TABLE 59.4: *Values of Letters in Standard Germanic Languages*

	German	Dutch	Icelandic	Norwegian (bokmål)
a	[ɑ, ɑ:]	[a, ɑ]	[a]	[ɑ]
á	–	–	[au̯]	–
ä	[ɛ, e:]	–	–	–
å	–	–	–	[ɔ]
aa	[ɑ:]	[a]	–	–
aai	–	[a:i̯]	–	–
au	[au̯]	–	[øʉ]	[æʉ]
äu	[ɔi̯]	–	–	–
auw	–	[ɔu̯]	–	–
ay	[ai̯]	–	–	–
æ	–	–	[ai̯]	[ɛ, æ]
b	[p] /__$ [b] elsewh.	[p] /__$ [b] elsewh.	[b̥]	[b]
ch	[ç] /I, C__ [x] elsewh.	[x]	–	–
ck	[k][a]	–	–	–
d	[t] /__$ [d] elsewh.	[t] /__$ [d] elsewh.	[d̥]	[d]
ds	[dz] (in loans)	–	–	–
dsch	[ʤ] (in loans)	–	–	–
ð	–	–	[ð]	–
e	[ɛ, e:], [ə] unacc.	[e, ɛ], [ə] unacc.	[ɛ]	[ɛ, ɛ, æ], [ə] unacc.
ee	[e:]	[e]	–	
eg	–	–	–	[æi̯]
eeuw	–	[e:ʉ]	–	–
ei	[ai̯]	[ɛi̯]	[ei̯]	[æi̯]
er	[ɐ] unacc.			
eu	[ɔi̯]	[ø]	–	–
ey	–	–	[ei̯]	–
f	[f]	[f]	[f, v]	[f]
g	[ç] /I__$, [ʒ] in loans, [k] /__$, [g] elsewh.	[x] /__$ [ɣ] elsewh.	[gj] /__I, [x] /__{l, s}, [ɣ] /V__V, [g]	[j] /__I [g] elsewh.
h	[:] /V__; [h] elsewh.	[h]	[h]	[h]
hj	–	–	[ç]	
i	[ɪ, i:]	[i, ɪ]	[ɪ]	[i]
í	–	–	[ii̯]	–
ie	[i:]	[i]	–	–
ieuw	–	[i:u]	–	–
ij	–	[ɛi̯]	–	–
j	[j], [ʒ] in loans	[j]	[j]	–
k	[k]	[k]	[kj] /__I [k] elsewh.	[ç] /__I [k] elsewh.
kk	–	–	[ʰkj] /__I [ʰk] elsewh.	–
l	[l]	[l ~ ɫ]	[l]	[l]
m	[m]	[m]	[m]	[m]
n	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]

	German	Dutch	Icelandic	Norwegian (bokmål)
ng	[ŋ]	[ŋ]	[ŋ]	[ŋ]
nj	–	[ɲ]	–	–
o	[ɔ, oː]	[ɔ, oː]	[ɔ]	[o, ɔ]
ó	–	–	[ou̯]	–
ö	[œ, øː]	–	[ø]	–
ø	–	–	–	[ø]
oe	–	[u]	–	
øg	–	–	–	[øɥ]
øy	–	–	–	[øɥ]
oo	[oː]	[o]		–
ooi	–	[oːi̯]		–
ou	–	[ɔu̯]		–
p	[p]	[p]	[pʰ]	[p]
pf	[pf]	[f]	–	–
ph	[f] (in loans)	–	–	–
pp	–	–	[ʰp]	–
qu	[kv] (in loans)	–	–	–
r	[r ~ ʀ ~ ʁ], [ɐ] /V__	[r, ʁ]	[r]	rd, rl, rn, rs, rt: retro-flex dental [ɖ, ɭ, ɳ, ʂ, ʈ]; [r, ʀ] elsewh.
s	[z] /V__V, [ʃ] /__{t, p} [s] elsewh.	[s]	[s]	[s]
sch	[ʃ]	–	–	–
sj	–	[ʃ]	–	[ʃ] /__I
sk	–	–	–	[ʃ] /__I
ß (ss)	[s]	–	–	–
t	[t]	[t]	[t]	[t]
tj	–	[tʲ]	–	–
ts	[ts]	–	–	–
tsch	[tʃ] (in loans)	–	–	–
tt	–	–	[ʰt]	–
þ	–	–	[θ]	–
u	[uː, ʊ]	[y, ʏ]	[ʏ]	[ʉ, o]
ú	–	–	[uu̯]	–
ü	[ʏ, yː]	–	–	–
ui	–	[œɥ]	–	–
uu	–	[y]	–	–
uw	–	[yːu̯]	–	–
v	[f], in loans [v]	[v]	[v]	[v]
w	[v]	[ʋ]	–	–
y	[ʏ, yː]	–	[ɪ]	[y]
ý	–	–	[ii̯]	–
z	[ts]	[z]	–	[z]

a. When a word divides at *ck*, *-k-* ends the first line and *k-* begins the second.

Dutch and Afrikaans

Dutch is the oldest name for the language; the English word comes from *Duutsc*, which ultimately derives from the Latin *theodiscus*, also the source for *Deutsch* 'German'. Although Dutch is historically closely related to Low German, favorable economic and cultural conditions helped entrench the language and prevent it from yielding to the advance of High German, as Low German did. Afrikaans arose within two generations after a seventeenth-century party of Dutch established a colony at the Cape of Good Hope. The drastic modifications of the spoken language (e.g. loss of inflections) probably were caused by the use of pidgin with non-European slaves. By the third decade of the twentieth century, Afrikaans had supplanted Dutch as an official language in South Africa.

Long vowels are "overlong" before *-r*. Single vowels in Dutch are short in closed syllables and before double consonants. In closed syllables long vowels are doubled. There are a few additional features that complicate the orthography and pronunciation of Dutch. Written consonants are doubled in polysyllabic words after a short vowel: *pil* [pɪl] 'pill', *pillen* ['pɪlən] (pl.); *bus* [bʏs] 'bus', *bussen* ['bʏsən] (pl.). Written double vowels are simplified in polysyllabic words but retain their length: *laan* [laːn] 'avenue', *lanen* ['laːnən] (pl.); *boom* [boːm] 'tree', *bomen* ['boːmən] (pl.). Clusters of consonants are entirely voiced or voiceless, with stops controlling spirants: *hoofden* ['hoːvdən] 'heads'; *ijsbreker* ['ɛizˌbrɛkər] 'icebreaker'. In stop clusters, voicing dominates, but in spirant clusters voicelessness is dominant: *uitbreiden* ['œydˌbrɛi̯dən] 'to expand'; *afzetten* ['ɑfˌsɛtən] 'to take off'. At the end of a syllable *d* is unvoiced and between vowels frequently disappears: *oud* [ɔu̯t] 'old', *oude* ['ɔu̯də] (masc.); *goede* ['ɣuːjə] 'good'.

<div align="center">SAMPLE OF DUTCH</div>

1. Dutch:	Er	worden	in	Nederland	naast	het	beschaafde
2. Transcription:	ɛr	'ʋordən	ɪn	'neːdərˌlɑnt	'naːst	hɛt	bə'sxaːvdə
3. Gloss:	there	are	in	Netherlands	next.to	the	cultivated

1. Nederlands   een   groot   aantal   dialecten   gesproken.   In   de
2. 'neːdərˌlɑnts eːn   'ɣroːt   'aːntɑl   diːaˑ'lɛktən   ɣəˈsproːkən   ɪn   də
3. Dutch   a   large   number   dialects   spoken   in   the

1. gemeenschap waarin   het   gangbaar   is,   doet   een   dialect   als
2. ɣəˈmeːnsxɑp uaːˈrɪn   hɛt   'ɣɑŋbaːr   ɪs   'duːt   eːn   diːaˑ'lɛkt   ɑls
3. communities wherein   it   current   is   does   a   dialect   as

1. communicatiemiddel   niet   onder   voor   het   beschaafde   Nederlands.
2. kɔmyːnɪˈkɑtsiˑ-ˌmɪdəl   niːt   'ɔndər   voːr   hɛt   bəˈsxaːvdə   'neːdərˌlɑnts
3. communication-means   not   under   before the   cultivated   Dutch

1. De   dialectklanken   zijn   op   zichzelf   ook   niet   minder   mooi
2. də   diːaˑ'lɛkt-ˌklɑŋkə zɛi̯n ɔp   zɪx'sɛlf   'oːk   'niːt   'mɪndər moːi̯
3. the   dialect-sounds   are   on   themselves also not   less   beautiful

1. dan   die   van   het   beschaafde   Nederlands.
2. dɑn   'diː   van   hɛt   bəˈsxaːvdə   'neːdərˌlɑnts
3. than   those   of   the   cultivated   Dutch

'In Holland, next to cultivated Dutch, there are a large number of dialects spoken. In the communities where it is current a dialect does not yield as a means of communication to cultivated Dutch. Dialect sounds are in themselves also not less beautiful than those of cultivated Dutch.'   —*van den Berg 1958: 108.*

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