

# DUTCH

GERMANIC LANGUAGE OF 21 MILLION

---

## 1. Some Basic Phrases

**Goedemorgen**

*khoo-duh-mawr-ghuh*

Good Morning

**Goedenavond**

*khoo-duh-nah-fohnt*

Good Evening

**Tot ziens**

*toht zeens*

Goodbye

**Dank u wel / Dank je wel**

*dahnk-ew-vehl / dahnk-yuh-vehl*

Thank you

**Hartelijk bedankt.**

*hahr-tuh-lik buh-dahnkt*

Thank you very much.

**Hoe gaat het met u?**

*hoo khaht ut meht ew*

How are you? (formal)

**Ik ben moe**

*ik ben moo*

I'm tired.

**Ik heb honger**

*ik heb hohn-khur*

I'm hungry.

**Goed / Heel goed**

*khoot / hayl khoot*

Fine / Very well

**Hoe heet u?**

*hoo hayt ew*

What's your name? (formal)

**Ik ben...**

*ik ben*

I am...

**Goedemiddag**

*khoo-duh-mih-dahkh*

Good Day

**Goedenacht**

*khoo-duh-nahkht*

Good Night

**Alstublieft / Alsjeblieft**

*ahlst-ew-bleeft / ahl-shuh-bleeft*

Please

**Graag gedaan**

*khrahkh khuh-dahn*

You're welcome

**Ja / Nee**

*yah / nay*

Yes / No

**Hoe gaat het met je?**

*hoo khaht ut meht yuh*

How are you? (informal)

**Ik ben ziek**

*ik ben zeek*

I'm sick.

**Ik heb dorst**

*ik heb dohrst*

I'm thirsty.

**Het gaat / Slecht**

*uht khaht / slehkht*

So so / Bad

**Hoe heet je?**

*hoo hayt yuh*

What's your name? (informal)

**meneer / mevrouw**

*muh-nayr / muh- frow*

Mister/Misses

**Aangenaam kennis te maken.**  
*ahn-guh-nahm keh-nis tuh mah-kuh*  
It's nice to meet you.

**Waar komt u vandaan?**

Where are you from? (formal)

**Waar woont u?**

Where do you live? (formal)

**Ik kom uit de Verenigde Staten.**

I am from the United States.

**Hoe oud bent u?**

How old are you? (formal)

**Ik ben ... jaar (oud).**

I am \_\_\_\_ years old.

**Spreekt u Nederlands?**  
*spraykt ew nay-der-lahnds*  
Do you speak Dutch? (formal)

**Waar kom je vandaan?**

Where are you from? (informal)

**Waar woon je?**

Where do you live? (informal)

**Ik woon in België.**

I live in Belgium.

**Hoe oud ben je?**

How old are you? (informal)

**Spreek je Engels?**  
*sprayk yuh ehng-uhls*  
Do you speak English? (informal)

**Frans, Italiaans, Spaans, Russisch, Duits, Japans, Chinees**

French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, German, Japanese, Chinese

**Ik spreek niet zo goed...**  
*ik sprayk neet zoh khoo*  
I don't speak ... very well.

**Ik spreek [geen]...**  
*ik sprayk [khayn]*  
I [don't] speak...

**Ik begrijp het [niet.]**  
*ik buh-khraip ut neet*  
I [don't] understand.

**Ik weet het [niet.]**  
*ik vayt ut [neet]*  
I [don't] know.

**Sorry**  
*saw-ree*  
I'm sorry / Excuse me

**Pardon**  
*pahr-dohn*  
Pardon me

**Tot straks / Tot gauw**  
*toht straks / toht khow*  
See you later / See you soon

**Hallo / Dag**  
*hah-loh / dahk*  
Hi / Bye

**Veel plezier!**  
*fayl pleh-zeer*  
Have fun!

**Veel succes!**  
*fayl suk-sehs*  
Good luck!

**Wees voorzichtig!***vays fohr-zikh-tikh*

Be careful!

**Dat is geweldig! / Dat is vreselijk!***dat is khuh-vehl-dukhk / dat is fray-zuh-likh*

That is great! / That is terrible!

**Ik hou van je.**

I love you. (informal)

**Ik hou van jullie.**

I love you (all).

*Note:* In the pronunciations, kh denotes a guttural sound.

## 2. Pronunciation

Dutch letters	English sound
ch	guttural sound, made at back of mouth
sch	s followed by guttural ch sound
g	same as ch, guttural sound from back of mouth
w	like v before r, otherwise like w but with bottom lip against top teeth
v	like v, but sometimes closer to f
r	either rolled or guttural
j	y as in yes
sj	sh as in ship
tj	ch as in chip
aa	ah as in father, but longer
ee	ay as in hail, but shorter
ie	ee as in neat, but shorter
oo	oh as in boat, but shorter
oe	oo as in pool, but shorter
eu	ur as in hurt, but with lips rounded
uu	oo as in loot, while pursing lips and pressing tongue against bottom teeth
a	ah as in father, but shorter
e	eh as in bet, but shorter
i	ih as in bit, but shorter
o	aw as in paw, with lips rounded
u	ir as in dirt, but very short
ei/ij	between the sounds in "light" and "late"
aai	combination of aa and ie
oei	combination of oe and ie
ooi	combination of oo and ie
ou/au	somewhat like aw and ow put together as a diphthong
eeuw	combination of ee and oe
ieuw	combination of ie and oe
uw	combination of uu and oe
ui	ow as in house, with lips tightly rounded and tongue pressed against bottom teeth

The consonants s, f, h, b, d, z, l, m, n, and ng are pronounced the same way in Dutch as in English. P, t, and k are pronounced without the puff of air (called aspiration.) Sometimes the g is pronounced like zh in words borrowed from French. One last vowel sound is found in various Dutch spellings. It is pronounced like uh, as in **along** or **sofa**. For example, this sound is found in **de** (the), **een** (a), **aardig** (nice), and **vriendelijk** (kind).

---

### 3. Alphabet

<b>a</b>	ah	<b>j</b>	yay	<b>s</b>	ess
<b>b</b>	bay	<b>k</b>	kah	<b>t</b>	tay
<b>c</b>	say	<b>l</b>	ell	<b>u</b>	ew
<b>d</b>	day	<b>m</b>	emm	<b>v</b>	fay
<b>e</b>	ay	<b>n</b>	enn	<b>w</b>	vay
<b>f</b>	eff	<b>o</b>	oh	<b>x</b>	eeks
<b>g</b>	khay	<b>p</b>	pay	<b>y</b>	ee-grek
<b>h</b>	hah	<b>q</b>	kew	<b>z</b>	zett
<b>i</b>	ee	<b>r</b>	air		

---

### 4. Nouns and Gender

All nouns have a gender in Dutch, either common or neuter. It is hard to guess which gender a noun is, so it is best to memorize the genders when memorizing vocabulary. However, two-thirds of Dutch words are common gender (because the common gender has combined the former feminine and masculine genders.) So it may be easier to memorize which nouns are neuter, and then assign common gender to the rest. All diminutives and infinitives used as nouns, as well as colors, metals, compass directions, and all words that end in -um, -aat, -sel, -isme are neuter. All nouns beginning with ge- and ending with -te are neuter, as are most nouns beginning with ge-, be-, and ver-, but not those ending in -ing.

---

### 5. Articles and Demonstratives

	<i>common</i>	<i>neuter</i>
Singular "the"	<b>de</b>	<b>het</b>
Plural "the"		<b>de</b>
Indefinite "a" or "an"	<b>een</b>	

*common    neuter*

<b>Singular</b>		
this	<b>deze</b>	<b>dit</b>
that	<b>die</b>	<b>dat</b>
<b>Plural</b>		
these		<b>deze</b>
those		<b>die</b>

---

## 6. Subject Pronouns

Subject Pronouns					
<b>ik</b>	<i>ik</i>	I	<b>wij (we)</b>	<i>vay</i>	we
<b>jij (je) / u</b>	<i>yay / ew</i>	you (singular informal / sing. and plural formal)	<b>jullie</b>	<i>yew-lee</i>	you (plural informal)
<b>hij</b>	<i>hay</i>	he			
<b>zij (ze)</b>	<i>zay</i>	she	<b>zij (ze)</b>	<i>zay</i>	they
<b>het</b>	<i>ut</i>	it			

Unstressed forms are in the parentheses. There are also unstressed forms of ik (**'k**), hij (**ie**) and het (**'t**) but these are not written.

---

## 7. To Be and to Have

Present tense of zijn - to be ( <i>zayn</i> )					
I am	<b>ik ben</b>	<i>ik ben</i>	we are	<b>wij zijn</b>	<i>vay zayn</i>
You are	<b>jij / u bent</b>	<i>yay / ew bent</i>	you are	<b>jullie zijn</b>	<i>yew-lee zayn</i>
He, she, it is	<b>hij, zij, het is</b>	<i>hay, zay, ut is</i>	they are	<b>zij zijn</b>	<i>zay zayn</i>

Present tense of hebben - to have ( <i>heh-buh</i> )					
I have	<b>ik heb</b>	<i>ik heb</i>	we have	<b>wij hebben</b>	<i>vay heh-buh</i>
You have	<b>jij / u hebt</b>	<i>yay / ew hebt</i>	you have	<b>jullie hebben</b>	<i>yew-lee heh-buh</i>
He, she, it is	<b>hij, zij, het heeft</b>	<i>hay, zay, ut hayft</i>	they have	<b>zij hebben</b>	<i>zay heh-buh</i>

*Note:* You must use the subject pronouns; however, I will leave them out of future conjugations.

## Simple Past Tense

<b>zijn</b>				<b>hebben</b>			
<b>was</b>	<i>vahs</i>	<b>waren</b>	<i>vah-ruh</i>	<b>had</b>	<i>hahd</i>	<b>hadden</b>	<i>hah-duh</i>
<b>was</b>	<i>vahs</i>	<b>waren</b>	<i>vah-ruh</i>	<b>had</b>	<i>hahd</i>	<b>hadden</b>	<i>hah-duh</i>
<b>was</b>	<i>vahs</i>	<b>waren</b>	<i>vah-ruh</i>	<b>had</b>	<i>hahd</i>	<b>hadden</b>	<i>hah-duh</i>

---

## 8. Useful Words

sometimes	<b>soms</b>
always	<b>altijd</b>
never	<b>nooit</b>
often	<b>vaak, dikwijls</b>
usually	<b>gewoonlijk</b>
now	<b>nu</b>
and	<b>en</b>
but	<b>maar</b>
or	<b>of</b>
very	<b>waar</b>
here	<b>hier</b>
there	<b>daar</b>
also	<b>ook</b>
much	<b>veel</b>
another	<b>een ander</b>
already	<b>reeds</b>
perhaps	<b>misschien</b>

---

## 9. Question Words

Who	<b>Wie</b>	<i>vee</i>
What	<b>Wat</b>	<i>vaht</i>
Why	<b>Waarom</b>	
When	<b>Wanneer</b>	<i>vah-nayr</i>
Where	<b>Waar</b>	<i>vahr</i>
How	<b>Hoe</b>	<i>hoo</i>

---

## 10. Numbers

0	<b>nul</b>	<i>nuhl</i>
1	<b>een</b>	<i>ayn</i>

2	<b>twee</b>	<i>tvay</i>
3	<b>drie</b>	<i>dree</i>
4	<b>vier</b>	<i>feer</i>
5	<b>vijf</b>	<i>faif</i>
6	<b>zes</b>	<i>zehs</i>
7	<b>zeven</b>	<i>zay-fuh</i>
8	<b>acht</b>	<i>akht</i>
9	<b>negen</b>	<i>nay-khuh</i>
10	<b>tien</b>	<i>teen</i>
11	<b>elf</b>	<i>ehlf</i>
12	<b>twaaif</b>	<i>tvahlf</i>
13	<b>dertien</b>	<i>dayr-teen</i>
14	<b>veertien</b>	<i>fayr-teen</i>
15	<b>vijftien</b>	<i>faif-teen</i>
16	<b>zestien</b>	<i>zehs-teen</i>
17	<b>zeventien</b>	<i>zay-fuh-teen</i>
18	<b>achttien</b>	<i>ahkh-teen</i>
19	<b>negentien</b>	<i>nay-khuh-teen</i>
20	<b>twintig</b>	<i>tvin-tukh</i>
21	<b>eenentwintig</b>	<i>ayn-ehn-tvin-tukh</i>
22	<b>tweeëntwintig</b>	<i>tvay-ehn-tvin-tukh</i>
23	<b>drieentwintig</b>	<i>dree-ehn-tvin-tukh</i>
30	<b>dertig</b>	<i>dayr-tukh</i>
40	<b>veertig</b>	<i>fayr-tukh</i>
50	<b>vijftig</b>	<i>faif-tukh</i>
60	<b>zestig</b>	<i>zes-tukh</i>
70	<b>zeventig</b>	<i>zay-fun-tukh</i>
80	<b>tachtig</b>	<i>takh-tukh</i>
90	<b>negentig</b>	<i>nay-guhn-tukh</i>
100	<b>honderd</b>	<i>hohn-derd</i>
1,000	<b>duizend</b>	<i>dow-zuhnd</i>

*Note:* In the word for twenty-two, the *ë* is necessary because there are three of the same vowels in a row, and the accent mark shows that the third one needs to be pronounced separately.

---

## 11. Days of the Week

Monday	<b>maandag</b>	<i>mahn-dahkh</i>
Tuesday	<b>dinsdag</b>	<i>dins-dahkh</i>
Wednesday	<b>woensdag</b>	<i>voons-dahkh</i>
Thursday	<b>donderdag</b>	<i>dohn-der-dahkh</i>

Friday	<b>vrijdag</b>	<i>frai-dahkh</i>
Saturday	<b>zaterdag</b>	<i>zah-ter-dahkh</i>
Sunday	<b>zondag</b>	<i>zohn-dahkh</i>
day	<b>dag</b>	<i>dahkh</i>
morning	<b>ochtend</b>	<i>awkh-tehnt</i>
afternoon	<b>middag</b>	<i>mih-dahkh</i>
evening	<b>avond</b>	<i>ah-fohnt</i>
night	<b>nacht</b>	<i>nahkht</i>
today	<b>vandaag</b>	<i>fahn-dahkh</i>
tomorrow	<b>morgen</b>	<i>mawr-khuh</i>
tonight	<b>(de) deze nacht / vannacht</b>	
yesterday	<b>gisteren</b>	<i>khiih-stuh-ruh</i>
last night	<b>(de) vorige nacht / vannacht</b>	
week	<b>week</b>	
weekend	<b>weekend</b>	
daily	<b>dagelijks</b>	
weekly	<b>wekelijks</b>	

---

## 12. Months of the Year

January	<b>januari</b>	<i>yah-noo-ah-ree</i>
February	<b>februari</b>	<i>fay-broo-ah-ree</i>
March	<b>maart</b>	<i>mahrt</i>
April	<b>april</b>	<i>ah-pril</i>
May	<b>mei</b>	<i>mai</i>
June	<b>juni</b>	<i>yoo-nee</i>
July	<b>juli</b>	<i>yoo-lee</i>
August	<b>augustus</b>	<i>ow-khus-tus</i>
September	<b>september</b>	<i>sep-tehm-ber</i>
October	<b>oktober</b>	<i>awk-toh-ber</i>
November	<b>november</b>	<i>noh-fehm-ber</i>
December	<b>december</b>	<i>day-sehm-ber</i>
month	<b>maand</b>	
year	<b>jaar</b>	
monthly	<b>maandelijks</b>	
yearly	<b>jaarlijks</b>	

---

## 13. Seasons



Winter	<b>winter</b>
Spring	<b>lente</b>
Summer	<b>zomer</b>
Autumn	<b>herfst</b>

---

## 14. Directions

	Location	Movement
North	<b>noord</b>	<b>noorden</b>
South	<b>zuid</b>	<b>zuiden</b>
East	<b>oost</b>	<b>oosten</b>
West	<b>west</b>	<b>westen</b>

---

## 15. Colors

orange	<b>oranje</b>	<i>oh-rahn-yuh</i>
pink	<b>roze</b>	
purple	<b>paars</b>	<i>pahrs</i>
blue	<b>blauw</b>	<i>blow</i>
yellow	<b>geel</b>	<i>khayl</i>
red	<b>rood</b>	<i>rohd</i>
black	<b>zwart</b>	<i>zvahrt</i>
brown	<b>bruin</b>	<i>brown</i>
gray	<b>grijs</b>	
white	<b>wit</b>	<i>viht</i>
green	<b>groen</b>	<i>khroon</i>

---

## 16. Time

What time is it?	<b>Hoe laat is het?</b>	<i>hoo laht is ut</i>
It's 1:00	<b>Het is een uur.</b>	<i>ut is ayn ewr</i>
2:00	<b>Het is twee uur.</b>	<i>ut is tvay ewr</i>
3:30	<b>Het is half vier.</b>	<i>ut is half feer</i>
5:45	<b>Het is kwart voor zes.</b>	<i>ut is kvahrt for zehs</i>
7:03	<b>Het is drie minuten over zeven.</b>	<i>ut is dree ih-new-tuh oh-fer zay-fuh</i>
at 9:30	<b>om half tien</b>	<i>awm half teen</i>
noon	<b>middag / twaalf uur 's middags</b>	<i>tvahlf ewrs mihd-dahkhs</i>
midnight	<b>middernacht / twaalf uur 's nachts</b>	<i>tvahlf ewrs nahkhts</i>

---

## 17. Weather

How's the weather today?	<b>Wat voor weer is het vandaag?</b>
It's cold	<b>Het is koud</b>
beautiful	<b>mooi</b>
hot	<b>heet</b>
clear	<b>open</b>
icy	<b>het vriest/ijzig</b>
warm	<b>warm</b>
windy	<b>windig</b>
cloudy	<b>bewolkt</b>
hazy	<b>mistig</b>
muggy	<b>drukkend/benauwd</b>
humid	<b>vochtig</b>
foggy	<b>mistig</b>
It's snowing	<b>het sneeuwt</b>
It's raining	<b>het regent</b>
It's freezing	<b>het vriest</b>

---

## 18. Family

Parents	<b>ouders</b>
Mother	<b>moeder</b>
Father	<b>vader</b>
Son	<b>zoon</b>
Daughter	<b>dochter</b>
Brother	<b>broeder, broer</b>
Sister	<b>zuster, zus</b>
Grandfather	<b>grootvader, opa</b>
Grandmother	<b>grootmoeder, oma</b>
Grandson	<b>kleinzoon</b>
Granddaughter	<b>kleindochter</b>
Niece	<b>nicht</b>
Nephew	<b>neef</b>
Cousin (m)	<b>neef</b>
Cousin (f)	<b>nicht</b>
Uncle	<b>oom</b>
Aunt	<b>tante</b>
Boy	<b>jongen</b>
Girl	<b>meisje</b>
Child	<b>kind</b>
Man, husband	<b>man</b>
Woman, wife	<b>vrouw</b>

Friend (m)	<b>vriend</b>
Friend (f)	<b>vriendin</b>

---

## 19. To Know People and Facts

<b>kennen - to know people</b>				<b>weten - to know facts</b>			
<b>ken</b>	<i>ken</i>	<b>kennen</b>	<i>ken-nuh</i>	<b>weet</b>	<i>vayt</i>	<b>weten</b>	<i>veh-tuh</i>
<b>kent</b>	<i>kent</i>	<b>kennen</b>	<i>ken-nuh</i>	<b>weet</b>	<i>vayt</i>	<b>weten</b>	<i>veh-tuh</i>
<b>kent</b>	<i>kent</i>	<b>kennen</b>	<i>ken-nuh</i>	<b>weet</b>	<i>vayt</i>	<b>weten</b>	<i>veh-tuh</i>

---

## 20. Formation of Plural Nouns

Most plural nouns are formed by adding either **-en** or **-s**. Remember that the definite article is always **de** before plural nouns.

1. **-en** (the **n** is not pronounced) is added to most nouns, with a few spelling changes

**boek - boeken** book(s)  
**jas - jassen** coat(s)  
**haar - haren** hair(s)  
**huis - huizen** house(s)

Spelling changes: Words with long vowels (aa, ee, oo, and uu) drop the one vowel when another syllable is added. Words with the short vowels (a, e, i, o and u) double the following consonant to keep the vowels short. The letters f and s occur at the end of words or before consonants, while the letters v and z occur in the middle of words before vowels.

2. **-s** is added to nouns ending in the unstressed syllables **-el**, **-em**, **-en**, and **-er** (and **-aar(d)**, **-erd**, **-ier** when referring to people) and to most nouns ending in a vowel

**tafel - tafels** table(s)  
**jongen - jongens** boy(s)  
**tante - tantes** aunt(s)  
**bakker - bakkers** baker(s)

Nouns ending in a vowel other than -e add an apostrophe before the s.

### Irregular forms

3. Some nouns containing a short vowel do not double the following consonant in the plural before -en. The plural vowel is then pronounced as long.

**bad - baden** bath(s)  
**dag - dagen** day(s)  
**spel - spelen** game(s)  
**glas - glazen** glass(es)  
**weg - wegen** road(s)

4. A few neuter nouns take the ending -eren (or -deren if the noun ends in -n)

**kind - kinderen** child(ren)  
**ei - eieren** egg(s)  
**been - beenderen** bone(s)  
**lied - liederen** song(s)

5. Nouns ending in -heid have a plural in -heden.

**mogelijkheid - mogelijkheden** possibility(ies)

6. Some other common irregular plurals are:

**stad - steden** town(s)  
**schip - schepen** ship(s)  
**lid - leden** member(s)  
**koe - koeien** cow(s)

---

## 21. Possessive Adjectives

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
<b>mijn</b>	my	<b>ons / onze</b>	our
<b>jouw (je)</b>	your (informal)	<b>jullie (je)</b>	your (informal)
<b>uw</b>	your (polite)	<b>uw</b>	your (formal)
<b>zijn</b>	his		
<b>haar</b>	her	<b>hun</b>	their
<b>zijn</b>	its		

**Ons** is used before singular neuter nouns, and **onze** is used elsewhere (before singular common nouns, and all plural nouns.) **Je**, the unstressed form of **jouw**, is commonly used in spoken and written Dutch, unless the speaker/writer wants to stress the pronoun. In the plural, **jullie** is the norm, unless **jullie** has already been used in the sentence. Then **je** is used as to avoid the redundancy.

---

## 25. To Do and to Make

<b>doen - to do</b>		<b>maken - to make</b>	
doe	doen	maak	maken
doet	doen	maakt	maken
doet	doen	maakt	maken

---

## 26. Work

actor	<b>tooneelspeler</b>
author	<b>schrijver</b>
baker	<b>bakker</b>
bookseller	<b>boekhandelaar</b>
butcher	<b>slager</b>
clerk	<b>klerk</b>
dentist	<b>tandarts</b>
doctor	<b>dokter</b>
engineer	<b>ingenieur</b>
hairdresser	<b>kapper</b>
journalist	<b>journalist</b>
judge	<b>rechter</b>
lawyer	<b>advocaat</b>
mail man	<b>postbode</b>
mechanic	<b>mecanicien</b>
musician	<b>muzikant</b>
nurse	<b>verpleegster</b>
officer	<b>officier</b>
painter	<b>schilder</b>
photographer	<b>fotograaf</b>
singer	<b>zanger</b>
soldier	<b>soldaat</b>
surgeon	<b>chirurg</b>
teacher	<b>onderwijzer</b>

---

## 27. Prepositions

about	<b>over</b>	in(to)	<b>in, over</b>
above/over	<b>boven/over</b>	in front of	<b>voor</b>
according to	<b>volgens</b>	inside/within	<b>binnen</b>
after	<b>na</b>	in spite of	<b>ondanks</b>
against	<b>tegen</b>	near	<b>bij</b>
along	<b>langs</b>	next to	<b>naast</b>
around	<b>rond(om)</b>	of	<b>van</b>
at	<b>bij, om, aan</b>	on(to)	<b>op, aan, in</b>
because of	<b>vanwege</b>	opposite	<b>tegenover</b>
before	<b>voor</b>	out (of)	<b>uit</b>
behind	<b>achter</b>	since	<b>sinds/sedert</b>
between	<b>tussen</b>	through	<b>door</b>
by	<b>bij, met, door</b>	to	<b>aan, naar(toe), tegenover</b>
during	<b>gedurende/tijdens</b>	under	<b>onder</b>
except for	<b>voor</b>	until	<b>tot</b>
for	<b>van, uit, vandaan</b>	with	<b>met, bij</b>
from	<b>in</b>	without	<b>zonder</b>

---

## 28. Verbs followed by Prepositions

<b>afhangen van</b>	depend on
<b>bang zijn voor</b>	be afraid of
<b>deelnemen aan</b>	take part in
<b>denken aan</b>	think of/about
<b>feliciteren met</b>	congratulate on
<b>gebrek hebben aan</b>	be short of
<b>herinneren aan</b>	remind
<b>huilen om</b>	cry at/about
<b>kijken naar</b>	look at/watch
<b>lachen om</b>	laugh at
<b>letten op</b>	pay attention to
<b>lijden aan</b>	suffer from
<b>luisteren naar</b>	listen to
<b>praten/spreken met</b>	talk to
<b>reageren op</b>	react to
<b>rekenen op</b>	rely on
<b>sterven aan</b>	die of
<b>trek/zin hebben in</b>	want
<b>trouwen met</b>	marry
<b>twijfelen aan</b>	doubt
<b>vragen om</b>	ask for
<b>weten van</b>	know about
<b>zeggen tegen</b>	say to
<b>zorgen voor</b>	care for

---

## 29. Countries and Nationalities

Country	Nationality
---------	-------------

Africa	<b>Afrika</b>	<b>Afrikaan</b>
America	<b>Amerika</b>	<b>Amerikaan</b>
Argentina	<b>Argentinië</b>	<b>Argentijn</b>
Asia	<b>Azië</b>	<b>Aziaat</b>
Austria	<b>Oostenrijk</b>	<b>Oostenrijker</b>
Belgium	<b>België</b>	<b>Belg</b>
Brazil	<b>Brazilië</b>	<b>Braziliaan</b>
China	<b>China</b>	<b>Chinees</b>
Denmark	<b>Denemarken</b>	<b>Deen</b>
England	<b>Engeland</b>	<b>Engelsman/Engelse</b>
Europe	<b>Europa</b>	<b>Europeaan</b>
France	<b>Frankrijk</b>	<b>Fransman/Française</b>
Germany	<b>Duitsland</b>	<b>Duitser</b>
Great Britain	<b>Groot Brittannië</b>	<b>Brit</b>
Greece	<b>Griekenland</b>	<b>Griek</b>
Holland	<b>Holland</b>	<b>Hollander (Nederlander)</b>
Hungary	<b>Hongarije</b>	<b>Hongaar</b>
India	<b>India</b>	<b>Indiër</b>
Ireland	<b>Ierland</b>	<b>Ier</b>
Italy	<b>Italië</b>	<b>Italiaan</b>
Japan	<b>Japan</b>	<b>Japanner</b>
Norway	<b>Noorwegen</b>	<b>Noor</b>
Poland	<b>Polen</b>	<b>Pool</b>
Portugal	<b>Portugal</b>	<b>Portugees</b>
Russia	<b>Rusland</b>	<b>Rus</b>
Spain	<b>Spanje</b>	<b>Spanjaard</b>
Sweden	<b>Zweden</b>	<b>Zweed</b>
Switzerland	<b>Zwitserland</b>	<b>Zwitser</b>
Turkey	<b>Turkije</b>	<b>Turk</b>
United States	<b>Verenigde Staten</b>	<b>Amerikaan</b>

### 30. Negative Sentences

The word **niet** (not) is used to negate sentences, and is generally placed at the end of the clause. Een is usually not preceded by niet or any phrase ending with niet (ook niet - not either, nog niet - not yet). Instead, **geen**, ook geen and nog geen are used. Geen is translated by not a, not any or no when followed by a noun in English.

**Jan leest niet.** Jan does not read.

**Hij werkt volgende week nog niet.** He is not working next week either.

**Ik wil geen kopje koffie.** I don't want a cup of coffee.

**Zij hebben nog geen huis gevonden.** They have not found a house yet.

### 31. To and From Countries and Cities

to     **naar**  
from   **uit**

*Note:* **Uit** is also used with languages when meaning "from." **Naar** is used to show direction towards something. When no noun or pronoun follows naar, the word becomes **naartoe**.

---

## 32. To Come and to Go

komen - to come				gaan - to go			
<b>kom</b>	<i>kohm</i>	<b>komen</b>	<i>koh-muh</i>	<b>ga</b>	<i>gah</i>	<b>gaan</b>	<i>gahn</i>
<b>komt</b>	<i>kohmt</i>	<b>komen</b>	<i>koh-muh</i>	<b>gaat</b>	<i>gaht</i>	<b>gaan</b>	<i>gahn</i>
<b>komt</b>	<i>kohmt</i>	<b>komen</b>	<i>koh-muh</i>	<b>gaat</b>	<i>gaht</i>	<b>gaan</b>	<i>gahn</i>

---

## 33. Modal Verbs

In Dutch, there are four modals: **kunnen** - to be able to, can; **moeten** - to have to, must; **mogen** - to be allowed to, may; and **willen** - to want to. Modals can be used with other infinitives without the use of prepositions.

	kunnen	moeten	mogen	willen
ik	kan	moet	mag	wil
jij / u	kunt	moet	mag	wilt
hij / zij /	kan	moet	mag	wil
het	kunnen	moeten	mogen	willen
wij	kunnen	moeten	mogen	willen
jullie	kunnen	moeten	mogen	willen
zij	kunnen	moeten	mogen	willen

---

## 34. Conjugating Regular verbs

English has three ways of expressing the present tense, such as I run, I am running, I do run. All three of these tenses are translated as one tense in Dutch. Most verbs are regular in Dutch in the present tense, and it is formed by using the verb stem ( the infinitive minus the -en), and adding these endings:

-	-en
-t	-en
-t	-en

Note that there is no ending for the first person singular form. The perfect tense in English of expressions of "for," "since" and "how long?" are rendered by the present tense in Dutch.

**Ik woon hier al vijf jaar.** I have lived here for five years.

**Hij werkt sinds april met zijn broer.** He has been working with his brother since April.

---

## 35. Reflexive Verbs

Reflexive verbs express an action that reciprocates back to the subject. In other words, whoever is speaking is doing an action to himself. Examples in English would be: I wash myself, he hurts himself, we hate ourselves. The reflexive pronouns always follow the subject and verb.



## Reflexive Pronouns

<b>me</b>	<b>ons</b>
<b>je / u</b>	<b>je</b>
<b>zich</b>	<b>zich</b>

The reflexive pronoun u is often replaced by zich to avoid the double occurrence of u.

### Verbs that are always reflexive

<b>zich afvragen</b>	ask oneself
<b>zich bevinden</b>	find oneself
<b>zich ergeren</b>	get angry
<b>zich gedragen</b>	behave
<b>zich generen</b>	be embarrassed
<b>zich haasten</b>	hurry
<b>zich herinneren</b>	remember
<b>zich herstellen</b>	recover
<b>zich schamen voor</b>	be ashamed of
<b>zich vergissen in</b>	be mistaken about
<b>zich verheugen op</b>	look forward to
<b>zich verslapen</b>	oversleep
<b>zich voorstellen</b>	imagine, introduce oneself

### Verbs that can be reflexive or used with other direct objects

<b>aankleden</b>	get dressed
<b>amuseren</b>	enjoy oneself
<b>bewegen</b>	move
<b>ergeren</b>	make angry
<b>opwinden</b>	get excited
<b>scheren</b>	shave (oneself)
<b>snijden</b>	cut oneself
<b>uitkleden</b>	undress (oneself)
<b>verbazen</b>	be amazed
<b>verdedigen</b>	defend oneself
<b>verkleiden</b>	change clothes
<b>verontschuldigen</b>	excuse oneself/apologize
<b>verschuilen</b>	hide (oneself)
<b>vervelen</b>	to be bored
<b>voelen</b>	feel
<b>wassen</b>	wash (oneself)

### Emphatic Forms

<b>mezelf</b>	<b>onszelf</b>
<b>jezelf</b>	<b>jezelf</b>
<b>zichzelf</b>	<b>zichzelf</b>

The emphatic forms of the reflexive pronouns can only be used with the verbs that can be reflexive or used with other direct objects, and never with verbs that are always reflexive.

**Elkaar** is used when there is a reciprocal meaning of "each other" in English.

---

### 36. Irregularities in Regular verbs

When you add the present tense endings, you must observe the regular spelling rules in Dutch. Words with long vowels (aa, ee, oo, and uu) drop the one vowel when another syllable is added. Words with the short vowels (a, e, i, o and u) double the following consonant to keep the vowels short. The letters f and s occur at the end of words or before consonants, while the letters v and z occur in the middle of words before vowels.

Infinitive		Stem ik form jij, hij, etc.			wij, jullie, etc.
hopen	to hope	hoop	hoop	hoopt	hopen
raden	to guess	raad	raad	raadt	raden
haten	to hate	haat	haat	haat	haten
leven	to live	leef	leef	leeft	leven
lezen	to read	lees	lees	leest	lezen
wassen	to wash	was	was	wast	wassen
gaan	to go	ga	ga	gaat	gaan

---

### 38. Separable Prefixes

aan- af- binnen- in- na- onder- over- toe- voor-  
achter- bij- door- meek- om- op- tegen- uit-

Onder, over, door and om can also be inseparable prefixes, depending on which verb they are attached to. When verbs with separable prefixes are conjugated, the prefixes go to the end of the clause of sentence.

**Gaan** jullie niet meer **uit**? Don't you go out anymore?

---

### 39. Inseparable Prefixes

be- ont- ge-  
her- ver- er-

These prefixes *always* remain attached to their infinitives. The inseparable prefixes are unstressed syllables, as compared to the separable prefixes, of which most can stand alone as prepositions.

---

### 40. Present Perfect or Past Indefinite Tense

This tense is used more often than the simple past, especially in conversation, and is equivalent to *I have asked* or *I asked*. Regular verbs use a form of *hebben* or *zijn* and a past participle. Past participles are made by adding **ge-** to the beginning of the verb stem and **-t** or **-d** to the end. Verb stems are the infinitives minus the *-en*, with the appropriate spelling changes. The stems are identical to the first person singular present tense form.

**-t** is added to stems ending in *t, k, f, s, ch,* and *p* (note that if the stem ends in *-t* already, you do not double the consonant), while **-d** is added to all other stems, except those already ending in *-d*. (If a stem ends in *-f* or *-s*, but the infinitive contained *-v* or *-z*, then still add a *-d*)

Verbs with inseparable prefixes do not add *ge-* in this tense. Verbs with separable prefixes add the **ge** after the prefix.

Some verbs of motion can take either *hebben* or *zijn* depending on whether it is the action that is stressed (*hebben*) or the destination/direction (*zijn*.) Verbs taking *zijn* are generally intransitive (they do not take direct objects) and denote a change in motion/position or change in state/condition. Most verbs derived from *zijn* verbs also take *zijn* in the perfect tense.

Verb		Stem	Past Participle
hopen	to hope	hoop	gehoopt
maken	to make	maak	gemaakt
blaffen	to bark	blaf	geblaft
missen	to miss	mis	gemist
dromen	to dream	droom	gedroomd
bellen	to ring	bel	gebeld
loven	to praise	loof	geloofd
vrezen	to be afraid	vrees	gevreesd

## 41. Irregular Past Participles

	Infinitive	Past Participle
begin	beginnen	begonnen
understand	begrijpen	begrepen
offer	bieden	geboden
remain	blijven	gebleven
break	breken	gebroken
bring	brengen	gebracht
think	denken	gedacht
do	doen	gedaan
drink	drinken	gedronken
eat	eten	gegeten
go	gaan	gegaan
give	geven	gegeven
have	hebben	gehad
help	helpen	geholpen
be called	heten	geheten
hold	houden	gehouden
look	kijken	gekeken
come	komen	gekomen
buy	kopen	gekocht

get	krijgen	gekregen
can, be able to	kunnen	gekund
let	laten	gelaten
read	lezen	gelezen
lie	liggen	gelegen
walk	lopen	gelopen
must, have to	moeten	gemoeten
may	mogen	gemogen
call	roepen	geroepen
write	schrijven	geschreven
sleep	slapen	geslapen
speak	spreken	gesproken
die	sterven	gestorven
forget	vergeten	vergeten
lose	verliezen	verloren
find	vinden	gevonden
ask	vragen	gevraagd
know	weten	geweten
show	wijzen	gewezen
want	willen	gewild
become	worden	geworden
say	zeggen	gezegd
see	zien	gezien
be	zijn	geweest
sing	zingen	gezongen
sit	zitten	gezeten
look for	zoeken	gezocht

## 42. Zijn Verbs

A few common verbs take zijn instead of hebben in the present perfect tense:

<b>blijven</b>	to stay	<b>stoppen/ophouden</b>	to stop
<b>blijken</b>	to appear/seem	<b>verdwijnen</b>	to disappear
<b>gaan</b>	to go	<b>verschijnen</b>	to appear
<b>gebeuren</b>	to happen	<b>worden</b>	to become
<b>komen</b>	to come	<b>zijn</b>	to be

## 43. Food and Meals

breakfast	<b>ontbijt (n)</b>	bread	<b>brood (n)</b>
lunch	<b>middagmaal (n), lunch</b>	pepper	<b>peper</b>
dinner	<b>avondeten (n)</b>	salt	<b>zout (n)</b>
glass	<b>glas (n)</b>	ice	<b>ijs</b>
fork	<b>vork</b>	vinegar	<b>azijn</b>
spoon	<b>lepel</b>	oil	<b>olie</b>
knife	<b>mes (n)</b>	sugar	<b>suiker</b>
napkin	<b>servet (n)</b>	butter	<b>boter</b>
plate	<b>bord (n)</b>	table	<b>tafel</b>

silverware	<b>bestek (n)</b>	dish	<b>schotel</b>
tea	<b>thee</b>	juice	<b>sap</b>
steak	<b>biefstuk</b>	water	<b>water</b>
cake	<b>koek</b>	wine	<b>wijn</b>
ice cream	<b>roomijs (n)</b>	beer	<b>bier (n)</b>
coffee	<b>koffie</b>	beverage	<b>drank</b>
pie	<b>taart</b>	milk	<b>melk</b>
mustard	<b>mosterd</b>	egg	<b>ei (n)</b>
rice	<b>rijst</b>	honey	<b>honing</b>
jam	<b>jam</b>	snack	<b>snack, tussendoortje</b>
soup	<b>soep</b>	cheese	<b>kaas</b>
salad	<b>salade</b>		

#### 44. Fruits, Vegetables and Meats

fruit	<b>vrucht</b>	pumpkin	<b>pompoen</b>
pineapple	<b>ananas</b>	olive	<b>olijf</b>
apple	<b>appel</b>	radish	<b>radijs</b>
apricot	<b>abrikoos</b>	lettuce	<b>sla</b>
banana	<b>banaan</b>	tomato	<b>tomaat</b>
pear	<b>peer</b>	onion	<b>ui</b>
strawberry	<b>aardbei</b>	meat	<b>vlees (n)</b>
raspberry	<b>framboos</b>	roast	
cherry	<b>kers</b>	veal	<b>kalfsvlees (n)</b>
lime	<b>limoen</b>	lamb	<b>lam (n)</b>
lemon	<b>citroen</b>	beef	<b>rundvlees (n)</b>
orange	<b>sinaasappel</b>	ham	<b>ham</b>
peach	<b>perzik</b>	pork	<b>varkensvlees (n)</b>
grapes	<b>druif</b>	bacon	<b>rookspek (n)</b>
vegetables	<b>groente</b>	sausage	<b>worst</b>
cauliflower	<b>bloemkool</b>	poultry	<b>pluimvee (n)</b>
bean	<b>boon</b>	duck	<b>eend</b>
pea	<b>erwt</b>	goose	<b>gans</b>
cucumber	<b>komkommer</b>	chicken	<b>kip</b>
carrot	<b>wortel, peen</b>	turkey	<b>kalkoen</b>
potato	<b>aardappel</b>	fish	<b>vis</b>
cabbage	<b>kool</b>		

*Note: (n) denotes neuter nouns.*

## 46. Commands

The stem with the appropriate spelling changes is most commonly used as the command form. When being polite, the *u* form is used (with *u* following the verb.) If a verb has a separable prefix, it sent to the end of the clause. The "let's" form plus a verb is rendered in Dutch by *laten we* + infinitive. When the command is general and no one in particular is being addressed, the infinitive is used, especially on signs.

**Kijk!** Look!

**Laat mij het doen!** Let me do it!

**Blijft u zitten.** Please remain seated.

**Kijk uit!** Look out!

**Laten we gaan.** Let's go.

**Niet roken.** No smoking.

**Trekken / Duwen.** Push / Pull.

Note that *zijn* has an irregular imperative form: **wees** (and the polite form: **weest u**)

---

## 47. Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions are used to connect an independent and dependent clause together, and they do affect word order. An independent (or main) clause contains a subject and verb and can stand alone as its own sentence. A dependent (or subordinate) clause also contains a subject and verb, but is introduced with a subordinating conjunction and cannot stand alone as its own sentence.

Mijn zoon was ziek, **toen** hij klein was. My son was sick when he was little.

Ik weet **dat** jij mij leuk *vindt*. I know that you like me.

When a subordinating conjunction introduces a clause, the next clause must begin with a verb.

**Hoewel** hij jong *is*, *is* hij erg rijk. Although he is young, he is very rich.

**Zodra** ik klaar *ben*, *kom* ik even langs. As soon as I'm ready, I'll come over.

### Subordinating Conjunctions

if/when	<b>als</b>	unless	<b>tenzij</b>
as if	<b>alsof</b>	while	<b>terwijl</b>
except that	<b>behalve dat</b>	when (in past)	<b>toen</b>
that	<b>dat</b>	until	<b>tot(dat)</b>
although	<b>hoewel</b>	when	<b>wanneer</b>
to the extent that	<b>inzover(re) dat</b>	before	<b>voor(dat)</b>
now	<b>nu(dat)</b>	just	<b>zoals</b>
whether	<b>of</b>	so that	<b>zodat</b>
because	<b>omdat</b>	as long as	<b>zolang</b>
after	<b>na(dat)</b>	without	<b>zonder dat</b>
since	<b>sinds</b>	as far as	<b>zover</b>

---

## 48. Holiday Phrases

Happy New Year  
Happy Easter  
Merry Christmas  
Happy Birthday

**Gelukkig nieuwjaar**  
**Zalig pasen / Vrolijk Pasen**  
**Zalig kerstmis**  
**Hartelijk gefeliciteerd (met je verjaardag)**

**Note:** Zalig is the word traditionally used by catholics (the pope uses it) when saying something in Dutch at Christmas. Protestants say **Prettige kerstdagen** (nice), **Gelukkig kerstfeest** (happy), or **Vrolijk kerstfeest** (cheerful); a lot of variation is possible.

---

### **The National Anthem of the Netherlands: Wilhelmus van Nassouwe**

*By Marnix van St. Aldegonde*

Wilhelmus van Nassouwe ben ik van Duitsen bloed  
den vaderland getrouwe blijf ik tot in den dood.  
Een Prinse van Oranje ben ik, vrij onverveerd,  
den Koning van Hispanje heb ik altijd geëerd.

Mijn schild ende betrouwen zijt Gij, o God mijn Heer,  
op U zo wil ik bouwen, verlaat mij nimmermeer.  
Dat ik doch vroom mag blijven, uw dienaar t'aller stond,  
de tirannie verdrijven die mij mijn hert doorwondt.

William of Nassau am I, of Germanic descent;  
True to the fatherland I remain until death.  
Prince of Orange am I, free and fearless.  
To the King of Spain I have always given honour.  
You, my God and Lord, are my shield, on You I rely.  
On You I will build; never leave me,  
So that I may remain pious, your servant at all moments,  
Dispelling the tyranny that wounds my heart.

### **The National Anthem of Belgium: De Brabançonne**

*By Alexandre Dechet, 1830*

O dierbaar België  
O heilig land der vaad'ren  
Onze ziel en ons hart zijn u gewijd.  
Aanvaard ons hart en het bloed van onze adren,  
Wees ons doel in arbeid en in strijd.  
Bloei, o land, in eendracht niet te breken;  
Wees immer u zelf en onge knecht,  
Het woord getrouw, dat ge onbevreesd moogt spreken:  
Voor Vorst, voor Vrijheid en voor Recht. (x3)

O beloved Belgium,  
sacred land of our fathers,  
Our heart and soul are dedicated to you.  
Our strength and the blood of our veins we offer,  
Be our goal, in work and battle.  
Prosper, O country, in unbreakable unity,  
Always be yourself and free.

Trust in the word that, undaunted, you can speak:  
For King, for Freedom and for Law. (x3)