

LESSON NOTES

Advanced Audio Blog S1 #1 Top 10 South African Holidays and Festivals: New Year's Day

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AFRIKAANS

1. In Suid Afrika is Nuwejaarsdag 'n feesdag, met partytjies oor die hele land.
2. In Suid Afrika is 1 Januarie 'n publieke vakansiedag, net soos in alle Afrika lande, of hulle nou Nuwejaarsdag vier op daardie dag of nie.
3. Hierdie vakansie val gedurende die warm somer so baie Suid Afrikaners spandeer die dag buite.
4. Die land se strande is 'n gewilde bestemming, veral die Oos en Wes Kaap en die strande van KwaZulu-Natal. Suid-Afrikaners het 'n voorliefde vir 'n braai op die strand, in die tuin of in die park.
5. Hotelle en kroëë reel ook enorme partytjies vir hierdie dag.
6. Kaapstad se Victoria en Alfred Waterfront is gasheer van een van Suid Afrika se grootste Nuwejaarsdag vieringe, daar is musiek, vuurwerke, heerlike maaltye en baie om te doen en te sien.
7. Vir sommige mense is 'n nugtere Nuwejaarsdag buite die kwessie.
8. Dikwels gaan hierdie partytjies deur tot die tweede dag van die nuwe jaar. Baie mense woon ook die Kaapse Karnaval op 2 Januarie by ter herdenking aan die 1 dag per jaar wat slawe toegelaat was om 'n dag af te neem.
9. Deelnemers oefen maande lank aan die liedjies of danse wat hulle sal uitvoer by die karnaval.
10. Hulle spandeer ook baie tyd aan die voorbereiding van hulle kostuums.
11. Soms begin die voorbereidings vir die karnaval al so vroeg soos Augustus of selfs Julie.
12. Klopse speel ook 'n groot rol in die Kaapse Karnaval, met tot 10 000 banjo spelers in die Distrik Ses strate op die pad na Groenpunt Stadium.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. In South Africa, New Year's Day is a time for carousing with big soirees all over the country.
2. In South Africa, January 1 is a public holiday, just as it is for all African countries, whether or not they celebrate New Year's Day on that date or not.
3. The holiday falls during the hot summer, so many South Africans spend it outside.
4. The nation's beaches are a popular destination, especially the Eastern and Western Cape and the KwaZulu-Natal beaches, and South Africans have a penchant for barbecuing on the beach or at a garden or park.
5. Hotels and bars also host huge parties for the holiday.
6. Cape Town's Victoria and Alfred Waterfront plays host to one of South Africa's largest New Year's Day celebrations with cavorting, music, fireworks, feasting, and lots to do and see.
7. For some on New Year's, sobriety is out of the question.
8. Often the parties spill into the second day of the year as well, and many people attend the Cape Carnival in Cape Town on January 2, which marks the one ephemeral day a year when slaves were allowed to take a day off.
9. Participants spend many months rehearsing the songs or dances they will perform at the carnival.
10. They also spend a lot of time preparing their costumes.
11. Sometimes the preparations for the carnival start as early as August or even July.
12. Minstrels are a big part of the Cape Carnival, with up to 10,000 banjo players performing in the District Six streets on the way toward Green Point Stadium.

VOCABULARY

Afrikaans	English	Class
'n gekuier	carouse	verb
nugterheid	sobriety	noun
voorliefde	penchant	noun
oefening	rehearse	verb
fees	feast	noun
baljaar	cavort	verb
kortstondig	ephemeral	adjective
partytjie	soiree	noun
banjo	banjo	noun
klopse	minstrel	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Die polisiebeampte trek die bestuurder af om 'n nugterheid toets uit te voer omdat hy oor die pad geswenk het.</p> <p>"The police officer pulled the driver over to give him a sobriety test because he had been swerving all over the road."</p>	<p>Sy het 'n voorliefde vir boeke gehad en het dit geniet om ure en ure net rond te kyk binne 'n boekwinkel.</p> <p>"She had a penchant for books and enjoyed spending hours and hours inside a bookstore just browsing."</p>
<p>Die kind het 'n voorliefde vir basketbal gehad en kon nooit lank genoeg tyd op die baan, besig om hoepels te skiet, spandeer nie.</p> <p>"The child had a penchant for basketball and could never spend enough time down at the court shooting hoops."</p>	<p>Die pianis moes etlike ure oefen voor die konsert, maar sy het nog steeds gevoel asof sy die stuk nie perfek ken nie.</p> <p>"The pianist had to rehearse many hours before the concert, but she still felt as if she didn't have the piece down perfectly."</p>

<p>Die kinders se ma het ure spandeer aan voorbereidings vir die massiewe fees wat hulle die volgende dag sal vier.</p> <p>"The children's mother spent many hours preparing for the massive feast they would enjoy the following day."</p>	<p>Die dansvloer was gevul met draaiende liggame wat baljaar op die harde musiek.</p> <p>"The dance floor was filled with bodies writhing and cavorting to the loud music."</p>
<p>Dit is belangrik om spesiale tye in jou lewe te koester omdat hulle kortstondig is en vinnig verby gaan.</p> <p>"It's important to cherish special times in your life because they are ephemeral and fleeting."</p>	<p>Daar was 'n enorme partytjie op die kollege kampus om die nuwe jaar af te skop.</p> <p>"There was a huge soiree on the college campus to kick off the new school year."</p>
<p>Die banjo speler was uiters talentvol en die 'band' was baie bly om hom te verwelkom.</p> <p>"The banjo player was extremely talented, and the band was excited to welcome him in."</p>	<p>Die klops het gesing terwyl hy gespeel het en die hofnar het opgetree voor die koning en die res van die Koninklike hof.</p> <p>"The minstrel sang while he played, and the court jester performed for the king and the rest of the royal court."</p>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Did You Know?

January 2 is a sort of second New Year's Day in South Africa that's linked to the country's history of slavery. Communities with deep roots in the slave culture often hold large celebrations on the holiday as it was traditionally the only day each year that seventeenth century slaves were allowed to take off and rest. The January 2 holiday is called Tweede Nuwejaar, or "Second New Year," and it is essentially a modern twist on the parties the slaves had in the Cape area at the beginning of every new year.

2 Januarie is 'n soort van tweede Nuwejaarsdag in Suid Afrika, gekoppel aan die geskiedenis van slawerny in die land. Gemeenskappe met diep wortels in die slawe

kultuur hou dikwels groot feesvieringe op hierdie vakansie dag omdat dit tradisioneel die enigste dag van die jaar was wat 17de eeuse slawe toegelaat was om vry te neem en uit te rus. Die vakansie dag op 2 Januarie is bekend as Tweede Nuwejaar, of "Tweede Nuwe Jaar," en dit is eintlik 'n moderne draai op die partytjies wat die slawe gehou het in die Kaap aan die begin van elke nuwe jaar.