

Sv1TOMPv2I – Woordorde - Sinskonstruksie

| | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Subject | S | Onderwerp |
| Verb one | V1 | Gesegde een |
| Time | T | Bywoord van Tyd |
| Object | O | Voorwerp |
| Manner | M | Bywoord van Wyse |
| Place | P | Bywoord van Plek |
| Verb two | V2 | Gesegde twee |
| Infinitive | I | Infinitief (Bywoord van Rede) |

Basic sentence has the following:

| | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| Subject | verb one | object | Verb two |
|---------|----------|--------|----------|

The following parts make your sentence longer and add more detail.

| | | | |
|------|--------|-------|------------|
| Time | Manner | Place | Infinitive |
|------|--------|-------|------------|

Afrikaans has three tenses:

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Verlede tyd | Past tense | Verb 1 + verb 2 | V1 → helping verb |
| Teenwoordige tyd | Present tense | Only verb 1 | V1 → main verb |
| Toekomende tyd | Future tense | Verb 1 + verb 2 | V1 → helping verb |

Subject

- ☐ Usually stands in the beginning of the sentence.
- ☐ The subject is that what the sentence is all about.
- ☐ Die subject answers the **WHO/WHAT** question.

DIE SEUN

Die seun het gister sy rugbybal hard oor die pale geskop om te oefen.

Verb 1

- ☐ It's the first verb in the sentence.
- ☐ The first verb is divided into two groups:
 - ☐ Present tense: Main verb of the sentence. There is no second verb.
 - ☐ Past and future tense: the first verb is the helping verb in the two different tenses.
 - ☐ Past: HET, WOU, SOU, KON, MOES.
 - ☐ Future: SAL, WIL, KAN, MOET

HET

Die seun het gister sy rugbybal hard oor die pale geskop om te oefen.

T

ime

- ❑ Any indication of time.
- ❑ The time answers the WHEN question.

GISTER

Die seun het **gister** sy rugbybal hard oor die pale geskop om te oefen.

O

bject

- ❑ The object is that which it being done.
- ❑ What VERB's the SUBJECT?
- ❑ The answer to this question is the object.
- ❑ The subject and the object looks the same, this is only because they swop positions in the Active and Passive voice.

sy rugbybal

Die seun het gister **sy rugbybal** hard oor die pale geskop om te oefen.

M

anner

- ❑ The MANNER answers the HOW question. How is it being done.
- ❑ The MANNER is always an adjective (byvoeglike naamwoord).
- ❑ The describing word can be put into degrees of comparison.

HARD

Die seun het gister sy rugbybal **hard** oor die pale geskop om te oefen.

P

lace

- ❑ The Place answers the WHERE question.
- ❑ The PLACE always has a preposition (voorsetsel), it is the preposition that gives away the place.
- ❑ **Voorsetsels:** IN, AAN, AGTER, BY, BO, LANGS, MET, NA, ONDER, OM, OOR, OP, TEEN, UIT, VOOR, ens.

OOR DIE PALE

Die seun het gister sy rugbybal hard **oor die pale** geskop om te oefen.

V

erb 2

- ❑ The second verb of the sentence.
- ❑ The present tense sentence does not have a second verb.
- ❑ The second verb is the main verb in the past and future tense sentences.
- ❑ The past tense verb usually has a "ge" in front of the word.

GESKOP

Die seun het gister sy rugbybal hard oor die pale **geskop** om te oefen.

I

nfinitive

- ❑ The infinitive answers the WHY question.
- ❑ The infinitive is actually the easiest to identify.
- ❑ Everything from OM...TE... to the end of the sentence is the infinitive. The infinitive gives you the reason for what is said in the beginning of the sentence.

OM TE OEFEN

Die seun het gister sy rugbybal hard oor die pale geskop **om te oefen**.

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| S | Selfstandige naamwoord (noun), voornaamwoord (pronoun), lidwoord (articles) | |
| v1 | Hede: hoofwerkwoord (Main verbs) | Verlede/Toekoms: hulpwerkwoord (helping verbs) |
| T | Bywoord van tyd (Adverb of time) | |
| O | Selfstandige naamwoord (noun), voornaamwoord (pronoun), lidwoord (articles) | |
| M | Byvoeglike naamwoord (adjectives) |  |
| P | Voorsetsel (prepositions) + lidwoord (articles), voornaamwoord (pronoun), selfstandige naamwoord(noun) | |
| v2 | Hede: GEEN/None | Verlede/Toekoms: hoofwerkwoord (main verb) |
| I | Infinitief (om te), lidwoord, selfstandige naamwoord, voornaamwoord, byvoeglike naamwoord, werkwoord. | |

**You can start any sentence with most parts of STOMPI.
Just remember WHATEVER YOU START WITH THE VERB ONE
FOLLOWS!!!!**

If the sentence start with:

Subject = S v1TOMPv2I

Die seun het gister sy rugbybal hard oor die pale geskop om te oefen.

Verb 1 = v1 STOMPv2I?

Het die seun gister sy rugbybal hard oor die pale geskop om te oefen?

Time = T v1 SOMPv2I

Gister het die seun sy rugbybal hard oor die pale geskop om te oefen.

Object = O v1 (T+M) deur SPv2I (active and passive)

Sy rugbybal is gister hard deur die seun oor die pale geskop om te oefen.

Manner = M v1 STOPv2I

Hard het die seun gister sy rugbybal oor die pale geskop om te oefen.

Place = P v1 STOMv2I

Oor die pale het die seun gister sy rugbybal hard geskop om te oefen.

Verb 2=YOU CAN NEVER START A SENTENCE WITH V2.

Infinitive = I v1 STOMPv2

Om te oefen het die seun het gister sy rugbybal hard oor die pale geskop.