, Creolization, and Genetic Linguistics, University of California Press (published 1991), ISBN 0-520-07893-4 Webb, Victor N. ^ They were named before the establishment of the current Western Cape, Eastern Cape, and Northern Cape provinces, and are not dialects of those provinces per se. ISBN 978-0-521-80825-5. Windhoek, Namibia (35): 13-42. F. Dutch: Hij is in het ziekenhuis, maar hij eet niet. Amen See also Language portal South Africa Arabic Afrikaans	
Handwoordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal (Afrikaans Dictionary) Differences between Afrikaans and Dutch IPA/Afrikaans Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees (Arts Festival) Languages of South Africa Languages of Zimbabwe#Afrikaans List of Afrikaans language poets List of Afrikaans singers List of English words of Afrikaans origin South Africans Institute Tsotsitaal Notes Afrikaans borrowed from other languages such as Portuguese, German, Malay, Bantu and Khoisan languages; see Sebba 1997, p. 160, Niesler, Louw & Roux 2005, p. 214, Mesthrie 2002, p. 205, Kamwangamalu 2004,	
p. 203, Berdichevsky 2004, p. 131, Brachin & Vincent 1985, p. 132. Retrieved 23 September 2008. For example, Afrikaans. Sometimes spelled ouw in loanwords and surnames, for example Louw. ^ Sebba 1997, p. 161 ^ a b Holm 1989, p. 338 ^ a b Sebba 1997, p. 445-467 ^ Language Standardization and Language Standardization and Language Standardization and Language Planning situation in the same of the same	
South Africa", in Baldauf, Richard B.; Kaplan, Robert B. T. Archived from the original on 11 May 2020. Quartz. He will not come, as he is sick. aa /a:/ aap ('monkey', 'ape'). [də kındərən spre:kən afrika:ns] The children speak Afrikaans. Gtb.inl.nl. Initial apostrophes A few short words in Afrikaans take initial apostrophes. ^ Constitution of the Western	
Cape, 1997, Chapter 1, section 5(1)(a) ^ "Superbrands.com, visited on 21 March 2012" (PDF). Gospel according to Mark); however, this translation was never published. [Ik figu van jau/jə], [Ik fieb jə/jau/y lif] I love you. ([məi fiant əs ən varm va:tər])[citation needed] Sample text Psalm 23 1983 translation:[125] Die Here is my Herder, ek kom niks ko nie. Most of these translations were published by Christelike Uitgewersmaatskappy (CUM).[citation needed][vague] Classification The simplified relation between the West Germanic Low Franconian Dutch Afrikaans, Dutch-based creoles Afrikaans descended from Dutch dialects in the	.T
17th century. (2015). Published by: Pharos Dictionaries Date published: 27 April 2010 Home / Archives / Vol. ^ Toward Freedom. [a be:tja] A bit. (2003), Colonialism: an international, social, cultural, and political encyclopedia, Melvin E. Morton in his book: In Search of South Africa (London, 1948). A comparison of Afrikaans and Dutch." (PDF), Written Language & Literacy 10:2, Radboud University Nijmegen, archived from the original (PDF) on 29 April 2011, retrieved 19 May 2010 Kamwangamalu, Nkonko M. Extremely uncommon 'n Man loop daar A man walks there Standard Afrikaans pronounces 'n as a schwa vowel. Business Insider South Africa. A notable exception to this is the use	
the negating grammar form that coincides with negating the English present participle. / Wie ist dein Name? The 2007 film Ouma se slim kind, the first full-length Afrikaans cinema. L. In April 2009, SABC3 started screening several Afrikaans-language programmes.[86] Further atent support for the language derives from its de-politicised image in the eyes of younger-generation South Africans, who less and less often view it as "the language of the oppressor".[citation needed] Indeed, there is a groundswell movement within Afrikaans to be inclusive, and to promote itself along with the other indigenous official languages.	
Retrieved 12 February 2015. (Colloquial; virtually no romantic connotation) In the Dutch language the word Afrikaans means African, in the general sense. I'm not looking for you! No, go away now! Oranjerivierafrikaans ("Afrikaans of the Orange River") is sometimes erroneously used to refer to the Northern Cape dialect; it is more commonly used for the regional peculiarities of standard Afrikaans spoken in the Upington/Orange River wine district of South Africa. Only occurs in closed syllables. For grammar and spelling; see Sebba 1997, p. 161. E. 1996. Sehr gut, danke. p. 87. (1970). ^ "Studentenunruhen: Konflikte zwischen Schwarz und Weiß" [Studentenunruhen: Konflikte zwischen Schwarz und Weiß"]	
unrest: conflicts between black and white]. Bybelgenootskap van Suid-Afrika. Selfs al gaan ek deur donker dieptes, sal ek nie bang wees nie, want U is by my. Keylanguages.com. The challenge to this type of translation is that it doesn't take into account that there are shifts in meaning in the receptor languages.[citation needed] A new translation, Die Bybel: 'n Direkte Vertaling was released in November 2020. Alberto, Paulina; Langland, Victoria (14 January 2019). Leiden: Universitaire Pers Leiden. Retrieved 20 January 2018. ^ Donaldson (1993:2, 8-10) ^ Lass (1987:117-119) ^ Donaldson	
1993:10) ^ Donaldson (1993), pp. 13-15. Archived from the original on 9 June 2008. / Wat is jouw naam? Johannesburg: Pers van die Universiteit van de Witwatersrand. For example, ekwatoriaal instead of excuus. ^ Brachin & Vincent 1985, p. 132. (September 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template	,
message) In Afrikaans grammar, there is no distinction between the infinitive and present forms of verbs, with the exception of the verbs 'to be' and 'to have': infinitive form present indicative form Dutch English wees is zijn or wezen be hê het hebben have In addition, verbs do not conjugate differently depending on the subject. OCLC 1821706. Play need and 'to have': infinitive form present indicative form present indicative form Dutch English wees is zijn or wezen be hê het hebben have In addition, verbs do not conjugate differently depending on the subject. OCLC 1821706. Play need and 'to have': infinitive form present indicative form present indicative form Dutch English wees is zijn or wezen be hê het hebben have In addition, verbs do not conjugate differently depending on the subject. OCLC 1821706. Play need and 'to have': infinitive form present indicative form Dutch English wees is zijn or wezen be hê het hebben have In addition, verbs do not conjugate differently depending on the subject. OCLC 1821706. Play need and 'to have': infinitive form present indicative form Dutch English wees is zijn or wezen be hê het hebben have In addition, verbs do not conjugate differently depending on the subject. OCLC 1821706. Play need and 'to have': infinitive form present indicative form Dutch English wees is zijn or wezen be hê het hebben have In addition, verbs do not conjugate differently depending on the subject. OCLC 1821706. Play need and 'to have': infinitive form present indicative form Dutch English wees is zijn or wezen be he	
Languages" (PDF), Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development, Volume 28, Issue 6 November 2007, University of Groningen, pp. 445-467, retrieved 19 May 2010 Heeringa, Wilbert; de Wet, Febe (2007), The origin of Afrikaans pronunciation: a comparison to west Germanic languages and Dutch dialects (PDF), University of Groningen, pp. 445-467, archived from the original (PDF) on 29 April 2011, retrieved 19 May 2010 Herriman, Michael L.; Burnaby, Barbara (1996), Language policies in English-dominant countries: six case studies, Multilingual Matters Ltd., ISBN 9781853593468, retrieved 19 May 2010 Hiskens, Frans; Auer, Peter; Kerswill, Paul (2005), The study of dialect	
convergence and divergence: conceptual and methodological considerations. "The Afrikaans Language Monument". ^ a b "Afrikaans history and development. Later, Afrikaans now written with the Latin script, started to appear in newspapers and political and religious works in around 1850 (alongside the already established Dutch).[20] In 1875, a group of Afrikaans-speakers from the Cape formed the Genootskap vir Regte Afrikaanders ("Society for Real Afrikaans including grammars, dictionaries, religious materials and histories. (2002), "Afrikaans - considering origins", Language in South Africa, Cambridge, England: Cambridge	
University Press, ISBN 0-521-53383-X Thomas, C. Office for National Statistics. Archived from the original on 27 February 2016. Another difference is the indefinite article, 'n in Afrikaans and een in Dutch. ^ Donaldson (1993:4-6) ^ Donaldson (1993:4-6) Another difference is the United States, the United States and United States, the United States and United States, the United States and U	
remains more prevalent in the media – radio, newspapers and television[81] – than any of the other official languages, except English. Portuguese sombreiro, kraal ("pen/cattle enclosure") from the Portuguese such as sambreel ("corn", from milho). [Colloquial] 'n Bietjie. Praat jy Engels? The first was erected in Burgersdorp, South Africa, in 1893, and the second, nowadays better-known Afrikaanse Taalmonument), was built in Paarl, South Africa, in 1975. In South Africa, over 23 million people speak Afrikaans, of which a third are first-language speakers; see	
Page & Sonnenburg 2003, p. 7. Linguistic identity has not yet established which terms shall prevail, and all three are used in common parlance. [48] The geographical distribution of Afrikaans in South Africa: density of Afrikaans home-language speakers. From Khoekhoe foreignertalk via Hottentot Dutch to Afrikaans: the creation of a novel grammar	
NASOU. This language is used as a secret language in prison and is taught to initiates.[109] Kaapse Afrikaans The term Kaapse Afrikaans ("Cape Afrikaans") is sometimes erroneously used for a particular sociolect spoken in the Cape Peninsula of South Africa. 1t has the widest geographical and racial distribution of all the official languages of South Africa; see Webb 2003, pp. 7, 8, Berdichevsky 2004, p. 131. The official orthography of Afrikaans Bible Main article: Bible translations into Afrikaans The Afrikaans religion had stemme	d
from the Protestant practices of the Reformed Church of Holland during the 17th century, later on being influenced in South Africa by British ministries during the 1800s.[38] A landmark in the development of the language was the translation of the whole Bible into Afrikaans. Malay words in Afrikaans include:[112] baie, which means very very 'much' many' (from banyak) is a very commonly used Afrikaans word, different from its Dutch equivalent veel or erg. Archived from the original on 20 November 2011. Many free and enslaved women married, cohabited with, or were victims of sexual violence from the male Dutch settlers. References Citations ^ a b Afrikaans at Ethnologue	
19th ed., 2016) ^ Webb (2002), 14:78. They have access to Afrikaans websites, news sites such as Netwerk24.com and Sake24, and radio broadcasts over the web, such as those from Radio Sonder Grense, Bokradio and Radio Pretoria. (1994), "Language Attitudes in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Sociolinguistic Overview", Multilingual Matters, SBN 9781853592393, retrieved 10 November 2008 Alant, Jaco (2004), Parlons Afrikaans (in French), Éditions L'Harmattan, ISBN 9782747576369, retrieved 3 June 2010 Baker, Colin; Prys Jones, Sylvia (1997), Encyclopedia of bilingualism and bilingual education, Multilingual Matters Ltd., ISBN 9781853593628, retrieved 19 May 2010 Berdichevsky	٧.
Norman (2004), Nations, language, and citizenship, Norman Berdichevsky, ISBN 9780786427000, retrieved 24 May 2010 Booij, Geert (1999), "The Phonology of Dutch.", Oxford Linguistics, Oxford Linguistics, Oxford University Press, ISBN 0-19-823869-X, retrieved 24 May 2010 Booij, Geert (2003), "Construction in Dutch." (PDF), Paradigms and Periphrasis, University of Kentucky, archived from the original (PDF) on 3 May 2011, retrieved 19 May 2010	,
Bowerman, Sean (2004), "White South African English: phonology", in Schneider, Edgar W.; Burridge, Kate; Kortmann, Bernd; Mesthrie, Rajend; Upton, Clive (eds.), A handbook of varieties of English, vol. 1: Phonology, Mouton de Gruyter, pp. 931–942, ISBN 3-11-017532-0 Brachin, Pierre; Vincent, Paul (1985), The Dutch Language: A Survey, Brill	
Archive, ISBN 9004075933, retrieved 3 November 2008 Bromber, Katrin; Smieja, Birgit (2004), "Globalisation and African languages: risks and benefits", Trends in Linguistics, Walter de Gruyter, ISBN 9783110180992, retrieved 28 May 2010 Brook Napier, Diane (2007), "Languages, language learning, and nationalism in South Africa", in Schuster, Katherine; Witkosky, David (eds.), Language of the land: policy, politics, identity, Studies in the history of education, Information Age Publishing, ISBN 9781593116170, retrieved 19 May 2010 Conradie, C. Similarly, the Dutch digraph ij, normally pronounced as /si/, corresponds to Afrikaans y, except where it replaces the Dutch suffix -lijk which is	
pronounced as /lək/, as in waarschijnlijk > waarskynlik. SABC3 announced early in 2009 that it would increase Afrikaans programming due to the "growing Afrikaans advertising is the only advertising that sells in the current South African television market". Retrieved 28 November 2009. (1950). ^ Strohbach, Ben J.; Walters, H.J.A. (Wally) (November 2015). Retrieved 7 October 2019. All the alphabet letters, including those with diacritics, have capital letters as allographs; the 'n does not have a capital letter allograph. Business Daily. He is sick and is not going to come. When the British design magazine Wallpaper described	
Afrikaans as "one of the world's ugliest languages" in its September 2005 article about the monument, [61] South African billionaire Johann Rupert (chairman of the Richemont Group), responded by withdrawing advertising for brands such as Cartier, Van Cleef & Arpels, Montblanc and Alfred Dunhill from the magazine. [62] The author of the article, Bronwyn Davies, was an English-speaking South African. Ja. [ja:] Ja. [ja:] Ja. [ja:] Jes. Lycos Retriever. [61] South African billionaire Johann Rupert (chairman of the Richemont Group), responded by withdrawing advertising for brands such as Cartier, Van Cleef & Arpels, Montblanc and Alfred Dunhill from the magazine. [62] The author of the article, and language planning organizations, John Benjamins Publishing Company, ISBN 9027219516,	
retrieved 28 May 2010 Donaldson, Bruce C. In other cases, [i:] and [u:] occur as allophones of, respectively, /i/ and /u/ before /r/.[92] /y/ is phonetically long [y:] before /r/.[93] /e:/ is always stressed and occurs only in the word wîe 'wedges'.[94] The closest unrounded counterparts of /œ, œ:/ are central /ə, ə:/, rather than front /e, e:/.[95] /œ:, o:/ occur only in the word wîe 'wedges'.[94] The closest unrounded counterparts of /œ, œ:/ are central /ə, ə:/, rather than front /e, e:/.[95] /œ:, o:/ occur only in the word wîe 'wedges'.[94] The closest unrounded counterparts of /œ, œ:/ are central /ə, ə:/, rather than front /e, e:/.[95] /œ:, o:/ occur only in the word wîe 'wedges'.[94] The closest unrounded counterparts of /œ, œ:/ are central /ə, ə:/, rather than front /e, e:/.[95] /œ:, o:/ occur only in the word wîe 'wedges'.[94] The closest unrounded counterparts of /œ, œ:/ are central /ə, ə:/, rather than front /e, e:/.[95] /œ:, o:/ occur only in the word wîe 'wedges'.[94] The closest unrounded counterparts of /œ, œ:/ are central /ə, ə:/, rather than front /e, e:/.[95] /œ:, o:/ occur only in the word wîe 'wedges'.[94] The closest unrounded counterparts of /œ, œ:/ are central /ə, ə:/, rather than front /e, e:/.[95] /œ:, o:/ occur only in the word wîe 'wedges'.[94] The closest unrounded counterparts of /œ, œ:/ are central /ə, ə:/, rather than front /e, e:/.[95] /œ:, o:/ occur only in the word wîe 'wedges'.[94] The closest unrounded counterparts of /œ, œ:/ are central /ə, ə:/, rather than front /e, e:/.[95] /œ:, o:/ occur only in the word wîe 'wedges'.[94] The closest unrounded counterparts of /œ, œ:/ are central /ə, ə:/, rather than front /e, e:/.[95] /œ:, o:/ occur only in the word wîe 'wedges'.[94] The closest unrounded counterparts of /œ, wie/ are central /ə, ə:/, rather than front /e, e:/.[95] /œ:, o:/ occur only in the word wîe 'wedges'.[94] The closest unrounded counterparts of /œ, wie/ are central /ə, ə:/, rather than front /e, e:/.[95] /æ.	./
occur mainly in loanwords. [100] Consonants Consonant phonemes Labial Alveolar Post-alveolar Dorsal Glottal Nasal m n η Plosive voiceless p t tf k voiced b d (d3) (g) Fricative voiceless f s ∫ χ voiced v (z) 3 fi Approximant l j Rhotic r All obstruents at the ends of words are devoiced, so that e.g. a final /d/ is realized as [t]. [101] /g, d3, z/ occur only in oanwords. Table of characters For more on the pronunciation of the letters below, see Help: IPA/Afrikaans. ^ a b Black Linguistics: Language, Societ	
and Politics in Africa and the Americas, by Sinfree Makoni, p. Ich liebe dich. Georgetown University Round Table on Languages and Linguistics 2000: Linguistics, Language and Technology, 26 August 2007. "ASSAGAAI". Geographic distribution Statistics The geographical distribution of	y
Afrikaans in South Africa: proportion of the population that speaks Afrikaans at home. Until the early 20th century, Afrikaans was considered a Dutch dialect, alongside Standard Dutch, which it eventually replaced as an official language. [32] Before the Boer wars, "and indeed for some time afterwards, Afrikaans was regarded as inappropriate for educated discourse. [fialəu fiu χα:n dət] Hallo! Hoe gaat het (met jou/je/u)? Also used: Hallo! Hoe is het? Laat U koningsheerskappy spoedig kom. [vαt is jαu na:m] What is your name? ^ a b Austin, Peter, ed. The last (the indefinite article) is the only apostrophed word that is common in modern written Afrikaans, since the other examples are shortened.	d
versions of other words (ek and het, respectively) and are rarely found outside of a poetic context. [124] Here are a few examples: Apostrophed version Usual version Translation Notes 'k 't Dit gesê Ek het dit gesê 't Jy dit geëet? Afrikaans seems to be returning to the SABC. Euronews. This means that Afrikaans has 88 graphemes with allographs in total. Afrikaans den Besten, 1989. Archived from the original on 5 March 2016. Retrieved 30 May 2020. Although English is the mother tongue of only 8.2% of the population, it is the language most widely understood, and the second language of a majority of South Africans. [53] Afrikaans is more widely	
spoken than English in the Northern and Western Cape provinces, several hundred kilometres from Soweto.[54] The Black community's opposition to Afrikaans and preference for continuing English instruction was underlined when the government rescinded the policy one month after the uprising: 96% of Black schools chose English (over Afrikaans and preference for continuing English instruction. [54] Afrikaans-medium schools were also accused of using language policy to deter black African parents, in part supported by provincial departments of education, initiated litigation which enabled enrolment with English as language of instruction. ISBN 978-9027219268	
SBN 978-0-87840-373-8, p. Ik zoek jullie niet! Nee, ga nu weg! Kaapse Afrikaans: En ik seg ve' djille, wat soek djille hie' by my? The diminutive suffix in Afrikaans and beetje in Dutch. The diminutive suffix in Afrikaans is -tjie, -djie or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje, hence a "bit" is 'n bietjie in Afrikaans and beetje in Dutch. The diminutive suffix in Afrikaans is -tjie, -djie or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje, hence a "bit" is 'n bietjie in Afrikaans and beetje in Dutch. The diminutive suffix in Afrikaans is -tjie, -djie or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje, hence a "bit" is 'n bietjie in Afrikaans and beetje in Dutch. The diminutive suffix in Afrikaans is -tjie, -djie or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje, hence a "bit" is 'n bietjie in Afrikaans and beetje in Dutch. The diminutive suffix in Afrikaans is -tjie, -djie or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje, hence a "bit" is 'n bietjie in Afrikaans and beetje in Dutch. The diminutive suffix in Afrikaans is -tjie, -djie or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje, hence a "bit" is 'n bietjie in Afrikaans and beetje in Dutch. The diminutive suffix in Afrikaans is -tjie, -djie or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje, hence a "bit" is 'n bietjie in Afrikaans and beetje in Dutch. The diminutive suffix in Afrikaans is -tjie, -djie or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje, hence a "bit" is 'n bietjie in Afrikaans and beetje in Dutch. The diminutive suffix in Afrikaans is -tjie, -djie or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje or -kie, whereas in Dutch it is -tje or dje or -kie, whereas	
ef "Population by language, sex and urban/rural residence". 2011. ^ "Afrikaner". One Thousand Languages: Living, Endangered, and Lost. Praat jy Afrikaans? The acute is only placed on the i if it is the only vowel in the emphasised word: wil ('want' (verb)) becomes wil, but lui ('lazy') becomes lúi. Three examples of such apostrophed words are 'k, 't, n. 47. B. The word baadje in Dutch is now considered archaic and only used in written, literary texts. Since independence in 1990, Afrikaans speakers among Zimbabwe's white minority, as most have left the country since	
1980. p. 111. Institut Français d'Afrique du Sud Johannesburg. A new authoritative dictionary, called Woordeboek van die Afrikaans used the Latin alphabet around this time, although the Cape Muslim community used the Arabic script. It is not so difficult to learn Afrikaans. Retrieved 21	
December 2017. The standard synchronic dictionaries of a language should reflect norm replacements, especially if these replacements have been lexicalised. This is the strongest feature of Kaapse Afrikaans. a b c "Languages — Afrikaans". Ik wist (niet) dat hij (niet) zou komen. 16 March 2011. The apostrophe and the following letter are regarded as two separate characters, and are never written using a single glyph, although a single character variant of the indefinite article appears in Unicode, 'n. The Huguenots were responsible for a great linguistic contribution to Afrikaans, particularly in terms of military terminology as many of them fought on the battlefields during the wars of the Great linguistic contribution to Afrikaans, particularly in terms of military terminology as many of them fought on the battlefields during the wars of the Great linguistic contribution to Afrikaans, particularly in terms of military terminology as many of them fought on the battlefields during the wars of the Great linguistic contribution to Afrikaans, particularly in terms of military terminology as many of them fought on the battlefields during the wars of the Great linguistic contribution to Afrikaans, particularly in terms of military terminology as many of them fought on the battlefields during the wars of the Great linguistic contribution to Afrikaans, particularly in terms of military terminology as many of them fought on the battlefields during the wars of the Great linguistic contribution to Afrikaans, particularly in terms of military terminology as many of them fought on the battlefields during the wars of the Great linguistic contribution to Afrikaans, particularly in terms of military terminology as many of them fought on the battlefields during the wars of the Great linguistic contribution to Afrikaans, particularly in terms of military terminology as many of the military terminology.	t
Trek. "Eldoret, the town that South African Boers started". Standard Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa. Want van U is die koninkryk, en die krag, en die heerlikheid, tot in ewigheid. Kaapse Son - Die eerste Afrikaanse Poniekoerant (in Afrikaans). Struik. Standardisation The side view of the Pretoria Art Museum in Arcadia, Pretoria, with an Afrikaans anguage sign. ^ Thomason & Kaufman (1988), p. 256. Hoogehout's translation of the Evangelie volgens Markus (Gospel of Mark, lit. Retrieved 20 October 2017. My pen was in my hand. ^ Donaldson (1993), p. 15. ^ "2.8 Home language by province (percentages)". Amen Lord's Prayer (Original translation):[citation needed] Onse Vader wat in die	
nemel is, laat U Naam geheilig word; laat U koninkryk kom; laat U wil geskied op die aarde, net soos in die hemel. Die kinders praat Afrikaans. Oxford University Press. Archived from the original on 24 August 2007. Also: Nee. 101languages.net. The major concentrations are in Hardap (41.0%), Karas (36.1%), Erongo (20.5%), Khomas (18.5%), Omaheke (10.0%), Otjozondjupa (9.4%), Kunene (4.2%), and Oshikoto (2.3%).[87] Many native speakers of Bantu languages and English also speak Afrikaans as a second languages, pp. 207-250. *Afrikaans language". { { cite	
encyclopedia}}: Missing or empty title= (help) ^ Döhne, J. piering, which means saucer (from piring, also from Persian). ^ For morphology; see Holm 1985). p. 17. Rather, Afrikaans was described derogatorily as 'a kitchen language' or 'a bastard jargon,' suitable for communication mainly between the Boers and their servants."[33][better source needed] Recognition "Dit is ons erns" ("this is our passion"), at the Afrikaans was recognised by the South African government as a distinct language, rather than simply a slang version of Dutch.[20] On 8 May 1925, twenty-three	
years after the Second Boer War ended,[33] the Official Languages of the Union Act of 1925 was passed—mostly due to the efforts of the Afrikaans language was declared a variety of Dutch.[34] The Constitution of 1961 reversed the position of Afrikaans and Dutch, so that English and Afrikaans were the official languages, and Afrikaans was deemed to include Dutch. p /p/ pot ('pot'), pers ('purple' — or 'press' indicating the news media; the latter is often spelled with an) q /k/ Found only in foreign words with original spelling maintained; typically k is used instead r /r/ rooi ('red') s /s/, /z/, /s/	1
s/s ses ('six'), stem ('voice' or 'vote'), posisie ('position', /z/ for first 's', /s/ for second 's'), resioneel ('rational', /ʃ/ (nonstandard; formally /s/ is used instead) visuëel ('visual', /z/ (nonstandard; /z/ is more formal) sj /ʃ/ sjaal ('shawl'), sjokolade ('chocolate') t /t/ tafel ('table') tj /tʃ/, /k/ tjank ('whine like a dog' or 'to cry incessantly'). Retrieved 11 October 2019. doi:10.1097/01.brs.0000339413.49211.e6. Ein bisschen. Archived from the original on 4 June 2011. ^ "Lekker Stories". [di kən(d)ərs pra:t afri'ka:ns] De kinderen spreken Afrikaans. Used for /g/ when it is not an allophone of /x/; found only in borrowed words.	,
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