Dutch
Language and Culture
Manual

National Language of the Netherlands

Prepared by:
Laura Castaneda, B.S. &
Lynsey Chalker, B.S.

Texas State University-Class of 2012
Academic Advisor
Dr. Rahul Chakraborty
# Table of Contents

- Dutch Statistics 3
- The Netherlands’ Geography 4
- About the Netherlands 4
- Demographics of the Netherlands 5
- Distribution of Dutch Speakers in US 5
- Dutch Culture 6
- Role of the Family 6
- Dutch Demeanor 6
- Dutch Cuisine 6  
  - Breakfast 6
  - Tea Time 7
  - Dinner 7
- Dutch Delicacies 7
- Dutch Holidays 9
- Linguistics 10  
  - Phonology 10
  - Morphology 11
  - Syntax 13
- Common English Pronunciation Problems 14
- Dunglish 15
- Social and Pragmatic Norms 18  
  - Greetings 18
  - Business 18
  - Food/Gifts 18
  - Other 18
- Dutch Slang Terms 19
- Speech-Language Pathologists 20
- Web Resources 21
- Therapy/Test Materials 23
- Research Articles 24
- Case History Template for Bilingual Speakers 26
Dutch Statistics

- Dutch is spoken by the 15 million inhabitants of the Netherlands
- Official language of: Aruba, Belgium, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles and Suriname.
- Spoken in: Netherlands, Belgium, Suriname, Aruba, Netherlands Antilles, South Africa, and Indonesia.

   **Distribution of the Language:**
   - Netherlands - 16,407,491 (individuals)
   - Aruba - 5,289
   - Belgium - 4,620,150
   - United States - 412,637
   - Canada - 159,165
   - Germany - 101,000
   - France - 80,000
   - Australia - 47,955
   - Israel - 1,680
   - Suriname - 200,000
   - Netherlands Antilles - 4,000

- Dutch vocabulary has contributed many words to the English language. For example, *yacht, easel, cookie*, and *freight* all come from Dutch.

The Netherlands’ Geography

- Western Europe, bordering the North Sea, between Belgium and Germany
- Slightly less than twice the size of New Jersey
- Referred to as Holland
  - Even though North and South Holland only make up 2 of the 12 provinces
  - Capital: Amsterdam


About the Netherlands

Dutch, the official language, is spoken by around 90% of the population. Around 350,000 people, or 2.2% of the population, speak Frisian as their first language, mainly in the northern province of Friesland, where it is recognized as an official language. Turkish and Arabic are also spoken in the Netherlands, each by over 0.6% of the population.

Retrieved from: http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/netherlands.html
Demographics of the Netherlands

- Population
  - 16,847,007 (July 2011 est.)

- Nationality
  - Noun: Dutchman(men), Dutchwoman(women)
  - Adjective: Dutch

- Religions
  - Roman Catholic 30%
  - Dutch Reformed 11%
  - Calvinist 6%
  - Other Protestant 3%
  - Muslim 5.8%
  - Other 2.2%
  - None 42% (2006)

- Ethnic Make-up:
  - Dutch 83%
  - Other 17% (of which 9% are non-Western origin mainly Turks, Moroccans, Antilleans, Surinamese and Indonesians) (1999 est.)

- Languages
  - Dutch (official)
  - Frisian (official)

- Literacy
  - Definition: age 15 and over can read and write
  - Total population: 99%


Distribution of Dutch Speakers in the U.S.
**Dutch Culture**

**The Role of the Family**
- The Dutch see the family as the foundation of the social structure.
- Families tend to be small, often with only one or two children.
- Relatively few women work outside the house full-time as compared to many other cultures.
- This allows mothers to be more available to their children throughout the entire day.

**Dutch Demeanor**
- Appearances are important to the Dutch.
- They are disciplined, conservative, and pay attention to the smallest details.
- They see themselves as thrifty, hardworking, practical and well organized.
- They place high value on cleanliness and neatness.
- At the same time, the Dutch are very private people.
- They do not draw attention to themselves and do not value the accoutrements of success highly prized by other western societies.
- They dislike displays of wealth, as they run counter to their egalitarian beliefs.
- They do not boast about their accomplishments or their material possessions.

**Dutch Cuisine**

**Dutch Breakfast**
- Wide variety of cold cuts, cheeses and sweet toppings; such as hagelslag, vlokken and muisjes.
- Chocolate spread, treacle (a thick, dark brown sugar syrup called stroop), peanut butter (which is savoury, not sweet) and confiture are popular too.
- The Dutch are famous for their dairy products and especially for their cheeses. The vast majority of Dutch cheeses are semi-hard or hard cheeses. Famous Dutch cheeses include Gouda, Edam, and Leyden.
- A typically Dutch way of making cheese is to blend in herbs or spices during the first stages of the production process. Famous examples of this are cheeses with cloves (usually the Frisian nagelkaas), cumin (most famously Leyden cheese), or nettles.
- Dutch bread tends to be very airy, as it is made from yeast dough. From the 1970s onward Dutch bread became predominantly whole grain, with additional seeds such as sunflower or pumpkin seeds often mixed with the dough for taste. Rye bread is one of the few dense types of bread of the Netherlands.
- Those who do not want to have breakfast but need something on their stomach in the morning often eat the famous Dutch ontbijtkoek. It is usually served as a small slice, possibly with delicious rich Dutch butter.
Tea Time
- Dutch people invite friends over for koffietijd (coffee time), which consists of coffee and cake or a biscuit, served between 10 and 11 a.m. (before lunch) and/or between 7 and 8 p.m. (after dinner).
- The Dutch drink coffee and tea throughout the day, often served with a single biscuit. Dutch thrift led to the famous standard rule of only one cookie with each cup of coffee. It has been suggested that the reasons for this can be found in the Protestant mentality and upbringing in the northern Netherlands.
- Café au lait is also very common. It is called koffie verkeerd (literally "wrong-way-round-coffee") and consists of equal parts black coffee and hot milk.
- The Dutch drink tea without milk and the tea is quite a lot weaker than the typical English types of tea which are taken with milk. Other hot drinks used to include warm lemonade, called kwast (hot water with lemon juice), and anijsmelk (hot milk with aniseed).

Dinner
- Dinner, traditionally served early by international standards, starts at about 6 o'clock in the evening.
- The old-fashioned Dutch dinner consists of one simple course: beans or potatoes, meat and vegetables. Traditionally potatoes with a large portion of vegetables and a small portion of meat with gravy, or a potato and vegetable stew.
- A typical traditional Dutch dinner would include stamppot (Dutch mashed potato mixed with other mashed vegetables) and pea soup. Vegetable stews served as side dishes are for example rodekool met appeltjes (red cabbage with apples), or rode bieten (red beets).
- Regular spices used in stews of this kind may be bayleaves, juniper berries, cloves, and vinegar. Stews are often served with mixed pickles, including zure zult (head cheese) or stewed pears (stoofperen). Due to the influx of other countries traditional meals have lost some popularity. Stamppot is traditionally eaten in winter.
- If there is a starter, it is usually soup. The final course is a sweet dessert, traditionally yoghurt with some sugar or vla, thin milk pudding (cooked milk with custard).


Dutch Delicacies
- Poffertjes: mini pancakes, but thicker and sweeter. Often served with sugar and butter; popular with children.
- Stamppot: a winter dish with vegetables, potatoes and meat mashed together in one stew. There are varieties with kale, sauerkraut, onions, carrots, sausages and bacon. The final touch is an indentation in the middle of the stew that is filled with gravy.
• **Snert**: pea soup with sausages; another winter dish to help you reenergize.

  ![Snert Image]

• **Patatje met**: It’s not the fries that are special, but what comes along with it. The Dutch prefer mayonnaise with their French fries instead of ketchup.

  ![Patatje met Image]

• **Bitterballen**: the best snack when sitting on a terrace with a drink. Small fried balls of beef ragout. The bigger brother of ‘bitterballen’ is a kroket, which is sold at any snack corner.

• **Haring**: the most popular fish in Holland is herring. Eat it on a bun with onions or pickles, or choose to do it the original way and have a bite while holding the fish in the air by its tail.

  ![Haring Image]

• **Liquorice**: Dutch liquorice is available both sweet and salty and in a wide range of shapes and flavors.

• **Hagelslag**: chocolate sprinkles on a sandwich are enjoyed by young and old.
• **Muisjes**: aniseed comfits eaten as bread topping and available with a pink, blue or white outer layer of sugar. It is a Dutch custom to eat rusk with aniseed comfits to celebrate the birth of a baby

• **Stroopwafel**: a treacle waffle is a typical Dutch treat. This flat waffle is best enjoyed with a cup of coffee or tea.


**Dutch Holidays**

- **Public Holidays**
  - New Year’s Day January 1
  - Good Friday April 22
  - Easter April 24,25
  - Queen’s Day April 30
  - Liberation Day May 5
  - Ascension Day June 2
  - Whitsun Weekend June 12, 13
  - Christmas December 25, 26

- **Queen’s Day**
  - Honoring Queen Beatrix

- **Liberation Day**
  - Marks the end of the occupation of Nazi Germany during WWII

- **Ascension Day**
  - Bodily Ascension of Jesus into the Heavens

- **Whitsun Weekend**
  - Name used in the UK for the Christian festival of Pentecost, the seventh Sunday after Easter, which commemorates the descent of the Holy Spirit upon Christ's disciples
Linguistics

Phonology

Dutch spelling is basically phonemic where each grapheme must represent audible sounds or phonemes with a few exceptions. Dutch has 23 consonants (including allophones and marginal consonants), 17 vowel sounds consisting of 14 monophthongs and 3 diphthongs and is most closely related to German. The alveolars /t, n/ are also palatalized before /j/. Unlike English, the /p, t, k/ are voiceless unaspirated, and the /b, d/ are fully voiced.

There is considerable variation in the realization of the /r/ phoneme in Dutch (across dialects, sociolinguistic membership, styles, and phonological context). Some speakers use the voiced uvular fricative /χ/, others the uvular trill /ʁ/, alveolar trill /ɾ/ or tap /ɾ/. In post-vocalic contexts /ɾ/ in some dialects tends not to be realized.

Devoicing of voiced fricatives is common in some dialects, so that /v/ is usually realized as /f/, /z/ is usually realized as /s/, and /ʒ/ is usually realized as /ʃ/. A glottal stop is often inserted before vowel-initial syllables.


Dutch Alphabet

Dutch has 27 letters, showed as follows:

A a  B b  C c  D d  E e  F f  G g  H h  I i  J j  K k  L l  M m  N n  O o  P p  Q q  R r  S s  T t  U u  V v  W w  X x  Y y  IJ ij  Z z

Note

IJ ij was once written Й й, which is now only used in foreign loanwords.

Other sounds: post-alveolar stops, fricatives, and nasals precede the palatal approximant; voiced bilabial fricative and alveolar approximant are variants in codas; voiced velar stops occur in loanwords; vowels may be long; diphthongs.

Retrieved from:
http://accent.gmu.edu/browse_native.php?function=detail&languageid=76

**Morphology**
Dutch has lost most if it’s inflectional endings. The only morpheme that reflects case is the possessive –s, applied to proper nouns, and some pronouns (i.e. Peters boek ‘Peter’s book’, mihn vaders pen ‘my father’s pen’, and ieders ‘everyone’s’).

Number is reflected in nouns with various suffixes: -en, -s, -eren, and -ers.
Nouns are divided into two classes: nouns with common gender that take the determiner *de*, and nouns with neuter gender that take the determiner *het*.

Dutch has definite articles, indefinite articles, and demonstratives.

Dutch verbs inflect for the present and past tense and the present and past participles. Finite verb forms agree with the person and number of the subject.

Pronouns: have subject and object forms, both full and reduced. Reduced forms are commonly used during speech while full forms are used for emphasis.

Adjectives and adverbs: denoting gradual properties may take the comparative suffix –*er* (i.e. *groter* ‘bigger’ *vaker* ‘more often’) and the superlative suffix –*st* (i.e. *grootst* ‘greatest/biggest’ *vaakst* ‘most often').


Morphology also concerns the way words are put together. Consider the following Dutch words:

- *taal* → *language*
- *cursus* → *course*
- *dag* → *day*

These are three separate Dutch words with their separate meaning. But we can also put these two words together to form a new word. The resulting word is called a compound:

- *taalcursus* → *language course*
- *cursusdag* → *course day (i.e. a day in a course)*

These words can also be put together in a different order:

- *dagcursus* → *day course*
- *cursustaal* → *course language*

The first six words are all in the Dutch dictionary, but the last one, *cursustaal*, is not. It was created by combining already existing words into one. This is one of the most striking things of human language. Language is productive. This means that you can ‘produce’ new words and sentences that didn’t exist before. Even though ‘cursustaal’ is not in the dictionary it is still a perfectly grammatical word of Dutch and native speakers of Dutch will understand it, even if they have never heard it before.
So what does the word mean? Note that ‘taalcursus’ and ‘dagcursus’ are both types of ‘cursussen’ (courses). ‘Cursustaal’, however, is a type of ‘taal’ (language). It is said that the right-hand part of a word in Dutch is its head. This means that it is the most important part of the word, the one that determines its meaning. Consider the following list of Dutch compounds:

- cursustaal ➔ course language
- spreektaal ➔ speaking language
- schrijftaal ➔ writing language
- taalcursus ➔ language course
- spreekcursus ➔ speaking course
- schrijfcursus ➔ writing course

The first three words are all types of ‘taal’ (language) whereas the last three are all types of ‘cursussen’ (courses). This is because of the right-headedness of Dutch compounds. The left part of the word tells you exactly what type of ‘taal’ or ‘cursus’ is meant.


Syntax
Dutch is a verb-second language with nominative/accusative syntax. This is where subjects that agree with the verbs can precede finite verbs in declarative sentences. However in questions, requests, and some exceptions in other sentence types, the verb is placed at the end of a clause. Like in the following sentence:

\[
\text{Zal hij haar dat vertellen?}
\]

\[
\text{Will he her that tell}
\]

“Will he tell her that?”

This change in word-order does not occur in the English sentence, it is a unique feature of Dutch.

Sentential negation is expressed by means of the adverb niet (‘not’) or other negative words such as geen, niemand, and niets.

## 27 Common English Pronunciation Problems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIX PROBLEM</th>
<th>ENGLISH SOUND</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>COMMON ERROR</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voiced. Friction with top teeth &amp; bottom lip.</td>
<td>/v/</td>
<td>&quot;van&quot;</td>
<td>/f/</td>
<td>&quot;fan&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move front of tongue a little higher.</td>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>&quot;set&quot;</td>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>&quot;sat&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move tongue to a lower front position.</td>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>&quot;man&quot;</td>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>&quot;men&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep mouth round and tongue back.</td>
<td>/ə /</td>
<td>&quot;not&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back of tongue high. Lips rounded but relaxed. Short.</td>
<td>/ə /</td>
<td>&quot;full&quot;</td>
<td>/u:/</td>
<td>&quot;fool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue low central. Lips relaxed.</td>
<td>/ʌ /</td>
<td>&quot;cup&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop tongue to make mouth a little deeper.</td>
<td>/ʌ /</td>
<td>&quot;London&quot; (1st syllable)</td>
<td>/ə/</td>
<td>&quot;London&quot; (2nd syllable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fix tongue in central position. Long.</td>
<td>/ɜ:/</td>
<td>&quot;bird&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start with tongue not so low.</td>
<td>/eɪ /</td>
<td>&quot;late&quot;</td>
<td>/aɪ /</td>
<td>&quot;light&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't make last part too strong.</td>
<td>/əɪ /</td>
<td>&quot;boy&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue central. Then tightly round lips.</td>
<td>/æʊ /</td>
<td>&quot;note&quot;</td>
<td>/ə /</td>
<td>&quot;not&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start with lips tightly rounded. Unrounded.</td>
<td>/ʊə /</td>
<td>&quot;tours&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relax the mouth and keep sound short.</td>
<td>/ɪ /</td>
<td>&quot;sit&quot;</td>
<td>/iː:/</td>
<td>&quot;seat&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue low front. Then round &amp; unround lips.</td>
<td>/əʊ æ=/æʊ /+/ə/</td>
<td>&quot;flour&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start with lips tightly rounded. Unround &amp; glide.</td>
<td>/w/</td>
<td>&quot;west&quot;</td>
<td>/v/</td>
<td>&quot;vest&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless. Friction. Tongue between teeth.</td>
<td>/θ/</td>
<td>&quot;thin&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced. Friction. Tongue between teeth.</td>
<td>/ð/</td>
<td>&quot;they&quot;</td>
<td>/d/</td>
<td>&quot;day&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIX PROBLEM</td>
<td>ENGLISH SOUND</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>COMMON ERROR</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced. Friction. Tongue between teeth.</td>
<td>/ð/</td>
<td>&quot;clothe&quot;</td>
<td>/z/</td>
<td>&quot;close&quot; /z/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip of tongue behind top teeth.</td>
<td>/d/</td>
<td>&quot;made&quot;</td>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>&quot;mate&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced: tip of tongue behind top teeth. Friction.</td>
<td>/z/</td>
<td>&quot;rise&quot;</td>
<td>/s/</td>
<td>&quot;rice&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless. Friction. Front of tongue to palate.</td>
<td>/ʃ/</td>
<td>&quot;push&quot;</td>
<td>/ʃ/</td>
<td>&quot;Confucian&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced: Front of tongue to palate. Friction.</td>
<td>/ʒ/</td>
<td>&quot;confusion&quot;</td>
<td>/ʃ/</td>
<td>&quot;Confucian&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unvoiced: Tip to alveolar. Front to palate.</td>
<td>/ʃ/</td>
<td>&quot;cherry&quot;</td>
<td>/ʃ/</td>
<td>&quot;Confucian&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced: Tip to alveolar. Front to palate.</td>
<td>/ʒ/</td>
<td>&quot;wage&quot;</td>
<td>/ʃ/</td>
<td>&quot;Confucian&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced stop: back of tongue to back roof.</td>
<td>/ŋ/ + /g/</td>
<td>&quot;thing&quot;</td>
<td>/ŋ/ + /k/</td>
<td>&quot;think&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British &quot;r&quot; is weaker &amp; usually silent unless followed by a vowel.</td>
<td>silent</td>
<td>&quot;survivor&quot;</td>
<td>/r/</td>
<td>&quot;Sir Ivor&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue low front to high front to centre.</td>
<td>/aɪ /ə=/aɪ /ə/</td>
<td>&quot;fire&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


“**Dunglish**”

“Dunglish” or Dutch English are the mistakes native Dutch speakers make when speaking English; a combination of Dutch and English.

**Incorrect Meaning of Words**

Errors often occur because of the false friend or false cognate possibility: words are incorrectly translated for understandable reasons. Examples are:

- Former prime-minister Joop den Uyl once remarked that "the Dutch are a nation of undertakers". The Dutch verb ondernemen is literally the English undertake (as onder is under and nemen is take). The noun ondernemer is thus literally undertaker; however the
Idiomatic English usage is instead the French loanword entrepreneur. (Dutch uses the more specific begrafenisondernemer for a funeral director.)

- In spring during the Second World War, Churchill said to former prime-minister Gerbrandy while the two were standing on a balcony: "Spring is in the air". Gerbrandy's response was: "Why should I?" Gerbrandy thought Churchill told him: "Spring 'ns in de lucht", which translates into English as: "jump into the air".

- One of the best known examples of Dunglish took place between the Dutch foreign minister Joseph Luns and John F. Kennedy. At one point Kennedy inquired what hobby Luns had, to which he replied "I fok horses". The Dutch verb fokken meaning to breed. Kennedy then replied "Pardon?" a word which Luns then mistook as the Dutch word for "horses" ("paarden") and enthusiastically responded "Yes, paarden!"

**Word Order**
Some Dutch speakers may use Dutch syntax inappropriately when using English, creating errors such as What mean you? instead of What do you mean?

This is because English and Dutch do not follow exactly the same word order. English has a SVO word order, but Dutch has this word order only partially having a V2 word order. Used with modal auxiliaries, Dutch perfect participles are placed at the end of a phrase.

**Verb Conjugation**
English and Dutch are both West Germanic, with many cognate verbs with identical or nearly identical meanings. This similarity between verbs may cause speakers of Dutch to conjugate English verbs according to Dutch grammar.

We kisse(n) her. (Dutch kussen means and is cognate with English to kiss. In Dutch grammar, verbs with plural subjects take a form identical to the infinitive, which in most cases has an en suffix.)

What do you now? for What are you doing right now? (In Dutch, Wat doe je nu?)

How goes it now? for How are you doing now? (The phrase is used particularly after someone has had a bad spell. A similarly constructed phrase is found in Shakespeare, carrying a slightly different meaning, which underlines the even closer similarities between English and Dutch historically.)
English employs periphrastic constructions involving the verb to do for forming questions, a rare feature cross linguistically. Dutch does not use this construction, but instead utilizes a VSO word order, inverting the subject and verb.

**Errors in Pronunciation**
Words like “third” and “the” are commonly mispronounced by Dutch speakers as “turd” and “duh”, replacing the dental fricative consonants that are not present in Dutch with dental plosives, the nearest equivalent.

Many Dutch speakers have trouble distinguishing between bat, bad, bet and bed. This is because Dutch devoices obstruents at the end of a word, and also because Dutch does not distinguish between [æ] and [ɛ].

Some pronounce the word idea (in Dutch: idee) without the ending sound, making "Do you have an idea?" and "Do you have an ID?" sound the same.

**Other Indications**
Using greetings to end an email as a literal translation of (met vriendelijke) groeten - in English; however, a greeting is usually to describe the start of an exchange and it is odd to use it at the end. Note also that greeting is generally used in English only to describe the act of welcoming someone into your house, usage in text as a form of salutation is restricted to Christmas cards (Season's Greetings) and would always be used at the start (never at the end).

Using possessive forms like that is the Lamborghini of Patrick instead of the use of an apostrophe to indicate possession. Saying that Lamborghini is Patrick's is a marked improvement, and a native English speaker would say that is Patrick's Lamborghini.

Concatenation of words like office manager is a common Dutch habit that sometimes also creates unintended misinterpretation.

Excessive and incorrect use of the apostrophe particularly when using acronyms in the plural form - note however that this is quite common in many countries including the US.

**Over translation**
Certain Dutch users have a tendency to over translate Dutch terms causing a literal, sometimes unintelligible, translation of the Dutch term into English. For example the English and Dutch know the famous Amsterdam church as the Westerkerk. The term "Western Church" used to help English tourists locate this tourist attraction can cause more confusion than necessary. (However, English users have readily adopted "Dam Square" instead of "Dam", the original form of this Amsterdam open space.)
Over translation can yield some misinterpretation in the language.


**Social and Pragmatic Norms**

Things to remember when interacting in a formal or clinic setting:

**Greetings:**
- It is normal to shake hands even for ladies. It is a common form of greeting. It is also normal to shake hands while leaving. Shake hands with everyone individually including children.
- Please introduce older people first, as it is a sign of respect.
- Do stand when someone is being introduced to you.
- Greet people upon coming and leaving.
- Do kiss three times on alternating cheeks (left, right, left) when greeting someone as well as bidding farewell. This is a custom typically for people of the opposite sex, although some people of the same sex do this as well. Familiar business partners also greet each other in that fashion. Even if you feel uncomfortable partaking in this greeting, you should go along with it because it could be seen as insulting if you refuse.

**Business:**
- There’s not much room for chitchatting; shake hands, introduce yourself and talk business. Often you’re immediately called by your surname or first name, even if you’re in charge
- The Dutch are known for being straightforward (which is sometimes experienced as rudeness) and there isn’t a single topic that cannot be discussed in an informal setting. The only thing that is not done is to ask a Dutch acquaintance how much he or she earns.
- Do not assume that the person is being rude if they do not use manners. They may not know them in English or not know our customs.

**Food/Gifts:**
- Unless you were invited to a meal and the host told you that it was their treat, you should pay your portion of the bill or expect the bill to be divided up evenly.
- In Holland, it is a custom to bring along a present, not only to a birthday, but also when you’re invited for dinner to someone’s house. This could be a book, flowers, chocolates or bottle of wine. If you receive a present, you’re expected to unwrap it straight away.
- Breakfasts are often skipped, lunch is a simple meal of bread, dairy products and fruit, and dinner is mostly potatoes, vegetables and a piece of meat. Coffee and tea are enjoyed throughout the day.

**Other:**
- Refer to the Netherlands as “The Netherlands.”
Don’t tap the center of your forehead with your index finger. It’s the sign for "crazy" and is considered an impolite gesture.

Retrieved from: www.holland.com/uk/Tourism/Holland-information/About-Holland/Progressive-Holland.html

**Dutch Slang**

- **brugpieper**: a pupil in the lowest class of a lyceum. The word is used by pupils in the higher classes. It is a composition of "brugklas" (bridge-class; the first class being a "bridge" to different types of secondary education) and "pieper" (pipit, young chicken).
- **buffelen**: to work very hard. Apparently this word is derived from "buffel" (buffalo), referring to the domesticated buffaloes that plough rice-fields.
- **dombo**: dumbo, idiot
- **flikken**: to do. "Hoe heb je dat geflikt?" meaning "How did you manage to do that?"
- **Johnny** (noun, male: A non-intellectual male person note Pejorative use of the male first name once popular in Dutch working class. Also 'Johnny' or 'Sjonnie'. Often used in conjunction with its female equivalent 'Anita'.
- **knor**: someone who gets everything wrong, always says the wrong things at the wrong moments, and is therefore considered a social failure note This word is widely used in student communities, and is known to all former students as well. Example: 'John is een suffe knor!' means as much as 'John is a boring, uninteresting person'.
- **muts**: girl. Mostly used for girls over 16.
- **publiciteitsgeil**: Extremely keen on publicity. Mostly applied to politicians and artists. The literal meaning is "publicity-horny".
- **tongzoen**: a French kiss. This word means simply "tongue-kiss".
- **vackman**: a skilled worker. Tell this to your boss if he lets you sweep the floor!!
- **zeiker**: Someone who complains about trivial matters of things that cannot be changed.

Dutch Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists

For more information or additional speech-language pathologists and audiologists please visit http://www.asha.org/proserv/

Speech Language Pathologists

**United States**

**ProgressivEdge**

1050 Pipeline Rd
Hurst, TX 76053

*Director:* Ronda Polansky
*Phone:* 800-989-6241
*Email:* scarp98@juno.com

*Facility Type:* Outpatient Rehab Center; Swallowing Disorders

*Payment Type:* Medicare, Medicaid, Health Insurance

**The Netherlands**

**Dutch Association of Voice, Speech and Language Pathology (NVSST)**

Prof. H.K. Schutte
ENT Clinic
University Hospital, PO Box 30.001
NL-9700 RB Groningen, Netherland

**Nederlandse Verening voor Logopedie en Foniatria (NVLF)**

Oosthaven 38 Postbus 3088, 2800 CD GOUDA

*Phone:* 31/182 587188
*Fax:* 31/182 517655
*Website:* www.nvlf.nl
*Email:* logopedie@nvlf.nl
Web Resources

Dutch Cuisine

Website Name: Traditional Dutch Recipes
Website Address: http://dutchfood.about.com/od/aboutdutchcooking/u/TraditionalDutchFood.htm

Website Name: Food and Drink in the Netherlands
Website Address: http://southholland.angloinfo.com/countries/holland/food.asp

Website Name: Dutch Recipes
Website Address: http://www.food.com/recipes/dutch

Website Name: Move to Netherlands
Website Address: http://movetonetherlands.com/recipes.html

Dutch Language

Website Name: The Speech Accent Archive-Dutch
Website Address: http://accent.gmu.edu/browse_language.php?function=find&language=dutch

Website Name: Dutch Language
Website Address: http://www.dutchlanguage.info/

Website Name: Dutch Language Learning Games
Website Address: http://www.digitaldialects.com/Dutch.htm

Website Name: Dutch Language, Alphabet, and Pronunciation
Website Address: http://www.omniglot.com/writing/dutch.htm

Website Name: Dutch Language Activities
Website Address: http://www.enchantedlearning.com/themes/dutch.shtml

Website Name: The Dutch Language
Website Address: http://www.livius.org/dutchhistory/language.html

Website Name: Dutch Dialects
Website Address:  http://www.dutchlanguage.info/dutch/dialects.asp

Dutch History

Website Name:  Dutch-The Canadian Encyclopedia
Website Address:  http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0002476

Website Name:  A Brief Outline of Dutch History and the New Netherland Colony
Website Address:  http://www.coins.nd.edu/ColCoin/ColCoinIntros/Netherlands.html

Website Name:  Dutch History
Website Address:  http://www.filibustercartoons.com/holland/history.htm

Website Name:  Dutch History and Culture
Website Address:  http://www.livius.org/holland.html

Website Name:  Netherlands History
Website Address:  http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0107824.html

Dutch Traditions

Website Name:  Move to Netherlands
Website Address:  http://www.movetonetherlands.com/typical_dutch.html

Website Name:  Netherlands-The People and the Culture

Website Name:  A Quick 101 in Dutch Customs and Traditions

Website Name:  Traditions-Stuff Dutch People Like
Website Address:  http://stuffdutchpeoplelike.com/tag/traditions/

Dutch Culture

Website Name:  Dutch Culture
Website Address:  http://us.holland.com/e/8109/Dutch+Culture.php

Website Name: Dutch
Website Address:  http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/netherlands.html

Website Name: The Netherlands: Culture
Website Address: http://www.everyculture.com/Ma-Ni/The-Netherlands.html

Website Name: Dutch Culture and Society
Website Address: http://www.dutchgrammar.com/links2.html

Website Name: Netherland Facts
Website Address: http://www.squidoo.com/netherlands-facts

Website Name: Dutch Customs
Website Address: http://www.culturebriefings.com/Pages/pubstore/pscbnl.html

Therapy Materials
Enchanted Learning – is a website dedicated to helping children learn through interactive activities. The website provides information and activities for children in Dutch.

• http://www.enchantedlearning.com/Home.html

Boardmaker Software Family – is software that enables those that are unable to communicate with the use of a picture board. Since there is limited therapy materials for the Dutch language, boardmaker could be an alternative for children just beginning to speak English and transitioning to Dutch in order to communicate in the academic setting. Also, a picture with a word in Dutch could be represented on the board, as well as with English.

• http://www.mayer-johnson.com/category/boardmaker-family

Tests and Assessment Materials
There are limited assessments in the Dutch language available to the speech-language community.

A Dutch language proficiency test is available to those that speak the Dutch language.

• http://www.learn-dutch-language-software.com/proftest/tlduttest.htm
Research Articles


Case History for Bilingual Speakers

1. Which language(s) was the child surrounded by during the first years of her/his life?_______________________________________________________________________

2. How many languages, besides English, is your child currently exposed to? Please list these languages:

3. How many words does your child use in each of these languages? Please list the following:

__________________________________
__________________________________
__________________________________
__________________________________
__________________________________

4. How many words does your child understand in these languages? Please list the following:

__________________________________
__________________________________
__________________________________
__________________________________
__________________________________

5. Please list the environments in which these languages are spoken:

   a) Home:  mom       dad       how often___________
   b) School: teachers  friends   how often___________
   c) Extended family: who _________ how often___________
   d) Social club: ________________ how often___________

6. To speakers of these languages (spoken by your child), does your child sound as other children his/her age? yes   no  (circle)
If no, please explain________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

7. Circle as many behaviors as you recognize exhibited by your child:
   a) Mixes words from different languages when speaking
   b) Uses intonation from one language while speaking another
   c) Forms sentences in the wrong order (ie. nouns before adjectives-“car green”)
   d) Fails to use or has inconsistent use of tense markers
   e) Fails to use or has inconsistent use of third person “s” (walks)

*Adapted from German Language Manual*