

**BREAKDANCE & BROADBAND**  
*English loanwords into Dutch*

English influences many languages, one of them is Dutch. In Dutch a significant number of English loanwords can be found. These loanwords deal mostly with ‘new’ concepts, like technological innovations, or they deal with ideas from the American or British culture, which are unknown to Dutch. Since these loanwords are English, they do not fit into the Dutch phonological inventory. This causes major changes in the pronunciation of the words. The three main changes are final devoicing, substitution of sounds that trigger a gap in the phonological inventory and vowels that differ, caused by a different stress pattern, however: these are not the only ones.

First of all, a brief discussion is needed to introduce the data<sup>1</sup>, regarding notation. The notation of the data can be unclear in stating the exact pronunciation, because not every subtlety can be captured. Thus, the notation may suggest a significant difference in pronunciation; however, when looking at a vowel diagram the differences are not that big<sup>2</sup>. This is the case with the vowels in ‘ace’: D /es/ and E /ees/<sup>3</sup>, ‘air’ D /ɛ:r/ and E /er/ and the two checked vowels D /ɪ/ and E /i/ in words like ‘chip’, ‘city’ and ‘disk’.

---

<sup>1</sup> See appendix 1 for the full alphabetical list of data.

<sup>2</sup> See appendix 2 for figures of vowel diagrams that show the little difference in pronunciation.

<sup>3</sup> The capital letters stand for the language: D is for Dutch, E is for English.

Another problem with notation is that the same symbol is used for a different pronunciation. E /e/ is like D /ɛ(:)/ and D /e/ is like E /eɪ/: ‘credit card’ D /krɛ:dɪkɑrt/, E /kredɪtɑ:rd/ and ‘game boy’ D /gembɔj/, E /gembɔɪ/.

Consonants are also affected by this. The data shows the occurrence of /ʃ/ in both languages; however the Dutch one is different, even if the difference is only small. Similar is /r/, where Dutch has the alveolar trill [r], English has [ɹ], a post-alveolar approximant. Thus, these differences are not shown by the notation of the data, but do have effect on the pronunciation of loanwords.

The first change that has a major effect on the loanwords is final devoicing. Final devoicing includes the changing of a voiced obstruent into a voiceless obstruent when syllable final. This does not only affect loanwords from English, but it can be seen throughout the language.

1) Examples<sup>4</sup>:

Loanword

‘aftershave’	D /aftərʃef/	E /æftərʃɛv/
‘aids’	D /ets/	E /eɪdz/
‘band’	D /bent/	E /bænd/
‘breedband’	D /bredbant/	E /brɛ:dbænd/
‘creditcard’	D /krɛ:dɪkɑrt/	E /kredɪtɑ:rd/
‘cruise’	D /kru:s/	E /kru:z/
‘hands’	D /hents/	E /hændz/
‘job’	D /dʒɔp/	E /dʒɔb/
‘nachtclub’	D /nɑxtklɪp/	E /nɑtɪklʌb/
‘polaroid’	D /pɔlərɔjt/	E /pɔulərɔɪd/
‘quiz’	D /kwɪs/	E /kwɪz/

---

<sup>4</sup> The words in the left column are the words as they occur in Dutch spelling and the changes are highlighted in yellow.

‘shag’	D /ʃæk/	E /ʃæg/ (meaning of ‘tobacco’)
‘trend’	D /trɛnt/	E /trend/
‘trendsettend’	D /trɛntsetənt/	E /trendsetɪŋ/
‘website’	D /wɛpsɑjt/ <sup>5</sup>	E /websaɪt/ <sup>6</sup>

As 1) shows, final devoicing occurs syllable final, see ‘website’ and ‘trendsettend’, and not just word final.

Another major change is solving the gaps in the phonological inventory. Since not all the sounds in English occur in both languages, Dutch has filled the gaps with sounds that are closest<sup>7</sup>.

## 2) Examples<sup>8</sup>:

### Loanword

‘acne’	D /akne/	E /ækni/
‘aerobics’	D /ɛ:rɔbɪks/	E /æroubɪks/
‘aids’	D /ets/	E /eɪdz/
‘alligator’	D /ɑlyɑtɔr/	E /æləgɛɪtɔr/
‘astronaut’	D /ɑstrɔnɑut/	E /æstrɔnɔ:t/
‘baby’	D /bebi/	E /berbi/
‘babydoll’	D /bebidɔl/	E /berbidɔ:l/
‘badge’	D /bɛdʒ/	E /bædʒ/
‘band’	D /bɛnt/	E /bænd/
‘baseballen’	D /bezbɔlə(n)/	E /beɪsbɔ:l/ (meaning: to play baseball)
‘bison’	D /bɪzɔn/	E /baɪsən/
‘blouse’	D /bluzə, blus/	E /blaʊs/
‘bluffen’	D /blɪfə(n)/	E /blʌf/
‘boksen’	D /bɔksən/	E /bɑ:ksɪŋ/
‘breedband’	D /bredbɑnt/	E /brɛ:dbænd/

<sup>5</sup> N. Osselton, R. Hempelman, *The New Routledge Dutch Dictionary, Dutch-English English Dutch*, London & New York: Routledge, 2003.

<sup>6</sup> Della Summers, ed., *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, Essex: Pearson Education Limited, 2003.

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix 2.

<sup>8</sup> This is an abbreviated version, touching on each English sound that is being substituted, due to the length of the example list.

‘bulldog’	D /byldɔχ/	E /buldɔ:g/
‘cartoon’	D /kɑrtu:n/	E /kɑ:rtu:n/
‘coach’	D /kɔtʃ/	E /kɔʊtʃ/
‘coffeeshop’	D /kɔfɪʃɔp/	E /kɔfɪʃɑ:p/
‘cover’	D /kɑvər/	E /kʌvər/
‘cowboy’	D /kɑʊbɔj/	E /kɑʊbɔɪ/
‘cursor’	D /kʏrsər/	E /kɜ:rsər/
‘presbeteriaan’	D /prɛzbɪtɛrɪjan/	E /prɛzbɛtɛrɪən/
‘scoren’	D /skɔrə(n)/	E /skɔ:r/ (meaning: to score)
‘shock’	D /ʃɔk/	E /ʃɑ:k/
‘toeren’	D /turə(n)/	E /tʊr/

2) shows that some English vowels have multiple substitutions. The vowels are substituted as follows:

- Checked Vowels: ɒ > ɔ, æ > a, ε, ε:, e, u > u, ʏ, ʌ > ʏ, a.
- Steady-state Vowels: ɔ: > ɔ, o, ɜ: > ʏ:, ɒ: > ɔ, au, a: > a.
- Diphthongs: eɪ > e, aɪ > i, aʊ > u, oʊ > o, aʊ > au, ɪə > e.

The difference in stress patterns also adds to changes in the pronunciation of English loanwords into Dutch. This change means that E /ə/ becomes another checked vowel in Dutch<sup>9</sup>.

3) Examples<sup>10</sup>:

Loanwords

‘airconditioning’	D /ɛ:rkɔndɪʃənɪŋ/	E /erkɔndɪʃənɪŋ/
‘alligator’	D /ʌlɪgətɔr/	E /æləgɛtɔr/
‘astronaut’	D /ɑstrɔnɔʊt/	E /æstrɔnɔ:t/
‘badminton’	D /bɛdmɪntɔn/	E /bædmɪntɔn/

<sup>9</sup> See Appendix 2.

<sup>10</sup> An underlined part means that that is the stressed syllable.

‘bison’	D /bɪzən/	E /baɪsən/
‘budget’	D /bʌdʒɪt/	E /bʌdʒət/
‘cassette deck’	D /kasetədek/	E /kasetdek/
‘computer’	D /kɒmpjutər/	E /kɒmpju:tər/
‘concern’	D /kɒnsɜːrn/	E /kɒnsɜːrn/
‘copiloot’	D /kɒpɪlɒt/	E /kɒupɪlɒt/
‘cursor’	D /kɜːrsɜː/	E /kɜːrsɜː/
‘data’	D /dætə/	E /dɛtə, dɑːtə/
‘deoderant’	D /deɪdɒrənt/	E /diːɒdərənt/
‘dollar’	D /dɒlər/	E /dɑːlər/
‘gigabyte’	D /ɪɪəbaɪt/	E /gɪgəbaɪt/
‘pyjama’	D /pɪjama/	E /pəɪdʒæməz/
‘record’	D /rɛkɔːr/	E /rɛkɔːrd/ (meaning: breaking the record)
‘recorder’	D /rɪkɔːrdər/	E /rɪkɔːrdər/
‘sigaret’	D /sɪjaret/	E /sɪgɒret/
‘songfestival’	D /sɒŋfestɪvəl/	E /sɒːŋfestɪvəl/
‘tabak’	D /təbək/	E /təbækou/

Thus, in 3) /ə/ is replaced by ɑ, ɔ (:), a, i and ε. However, that is not the only sound that is affected. The other checked vowel that changes is: /ɪ/, which changes into /i/. 3) also shows how stress affects the vowels. When the syllable is unstressed in English, that syllable takes /ə/. When that same syllable turns out to be stressed in Dutch, Dutch replaces /ə/, to account for the stress in the syllable.

These three changes are the most prominent, there are, however, some other changes, which do make a difference, but are not as frequent or widespread as the three described above. One of these changes is adapting /g/.

In Dutch, /g/ can only occur in a word when that word is a loanword, and even than its use has restrictions. This means that E /g/ can be substituted by the Dutch norm: a velar fricative. The voiceless velar fricative /x/ is the Dutch standard, however in some cases a voiced velar fricative /ɣ/ or a voiceless uvular fricative /χ/ substitutes E /g/.

4) Examples:

Loanwords

‘alligator’	D /ɑlɣatər/	E /æləgertər/
‘bulldog’	D /bʏldɔχ/	E /bʊldɔ:g/
‘nachtclub’	D /nɑχtklʏp/	E /nɑɪtklʌb/
‘sigaret’	D /sɪɣərət/	E /sɪgərət/

As seen in 4) the voiced velar fricative /ɣ/ substitutes /g/ when it stands between two vowels: intervocalic. The voiceless uvular fricative /χ/ will stand for /g/ when in word final position. One exception is ‘nachtclub’. The regular word for E ‘night’ is ‘nacht’ and ‘nachtclub’ seems to be a compound made up from a Dutch and an English word. This process of /g/ becoming a fricative is called fricativization.

Fricativization does not only apply to /g/, but it also applies to affricates. /tʃ/ turns into /ʃ/ in word final position, but it also occurs in a word initial position.

5) Examples:

Loanwords

‘brunch’	D /brʏnʃ/	E /brʌntʃ/
‘charter’	D /ʃɑ:rtər/	E /tʃɑ:rtər/
‘chips’	D /ʃɪps/	E /tʃɪps/
‘lunch’	D /lʏnʃ/	E /lʌntʃ/

Another change is that some sounds get voiced when they enter the Dutch language. It occurs in two different ways: assimilation and intervocalic voicing. The assimilation applies to voiceless obstruents that occur in front of another voiced sound.

6) Examples:

Loanwords

'baseballen'	D /bezbələ(n)/	E /eɪsbɔ:l/
'basketball'	D /bɑ:skədbəl/	E /bæskətbɔ:l/
'breakdancen'	D /bregdɛ:nsə(n)/	E /breɪkdæns/ (meaning: to breakdance)

Thus, that voiced sound makes the voiceless obstruent voiced.

The other way that Dutch uses to voice sounds is intervocalic voicing.

7) Examples:

Loanwords

'bison'	D /bɪzən/	E /baɪsən/
'blouse'	D /bluzə/	E /blaʊs/

The example above shows that Dutch voices a voiceless fricative when its in a intervocalic position.

Vowel quality is also an area of change. When an English loanword gets used into Dutch the vowels on the edge of the vowel diagram seem to change quality: they get shortened and become more mid or get fronted.

8) Examples:

Loanwords

'air'	D /ɛ:r/	E /er/
'airconditioning'	D /ɛ:rkəndɪʃənɪŋ/	E /erkəndɪʃənɪŋ/
'avenue'	D /avəny/	E /ævənu: /
'cashewnoot'	D /kɛʃunot/	E /kæʃu: /, /kəʃu: / (meaning: cashew nut)
'computer'	D /kɔmpjʊtər/	E /kɔmpju:tər/
'creditcard'	D /krɛ:dtkɑrt/	E /kredɪtkɑ:rd/

'minidisc'	D /mɪnɪdɪsk/	E /mɪnɪdɪsk/
'minigolf'	D /mɪnɪgɔlf/	E /mɪnɪgɔ:lf/
'popmuziek'	D /pɒpmju:zɪk/	E /pɔ:pmju:zɪk/
'prairie'	D /pre:ri/	E /pre:ri/
'recorder'	D /rɪkɔrdər/	E /rɪkɔ:rdər/
'rockmuziek'	D /rɒkmju:zɪk/	E /rɔ:kɪju:zɪk/
'scooter'	D /skutər/	E /sku:tər/
'shampoo'	D /ʃæmpo/	E /ʃæmpu:/
'sigaret'	D /siyaret/	E /sɪgəret/
'software'	D /sɔftwe:ɹ/	E /sɔftwe:ɹ/
'songfestival'	D /sɒŋfestɪvəl/	E /sɒ:ŋfestɪvəl/
'videorecorder'	D /vɪdejɔrɪkɔ:rdər/	E /vɪdiou rɪkɔ:rdər/
'zoom'	D /zum/	E /zu:m/

The vowels that undergo fronting are /u:/ and /ɪ/, these vowel turn into /y/ and /i/. The other vowels are being lowered: they are reduced to midvowels. This means that /e/ becomes /ɛ:/ and /u:/ becomes /o/.

The final change that is prominent is the fact that some garments in English are plural, but in Dutch they are singular. Even though, these words are English loanwords.

9) Examples:

Loanwords

'boxershort'	D /bɒksərʃɔ:rt/	E /bɔ:ksərʃɔ:rts/
'pyjama'	D /pijama/	E /pɛdʒæməz/

This change happens because in Dutch all garments are singular at all times. This has to do with the attitude Dutch has towards what is to be counted in these garments. When it comes to shorts and pajamas, Dutch does not count these as multiple pieces, but as one thing as a whole.



**Bibliography:**

Collins, Beverly, *Sounding Better: A Practical Guide to English Pronunciation for Speakers of Dutch*, Holten: Walvaboek, 2001.

Osselton, N. & R. Hempelman, *The New Routledge Dutch Dictionary Dutch-English English Dutch*, London & New York: Routledge, 2003.

Summers, Della, ed., *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, Essex: Pearson Education Limited, 2003.

## Appendix 1:

### *Full list of Data*

	Dutch	Dutch Phonetic	English Meaning	English Phonetic	
A	ace	[es]	ace	[ees]	
	? acne	[akne]	acne	[ækni]	
	aerobics	[ɛ:rɔbiks]	aerobics	[æroobiks]	
	afkicken	[afkɪkə(n)]	to kick the habit	-	
	aftershave	[aftərʃef]	aftershave	[æftərʃeɪv]	
	aids	[ets]	aids	[eɪdz]	
	air	[ɛ:r]	air, look	[er]	
	airconditioning	[ɛ:rkɔndɪʃənɪŋ]	airconditioning	[erkɔndɪʃənɪŋ]	
	alligator	[alɪgətər]	alligator	[æləgertər]	
	all-risk	[ɔ:lɪrɪsk]	comprehensive (insurance)	[ɔ:lɪrɪsk]	
	astronaut	[astrɔnɔ:t]	astronaut	[æstrɔnɔ:t]	
	avenue	[avəny]	avenue	[ævənu:]	
	B	baby	[bebi]	baby	[beɪbi]
		babydoll	[beɪbɪdɔ:l]	baby-doll	[beɪbɪdɔ:l]
babyfoon		[beɪbɪfɔ:n]	baby alarm	[beɪbɪfɔ:n]	
babysitter		[beɪbɪsɪtər]	babysitter	[beɪbɪsɪtər]	
babysitten		[beɪbɪsɪtə(n)]	to babysit	[beɪbɪsɪt]	
badge		[bædʒ]	badge	[bædʒ]	
badminton		[bædmɪntɔ:n]	badminton	[bædmɪntɔ:n]	
ballpoint		[bɔ:lpɔɪnt]	ballpoint	[bɔ:lpɔɪnt]	
band		[bænd]	band (music)	[bænd]	
baseballen		[beɪsbɔ:lə(n)]	to play baseball	[beɪsbɔ:l]	
basketbal		[bɑ:skætbɔ:l]	basketball	[bæskætbɔ:l]	
beautycase		[bju:tɪkəs]	vanity case	[bju:tɪkɪs]	
bingo		[bɪŋɡo]	bingo	[bɪŋɡoʊ]	
biscuit		[bɪskwɪ]	br: biscuit	[bɪskɪt]	
bison		[bɪzən]	bison	[baɪsən]	
blazer		[bleɪzər]	jacket, blazer	[bleɪzər]	

## C

blouse	[bluzə, blʊs]	blouse	[blaʊs]
bluffen	[blʏfə(n)]	to bluff	[blʌf]
board	[bɔ:rd]	hardboard	[bɔ:rd]
boiler	[bɔjlər]	boiler	[bɔilər]
boksen	[bɔksən]	to box (boxing)	[bɑ:ksɪŋ]
border	[bɔ:rdər]	border	[bɔ:rdər]
bowlen	[bɔwlə(n)]	to bowl,	[bɔʊl]
		bowling	
box	[bɔks]	speaker	[bɑ:ks]
boxershort	[bɔksərʃɔ:rt]	boxer shorts	[bɑ:ksərʃɔ:rts]
boycott	[bɔjkɒt]	boycott	[bɔɪkɑ:t]
breakdancen	[breɪgdænsə(n)]	break-dance	[breɪkdæns]
breedband	[bredbænd]	broadband	[brɔ:dbænd]
brunch	[brʏnʃ]	brunch	[brʌntʃ]
budget	[bʏdʒət]	budget	[bʌdʒət]
buggy	[bʏgi]	buggy	[bʌgi]
bulldog	[bʏldɔɣ]	bulldog	[bʊldɔ:g]
butler	[bʏtlər]	butler	[bʌtlər]
cake	[kek]	cake	[keɪk]
camper	[kæmpər]	camper	[kæmpər]
camping	[kæmpɪŋ]	camping	[kæmpɪŋ]
cape	[kep]	cape	[keɪp]
caravan	[kærəvən]	br: caravan	[kærəvæn]
cartoon	[kɑ:tu:n]	cartoon	[kɑ:rtu:n]
cash	[kæʃ]	cash	[kæʃ]
cashewnoot	[kæʃunot]	cashew (nut)	[kæʃu:], [kəʃu:]
cassettedeck	[kæsətɛdek]	cassette deck	[kæsətdek]
cateren	[ketərən]	to cater	[keɪtər]
cd	[sede]	cd (compact disc)	[si:di:]
cd-rom	[sederɒm]	cd-rom	[si:di:rɑ:m]
charter	[ʃɑ:rtər]	charter flight	[ʃɑ:rtər]
chatten	[tʃætən]	to chat	[tʃæt]
		(computer)	
checken	[tʃekə(n)]	to check, verify	[tʃek]

chip	[tʃɪp]	chip	[tʃɪp]
chipknip	[tʃɪpknɪp]	smart card (debit card for small amounts)	-
chips	[tʃɪps]	chips,br:crisps	[tʃɪps]
city	[sɪti]	city	[sɪti]
claim(en)	[kleɪm(ə(n))]	claim	[kleɪm]
clan	[kleɪn]	clan	[kleɪn]
clip	[klɪp]	clip, video clip	[klɪp]
club	[klʌb]	club	[klʌb]
coach	[kəʊtʃ]	coach	[kəʊtʃ]
cockpit	[kɒkpaɪt]	cockpit	[kɑ:kpaɪt]
cocktail	[kɒkteɪl]	cocktail	[kɑ:kteɪl]
coffeeshop	[kɒfɪʃɒp]	coffee shop	[kɒfɪʃɑ:p]
coke	[kɒk]	coke (abbr. cocaine)	[kəʊk]
compact disc (see cd)	[kɒmpæktɪsk]	compact disc	[kɒmpæktɪsk]
computer	[kəmputə]	computer	[kəmputə]
concern	[kən'sɜ:n]	group, company	[kən'sɜ:n]
context	[kɒntekst]	context	[kɑ:ntekst]
copilot	[kɒpɪlət]	co-pilot	[kəʊpɪlət]
copyright	[kɒpɪraɪt]	copyright	[kɑ:paɪraɪt]
cornedbeef	[kɔ:ndbɪf]	corned beef	[kɔ:nd bɪ:f]
cover	[kʌvə]	remake of song	[kʌvə]
cowboy	[kaʊbɔɪ]	cowboy	[kaʊbɔɪ]
crashen	[kræʃ(ə(n))]	to crash	[kræʃ]
creditcard	[kredɪtkɑ:rd]	credit card	[kredɪtkɑ:rd]
crossen	[krɒs(ə(n))]	to ride a dirt bike	[krɒs]
cruise	[kru:z]	cruise (trip)	[kru:z]
cup	[kʌp]	cup (world cup in sports)	[kʌp]
cursor	[kɜ:rsə]	cursor	[kɜ:rsə]

D	data (bank)	[dætə (bæŋk)]	data (bank)	[deɪtə], [dɑ:tə] [bæŋk]	
	deodorant	[deɪdɔːrənt]	deodorant	[di:ʊdərənt]	
	diesel	[di:zəl]	diesel	[di:zəl]	
	disco	[dɪsko]	disco	[dɪskəʊ]	
	disk	[dɪsk]	disk	[dɪsk]	
	diskette	[dɪsketə]	floppy disk	[dɪsket]	
	diskjockey	[dɪskdʒɔːki]	disc jockey	[dɪskdʒɑ:ki]	
	display	[dɪspleɪ]	display	[dɪspleɪ]	
	dollar	[dɒlə]	dollar	[dɑ:lər]	
	dope	[dɒp]	dope	[dɒp]	
drug(s)	[drʌg(s)]	drug(s)	[drʌg(z)]		
dunk	[dʌŋk]	dunk (score bball)	[dʌŋk]		
E	e-mail(en)	[ɪmeɪl(ə(n))]	e-mail	[ɪ:meɪl]	
	finish(en)	[fɪnɪʃ(ə(n))]	finish	[fɪnɪʃ]	
F	gameboy	[ɡembɔɪ]	Game Boy	[ɡeɪmbɔɪ]	
	gangster	[ɡæŋstər]	gangster	[ɡæŋstər]	
G	gigabyte	[ɡɪɡəbaɪt]	gigabyte	[ɡɪɡəbaɪt]	
	gin-tonic	[dʒɪntɒnɪk]	gin and tonic	[dʒɪn ænd tə:nɪk]	
	goal	[ɡoʊl]	goal (in sports)	[ɡoʊl]	
	golf	[ɡɒlf]	golf	[ɡɑ:lf]	
H	handicap	[hændɪkæp]	handicap	[hændɪkæp]	
	hands	[hændz]	hands (soccer)	[hændz]	
	hiphop	[hɪphɒp]	hip hop	[hɪphɑ:p]	
	hippie	[hɪpi]	hippie	[hɪpi]	
	hit	[hɪt]	hit (record)	[hɪt]	
	hiv	[haɪv]	hiv	[eɪtʃ aɪ vi:]	
	hobby	[hɒbi]	hobby	[hɑ:bi]	
	I	in-lineskate	[ɪnlaɪnskæt]	in-line skate	[ɪnlaɪn skæt]
		inloggen	[ɪnləʒə(n)]	to log in	[ləʒ ɪn]
		intercity	[ɪntərsɪti]	express train	[ɪntərsɪti]
intercom		[ɪntərko:m]	intercom	[ɪntərko:m]	
internet		[ɪntərnet]	internet	[ɪntərnet]	

J	jazz	[dʒɛːz]	jazz	[dʒæz]	
	jippie	[ˈjɪpi]	yippee	[ˈjɪpi]	
	job	[dʒɒp]	job	[dʒɒb]	
	joggen	[dʒɔgə(n)]	to jog	[dʒɑːg]	
	joint	[dʒɔɪnt]	joint	[dʒɔɪnt]	
K	keeper	[ki:pər]	(goal) keeper	[ki:pər]	
	kick	[kɪk]	kick (thrill)	[kɪk]	
	knock-out	[nɒkɔut]	knock-out	[nɑːkɔut]	
L	lunch	[lʌnʃ]	lunch	[lʌntʃ]	
M	mailen	[meɪə(n)]	to e-mail	[iːmeɪl]	
	make-up	[meɪkʌp]	make up	[meɪkʌp]	
	minidisk	[mɪnɪdɪsk]	minidisk	[mɪnɪdɪsk]	
	minigolf	[mɪnɪgɔlf]	miniature golf	[mɪnɪgɑːlf]	
	mixen	[mɪks(ə(n))]	to mix	[mɪks]	
	mixer	[mɪksər]	mixer	[mɪksər]	
	mountainbike	[maʊntənbaɪk]	mountain bike	[maʊntənbaɪk]	
	N	nachtclub	[nɑxtklʌp]	nightclub	[naɪtklʌb]
		no-claimkorting	[nɒkleɪmkɔrtɪŋ]	no claim bonus	[nɒu kleɪm]
		okay (okee)	[oʊkeɪ]	okay, ok	[oʊkeɪ]
O	P	paperclip	[peɪpərklɪp]	paperclip	[peɪpərklɪp]
		penalty	[penəlti]	penalty kick (soccer)	[penlɪ]
	piccalilli	[pɪkəlɪli]	piccalilli	[pɪkəlɪli]	
	picknick	[pɪknɪk]	picnic	[pɪknɪk]	
	pick-up	[pɪkʌp]	record player	[rɪkɔdˈpleɪər]	
	plastic	[plæstɪk]	plastic	[plæstɪk]	
	playback	[pleɪbæk]	miming, lip syncing	[pleɪbæk]	
	playboy	[pleɪbɔɪ]	playboy	[pleɪbɔɪ]	
	polaroid	[pɒlərɔɪd]	polaroid	[pɒlərɔɪd]	
	popmuziek	[pɒpmjuːzɪk]	pop music	[pɒːpmjuːzɪk]	
	pr	[peər]	pr	[piːɑːr]	
	prairie	[preəri]	prairie	[preəri]	
	presbeteriaan	[prezbɪtəriːən]	presbyterian	[prezbətɪəriən]	
	printer	[prɪntər]	printer	[prɪntər]	

Q  
R  
  
S

privacy	[praɪvəsi]	privacy	[praɪvəsi]
puppy	[pʊpi]	puppy	[pʌpi]
pyjama	[pijama]	pyjamas	[pɒdʒæməz]
quiz	[kwɪz]	quiz	[kwɪz]
race	[res]	race	[reɪs]
record	[rəkɔːr]	record	[rekərd]
recorder	[rɪkɔːrdər]	recorder	[rɪkɔːrdər]
rockmuziek	[rɒkmjuːzɪk]	rockmusic	[rɒ:kmuːzɪk]
safe	[seɪf]	safe-deposit box	[seɪf]
scannen	[skənə(n)]	to scan	[skæn]
scooter	[skuːtər]	scooter	[skuːtər]
scoren	[skɔːrə(n)]	to score	[skɔːr]
scrabbelen	[skræbələ(n)]	to play schrabble	[skræbəl]
seks	[seks]	sex	[seks]
service	[sɜːrvɪs]	service	[sɜːrvɪs]
shag	[ʃæg]	tobacco	[ʃæg]
shampoo	[ʃæmpuː]	shampoo	[ʃæmpuː]
sheriff	[ʃerɪf]	sheriff	[ʃerɪf]
sherry	[ʃeri]	sherry	[ʃeri]
shirt	[ʃɜːrt]	shirt, blouse	[ʃɜːrt]
shock	[ʃɒk]	shock	[ʃɒk]
short	[ʃɔːrt]	shorts (garments)	[ʃɔːrt]
show	[ʃəʊ]	show	[ʃəʊ]
sigaret	[sɪgəret]	cigarette	[sɪgəret]
single	[sɪŋgəl]	single	[sɪŋgəl]
sjonnie	[ʃɔːni]	greaser (johnny)	[dʒɔːni]
skateboard	[skedbɔːrd]	skateboard	[sketbɔːrd]
skaten	[sketə(n)]	to skate	[sket]
skeeler	[skiːlər]	skeeler	[skiːlər]
sketch	[sketʃ]	sketch	[sketʃ]
smog	[smɒg]	smog	[smɑːg]

## T

smoking	[smokɪŋ]	tuxedo	[smoukɪŋ]
snack	[snæk]	snack	[snæk]
software	[sɔftweɪr]	software	[sɔftwer]
songfestival	[sɔŋfestɪvəl]	song contest	[sɔ:ŋfestɪvəl]
songtekst	[sɔŋtekst]	lyrics	[sɔ:ŋtekst]
speech	[spi:tʃ]	speech (a talk)	[spi:tʃ]
speedboot	[spi:dbot]	speedboat	[spi:dbout]
spray	[spreɪ]	spray	[spreɪ]
squashen	[skwɔʃə(n)]	to play squash	[skwɑ:ʃ]
stencil	[stensəl]	handout	[stensəl]
sticker	[stɪkər]	sticker	[stɪkər]
stickie	[stɪki]	joint, stick	[stɪki]
stuff	[stʌf]	stuff, drugs	[stʌf]
stunten	[stʌntə(n)]	to do stunts	[stʌnt]
stuntman	[stʌntmən]	stuntman	[stʌntmæn]
surfen	[sʌr:fə(n)]	be surfing	[sʌrf]
surfer	[sʌr:fər]	surfer	[sʌrfər]
surfplank	[sʌr:flʌŋk]	surfboard	[sʌrfbɔ:rd]
surprise	[sʌr:prɪzə]	surprise gift	[səprəɪz]
tabak	[təbək]	tobacco	[təbækou]
tank	[tæŋk]	tank	[tæŋk]
tapdansen	[tæpdænsə(n)]	tap dancing	[tæpdænsɪŋ]
tape	[teɪp]	tape	[teɪp]
teddybeer	[tedɪber]	teddy bear	[tedɪber]
teleshoppen	[teləʃɒpə(n)]	teleshopping	[teləʃɑ:p]
ticket	[tɪkət]	ticket	[tɪkət]
tiebreak	[taɪbrek]	tie break	[taɪbreɪk]
toasten	[təʊstə(n)]	toast (drink)	[təʊst]
toeren	[tʊərə(n)]	go for a ride	[tʊr]
toner	[təʊnər]	toner	[təʊnər]
trend	[trɛnt]	trend	[trɛnd]
trendsettend	[trɛntsetənt]	trendsetting	[trɛndsetɪŋ]
trolley	[trɒli]	trolley	[trɑ:li]
truck	[trʌk]	truck	[trʌk]
ufo	[ju:fo]	ufo	[ju:efou]

## U



V	videorecorder	[videjoriko:rdər]	vcr	[vidiou riko:rdər]
	voetbal	[vudbal]	br: football	[fʊtbɔ:l]
W	walkie-talkie	[wɔ:kitɔ:ki]	walkie-talkie	[wɔ:kitɔ:ki]
	walkman	[wɔ:kme:n]	walkman	[wɔ:kmæn]
	website	[wepsajt]	website	[websaɪt]
X	-	-	-	-
Y	yes	[jes]	yes	[jes]
Z	zappen	[zɛpə(n)]	zap, flip channels	[zæp]
	zippen	[zipə(n)]	to zip (compress)	[zip]
	zoom	[zum]	zoom	[zu:m]

**Appendix 2:**

Vowel Diagrams for Dutch and English Vowels.

**Note: Some pictures are not perfectly straight, due to the scanner and not being able to flatten the book more to make it straight. My apologies.**

*All Figures from: Beverly Collins, Sounding Better: A Practical Guide to English Pronunciation for Speakers of Dutch, Holten: Walvaboek, 2001, 36-39.*

Figure 1: Checked Vowels in Diagram (Dutch and English):

Checked vowels

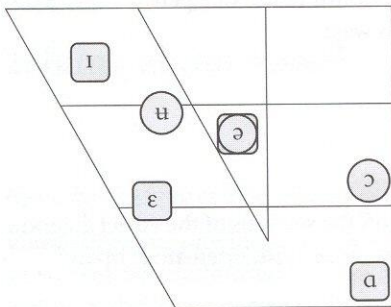


Figure 6. Dutch checked vowels

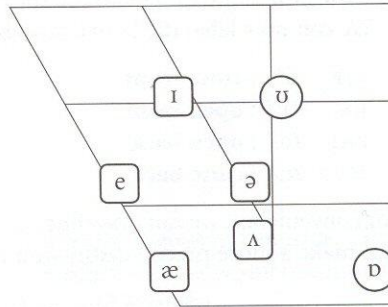


Figure 7. English checked vowels

**Dutch checked vowels**

- ɪ ZIT
- ʌ NUT
- ɛ ZET
- ɑ ZAT
- ɔ ZOT
- ə werkeLIJK<sup>3</sup>

**English checked vowels**

- ɪ KIT
- e DRESS
- æ TRAP
- ʌ STRUT
- ɒ LOT
- ʊ FOOT
- ə bonus

Figure 2: Steady State Vowels in Diagram (Dutch and English):

**Dutch steady-state vowels**

- ɪ ZIE
- ɣ NU
- u MOE
- a: LA
- ɛ: BEIGE
- ɔ: ROSE

**English steady-state vowels**

- i: FLEECE
- ɑ: PALM
- ɔ: THOUGHT
- u: GOOSE
- ɜ: NURSE

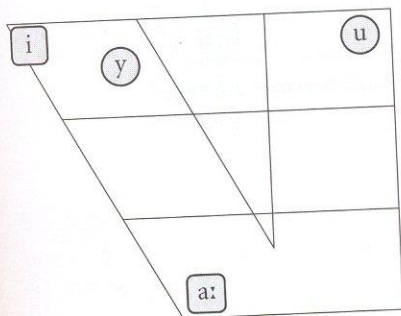


Figure 8. Dutch free steady-state vowels

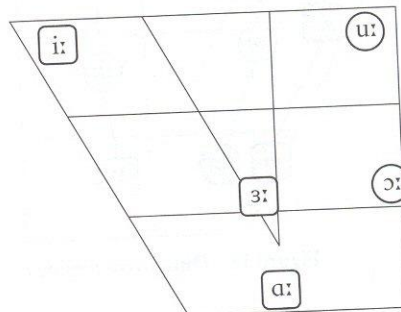


Figure 9. English free steady-state vowels

Figure 3: Steady State Vowels in Diagram (Dutch in loanwords):

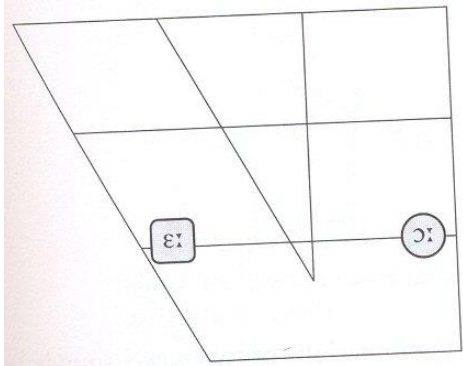


Figure 10. Dutch loan vowels

Figure 4: Diphthongs in Diagram (Dutch) & Explanenation:

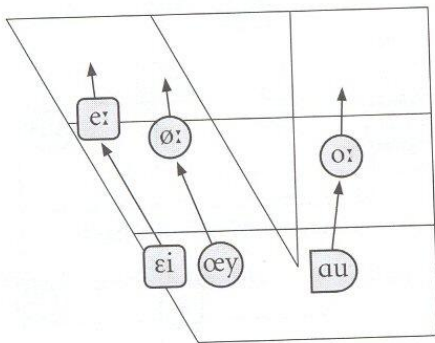


Figure 11. Dutch vowel glides

**Potential glides**

- eɪ ZEE
- øɪ BEU
- ɔɪ ZO

**Essential glides**

Dutch has three essential vowel glides:

- ɛɪ MEI, *mij*
- œy LUI
- au KOU, *kauw*

Figure 5: Diphthongs in Diagram (English):

**English vowel glides**

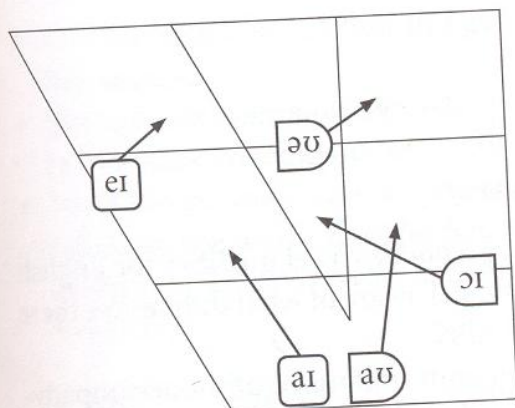


Figure 13. English vowel glides ending in [ɪ] and [ʊ]

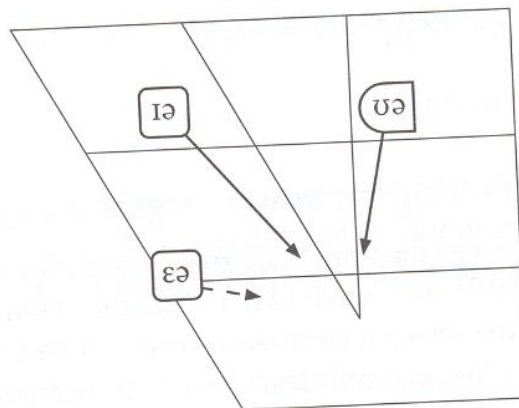


Figure 14. English vowel glides ending in [ə]