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Dutch (Amand Berteloot and Nicoline van der Sijs)

(see also *25, *77)

1. *ANS = Algemene Nederlandse spraakkunst* (General Dutch Grammar), eds. G. Geerts *et al.* (1984) (Groningen/Leuven: Wolters-Noordhoff).

2. BENSE, J. F. (1924), *The Anglo-Dutch Relations from the Earliest Times to the Death of William the Third* (The Hague: Nijhoff).

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.

3. BEZOOIJEN, RENÉE VAN and MARINEL GERRITSEN (1994), 'De uitspraak van uitheemse woorden in het Standaard-Nederlands: een verkennende studie' (The Pronunciation of Foreign Words in Standard Dutch: An Investigation), in *De Nieuwe Taalgids* 87: 145-60.

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.

4. BOT, KEES DE (1997), 'Nederlands en Engels kunnen goed naast elkaar bestaan' (Dutch and English can Coexist), in *Taalschrift* 1: 28-9.

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. BREMMER, ROLF H., Jr. (1989), 'Is de Nederlandse meervouds -s

van Engelse komaf?' (Is the Dutch Plural Ending *-s* of English Origin?), *Amsterdamer Beiträge zur älteren Germanistik*, 28: 77-91.

6. CLAUS, P. and J. TAELEMAN (1989), 'De infiltratie van Engelse (leen)woorden in het Nederlands en in Nederlandse woordenboeken' (The Infiltration of English Loanwords in Dutch and Dutch Dictionaries), in S. Theissen and J. Vromans (eds.), *Album Moors* (Liège: CIPL), 11-30.

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.

7. COHEN, A. (1958), 'Het Nederlands diminutiefsuffix: een morfologische proeve' (The Dutch Diminutive Suffix: A Morphological Study), *De Nieuwe Taalgids*, 51: 40-5.

8. COHEN, HARRY (1996), 'Coca versus Cola. Verschillen tussen Nederland en België in het gebruik van Engelse leenwoorden' (Differences Between the Netherlands and Belgium in the Use of English Loanwords), in Sijts (1996: 307-12).

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

9. COLLINS, BEVERLEY and INGER MEES (1981), *The Sounds of English and Dutch* (The Hague: Leiden UP).

10. CONINCK, R. H. B. DE (1970), *Groot uitspraakwoordenboek van de Nederlandse taal* (Comprehensive Pronunciation Dictionary of the Dutch Language) (Antwerpen, Utrecht: De Nederlandsche Boekhandel).

11. *Eindvoorstellen van de Nederlands-Belgische Commissie voor de Spelling van de Basterdwoorden* (Final Proposals of the Dutch-Belgian Commission for the Spelling of Loanwords) (1969) (Brussels/Gravenhage: Staatsuitgeverij).

12. ENDT, E. (1974), *Bargoens woordenboek* (Dictionary of Cant) (Amsterdam: Rap).

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.

13. GEERTS, G. (1970), 'De nominale klassifikatie van ontleningen' (The Nominal Classification of Borrowed Nouns), in *De Nieuwe Taalgids*, Van-Haeringen-nummer, 43–53.

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.

14. — (1975), 'Het genus van Engelse leenwoorden in het Duits en in het Nederlands' (The Gender of English Loanwords in German and Dutch), in R. Jansen-Sieben, S. De Vriendt, and R. Willemyns (eds.), *Spel van zinnen. Album A. van Loey* (Brussel: Ed. de l'Univ.), 115–23.

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

15. — (1996), 'De genusbepalende eigenschappen van Engelse leenwoorden in het Nederlands' (Gender-Determining Factors of English Loanwords in Dutch) in *Verslagen en Mededelingen v.d.K. Academie voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde* 1996 (2/3), 137–46.

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.

16. GERRITSEN, JOHAN (1982), 'English Influence on Dutch', in *Filipović (ed.), 154–80.

17. — (1983), 'English Influence on Dutch', in J. Hasler (ed.), *Anglistentag 1981. Vorträge* (Trierer Studien zur Literatur, 7; Frankfurt: Lang), 9–21.

18. — (1986), 'Dutch in Contact with English', in *Viereck and Bald (eds.), 51–64.

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).

19. — (1991), 'English Influence on Dutch', in *Filipović (ed.), 80–90.

20. GERRITSEN, MARINEL (1996), 'Engelstalige productadvertenties in Nederland: onbemind en onbegrepen' (English Commercial Advertisements in the Netherlands: Disliked and Misunderstood). In R. van Hout and J. Kruijssen, *Taalvariëties*. (Dordrecht: Foris), 67–83.

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.

21. GUSSENHOVEN, C. (1952), 'Concentratie door diminuering' (Concentration through Shortening), *De Nieuwe Taalgids*, 45: 194–9.

22. — (1971), 'Het achtervoegsel -ing: mogelijkheden en beperkingen' (The Suffix -ing: Possibilities and Restrictions), *De Nieuwe Taalgids*, 64: 449–68.

23. — (1981), 'Voiced Fricatives in Dutch: Sources and Present-day Usage', *Proceedings of the Institute of Phonetics of the Catholic University*, Nijmegen: Inst. of Phonetics, 5: 84–95.

24. HEEROMA, K. (1952), 'Oudengelse invloeden in het Nederlands' (Old English Influences in Dutch), *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde* 70: 257–75.

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 wederzijdschen invloed* (Studies in Dutch

and English Linguistics and Literature and their Reciprocal Influence) (Dordrecht: Revers).

26. HOPPENBROUWERS, C. A. J. (1980), 'De meervoudsvorming in het Nederlands' (Plural Formation in Dutch), in Th. F. Jansen and N. F. Streekstra (eds.), *Grenzen en domeinen in de grammatica van het Nederlands* (Groningen: Nederlands Instituut).

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. KOENEN, 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.

29. KRUISINGA, E. (1938), *Het Nederlands van nu* (Present-Day Dutch) (Amsterdam: Wereldbibliotheek).

30. LENNEP, G. L. VAN (1988), *Verklarend oorlogswoordenboek* (Explanatory War Dictionary) (Amsterdam).

31. MAK, J. J. (1945), 'Oorlogswinst der Nederlandse taal' (War Acquisitions of the Dutch Language), *De Nieuwe Taalgids*, 38: 163-72.

32. *NEN 5050*. (1994), *Goed woordgebruik in bedrijf en techniek. Woordenlijst met taalkundige aanwijzingen* (Good Usage in Business and Technology; Word-List with Linguistic Advice) (Delft: Nederlands Normalisatie Instituut).

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).

34. PHILIPPA, M. (1981), 'Volksetymologie' (Folk Etymology), in J. Renkema (ed.), *Taalschat. Een keur van artikelen uit het maandblad Onze Taal van 1931-1981* (Vocabulary. A Selection of Articles from the Journal *Onze Taal* from 1931-1981) (Dordrecht).

35. — (1987), 'Noordzeegermaanse ontwikkelingen. Een keur van fonologische, morfologische en syntactische parallellen op Noord- en Noordzeegermaans gebied' (North Sea Germanic Developments. A Selection of Phonological, Morphological, and Syntactic Parallels in North and North Sea Germanic), unpublished dissertation (Amsterdam).

36. POSTHUMUS, JAN (1986), *A Description of a Corpus of Anglicisms* (Groningen: Anglistisch Instituut), 195 pp.

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.

37. — (1988), 'De uitspraak van Engelse leenwoorden' (The Pronunciation of English Loanwords), *Onze Taal* 57: 112-13.

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 *flop/flopje* or *gup/gupje*.

39. POSTHUMUS, JAN (1989b), 'Hybridische woorden. Engels-Nederlandse samenstellingen' (Hybrids: English-Dutch Compounds), *Onze Taal* 58: 219.

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.

40. — (1991a), 'De acceptatie van Engelse leenwoorden in het Nederlands' (The Acceptance of English Loanwords in Dutch), *Terminologie et Traduction*, 1: 163-93.

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.

41. — (1991b), 'Hoe komen wij tot namaak-buitenlands?' (How to Explain Pseudo-Foreign), *Onze Taal* 60: 11-13.

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.

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

43. RENKEMA, J. (1979), *Schrijfwijzer. Handboek voor duidelijk taalgebruik* (A Guide to Clear Written Style) (The Hague: Staatsuitgeverij).

44. RIJPMa, E. and F. G. SCHURINGA (²⁴1972), *Nederlandse spraakkunst* (Dutch Grammar), ed. Jan v. Bakel (Groningen: Wolters-Noordhoff).

45. ROYEN, G. (1946), *Ongaaf Nederlands* (Impure Dutch) (Mededelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, afd. Letterkunde. Nieuwe Reeks, deel 4, no. 10; Amsterdam: Noord-Hollandsche Uitg. Maatschappij).

46. SALLEVELDT, HENK [= LEEN VERHOEFF] (1978), *Het woordenboek van Jan Soldaat* (Dictionary of Soldiers' Jargon) (Alphen aan den Rijn: Sijthoff).

47. — (1980), *Het woordenboek van Jan Soldaat in Indonesië* (Dictionary of the Language of Dutch Soldiers in Indonesia) (Alphen aan den Rijn: Sijthoff).

48. SCHULTINK, H. (1962), *De morfologische valentie van het ongelede adjectief in modern Nederlands* (The Morphological Valency of the Simple Adjective in Modern Dutch) (The Hague).

49. SCHUTTER, G. DE (1996), 'De woordenschat van het Nederlands en van het Engels. Een vergelijkende studie' (Dutch and English Lexis. A Contrastive Study), in *Verslagen en Mededelingen van de Koninklijke Academie voor Nederlandse Taal- en Letterkunde*, 41–60.

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. SUIJS, 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.

51. STERKENBURG, P. G. J. VAN *et al.* (eds.) (1984), *Van Dale Groot woordenboek van hedendaags Nederlands* (Comprehensive Dictionary of Present-Day Dutch) (Utrecht, Antwerpen: Van Dale Lexicografie).

52. TIMMERS, CORRIEJANNE (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.

53. VAN DALE = GEERTS, G. and H. HEESTERMANS (eds.) (¹²1995), *Van Dale Groot woordenboek der Nederlandse taal* (Van Dale's Dictionary of Dutch). (Utrecht/Antwerpen: Van Dale Lexicografie)

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).

54. VOOYS, C. G. N. DE (1925), 'Engelse invloed op het Nederlands' (English Influence on Dutch), in *Verzamelde taalkundige opstellen* (Collected Linguistic Papers), 2: 71–119. (Groningen / The Hague: J. B. Wolters). (A revised version of the article (1914) 'Hoe zijn anglicismen te beschouwen?', *De Nieuwe Taalgids* 7: 124–31, 161–81, 225–35.)

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).

Eight small articles published 1946–56 collect new evidence of English influence on Dutch, the last one published posthumously, all in *De Nieuwe Taalgids*, 39 (1946), 145–9; 40 (1947), 172–3; 41 (1948), 175–6; 42 (1949), 72–3; 43 (1950), 93–6; 46 (1953), 82–5; 47 (1954), 285–7; 49 (1956), 3–9.

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).

57. VRIES, J. DE (1971), *Nederlands etymologisch woordenboek* (Leiden: Brill).

58. *Woordenlijst van de Nederlandse taal (Het groene Boekje)* (⁸1997), (Word List of Dutch (The Green Book)). Collected on behalf of the Belgian and Dutch governments. (The Hague: SDU Uitg.).

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.

59. ZAALBERG, C. A. (1975), *Taaltrouw* (Culemborg: Tjeenk Willink Noorduijn).

60. ZANDVOORT, R. W. (1964), *English in the Netherlands: A Study in Linguistic Infiltration* (Groningen: Wolters).