AN ANNOTATED
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
EUROPEAN ANGLICISMS

Edited by
MANFRED GÖRLACH

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS
CONTENTS

List of Contributors vii
Introduction ix

Part I: General Problems in Language Contact and Studies of More than One Language 1

Part II: Studies Devoted to Anglicisms in Individual Languages 25

Albanian by Manfred Görlach 27
Bulgarian by Nevena Alexieva 28
Croatian by Rudolf Filipović 44
(Serbo-)Croatian by Rudolf Filipović 49
Danish by Knud Sorensen 51
Dutch by Amand Berteloot and Nicoline van der Sij 56
Finnish by Keith Buttarbee 66
French by John Humbley 67
German by Manfred Görlach and Ulrich Busse 96
Greek by Ekaterini Stathi 130
Hungarian by Judit Farkas and Veronika Knieza 134
Icelandic by Ásta Snaðarsdóttir and Guðrún Kvaran 141
Italian by Virginia Pulcini 147
Norwegian by Anne-Line Graedler 164
Polish by Elżbieta Mańczak-Wohlfeld 176
Dutch (Amand Berteloot and Nicoline van der Sijs)

(see also *25, *77)


   This work was intended to be an introductory chapter to Bense's work on the Low Dutch element in the English vocabulary but grew to the size of an independent volume. It comprises a general survey of the Anglo-Dutch relations beginning with the Old English period to the death of William the Third in 1702. The author includes relations in industrial, commercial, political, financial, colonial, and literary domains.


   The article summarizes methods and results of an empirical investigation of pronunciation variants of frequent borrowings from various languages in the process of their integration. Factors used to explain variants of the eighteen selected words include the regional and educational status of speakers, analogy effected by words similar in form or content, and the loanwords' phonetic structure, frequency, and date of acceptance into Dutch.


   This paper summarizes the findings of an investigation of four aspects relating to attitudes towards Dutch, English, German and Turkish, viz: How important are these languages? Is there any interest in learning them? What is the general attitude towards them? Is any of these a threat to Dutch?

5. *BREMNER, ROLF H., Jr. (1989), 'Is de Nederlandse meervouds -s


   The impact of English loanwords on the Dutch language and its representation in Dutch dictionaries is investigated on the analysis of a comprehensive selection of Dutch and Flemish newspapers and magazines. The anglicisms were classified according to usage levels and domains such as sports, music, literature, film, society, fashion, economy, and technology.


   Differences exist in pronunciation, plural formation, spelling, and frequencies of anglicisms; reasons for this divergence are summarized at the end.


   The dictionary comprises cant words of the 1950s and 1960s;
entries include definitions, etymologies, and usage labels. The ratio of anglicisms in this lexical layer in modern Dutch is particularly high.


The paper investigates differences in gender assignment between standard Dutch and its dialects. Most of these nouns are borrowed, and Geerts shows that differences have to do with the source language, using a great number of French, English, and German words to prove his hypothesis.


Geerts tries to categorize gender assignment and to establish trends of the past few decades.


Gender assignment of anglicisms in Dutch is summarized on the basis of examples and ratios by other linguists. Most are assigned to the de class (M/F), and semantic and formal factors are named that might favour attribution to the het (N) class (including a comparison with German). These factors include:

• the existence of an etymologically related word
• classification in a semantic category
• presence of certain suffixes
• the existence of an equivalent not etymologically related.


The author sketches the state of diachronic research and the new start, from 1964, of the synchronic analysis of anglicisms, concentrated in the Groningen School (Zandvoort, Gerritsen, Posthumus).


The article is a part of a larger investigation of advertisements in the Netherlands, Germany, France, and Italy. It concentrates on three aspects:

a) the proportion of advertisements in Dutch newspapers and journals entirely or partly in English;

b) the comprehension of these;

c) attitudes to advertisements in English.


The analysis is based on a linguistic analysis concentrating on dialectal and lexicological aspects.

25. HOOG, W. DE (1909), Studiën over de Nederlandsche en Engelsche taal- en letterkunde en haar wederzijdens invloed (Studies in Dutch
and English Linguistics and Literature and their Reciprocal Influence) (Dordrecht: Revers).


Basing his statements on his earlier analysis of plural formation, the author formulates rules and regularities, appending a chapter on the inflexion of loanwords.

27. KOBAYASHI, SAYURI (1995), The Role of Foreign Language Education in the Netherlands (Osaka).

Kobayashi deals with general foreign language provisions in the Dutch educational system defining what role foreign language teaching in the multicultural Dutch society plays as a part of a future citizen's education.

28. KOELEN, LIESBETH and RIK SMITS (1992), Peptalk. De Engelse woordenschat van het Nederlands (Peptalk: The English Vocabulary of Dutch) (Amsterdam: Nijgh and Van Ditmar) (The first edition has the authors' names reversed).

The 3600 words and idioms of this second edition of Peptalk and Pumps provide an excellent survey of the English influence.


General remarks on spelling, pronunciation, pluralization, compounding, etc. are followed by a word-list suggesting Dutch alternatives to disliked foreign words and idioms; many words are also accompanied by glosses and explanations.
33. NIEROP, M. VAN (1975), *Nieuwe woorden* (New Words) (Hasselt: Herdeland-Orbis).


   The author first gives a detailed discussion of how English items become adapted in Dutch—as loanwords, calques or blends, in spelling, pronunciation, morphology, and derivation. He then gives a list of 829 words (plus hundreds of compounds) with contexts, collected from the Dutch weekly Elseviers Weekblad and the daily De Telegraaf. The individual entries contain information on formal and grammatical characteristics, meaning, relation to foreign model or source-form, date of borrowing, field of usage and stylistic function. Posthumus admits the limitations of his corpus; otherwise his study is exemplary for its reliability and common sense.


   Posthumus formulates a few guidelines but decides that it is up to the individual to decide on the pronunciation of current anglicisms and speakers should not worry about a Dutch accent.

38. —— (1989a), 'Over floppy's, guppy's en yuppies. Schijnbare verkleinwoorden uit het Engels' (On Floppy's, Guppy's and Yuppies; Seeming Diminutives from English), *Onze Taal* 58: 123.

   Posthumus depicts in what way Dutch morphological rules are applied to English loans. Words like floppy or guppy look like diminutives to Dutch users who create backformations like floppiflopje or guppigupje.

Posthumus traces the language processes that establish hybrids consisting of Dutch and English elements. He recommends considering them as normal elements in the Dutch language.


The first part deals with factors influencing the acceptance of anglicisms, in particular speaker needs and language-internal assimilation. The second part analyses, on the basis of four sports disciplines imported from anglophone countries, how far the terminology has remained English or has been translated.


The author discusses loanwords which have changed their meaning, being formally adapted to Dutch. He categorizes them according to the factors that determined their semantic integration.

Reisma, R. (1975), *Signalement van nieuwe woorden* (Description of New Words) (Amsterdam/Brussels: Elsevier).


The author attempts to trace diverging developments in the two closely related languages by looking at genetically related words but also loanwords borrowed from the other language, and from other languages, contrasting core vocabulary and more marginal expressions.

50. SUS, NICOLINE VAN DER (1996), Leenwoordenboek. De invloed van andere talen op het Nederlands (Dictionary of Foreign Words. The Influence on Dutch of Other Languages) (Den Haag: SDU Uitg.)

The reference book was compiled for interested laymen as well as for linguists, with an extensive index section at the end. The author attempts an objective survey of the contacts other languages had with Dutch as a reflex of cultural history. This is followed by information on the dates of loans, reasons for borrowing and the integration of loanwords.


52. TIMMERS, CORRIJANNE (1993), Faxen faxte gefaxt. De juiste spelling van ruim 700 aan het Engels ontleende werkwoorden (Faxen faxte gefaxt. The Correct Spelling of Some 700 Verbs Borrowed from English) (Apeldoorn: Auctor).

Timmers discusses the conjugation of foreign verbs, introducing her topic by a description of linguistic change, the spelling of verbs, the reliability and inconsistency of dictionaries, and popular attitudes to verbal inflexion.

The dictionary describes present-day Dutch and its history, dealing with spelling, grammatical, and stylistic features, usages and etymology of words and combinations. It includes jargon and cant, dialects, archaic and obsolete words as well as neologisms, prefixes and suffixes, various types of names—and loanwords and calques (including information on form and meaning in the donor language and the ultimate source).


The article looks at the status of anglicisms in Dutch concentrating on aspects of cultural history, in particular when and how English and Dutch came into contact and what social classes were affected.

55. —— (1946–56), 'Engelse invloed op het Nederlands' (English Influence on Dutch).


56. —— (1951), Engelse invloed op de Nederlandse woordvoorraad (Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afd. Letterkunde, Nieuwe Reeks, Deel 57, no. 5; Amsterdam: North-Holland).


This spelling dictionary is continuously updated; it includes (36–43) guidelines on how to spell foreign words, with special attention given to English loans. The indexes list some 110,000 words (including compounds and derivatives); there is no separate index for anglicisms.
