

OLANDES

Ang balarila ng Olandes.

DUTCH

The Dutch grammar.

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PAUNANG SALITA/VOORWORD/PREFACE

It is not possible to master a language without gaining insight into its system of rules. This is true of the mother tongue as well as the target language.

This book intended for lower-intermediate and intermediate learners of Dutch who want to acquire a solid, coherent knowledge of Dutch grammar.

Within the structure of the book the easier features of Dutch grammar are dealt first, the more difficult ones later.

Grammar rules can only help you understand how a language works. It is more important to be able to use them.

This book is aimed primarily at student learners of Dutch as a foreign language.

The grammar is short and straightforward explained, but without omitting important details.

With clear rules and illustrated example sentences, this book serves as a reliable reference work. And maybe even convince them that the Dutch grammar is not that complicated.

Harald Fuchs

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Dutch is a Germanic language that is the official language of the Netherlands, Belgium, Suriname, Aruba and the Antilles. 25 million.

The Dutch grammar is the body of rules that describe the structure of expressions in the Dutch language.

This includes the structure of words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

There are historical, social, and regional variations of Dutch. Divergences from the grammar described here occur in some dialects of Dutch.

This book describes a generalized present-day standard Dutch, the form of speech found in types of public discourse including broadcasting, education, entertainment, government, and news reporting, including both formal and informal speech.

Word classes and phrases

There are nine word classes, or parts of speech, that are distinguished in Dutch:

- **zelstandig naamwoord**/pangngalan/nouns: a word or group of words used as the name of a class of people, places, or things
- **determiners**; a word that appears before any descriptive adjective and decides the kind of reference that a noun has
- **voornaamwoord**/pronomen/panghalip/pronouns; a word that substitutes for a noun or a noun phrase
- **werkwoord**/pandiwa/verbs; a word used to show that an action is taking place or to indicate the existence
- **bijvoeglijk** naamwoord/pang-uri/adjectives; a word that describes or qualifies a noun or pronoun
- **bijwoord/adverbium**/pang-abay/ adverbs; a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence
- **voorzetsel**/pang-ukol/ prepositions; a member of a set of words used in close connection with, and usually before, nouns and pronouns to show their relation to another part of a clause.
- **voegwoord**/pangatnig/ conjunctions; a word that is used to link sentences, clauses, phrases, or words
- **interjections**/pandamdam; sound, word, or phrase that expresses a strong emotion

1

Nouns / Pangngalan / Zelstandig naamwoord

The definition of a noun is a word that is used to define a person (tao), animal (hayop) or living object (buhay), place (lugar), thing (gami)t or quality (katangian).

Nouns typically have certain kinds of words and structures associated with them. Before nouns, for example, there are often determiners (such as articles, numerals and quantifiers), or adjectives.

After a noun there is mat be a prepositional phrase, relative clause ect. The noun and any of these further elements form a grammatical group that we call noun phrase.

The noun itself is the main word of the phrase. And in a sentence it is the whole phrase that functions toghter, for instance as subject or object.

Nouns form the largest Dutch word class. Standard Dutch has two genders:

- **de** (masculine, feminine) and
- **het** (neuter).

However in large parts of the Netherlands there is no grammatical distinction between what were originally masculine and feminine genders, and there is only a distinction between common and neuter.

Every Dutch noun takes one of these genders. The grammatical gender of a Dutch noun does not necessarily correspond with the real-life object's sex.

Gender is not overtly marked on nouns either, and must be learned for each noun.

Cases have largely fallen out of use, as have the endings that were used for them.

Common nouns are represented in the singular and plural form.

het dun meisje	ang manipis na batang babae
de dun meisjes	ang mga manipis na batang babae

Common nouns are represented by lower case letters.

De rood boek.	Ang pulang aklat.
De zwart hond.	Ang itim na aso.

Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted, such as:

auto-auto's	kotse, mga kotse
-------------	------------------

kind-kinderen	anak, mga anak
---------------	----------------

Countable nouns presented by a number, such as:

twee katen	dalawang mga pusa
------------	-------------------

vijf boeks	limang mga libro
------------	------------------

Uncountable nouns that can't be counted, such as:

water	tubig
-------	-------

vuur	apoy
------	------

2 Article / Pantukoy/Lidwoord

What are articles?

Articles are used to clarify if a noun is specific or if a noun is not specific.

They are used before the nouns or adjective.

There are 2 kinds of articles definite articles and indefinite articles.

Definite articles: equivalent to 'ang' in Tagalog and 'the' in English.

Indefinite articles: equivalent to 'ng' and 'sa' in Tagalog and 'a, an' in English.

2.1 Kasarian/Genders/Genus/Geschlecht

Dutch has two form sof genders.

- **de** masculine, feminine
- **het** neuter

Every Dutch noun takes one of these genders. The grammatical gender of a Dutch noun does not necessarily correspond with the real-life object's sex.

The definite article in the plural always used the article 'de':

singular	de	het
	de man	het kind
	ang lalaki	ang anak
	de vrouw	het huis
plural	ang babae	ang bahay
	de	de
	de mannen	de kinderen
	ang mga lalaki	ang mga anak
	de vrouwen	de huizen
	ang mga babae	ang mga bahay

The most words in Dutch are de-words.

2.2 the definite article

'De' and 'Het' (the/ang) are the definite articles used for specific nouns.

The definite article is used more in Dutch than in English or Tagalog.

It is always used before the names of the seasons, street names and in an abstract sense.

The definite article in the singular:

masculine		
	de stoel	ang upuan
	de auto	ang kotse
	de muur	ang pader
feminine		
	de reis	ang biyahe
	de salade	ang ensalada
	de foto	ang larawan
neuter		
	het kind	ang anak
	het bezoek	ang pagbisita
	het adres	ang tirahan /adres

The definite article in the plural always used the article 'de':

masculine		
	de stoelen	ang mga upuan
feminine		
	de salades	ang mga ensalada
neuter		
	de bezoeken	ang mga pagbisita

Students of Dutch are often advised to learn Dutch nouns with their accompanying definite article, as the definite article of a Dutch noun corresponds to the gender of the noun.

However, the meaning or form, especially the ending, of a noun can be used to recognise 80% of noun genders.

For instance, nouns ending in the suffixes -je have the neuter article 'het'.

neuter

het vogeltje	ang maliit na ibon
het fotootje	ang maliit na larawan
het kindje	ang maliit na anak

Direction have always the neuter article 'het'.

neuter

het zuiden	ang timog
het westen	ang kanluran

With materials, chemistrys ang physics substance.

neuter

het goud	ang ginto
het zand	ang buhangin

With names of languages.

neuter

het Engels	ang Ingles
het Frans	ang Pranses

All diminutives.

neuter

het boekje	malinggit na aklat
het huisje	malinggit na bahay

Most nouns with the following endings are neuter:

-sme	het socialisme	ang sosyalismo
	het kapitalisme	ang kapitalsimo
-ment	het moment	ang momento
	het evenement	ang pagdiriwang
-um	het centrum	ang sentro
	het museum	ang museo
But:	de datum	ang petsay
-aat	het apparrat	ang aparato
	het consulaat	ang consulado
But:	de advocaat	ang abokado
-zicht	het uitzicht	ang tanawin

Most nouns with the following prefixes are neuter:

be-	het beroep	ang trabaho
ge-	het geluk	ang suwerte
ont-	het ontslag	ang terminasyon
ver-	het verhaal	ang kuwento
But:	de verkoop	ang pagbili

Some nouns can mark with the article 'het' and 'de' but the meaning will change.

nouns with article 'het'		nouns with article 'de'	
de bal	ang bola	het bal	ang bayle
het blik	ang lata	de blik	ang tignan / pananaw
het bos	ang gubat	de bos	ang balutan
het jacht	ang yate	de jacht	ang pangangaso
het pad	ang landas	de pad	ang palaka

2.3 Nouns with zero article

The following are used without the article.

Non-countable words which are not defined:

Ik houd van koffie met suiker en melk.
Gustung-gusto ko ng kape na may asukal at gatas.

Proper names, names of towns, countries, island, and continents:

Wij wonen in Zandvoort in Nederland.
Nakatira kami sa Zandvort sa Holandés.

With month and languages.

Ik kom in mei. Spreek je Nederlands?
Dumating na ako sa Mayo. Nagsasalita ba ka ng Olandes?

Nouns denoting a nationality or occupation:.

Ik ben Duitser. Ik ben taxichauffeur.
Ako ay aleman. Ako ay tsuper ng taksi.

2.4 Nouns with different article

Some nouns can be used with **de** as well as **het**, but the meaning changes then.

de aas	ang alas	het aas	ang bangkay
de bal	ang bola	het bal	ang bayle
de blik	ang tignan	het blik	ang lata
de bos	ang tungkos	het bos	ang gubat
de pad	ang palaka	het pad	ang landas
de portier	ang bantay-pinto	het portier	ang pinto ng kotse
de punt	ang tulis	het punt	ang punto
de stof	ang tela	het stof	ang alikabok
de veer	ang bagwis	het veer	ang tawiran sa ilog

2.5 The indefinite article.

The indefinite article is prepositive as in all European languages that have an indefinite article, and the origin of the word is the same as in the other Germanic languages.

Indefinite articles are words that designate a noun referring to something that has not been mentioned before and is simply any one of its kind, e.g. "a" or "an" in English and "ng" and "sa" or "isa" in Tagalog.

There is no indefinite article in the plural; the noun is just used on its own.

The indefinite article in Dutch is always formed with 'een'.

masculine

een stoel	isang upuan
------------------	-------------

feminine

een reis	isang biyahe
-----------------	--------------

neuter

een kind	isang anak
-----------------	------------

2.6 gender in job titles and occupations

It is very important to code the job titles of Personal names within a database because the number of job titles in circulation, with their appropriate contractions and acronyms, is surprisingly high.

In Dutch, there are gender differences in job titles.

-es

Many job titles ending in -aar and -er:

masculine		feminine	
leraar	mayestro	leares	mayestra
zanger	manganganta	zangeres	manganganta

But:

masculine		feminine	
bibliotecaris	bibliyotekaryo	bibliothecalesse	bibliyotekariya

-ster

Many job titles ending in -er:

masculine		feminine	
verkoper	tindero	verkoopster	tindera
kapper	barbero	kapster	babera

-e

Many job titles ending in -ent, -oog, -ist:

masculine		feminine	
student	estudyante	studente	estudyante
bioloog	bayalohista	biologe	bayalohista

But also:

masculine		feminine	
leerling	mag-aaral	leerlinge	mag-aaral

-euse/ -trice

Many job titles ending in -ent, -oog, -ist:

masculine		feminine	
acteur	aktor	actrice	aktres
conducteur	konduktor	conductrice	konduktora

A few nouns have the feminine ending -in:

masculine		feminine	
vriend	amigo	vriendin	amiga
koning	hari	koningin	reyna

3

Plural / Pangmarami / Meervoud

Almost all Dutch nouns can be made plural by adding **-en** or **-s**, to their singular forms. with the usual spelling changes in the case of the former.

Single-syllable words, which are common in Dutch, normally use **-en**.

het bed	de bedden	ang kama	ang mga kama
de maan	de manen	ang buwan	ang mga buwan
de vrouw	de vrouwen	ang babae	ang mga babae
de kerk	de kerken	ang simbahan	ang mga simbahan
de boom	de bomen	ang puno	ang mga puno

3.1 Formation of Plural Nouns with -s

Plurals in **-s** is added to nouns ending in the unstressed syllables –

el, -em, -en, and -er (and -aar(d), -erd, -ier

when referring to people), foreign words and to most nouns ending in an unstressed vowel.

Nouns ending in **-er, -el, -em, -en, -erd, -aar** and **-aard**

de vader	de vaders	ang tatay	ang mga tatay
de ezel	de ezels	ang asno	ang mga asno
de bezem	de bezems	ang walis	ang mga walis
de jongen	de jongens	ang batang lalaki	ang mga batang lalaki
de buizerd	de buizerds	ang ratonero	ang mga ratonero
de bedelaar	de bedelaars	ang pulubi	ang mga pulubi
de lafaard	de lafaards	ang duwag	ang mga duwag

Nouns ending in **-a, -o, -u, -I** have a plural in **-s**.

de pagina	de pagina's	ang pahina	ang mga pahina
de auto	de auto's	ang kotse	ang mga kotse
de paraplu	de paraplu's	ang payong	ang mga payong
de taxi	de taxi's	ang taksi	ang mga taksi
de baby	de baby's	ang sanggol	ang mga sanggol

Nouns ending in the vowels -a, -o, and -u add an apostrophe before the s, but if they end in -ee or -é then no apostrophe is used.

Nouns ending in -e, -é or unstressed -ie have a plural in -s.

de tante	de tantes	ang tita	mga tita
de dame	de dames	ang ginang	mga ginang
het café	de cafés	ang kapeteriya	mga kapeteriya
de fa'milie	de families	ang pamilya	mga pamilya
de va'kantie	de vakanties	ang bakasyon	mga bakasyon

Words borrowed from English or French will generally form their plural in -s, in imitation of the native plural of those languages. This applies especially to recent borrowings.

de film	de films	ang pelikula	mga pelikula
de telefoon	de telefoons	ang telepuno	mga telepuno
de computer	de computers	ang kompyuter	mga kompyuter

Formation of Plural Nouns in the diminutive generally form their plural in -s.

het meisje	de meisjes	ang batang babae	mga batang babae
het autootje	de autootjes	ang maliit na kotse	ang maliit na mga kotse
het woninkje	de woninkjes	ang maliit na apartamento	ang maliit na mga apartamento

Formation of the plural when referring to people.

ending in -ster, -ier, -eur and -or			
de verkoopster	de verkoopsters	ang tindera	ang mga tindera
de portier	de portiers	ang portero	ang mga portero
de directeur	de directeurs	ang direktor	ang mga direktor
de professor	de professors	ang propesor	ang mga propesor

3.2 Irregular forms

A small number of nouns have irregular plurals. To spell these plurals correctly, you need to rely less on rules than on a good memory (and a good dictionary).

A few neuter nouns take the ending

-eren (or -deren if the noun ends in -n)

This ending derives from the old Germanic "z-stem" nouns, and is cognate with the English -ren (children, brethren etc.).

het kind	de kinderen	ang anak	ang mga anak
het ei	de eieren	ang itlog	ang mga itlog
het lied	de liederen	ang kanta	ang mga kanta

Nouns ending in -heid in the singular have a plural in -heden.

de waarschijnlijkheid	de waarschijnli kheden	ang probalidad	ang mga probalidad
de mogelijkheid	de mogelij kheden	ang posibilidad	ang mga posibilidad
de moeilijkheid	de moeilij kheden	ang kahirapan	ang mga kahirapan

Some nouns change the vowel in the plural. When short i is lengthened in this way, it becomes long 'e'.

de stad	de steden	ang bayan	ang mga bayan
het schip	de schepen	ang bapor	ang mga bapor
het ooglid	de oogleden	ang pilikmata	ang mga pilikmata

Some other common irregular plurals are:

de koe	de koeien	ang baka	ang mga baka
de cursus	de cursussen	ang kurso	ang mga kurso
het museum	de musea	ang museo	ang mga museo
de crisis	de crises	ang kagipitan	ang mga kagipitan
de catalogus	de catalogi	ang katalogo	ang mga katalogo

Nouns with no change of the vowel in the plural.

de dag	de dagen	ang araw	ang mga araw
de weg	de wegen	ang bulaos	ang mga bulaos
het pad	de paden	ang landas	ang mga landas
het spel	de spelen	ang laro	ang mga laro
het gat	de gaten	ang butas	ang mga butas

Nouns with change f – v after long vowels.

de brief	de brieven	ang korero	ang mga korero
de neef	de neven	ang pamangking lalaki	ang mga pamangking lalaki
de fuif	de fuiven	ang pangkat	ang mga pangkat
het graf	de graven	ang libingan	ang mga libingan

Nouns with change s-z-after long vowels.

de muis	de muizen	ang daga	ang mga daga
het glas	de glazen	nag baso	ang mga baso
de neus	de neuzen	ang ilong	ang mgailong
de vaas	de vazen	ang plorera	ang mga plorera

Nouns with change f – v after the consonant r und l.

de korf	de korven	ang balde	ang mga balde
de wolf	de wolven	ang lubo	ang mga lubo

Nouns with change **S-Z**-after the consonant r , l and m, n.

de hals	de halzen	ang leeg	ang mga leeg
de laars	de laarzen	ang bota	ang mga bota
de gems	de gemzen	ang ante	ang mga ante
de gans	de ganzen	ang gansa	ang mga gansa

Nouns without change after long vowel kein f-v- or. s-z-.

de fotogra af	de fotogra f en	ang potograpo	ang mga potograpo
de filosoof f	de filoso f en	ang pilosopo	ang mga pilosopo
de mens s	de mens s en	ang tao	ang mga tao
de impuls s	de impuls s en	ang salpok	ang mga salpok
de kers s	de kers s en	ang serena	ang mga serena

Nouns with trema. Some nouns end in -ie have in the plural the ending - en.

Stressed:

de melo'die	de melodie ën	ang melodya	ang mga melodya
de indus'trie	de industrie ën	ang industriya	ang mga industriya

Unstressed:

de ko'lonie	de koloni ën	ang koloniya	ang mga koloniya
de bac'terie	de bacteri ën	ang bakteriya	ang mga bakteriya

4 Case / Kaukulan / Naamval

A form that indicates its syntactic relation to surrounding words. Case is a characteristic of a noun or pronoun determined by the function it performs in a sentence.

Noun cases were still prescribed in the formal written standard up until the 1940s, but were abolished then as they had long disappeared from the spoken language.

Because of this, they are nowadays restricted mostly to set phrases and are archaic. The former Dutch case system resembled that of modern German, and distinguished four cases:

- nominative
- genitive
- dative
- akkusativ

Only the nominative now survives. Some examples of the other three cases in fixed expressions:

nominative	Mijn hond kan snel lopen. Ang aking aso ay maaaring tumakbo nang mabilis.
genitive	Het vel van de hond is erg zacht. Ang balahibo ng aso ay malambot.
dative	Ik speel graag met mijn hond . Gusto kong maglaro sa aking aso.
accusative	Ik voer mijn hond . Pinapakain ko ang aking aso.

The role of cases has been taken over by word order and prepositions in modern Dutch.

For example, the distinction between direct and indirect object is now made by placing the indirect object before the direct, or by using the preposition *aan* "to" with the indirect object.

The genitive is replaced with the preposition *van* "of, ng". Usage of cases with prepositions has disappeared as well.

de boeken van Jan	het geld van vader
ang mga libro ni Jan	ang pera ng tatay

de kamer van Sara	het kind van Lotti
ang kuwarto ni Sara	ang anak ni Loti

Proper noun and names of persons adding –s.

Jans boeken	mga aklat ni Jan
vaders geld	pera ng tatay

Cases are still occasionally used productively, which are often calques of existing phrases.

This is particularly true of the genitive case, which is still used occasionally to evoke a formal style.

However, speakers' awareness of how the cases were originally used is generally low, and because the masculine and feminine genders, their old case forms are often confused as well.

Thus, people may confuse the old masculine/neuter genitive article 'des' and the corresponding noun ending '-s' with the article der (with no ending) used for feminine or plural nouns.

For example, one might see a title such as:

De geschiedenis der Nederlandse film.
Ang kasaysayan ng olandes na pelikula.

where film is treated as a feminine gender noun, and Nederlandse and the article der inflected likewise. However, film was a masculine noun, so historically it should read:

De geschiedenis des Nederlandsen films

In normal modern Dutch, the distinction isn't relevant, as a preposition is used instead:

De geschiedenis van de Nederlandse film
--

5

Adjectives / Pang-uri / Bijvoeglijk naamwoord

A word that appears before any descriptive adjective and decides the kind of reference that a noun has.

Wat een **mooie** fiets! Anong magandang bisikleta!

The Dutch adjectives have two forms, with the ending **-e** and without ending.

After a verb they have no ending.

Deze fiets is **mooi**. Itong bisikleta ay maganda.

Within the Dutch noun phrase, adjectives are placed in front of the noun and after the article (if present).

Marije is een **intelligente** vrouw. Si Marije ay isang matalinong babae.

They remain unchanged only when used predicatively, that is after a verb:

Het boek heel erg **interessant**. Ang aklat ay kawili-wili.

Adjectives before verbs.

de- words		het-words	
singular			
de mooie fiets	ang magadang bisikleta	het mooie huis	ang magadang bahay
enn mooie fiets	isang magadang bisikleta	een mooie huis	isang magandang bahay
plural			
mooie fietsen	magandang mga bisikleta	mooie huizen	magandang mga bahay

5.1 Inflection

The inflection of adjectives follows the gender and number of the following noun.

They also inflect for definiteness, like in many other Germanic languages. When preceded by a definite article, demonstrative determiner, possessive determiner or any other kind of word that acts to distinguish one particular thing from another, the definite form of the adjective is used.

In other cases, such as with an indefinite article, indefinite determiner (like veel "many" or alle "all"), the indefinite form is used.

Despite the many different aspects that determine the inflection of an adjective, the adjective only occurs in two main forms.

The uninflected form or base form is the adjective without any endings. The inflected form has the ending

-e.

The inflection of adjectives is as follows:

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Indefinite singular	een kleine man	een kleine vrouw	een klein huis
	isang maliit na lalaki	isang maliit na babae	isang maliit na bahay

Indefinite plural	kleine mannen	kleine vrouwen	kleine huizen
	mga maliit na lalaki	mga maliit na babae	mga maliit na bahay

Definite singular	de kleine man	de kleine vrouw	het kleine huis
	ang maliit na lalaki	ang maliit na babae	ang maliit na bahay

Definite plural	de kleine mannen	de kleine vrouwen	de kleine kinderen
	ang mga maliit na lalaki	ang mga maliit na babae	ang mga maliit na bata

After definite article, after some demonstrative pronouns and after possessive pronouns has the ending **-e**.

nouns with the definite article **de**:

basic form of the adjective		
de aardige buurman	aardig	ang mabait na kapitbahay
de volgende keer	volgend	ang susunod beses
de saaie voordracht	saai	ang malungkot na pagsasalita

nouns with the definite article **het**:

basic form of the adjective

het nieuwe adres	nieuw	ang bagong tirahan / adres
het luide applaus	luid	ang maingay na palakpak
het mooie uitzicht	mooi	ang magadang tanawin

demonstrative pronoun:

basic form of the adjective

deze kleine kat	klein	itong maliit na pusa / ang maliit na pusa na ito
deze lelijke foto	lelijk	itong pangit na litrato / ang pangit na litrato na ito
die rode pen	rood	itong pulang labis / ang pulang lapis na ito

Like in English, Dutch possessive adjectives are used in front of a noun to show possession.

To form the possessive pronouns, add -e to the stressed forms (except for jullie) and use the correct article.

possessive pronoun:

basic form of the adjective

mijn grote zus	groot	aking malaking kapatid na babae
hun snelle auto	snel	kanilang mabilis na kotse
haar lieve moeder	lief	kanyang mahal na ina

The only way to show possession with jullie is to use van jou (literally meaning "of you"), although all the others can be used with van too.

5.2 indefinite adjectives

Indefinite adjectives describing people often remain uninflected, if they express a personal quality.

This is not stylistically neutral, but has a formal, rhetorical or poetic ring to it, and can occasionally distinguish literal meanings of an adjective from a more figurative one.

Furthermore, this is only done with some nouns, not all.

een talentvol schrijver	isang matalinong manunulat a talented writer
een talentvolle schrijver	the same
een groot man	isang malaking lalaki figurative meaning
een grote man	isang malaking lalaki a big/tall man literal meaning
een grote vrouw	isang malaking babae a great/big/tall woman

Is the indefinite article 'een' used before the adjective and the noun which have the article 'het' no '-e' is added.

Adjectives belongs to nouns wch used the definite article 'de' is '-e' added.

declination of the indefinite article 'een'		
nouns with definte article		
het adres	een nieuw adres	isang bagong tirahan
het applaus	een luid applaus	isang ingay na palakpak
het uitzicht	een mooi uitzicht	isang magadang tanawin

compared to:		
de buurman	een aardige buurman	isang mabait na kapit-bahay
de keer	een volgende keer	isang susunod beses
de voordracht	een saae voordracht	isang malungkot na pagsasalita

After indefinite pronouns which belongs to a 'het' noun, no -e is added to the adjective.

adjective after indefinte pronoun	
indefinte pronoun	
geen	Dat was geen goed idee. Hindi iyon isang magandang ideya.
ieder	Ik heb bij ieder mooi huis aangebeld. Kumakatok ako sa bawat na magadang bahay.
zo'n	Zo 'n duur overhemd heeft niet iedereen. Hindi lahat ay may tulad na mamahaling shirt.

Follow the adjective after the noun, the adjectives are not declined.

Predicate adjective:

De buurman is **aardig**.

Ang kapitbahay ay mabait.

De voordracht is **saai**.

Nakakainis ang presentasyon.

5.3 Additional uses of the uninflected form

Uninflected adjectives are occasionally found in other contexts. With neuter nouns, if the adjective is inherently part of the noun as part of a set phrase, then the uninflected form is often used in the definite singular as well:

het **openbaar** vervoer

ang pampublikong transportasyon, as a specific entity

het **openbare** vervoer

ang pampublikong transportasyon, meaning the transport that is public, it could be any transport

het **groot** woordenboek van de Nederlandse taal

ang malaking diksyunaryo ng wikang Olandes, as a proper title

het **grote** woordenboek van de Nederlandse taal

ang malaking diksyunaryo ng wikang Olandes, a dictionary that happens to be big

5.4 Adjectives used as adverbs

The uninflected form of an adjective is implicitly also an adverb. This makes it hard at times to distinguish adjectives and adverbs in Dutch.

Dat is een **snelle** auto.

Ito ay isang mabilis na kotse. /
Mabilis na kotse yan.

De auto rijdt **snel**.

Ang kotse ay mabilis. /
Mabilis na ang kotse.

5.5 Adjectives used as nouns

The inflected form of an adjective can also be used as a noun. Three types can be distinguished.

The noun that the adjective refers to is omitted but implied. The adjective will then be inflected as if the noun had been present, although the inflected form is normally used even in the indefinite neuter singular.

Wil je de **groene**, de **blauwe** of de **gele**?
Gusto mo ba ng **luntihan**, **bughaw** o **dilaw**.

Wij hebben drie kinderen, twee **grote** en **een** kleine.
Mayroon kaming tatlong anak, dalawang malaki at isang maliit.

The adjective is used as a masculine/feminine noun in its own right, usually referring to a person.

The -e will always be added, even to adjectives that already end in -en. The plural is formed with -n.

Je rijdt als een **blinde**! Nagmaneho ka tulad ng isang **bulag**!

Waar ben je, mijn **geliefde**? Saan ka, aking **giliw**?

De **rijken** moeten de **armen** helpen. Ang mayayaman ay dapat tulungan ang mahihirap.

The adjective is used as a neuter mass noun describing a concept.

Ik kan geen antwoord geven, omdat ik het **gevraagde** niet begrijp.
Hindi ako makasagot dahil hindi ko maintindihan ang tinanong.

Angst voor het **onbekende** is heel gewoon. Ang pagkatakot sa hindi alam ay pangkaraniwan.

5.6 unchangeable adjectives

Adjectives ending in the vowels

-a, -é, -i, -y, -o, -e, -schwa or -en

don't receive an inflection.

prima	een prima lied	isang mabuting miriyenda
cliché	een cliché toneelstuk	isang topikong teatro
depri	een depri leraar	isang malungkot na guro
tipsy	een tipsy vrouw	isang malainibay na babae
albino	een albino jongen	isang anak na araw
solide	op een solide basis	sa isang malakas na batayan
dronken	een dronken man	isang lasing lalaki

Adjectives for materials, as well as the past participles of strong verbs have no inflected form.

gouden	een gouden armring	isang pintong pulseras
houten	de houten stoel	isang kahoy na upuan

Also adjectives for directions; left right or free (of charge) have no inflected form.

rechter	de rechter kant	ang kanang tabi
	op de rechter kant	sa kanang tabi
linker	de linker kant	ang kaliwag tabi
	op de linker kant	sa kaliwag tabi
gratis	een gratis abonnement	isang libreng sabskripsyon
	gratis opbellen	libreng tawag

6

Adverbs / Pang-abay / Bijwoord / Adverbium

Adverbs are closely related to adjectives. Many have a similar descriptive meaning, and a large number are derived from adjectives.

Adverbs perform a wide range of functions, typically modifying verbs (or verb phrases), adjectives (or adjective phrases), or other adverbs (or adverb phrases).

6.1 adverbs of time

Adverbs of time are two identical events occurring at the same point in space to be distinguished, measured by the interval between the events or a limited period during which an action, process, or condition exists or takes place.

Following is a list with the most important temporal adverbs in Dutch.

past	
gisteren	kahapon
eergisteren	kamakalawa
eens	noon
onlangs; kortgeleden	kamakailan lamang
laatst	di pa natatagalan
tot nu toe; tot dusver	hanggang ngayon
pas; net	ngayon, na, pa
present	
vandaag	ngayon, na, pa
nu (meteen); nou; odit	ngayon, na, pa
moment; onmiddellijk	sandali, agat-agat, dagli, daka, kaagad
future	
morgen	bukas
overmorgen	makalawa
straks; later	susunod, mamaya, sa lalong madaling panahon
gauw; binnenkort; straks	sunod, mamaya, paparating na
tot dan (toe)	hanggang sa
zo(meteen); straks	dagli; daka; agad-agad; kaagad; kagayt; dagli-daglian

Vroeger was alles beter.	Ang lahat ay mas mahusay sa mga lumang araw.
Hij is net weer vertrokken.	Umalis na lang siya ulit.
Ik wil nu niet spreken.	Ayokong magsalita ngayon.
We vertrekken zo(meteen) .	Aalis kami na (agad).
Tara is binnenkort jarig.	Malapit na ang kaarawan ni Tara.

6.2 frequently adverbs

Frequently adverbs are words which describe what happening often or regularly at short intervals.

altijd	lagi; palagi; parati
meestal	karaniwang
nooit	hindi kailanman
ooit	kahit minsan, kailanman
regelmatig	palagi, panayan
soms	minsan
nog steeds	pa rin
vaak	madalas; malimit
zelden	bihira; dili, madalang

Jan gaat op donderdag altijd kaarten.	Palaging laro si Jan ng mga kard ng thursday.
--	---

Dat zal ik nooit vergeten.	Hinding hindi ko makakalimutan yun.
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6.3 adverbs of temporal order

eerst	una
dan	Noon, pagkatapos
daarna	katapos; pagkaraan, pagkatapos
verder	higit pa, pa, lalong malayo
uiteindelijk; tenslotte	sa wakas, sa huli
onmiddellijk	agat-agat, dagli, daka, kaagad

6.4 adverbs of place

This group of adverbs describe a geographic locality, e.g. a town, country, or region or the way in which somebody or something goes, points, or faces.

boven	taas; itaas
beneden	ilalim; sa baba
achter	likod; likuran
vooraan	harap, harapan
links	kaliwa
rechts	kanan
aan de binnenkant	loob; sa loob
aan de buitenkant	labas; sa labas
binnen	loob; sa loob
buiten	labas; sa labas
ergens	sa isang lugar, sa tabi-tabi
nergens	wala kahit saan
overall	lahat ng lugar, sa lahat ng dako
hier	dito, narito, naririto
daar	iyang, doon; niyan
thuis	sa bahay na

Ik heb een vlek **aan de binnenkant** van mijn jas.

May mantsa ako sa loob ng jacket ko.

De auto staat **daar**.

Nandoon ang kotse.

6.5 modal adverbs

Modal adverbs are used to describe verbs expressing a grammatical mood such as possibility or necessity.

echt	talaga
gelukkig	kapalaran, may suwerte
helaas; jammer genoeg	sa kasamaang-palad
hopelijk	sana, asamin
natuurlijk	siyempre, oo naman
duidelijk	malinaw; maliwanag
zeker	tiyak, sigurado
blijkbaar	malinaw; maliwanag
eigenlijk	tunay, aktwal, talaga
inderdaad	sa katunayan
misschien	baka; siguro; marahil
mogelijk	posible, maari
schijnbaar	tila, tila бага, mukha
waarschijnlijk	marahil, malamang

Dat was **echt** een mooie avond gisteren!

Iyon ay isang talagang magandang gabi kahapon.

7

The adverb 'er'

The Dutch adverb 'er' have many functions and is an important part of the Dutch grammar.

In English and Tagalog is no equivalent of 'er'.

'Er' can be used as a placeholder or in connection with prepositions.

In this chapter we will introduce the following functions of 'er':

- the position of 'er'
- the local „er“
- 'er' as a placeholder
- 'er' in combination with prepositions
- the partitive 'er'

7.1 the position of 'er'

In Tagalog and English is no equivalent in sentences together with the adverb „er“. This makes it in the beginning for non-Dutch speakers difficult to use the correct order in sentences.

Here the rule „er“ in combination with prepositions.

subject	verb	indirect object	er	sentence part	preposition	participle
---------	------	--------------------	----	------------------	-------------	------------

subject	verb	er	sentence part	preposition
Ik	doe	er	niets	tegen.
Wala akong ginagawa tungkol dito.				

without preposition

subject	verb	er	sentence part
Jij	bent	er	Niet.
Wala ka doon.			

7.2 the local „er“

In an unstressed position, er means there (an adverb of place).

Ik woon in Antwerpen.	Nakatira ako sa Antwerpen.
-----------------------	----------------------------

Ik woon er ook. (er = sa Antwerpen)	Nakatira din ako doon
--	-----------------------

Ik hou heel erg van Amsterdam. Ben je **er** ook al geweest?

– Nee, ik ben **er** nooit geweest.

Mahal na mahal ko ang Amsterdam. Nakarating ka na ba doon?

– Hindi, hindi pa ako naroroon.

Is Marije er ook?	Nariyan ba din si Marije?
--------------------------	---------------------------

Nee, ze is er niet.	Wala siya rito.
----------------------------	-----------------

Note! The local „er“ is unstressed and begins never a sentence.

As the beginning of a sentence It is replaced by 'daar' in stressed positions and „hier“ for near places.

Daar woon ik ook.	Nakatira din ako doon.
--------------------------	------------------------

Nee, daar ben ik nog niet geweest.	Hindi, wala pa ako doon.
---	--------------------------

Daar ga ik zeker niet naar toe!	Hindi ako pupunta doon!
--	-------------------------

Hier is het niet.	Wala rito na ito.
--------------------------	-------------------

Hier eten we vroeg in de avond.	Kumakain kami dito ng madaling araw.
--	---

7.3 'er' as place holder

Er can introduce sentences with an indefinite subject. In this case, er functions as there as a subject, as in "there is/are." examples with definite subject.

Henk staat voor onze huisdeur.	Nasa pintuan kami ni Henk.
---------------------------------------	----------------------------

Hij staat voor de huisdeur.	Nakatayo siya sa harap ng pintuan.
------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

De man staat voor de huisdeur.	Nasa harap ng pintuan ang lalaki.
---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

In english are used „there is/are“. examples with indefinite subject:

Er is nog brood over.	Mayroong ilang tinapay na naiwan.
In deze stad zijn er veel leuke kroegen.	Maraming magagandang mga inuman sa lungsod na ito.
Er zijn dingen die ik niet begrijp.	May mga bagay na hindi ko maintindihan.

Nouns without article:

Er staat melk in de koelkast.	May gatas sa refrigerator.
Voor onze voordeur staan er vreemde mannen .	May mga kakaibang kalalakihan sa aming pintuan.
Zijn er nog voldoende levensmiddelen in de voorraadkamer?	Mayroon pa bang sapat na pagkain sa paminggalan?
In onze garage staan er drie auto's .	Mayroong tatlong mga kotse sa aming garahe.
Hoeveel leerlingen gaan er naar deze school?	Gaano karaming mga mag-aaral ang pumupunta sa paaralang ito?

Nouns with indefinite article „een“

Daar staat er een man voor de deur.	May isang tao sa pintuan.
Er is een mooi strand niet ver van hier.	May isang magandang playa na hindi kalayuan dito.

With infinitive pronoun:

Heeft er net iemand aan de deur gebeld?	Mayroon bang kumatok sa pintuan?
Er is niemand te zien.	Walang nakikita.

The interrogative pronouns 'sino', 'paano' and 'ano'

Wie wil er iets drinken?	Sino ang gusto uminom ng isang bagay?
Wat is er hier aan de hand?	Ano ang nangyayari dito?

with stressed indefinite subject

Staat daar een man voor de deur?
- **Een man** is het niet. Het is een jongen.

May tao ba sa pintuan?
- Hindi ito isang tao. Ito ay isang batang lalaki.

Niemand weet het.

Walang sinuman nakakaalam.

7.4 'er' in combination with prepositions

Personal pronouns are used after prepositions when referring to people. However, when you need to refer to a thing, a compound using er- plus the preposition (either written as one word, or separated by adverbial expression) is used.

Daar (that) and hier (this) can also replace er when it is not written as one word.

De kinderen spelen er vaak mee.

Ang mga bata ay madalas maglaro sa ito.

De kinderen spelen daar/hier vaak mee.

Ang mga bata ay madalas na naglalaro doon / dito.

Examples with personal pronouns:

Ik hou van **mijn** chef.

Mahal ko ang amo ko.

Ik hou van **hem**.

Mahal ko siya.

Ik maak de keuken schoon.

Naglinis ako ng kusina.

Ik maak **hem** schoon.

Nililinis ko ito. (ang kusina)

7.5 the partitive 'er'

'Er' is used when talking about a quantity or an amount. It is translated as "of it" or "of them," though these expressions are not always used in English.

Ik heb **er** genoeg gehad.

Sapat na ako.

Hoeveel poesjes heb je? Ik heb **er** twee.

Ilan ho ang kuting ninyo. Mayroon akong dalawang (ng mga ito.)

In this function 'er' is often used together with a numeral.

Hoeveel tomaten wilt u?	Gaano karaming mga kamatis ang gusto mo?
Ik neem er vijf.	Kumuha ako ng lima.
Hoeveel kinderen heb je?	Ilan ho ang anak ninyo.
Ik heb er drie.	May akong tatlo.
Heb je een fiets?	Mayroon ka bang isang bisikleta?
Nee, ik heb er geen.	Hindi, wala akong isa.

8 Modal particles / Pandiwari

Modal particles are a part of speech used frequently in spoken Dutch. These words affect the tone of a sentence instead of conveying a specific literal meaning.

Typical examples of this kind of word in Dutch are **al** , **even** , **maar eens** and **toch**.

Many of these words also have a more basic, specific meaning but in their modal use, this meaning is not directly expressed.

al already, na

Ah, daar ben je **al**! Ah, nandiyan ka!

Het is **al** goed! Sige na! / Hindi bale!

even even, flat, kahit na

Kan je alsjeblieft **even** voor me nakijken? Pwede bang hahanapin mo lang para sa akin?

Dat is (mij) om het **even**. Ganoon din ito.

om het even wanner kahit kailan pa / anumang oras

maar eens times, multiplied, beses

Kijk **maar eens** hoe hoog ik kan springen! Tingnan kung gaano kataas ang maaari kong pagtalon!

toch but, however, yet, pero, ngayon gayon pa man

Ik heb je **toch** gezegd dat ik het niet wil! Sinabi ko sa iyo, ayoko!

Je kent hem **toch**. Kilala mo siya, di ba.

Waar was je **toch**? Saan ka galing?

Nee(n) **toch** ! Syempre hindi!

Is het **toch** waar? Totoo ba ito?

9 Pronouns / Panghalip / Voornaamwoord / Pronomen

Pronouns are a relatively small, closed class of words that function in the place of nouns or noun phrases.

They include personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, relative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, and some others, mainly indefinite pronouns.

The pronouns in Dutch are:

- **persoonlijk voornaamwoord**/personal pronouns
a pronoun that refers to the speaker, somebody being addressed, or another person, e.g. "I," "you," or "she"
- **bezittelijk voornaamwoord**/ possessive pronouns
indicating grammatical ownership, e.g. in pronouns such as "his" or "her"
- **wederkerend voornaamwoord** /reflexive pronouns
describes a pronoun referring to the same person or thing as another noun or pronoun in the same sentence. The reflexive pronouns in English end in "-self" or "-selves," e.g. "myself," "yourself," "ourselves."
- **aanwijzend voornaamwoord**/demonstrative pronouns
describes a word such as "this" or "those" specifying which person or thing is being referred to
- **onbepaald voornaamwoord**/indefinite pronouns
a pronoun that does not refer to a specific person or thing, e.g. "someone," "nothing," or "anything" in English
- **vragend woord**/interrogative pronouns
a word or particle that is used to form a question, e.g. "who," "what," or "where"
- **relatief voornaamwoord**/relative pronouns
used to describe words or clauses that refer to a word previously used in the same sentence

10

Personal pronouns / Pansariling Panghalip / Persoonlijk voornaamwoord

As in English, Dutch personal pronouns still retain a distinction in case. Dutch have two case forms:

nominative (subject)
accusative/dative (object).

Like many other European languages, Dutch has a T-V distinction in its personal pronouns. The second-person pronouns, which are used to refer to the listener, exist in informal and formal varieties.

10.1 subject form

The personal pronouns of modern standard Dutch are as follows:

stressed/ formal	unstressed/ informal (shorted)	
ik	'k	ako, ko
jij	je	ikaw, ka, mo, kayo
u	-	nila, iyo; ninyo, sila (<i>Singular</i>)
hij	ie	siya (<i>mas.</i>)
zij	ze	siya (<i>fem.</i>) (<i>Singular</i>)
het	't	ito, iyan
wij	we	tayo, kami, namin
jullie	-	kanilá, nila, inyo, kayo
u	-	kayo, sila; niyo (<i>Plural</i>)
zij	ze	Sila, nila (<i>Plural</i>)

Unstressed forms (shortened forms used mostly in the spoken language) are in parentheses.

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

You will see them in informal writing, however (such as on internet forums or sometimes in film subtitles.)

If the pronoun the subject in a sentence, the subject form is used.

Ik vind windmolens heel mooi.	<i>formal</i>
'K vind windmolens heel mooi.	<i>informal</i>
Nakikita kong napakaganda ng mga windmills.	
Waarom kom jij zo laat naar huis?	<i>formal</i>
Bakit sila umuwi ng huli?	
Waarom kom je zo laat naar huis?	<i>informal</i>
Bakit ka umuwi ng huli?	
Weet u waar het station is?	<i>formal</i>
Alam sila ba kung nasaan ang istasyon?	
Wat doet hij ?	<i>formal. Mas.</i>
Ano ang ginagawa sila?	
Wat doet ie ?	<i>informal, mas.</i>
Anong ginagawa sila?	
Waar is zij ?	<i>formal, feminine</i>
Saan sila?	
Waar is ze ?	<i>informal, feminine</i>
Saan siya/sila?	
Hoe gaat het ?	<i>formal</i>
Kumusta po kayo ?	
Hoe gaat 't ?	<i>informal</i>
Kumusta ka ?	
Wij gaan vanavond naar de disco.	<i>formal</i>
We gaan vanavond naar de disco.	<i>informal</i>
Magdidisko kami sa ngayong gabi.	
Willen jullie meekomen?	<i>formal</i>
Nais sila bang sumama sa akin?	

10.2 object form

stressed/ formal	unstressed/ informal (shorted)	
mij	me	akin, ko, ako
jij	je	kita, ka, iyon, mo
u	-	kanilá, nila, sila, kayo
hem	'm	kaniya, niya
haar	'r or. d'r	kaniya, niya
het	't	ito, iyan
ons	-	atin, natin
jullie	-	inyo, ninyo, nanim, amin, natin, atin
u	-	kanilá, nila
hen, hun (person)	ze	kanilá, nila, sila
ze (thing)		ito, iyan

Direct and indirect object pronouns are the same in Dutch, except for "kanilá, nila."

Hen is used if it is a direct object.

Hun is used if it is an indirect object.

Generally, indirect objects are preceded by "to" or "from" in English, and direct objects are not preceded by any prepositions.

Additionally, these object pronouns are used in prepositional phrases.

direct object:

Mijn ouders hebben mij/me altijd ondersteund.	Palagi akong sinusuportahan ng aking mga magulang.
--	--

indirect object:

Geef mij/me alstublieft het zout!	Pakiabot ng asin sa akin.
--	---------------------------

after preposition:

Ga je met mij/me zwemmen?	Gusto mo bang lumangoy kasama ko?
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Examples with the object form of personal pronouns:

Ik hou van jou!	Mi na mahal kita.	<i>formal</i>
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Ik hou van je!	Mahal kita.	<i>informal</i>
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Het doe me veel plezier, u te leren kennen!	<i>formal</i>
Masaya akong nakilala sila!	

Ik zie hem.	Nakita ko niya.	<i>formal</i>
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Ik zie 'm.	Nakita ko siya.	<i>informal</i>
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Anne zoekt haar dochter.	Hinahanap ni Anne ang kanyang anak na babae.	<i>formal</i>
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Anne zoekt haar.	Anne ay naghahanap para sa kanyang	<i>formal</i>
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Anne zoekt d'r.		<i>informal</i>
------------------------	--	-----------------

Ik heb het niet gedaan.	Hindi ko ginawa na ito.	<i>formal</i>
Ik heb 't niet gedaan.		<i>informal</i>

Heeft Annette jullie al van haar nieuwste plannen verteld?	Sinabi ba sa iyo ni Annette ang tungkol sa kanyang pinakabagong mga plano?
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Is u de tuin al laten zien?	Naipakita mo na ba ang hardin?
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10.3 Object forms 3. person plural

Hen is used if it is a direct object, and hun is used if it is an indirect object.

Ik hoor hen komen.	Naririnig ko silang darating.	<i>direct object</i>
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Ik geef hun de jassen.	Ibinibigay ako sa kanila ang mga yaket.	<i>indirect object</i>
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Is a preposition used before the pronoun always „hen“ is used.

Opa speelt met hen kaart.	Naglalaro si lolo sa kanila baraha.
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Ik geef de jassen aan hen .	Ibinibigay ako sa kanila ang mga yaket.
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Also you can use in all three cases (direct objekt, indirect objekt, after prepositions) the personal pronoun „ze“

Ik hoor ze komen.	Naririnig ko silang darating.
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Ik geef ze de jassen.	Ibinibigay ako sa kanila ang mga yaket.
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Ik geef de jassen aan ze .	Ibinibigay ako ang mga yaket sa kanila.
-----------------------------------	---

ze“ is used if it an inanimate object or an unnamed or unspecified object.

Mama heeft de handdoeken gewassen. Mama heeft ze gewassen.
Naghugas si nanay ng mga tuwalya. Hinugasan siya ni Nanay.

An alternative way of showing possession without using the possessive pronouns is to use van + object pronoun.

In fact, this is the only way to show possession with the jullie form, as there is no possessive pronoun for it.

This construction corresponds to "of + object" and occurs often in sentences with the verb "to be."

Is deze pen van jou?	Ito ba ang panulat mo?
----------------------	------------------------

Die schoenen zijn niet van mij.	Ang mga sapatos na ito ay hindi akin.
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If the noun is not present in the clause, then die or dat + van + object pronoun is used.

Mijn huis is klein; dat van hem is erg groot.	Ang bahay ko ay maliit; malaki ang kanyang.
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Overview of "hen", "hun", "ze"

	direct objekt	indirect object	after preposition
persons	ze, hen	ze, hun	ze, hen
things	ze	ze	-

11

Possessive pronouns / paaring Panghalip / Bezitttelijk voornaamwoord

The possessive pronouns indicate whose an object is.

In Dutch and Tagalog the possessive pronoun is independent of the gender and the number of possessed object.

Possessive determiners also have stressed and unstressed forms, like the pronouns.

The possessive pronouns of modern standard Dutch, are as follows:

stressed/ formal	unstressed/ informal (shorted)	
mijn	m'n	akin, ko
jouw	je	iyon, mo
uw	-	kaniya, niya
zijn	z'n	iyon, niyon / ito, nito / iyan, niyan
haar	d'r	kaniya, niya
ons	-	amin, namin / atin, natin
onze		amin, namin / atin, natin
jullie	je	inyo, ninyo
uw	-	kanila, nila / kayo
hun	-	kanila, nila / kaniya, niya

Attention! The pronoun „hun“ is used as possessive pronoun as well as personal pronoun.

Possessive determiners are not inflected when used attributively, unlike adjectives.

mijn / m'n, ...

Hij is **mijn** man. Siya ay **aking** asawa. / Asawa **ko** siya.

Dat is **mijn** huis. Iyon ay **aking** bahay. / Bahay **ko** iyon.

To emphasize possessions you can use the stressed form.

Dit is **mijn** sleutel. Ito ay **aking** susi. / Ito ang susi **ko**.

But: *sleutel* is stressed:

Dit is **m'n** sleutel. Ito ay **aking** susi. / Ito ang susi **ko**.

The inflected form is also used when the determiner is used predicatively. It is always preceded by a definite article in this case, giving the appearance of an implied noun.

Dit is **mijn** auto. Ito ang **aking** kotse. / Kotse **ko** ito.

De auto is de **mijne**. Ito ang **aking** kotse. / Ang kotse ay **akin**.

Dit is **mijn** fiets. Ito ang **aking** bisikleta. / Ang bisikleta ay **akin**.

De fiets is **van mij**. Ang bisikleta ay **akin**.

ons/onze

An exception is **ons/onze** which inflects like an indefinite adjective. Nouns with the article „het“ is used „ons“, but only in singular, *onze* is always used in the plural.

	Singular	Plural
nouns with the article „de“:		
de stoel	onze stoel	onze stoelen
ang upuan	ating upuan / upuan namin	ating mga upuan / mga upuan namin

	Singular	Plural
nouns with the article Artikel „het“:		
het huis	ons huis	onze huizen
ang bahay	aming bahay	aming mga bahay

ons grote huis (ang) **aming** malaking bahay

onze grote huizen (ang) **aming** mga malaking bahay

jouw / je

The pronoun „jullie“ is used as possessive pronomen, as well as personal pronoun (subject and object form).

Wat is **je** naam?

Ano ang pangalan **mo**?

Kijk, hier ligt **je** tas.

Tingnan, narito ang **iyong** supot.

Dit is **niet jouw** boek, **maar mijn** boek.

Hindi ito ang **iyong** libro, ngunit ang **aking** libro.

jullie

‘Jullie’ can mean ‘ninyo’ and ‘nila’.

It can be happen that in one sentence „jullie“ after „jullie“ follows.
But to avoid it is mostly used the short form „je“.

Hebben **jullie jullie** tomaten zelf geplant?

Hebben **jullie je** tomaten zelf geplant?

Itinanim ninyo ba ang mga kamatis mismo.

Itinanim mo ba ang iyong mga kamatis sa iyong sarili?

‘Jullie’ has no inflected form, the sentence is usually rephrased with ‘van’ instead.

De auto is van **jullie**.

Ang kotse (ng) ninyo.

uw

‘Uw’ is the polite form in the singular and plural:

Mevrouw Meertens, wat is **uw** adres?

Ginang Meertens, ano ang iyong address??

In Dutch you can also express ownership with the following constructions.

possessive pronoun	construction
zijn/z'n auto	die auto van hem
kayang kotse	ang kotse (ng) niya
mijn/m'n idee	dat idee van mij
aking ideya	ang ideyang (ng) ko
jullie huis	dat huis van jullie
inyong bahay	ang bahay na ninyo

In Dutch like in Tagalog you can use possessive pronoun without noun, then used in the singular form the article „de“ or „het“ and in the plural form the article „de“.

de/het +	mijne	akin, ko
	jouwe	iyon, mo
	uwe	kaniya, niya
	zijne	iyon, niyon, ito, nito, iyan, niyan
	hare	kaniya, niya
	onze	amin, namin, atin, natin
	uwe	kanila, nila
	hunne	kanila, nila, kaniya, niya

Op onze trouwerij nodigen wij mijn vrienden en de jouwe uit.

Sa aming kasal inaanyayahan namin ang aking mga kaibigan at ang iyong mga kaibigan.

Is dat mijn mobiel, die daar op de tafel ligt? – Nee, het is de mijne!

Iyon ba ang aking cell phone sa mesa? - Hindi, akin ito!

mijn hond	aking aso	aso ko
uw hond	iyong aso	aso mo
zijn liefde	kaniyang sinta	sinta niya
zijn kleur	iyong kulay	kulay nito
zijn gewicht	iyang timbang	timbang niyan
zijn prijs	iyong halaga	halaga niyon
onze auto	aming kotse	kotse namin
onze hond	ating aso	kalaban natin
uw hond	inyong aso	aso ninyo
haar hond	kanilang aso	aso nila

12

Reflexive pronoun / Wederkerend voornaamwoord

Describes a pronoun referring to the same person or thing as another noun or pronoun in the same sentence. In other words, whoever is speaking is doing an action to himself.

The reflexive pronouns in English end in

-self" or "-selves

e.g. "myself," "yourself," "ourselves."

The reflexive pronouns in Tagalog is

sarili

e.g. ako sarili, ikaw sarili, siya sarila

nominativ		singular Reflexive	
ik	ako, ko	me	aking sarili
jij	ikaw, ka, mo	je	iyong sarili
u	kayo	zich/u	kayong sarili
hij	siya	zich	kanyang sarili
zij	siya	zich	kanyang sarili
het	ito, iyan	zich	kanyang sarili

nominativ		plural Reflexive	
wij	tayo, kami	ons	ating sarili
jullie	kanya	je	kanyang sarili
zij	sila	zich	silang sarili

Dutch uses reflexive pronouns more frequently than Tagalog does.

Whereas, for example, Tagalog says:

Bihis ako

Dutch must say

Bihis ako aking sarili.

it clear that the action is directed back at the subject. Ako nababato

ik verveel me	nababato aking sarili
jij verveelt je	nababato iyong sarili
u verveelt zich/u	nababato iyong sarili
hij verveelt zich	nababato kayang sarili
zij verveelt zich	nababato kayang sarili
het verveelt zich	nababato kayang sarili
wij vervelen ons	nababato ating sarili
jullie vervelen je	nababato nilang sarili
u vervelen zich/u	nababato kanilang sarili
zij vervelen zich	nababato silang sarili

The reflexive pronoun **u** (polite form) is often replaced by **zich** to avoid the double occurrence of **u**.

Ik heb het gevoel, dat u **zich** verveelt.

Napansin kong nababato ka.

Ik geloof, dat u **zich** vergist.

Sa tingin ko, ikaw ay mali.

In the imperative form is always used „u“ (polite) as reflexive pronoun without the personal pronoun.

Haast **u** niet!

Huwag (kayo) magmadali!

Schaamt **u** niet!

Huwag kang mahiya!

12.1 The reciprocal pronoun „elkaar - isa't isa “

Reflexivpronomen can help clarify relationships.

Clarification, when a subject includes two or more persons, can be achieved through various forms of the Reflexivpronomen and one of the correlating terms „elkaar“.

Elkaar is used when there is a reciprocal meaning of " isa't isa, bawat isa " in Tagalog.

Wij vervelen ons .	Nababato kami.	<i>reflexive</i>
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Wij vervelen elkaar .	Nababato kami isa't isa.	<i>reciprocal</i>
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Mama en papa omarmen elkaar .	Niyakap sina Inay at Itay.
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Wij zien elkaar later!	Magkita ka (tayo) mamaya!	<i>reciprocal</i>
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Wie zijn onszelf in de spiegel.	Magkikita kami sa isa't isa sa salamin.
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Note! „elkaar“ have two forms

„elkander“ und „mekaar“.

„Elkander“ is more found in the literary form, „mekaar“ is used in colloquial speech.

The meaning is in all three cases the same.

13 Demonstratives Pronouns / Aanwijzend voornaamwoord

13.1 What are Demonstratives?

Demonstratives are used to state the distance from the speaker. The distance can be either psychological or physical.

Demonstratives can be used as pronouns or adjectives. They are sometimes referred to as demonstrative adjectives or demonstrative pronouns.

13.2 how to use demonstrative pronouns

Like English, Dutch has two sets of demonstrative for different degrees of distance.

A third, unspecific degree also exists, which is fulfilled by the personal pronouns, but see further below on pronominal adverbs.

Proximal demonstrative			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	deze	deze	dit
Plural	deze	deze	deze

Distal demonstrative			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Singular	die	die	dat
Plural	die	die	die

deze, die, dit, dat			
	Singular	Plural	Tagalog
noun with article „de“	deze auto	deze auto's	itó, iré, aré,
	itong kotse	itong mga kotse	nirénitó, iyón,
	ang kotse na ito	ang mga kotse na ito	niyón, niré doón, roón (n)iyán,
noun with article „het“	dit adres	deze adressen	diyán, riyán,
	dat adres		ayán, ayón, (n)iyán, ayán
	itong adres	itong mga adres	
	ang adres na ito	ang mga adres na ito	

„Dit“ „dat“, „deze“ and „die“ can be used to express difference and distance.

dit huis en dat huis	ang bahay na ito (dito) at bahay na iyon (doon)
deze auto en die auto	itong kotse (dito) at iyan kotse (doon)
Niet deze vinger, maar die vinger is gebroken.	Hindi itong daliri, ngunit ang daliri na iyon ay nasira.

But the pronoun is not always used to express distance.

Hebben jullie die film al gezien?	Nakita mo na ba ang pelikulang ito?
Die hebben wij nog niet gezien.	Hindi pa namin ito nakita.
Heb je dat huis eindelijk verkocht? – Ja, dat heb ik gisteren verkocht.	Sa wakas nabenta mo ba ang bahay na iyon? – Oo, naibenta ko kahapon.
Hoor je dat ?	Naririnig mo ba iyon?
Dat hoor ik.	Naririnig ko yun.

The demonstrative pronoun “die” is used for persons and can replace the personal pronoun ‘hem’. “Dat” is used only for things.

Kan ik met jouw ouders spreken? – Die zijn op het moment niet thuis.	Maaari kong makipag-usap sa iyong mga magulang – Wala sila sa bahay sa ngayon.
Waar is Margriet? – Die is nog op het werk.	Nasaan ang Margriet? – Siya ay nasa trabaho pa rin.
Dit/Dat is een groot huis.	Ito / Iyan ay isang malaking bahay.
Dat is een goed idee.	Ito ay isang mabuting ideya.

When the demonstrative pronoun is used exophorically (referring to something that has not yet been mentioned in the text), the “uninflected” forms dit and dat are always used:

Dit is mijn nieuwe auto.	Ito ang aking bagong kotse.
Ik heb deze gisteren gekocht.	Nabili ko ito kahapon.

Even though *auto* is of common gender and otherwise requires the form *deze*.

In this sentence, the first pronoun (*dit*) is exophoric, while the second one (*deze*) refers back to *auto*.

The exophoric pronoun, when used in a predicative sentence, is always the complement and never the subject.

The inflection of the verb follows the other argument instead, and will be plural even when the pronoun is not:

Dat is een nieuw huis.	Ito ay isang bagong bahay.
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Dit is mijn boek.	Ito ay aking aklat.
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Dat zijn nieuwe huizen	Iyan ay mga bagong bahay.
-------------------------------	---------------------------

Dit zijn mijn boeken.	Ito ay aking mga aklat.
------------------------------	-------------------------

13.3 the demonstrative Pronouns **zulk/zulke** – **gayon/ganitong**

'Zulk' and 'zulke' are used with uncountable nouns.

"Zulk is used with 'het-words' in the singular and 'zulke' in all other cases.

Zulk brood eet ik niet.	Ganitong mga tinapay hindi ako kumain.
--------------------------------	--

Zulke wijn past niet bij vis.	Ang gayong bino ay hindi magkasya sa isda.
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Zulke boeken lees ik graag.	Ganitong mga libro na gusto kong basahin.
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13.4 How to use 'hier' and 'daar / dito at doon'

Hier used to refer to this place or this time

hier is dito, rito, eto, heto *near me*

hier en daar eto at ayun

Hier is er. Eto.

Daar used to indicate a place, either one that has already been mentioned or is understood, or one indicated by pointing or looking

daar is doon, roon, ayan, hayan *near you*

daar is ayun, hayun *far from you and me*