

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 The corpus

I make no claim to presenting a complete collection of English structures in Afrikaans. That would be an impossible task as the list is infinite and is being added to all the time. However, I do feel that the categories of influence under which I have classed my examples present a reasonably complete picture of the full range of the sorts of influence that English has had on Afrikaans to date. I invite others to correct me here if I have overlooked any categories or if they feel that further subcategories can be identified. Some readers may disagree with the terminology I have used – a traditional one to facilitate access by laymen to my corpus – but hopefully all will agree with the underlying interference being described.

Occasionally examples occur more than once, although I have tried to avoid this because of the size of the corpus, but it could not always be avoided where certain structures illustrate more than one English feature or where they belong as much in one section as in another – all classification of this sort is to a degree artificial and arbitrary.

I have borrowed very few examples from the many works on anglicisms. Many of the examples to be found in older literature on the topic are presumably no longer current, but I am not in a position to arbitrate on what is or is not still current, plus the fact that it is superfluous to reproduce lists of anglicisms given in other works that can be referred to anyway by the reader. What is more, I have applied my own taxonomy which bears little resemblance to that employed by my predecessors. This corpus is based almost entirely on my own observations which has resulted, I believe, in the inclusion of many examples which have not attracted the attention of previous authors on the topic. Occasionally I refer to recent, authoritative works that shed a little more light on a given issue.

I have refrained from applying the label *ingeburger* to my examples and on the whole from distinguishing structures found only in the spoken language from those that are also tolerated in the written language – actually just another way of saying that they are *ingeburger* or not. It is easy enough to make errors of judgement about whether a given structure is an anglicism or not; deciding in turn whether that structure is considered acceptable in speech only and/or in writing too, opens the way for even more controversy. I have chosen this course of action not only because I, as a non-native-speaker, am not always in a position to draw such lines, but

because to act otherwise usually entails a value judgement, something I wish to make a point of avoiding – I do not aim to purify the language, but merely to describe it. I am sure that no two Afrikaners would agree on the acceptability or otherwise of many of the examples in this corpus, but I do believe that my examples all occur fairly frequently, at least in the spoken language. Many of the structures will be considered correct Afrikaans by all native-speakers with other Diets options now sounding unusual, archaic or even incorrect. On the other hand, many will feel on reading some of my examples that they would never use such structures in their Afrikaans – the question the Afrikaans reader should ask himself is not whether he would use it himself, but has he heard it used.

Where I contrast an Afrikaans construction with a Dutch one, I do not thereby intend to imply that **therefore** that Diets structure should also be considered correct Afrikaans or even necessarily that the Afrikaans structure in question is **therefore** an anglicism, but merely that that possibility/probability exists. Sometimes the Dutch alternative given in brackets would even be considered wrong in Afrikaans. I mention it merely for comparison and thus to highlight where Afrikaans and English coincide and Afrikaans and Dutch differ.

In many sections I have included English translations of the Afrikaans examples for two reasons: 1) to make it perfectly clear of which English structure I feel the Afrikaans one under discussion is an imitation, as otherwise the examples may be somewhat cryptic, and 2) to make the content of this chapter more comprehensible to non-South African readers. (cf. 1.2.3 for the importance of the topic to the world at large)

7.1 Loan translations

By far the largest category of English influenced structures is that of loan translations. But this is to be expected if the survival of Afrikaans is dependent on its ability to satisfy the *vertaalbaarheidseis*, as has been suggested. (cf. p.47) Much of what is contained in this section is, however, the result of spontaneous translation by the bilingual Afrikaner rather than the result of the efforts of official translation bodies such as the *vaktaalburo*s.

Categorising loan translations within this section is both difficult and artificial to a certain extent: does one classify according to syntactical or morphological formation or according to sphere of use, for example? I have been vaguely guided by formation, separating lexical items – further subdivided into compound nouns, separable verbs and other words – from

phrases and clauses, but even this division can be difficult to defend at times.

Some of the clauses given could warrant the label proverbs or proverbial expressions but these are all rather arbitrary lines one would be forced to draw that do not really bear any relevance to the role English has played in the matter.

At times it was difficult to determine whether an expression such as *hy is sy sout nie werd nie* belonged simply under 7.1.1 (expressions) or under 7.1.1.2 (Diets expressions with an English form – cf. p.179). It is impossible to know exactly how such an expression entered Afrikaans.

In many instances the expressions as they stand are not necessarily anglicisms at all if one takes them literally – it is the figurative meaning that I am drawing attention to in such cases, for example: *jou sokkies optrek* – to pull up your socks.

7.1.1 Expressions

<i>agter skedule</i>	-	behind schedule
<i>binne maklike bereik</i>	-	within easy reach
<i>buite die kwessie</i>	-	out of the question
<i>buite/onder beheer</i>	-	out of/under control (fire)
<i>in beheer van</i>	-	in control of
<i>in bevel</i>	-	in charge
<i>in geheim</i>	-	in secret (cf. p.255)
<i>in rat</i>	-	in gear
<i>na ure</i>	-	after hours
<i>op die rak</i>	-	on the shelf (old maid)
<i>uit asem</i>	-	out of breath
<i>uit druk</i>	-	out of print
<i>uit oefening</i>	-	out of practice
<i>uit orde</i>	-	out of order
<i>moeg vir/van</i>	-	tired of
<i>dorstig vir</i>	-	thirsty for

<i>een van die dae</i>	- one of these days ¹
<i>ten alle koste</i>	- at all costs
<i>as sulks</i>	- as such
<i>ure en ure</i>	- hours and hours
<i>wat se naam</i>	- what's his name
<i>meneer so en so</i>	- Mr. So and so
<i>op so en so 'n plek</i>	- at such and such a place
<i>op die plek</i>	- on the spot
<i>die heel eerste/laaste</i>	- the very first/last
<i>oor en oor</i>	- over and over
<i>elke nou en dan/af en toe</i>	- every now and then
<i>aan en af</i>	- on and off
<i>vir 'n reënigerige dag</i>	- for a rainy day (save s.t. -)
<i>uitverkoping van 'n leeftyd</i>	- sale of a lifetime
<i>so reg soos reën</i>	- as right as rain
<i>volstoom vorentoe</i>	- full steam ahead
<i>aan boord skip</i>	- on board ship
<i>die laaste strooi</i>	- the last straw
<i>'n voet in die deur</i>	- a foot in the door
<i>net vir jou inligting</i>	- just for your information
<i>tot so ver suid soos</i>	- to as far south as
<i>by ver</i>	- by far
<i>so ver</i>	- so far (up till now)
<i>ver(s) te verstandig, duur etc.</i>	- far too sensible, expensive etc.
<i>te pragtig etc.</i>	- too wonderful etc. ²
<i>na/voor alles</i>	- after/above all
<i>as 'n reël</i>	- as a rule
<i>soort van</i>	- sort of (colloquial filler)
<i>die een en enigste</i>	- the one and only
<i>die enigste uitweg uit</i>	- the only way out
<i>al die pad</i>	- all the way
<i>al die tyd</i>	- all the time
<i>(die) meeste van die tyd</i>	- most of the time (cf. p.254)
<i>in kort</i>	- in short
<i>die goeie ou dae</i>	- the good old days
<i>nodeloos om te sê</i>	- needless to say
<i>oor my dooie liggaam</i>	- over my dead body

¹ *Een van die dae* could be seen as the legitimate successor of Dutch *dezer dagen*, but the two are not synonymous. The Afrikaans expression corresponds in meaning exactly to "one of these days" (i.e. possibly 20 years from now) whereas the Dutch expression means "one of these days in the very near future". Is *een van die dae* thus an example of loan translation or of semantic shift?

² To my knowledge this use of *te* and *too* is peculiar to Afrikaans and South African English, but it may in fact be more wide-spread. I am not sure of the source.

<i>vir 'n lang tyd</i>	- for a long time
<i>eendag</i>	- one day
<i>die ander dag</i>	- the other day
<i>lig op petrol</i>	- light on petrol (a car)
<i>uit die bloute (uit)</i>	- out of the blue
<i>tot so 'n mate</i>	- to such an extent
<i>tot op datum</i>	- to date (up till now)
<i>die man in die straat</i>	- the man in the street (cf. p.255)
<i>die kersie op die koek</i>	- the cherry on the cake
<i>te groot vir jou skoene</i>	- too big for your shoes
<i>aan die einde van die dag</i>	- at the end of the day (fig.)
<i>inspuiting van fondse</i>	- injection of funds
<i>die sonskyn van my lewe</i>	- the sunshine of my life (a person)
<i>heel dag</i>	- all day ³
<i>iemand se arm draai</i>	- to twist s.o.'s arm
<i>iemand se been trek</i>	- to pull s.o.'s leg
<i>iemand se oog vang</i>	- to catch s.o.'s eye
<i>iemand 'n vuil kyk gee</i>	- to give s.o. a dirty look
<i>iemand hel gee</i>	- to give s.o. hell
<i>iemand tot siens wuif</i>	- to wave s.o. good-bye
<i>iemand welkom laat voel</i>	- to make s.o. feel welcome
<i>iemand sy eie medisyne gee</i>	- to give s.o. (some of) his own medicine
<i>na iemand kyk vir hulp</i>	- to look to s.o. for help
<i>teen iemand draai</i>	- to turn against s.o.
<i>vir iemand ogies maak</i>	- to make eyes at s.o.
<i>vir iemand 'n harde tyd gee</i>	- to give s.o. a hard time
<i>vir iemand 'n sagte plekkie hê</i>	- to have a soft spot for s.o.
<i>vir iemand jammer voel</i>	- to feel sorry for s.o.
<i>jou vinger op 'n probleem lê</i>	- to put your finger on a problem
<i>jou mond laat water</i>	- to make your mouth water
<i>jou voete afloop</i>	- to walk your feet off
<i>jou voete vind</i>	- to find your feet
<i>jou voet neersit</i>	- to put your foot down (fig.)
<i>jou gordel intrek</i>	- to pull your belt in (fig.)
<i>jou sokkies optrek</i>	- to pull up your socks (fig.)
<i>jou eie beuel blaas</i>	- to blow your own trumpet

³ Although *heel dag* (= *die hele dag*) sounds like a translation of "all day", Steyn (1976:33) mentions *heel tyd* (= *die hele tyd*), which is not an English idiom – does this suggest that other factors are at work?

<i>jou gewig agter 'n saak (in)gooi</i>	-	to put your weight behind an issue ⁴
<i>jou gewig rondgooi</i>	-	to throw your weight around
<i>jou rug keer op</i>	-	to turn your back on
<i>uit jou pad gaan</i>	-	to go out of your way
<i>agter/na jouself kyk</i>	-	to look after yourself
<i>(also jouself oppas)</i>		
<i>dit sal die dag wees</i>	-	that will be the day
<i>die kat uit die sak laat</i>	-	to let the cat out of the bag (cf. p.180)
<i>sy blaf is erger as sy byt</i>	-	his bark is worse than his bite
<i>'n druppel in/laan die emmer</i>	-	a drop in the bucket
<i>dit kom uit die perd se bek</i>	-	it comes from the horse's mouth
<i>hoe meer haas hoe minder spoed</i>	-	more haste less speed
<i>tussen die duiwel en die</i>	-	between the devil and the deep
<i>diep blou see</i>	-	blue sea
<i>ek weet vir 'n feit dat</i>	-	I know for a fact that
<i>feit van die saak is</i>	-	fact of the matter is
<i>aan die verloor-/wenkant wees</i>	-	to be on the losing/winning side
<i>toe lui 'n klokkie</i>	-	then a bell rang (fig.)
<i>tot iemand se krediet sê</i>	-	to say to s.o.'s credit
<i>volle krediet kry vir</i>	-	to get full credit for
<i>ek kon nie daarvoor kom nie</i>	-	I couldn't get over it
<i>dit betaal jou nie om te</i>	-	it doesn't pay you to
<i>'n dokter (gaan) sien</i>	-	to (go and) see a doctor
<i>vir 'n uitstappie/wandeling gaan</i>	-	to go for a trip/walk
<i>wat is verkeerd daarmee?</i>	-	what's wrong with that?(fig.)
<i>as dit nie vir – was nie</i>	-	if it wasn't for – (cf. Raidt 1969:48, Ponelis.1979:76)
<i>ek sê vir jou</i>	-	I'm telling you (rhetorical saying)
<i>kan jy dit glo!</i>	-	can you believe it! (exclamation)
<i>die onus berus op hom</i>	-	the onus rests on him
<i>op die uitkyk wees vir</i>	-	to be on the lookout for
<i>in lyn wees met</i>	-	to be in line with
<i>daar is geen teken van niks nie</i>	-	there's not a sign of anything
<i>wye publisiteit geniet</i>	-	to enjoy wide publicity
<i>die pad oopmaak vir</i>	-	to open the way for
<i>hy het sy mes in vir my</i>	-	he's got his knife in for me
<i>my horlosie is drie minute</i>	-	my watch is three minutes
<i>vinnig/stadig</i>	-	fast/slow
<i>ek het nie tyd vir sulke mense nie</i>	-	I have no time for such people
<i>dit kan nie wees nie dat</i>	-	it can't be that
<i>hulle vlug vir hulle lewens</i>	-	they're fleeing for their lives (cf. p.238)
<i>'n oog vir 'n mooi meisie hê</i>	-	to have an eye for a pretty girl

⁴ Perhaps (in)gooi here is the result of contamination with the next expression.

<i>sulke mense het net hulself te blameer</i>	-	such people only have themselves to blame
<i>twee keer dink voordat...</i>	-	to think twice before...
<i>ses van die beste kry</i>	-	to get six of the best (caning)
<i>so skaars soos hoendertande</i>	-	as scarce as hens' teeth
<i>daardie brieke werk soos 'n bom</i>	-	those brakes work like a bomb
<i>soos 'n klip slaap</i>	-	to sleep like a rock
<i>dit kom handig in</i>	-	it comes in handy
<i>'n idee gaan in rook op</i>	-	an idea goes up in smoke
<i>bevrees wees dat</i>	-	to be afraid that (fig.)
<i>dis daarop gemik</i>	-	it is aimed at (fig.)
<i>die besprekings het in 'n goeie gees plaasgevind</i>	-	the discussions took place in a good spirit
<i>hy bly drie deure van my (af)</i>	-	he lives three doors from me
<i>'n produk behaal tien rand</i>	-	a product fetches ten rand
<i>hulle is meer as bereid om te dit sal 'n spel en 'n half wees</i>	-	they are more than ready to that will be a game and a half
<i>as/wanneer dit by - kom</i>	-	when it comes to (Ponelis 1979:76)
<i>dit betaal nie om (te puristies te wees nie etc)</i>	-	it doesn't pay (to be too puristic etc.)
<i>wat se goed is dit?</i>	-	what good is that?
<i>dit wys vir jou net</i>	-	it just goes to show you
<i>jy sal nie ver uit wees nie</i>	-	you won't be far out (guessing)
<i>die prys gaan aan jou</i>	-	the prize goes to you
<i>ek het 'n idee of twee</i>	-	I have an idea or two
<i>die ou jaar het op 'n warm noot afgesluit</i>	-	the old year finished on a warm note
<i>op daardie noot groet ons tot 8.00</i>	-	on that note we say goodbye till 8.00
<i>iets vierkantig in die oë kyk</i>	-	to look s.t. squarely in the eyes (cf. p.210)
<i>jouself help aan</i>	-	to help yourself to
<i>wat gaan van - word?</i>	-	what's going to become of - ?
<i>nie vir iemand kan kers vashou nie</i>	-	not to be able to hold a candle to s.o.
<i>vir baie mense sal dit nuus wees om te weet</i>	-	for many people it will be news to know
<i>na die tekenbord teruggaan</i>	-	to go back to the drawing board
<i>by die punt kom</i>	-	to come to the point (cf. p.229)
<i>die punt huis toe bring</i>	-	to bring the point home
<i>dis nie die punt nie</i>	-	that's not the point
<i>botter kan nie in sy bek smelt nie</i>	-	butter wouldn't melt in his mouth
<i>dit het gekom om te bly</i>	-	it has come to stay

<i>jy is een om te praat</i>	-	you're one to talk
<i>iets op maklike terme koop</i>	-	to buy something on easy terms
<i>oor enige iets onder die son praat</i>	-	to talk about anything under the sun
<i>alles onder die son</i>	-	everything under the sun
<i>die laaste maar nie die minste nie</i>	-	last but not least
<i>dink jy vir 'n oomblik dat</i>	-	do you think for a moment that
<i>die skuld aan iemand se voete lê</i>	-	to lay the blame at s.o.'s feet
<i>sy is nie meer 'n kuiken nie</i>	-	she's no chicken any more
<i>in groot aanvraag wees</i>	-	to be in great demand
<i>ek sou nie droom om dit</i>	-	I wouldn't dream of saying that
<i>in Afrikaans te sê nie</i>	-	in Afrikaans
<i>ek kan nog kop nog stert verstaan</i>	-	I can't understand head or tail
<i>as jy in Rome is</i>	-	when in Rome
<i>blomme pluk by die arms vol</i>	-	to pick flowers by the arm full
<i>'n vraag vra</i>	-	to ask a question
<i>'n die laaste sê hê</i>	-	to have a/the last say
<i>pryse sny</i>	-	to cut prices
<i>rooi verf</i>	-	to paint red (the town)
<i>op hitte wees/kom</i>	-	to be/come on heat
<i>in diepte bespreek etc.</i>	-	to discuss in depth
<i>lawaai opskop</i>	-	to kick up a noise
<i>vir tyd speel</i>	-	to play for time
<i>'n storie spin</i>	-	to spin a yarn
<i>'n soet tand hê</i>	-	to have a sweet tooth
<i>'n skroef los hê</i>	-	to have a screw loose (be crazy)
<i>hy is van sy kop af</i>	-	he is off his head
<i>behandeling ontvang</i>	-	to receive treatment
<i>skaam voel</i>	-	to feel ashamed
<i>die emmer skop</i>	-	to kick the bucket
<i>'n lewe kort knip</i>	-	to cut a life short
<i>spoed optel</i>	-	to pick up speed
<i>'n film skiet</i>	-	to shoot a film
<i>'n nuwe blaadjie omslaan</i>	-	to turn over a new leaf
<i>jou geld blaas</i>	-	to blow your money (cf. p.188)
<i>op die verdediging wees</i>	-	to be on the defensive
<i>geboorte gee</i>	-	to give birth
<i>reg wees</i>	-	to be right
<i>jou gesig wys</i>	-	to show your face (to appear)
<i>jou hart kruis</i>	-	to cross your heart
<i>na normaal terugkeer</i>	-	to return to normal
<i>tweede plek neem</i>	-	to take second place
<i>wegkom met moord</i>	-	to get away with murder (fig.)
<i>voor 'n kar inhol</i>	-	to run in front of a car

- vir jou lisensie gaan* - to go for your licence
die reisgogga het hom gebyt - the travel bug has bitten him

7.1.1.1 Semantically empty verbs

Ostyn (1972:100), in his study of the Dutch of Flemish immigrants in America, commented:

"Verbs such as to do, to put, to go, to get, to come, to cook (instead of broil, fry etc.) are general and enter into more syntagmatic relations than the more specific items they can replace. Their valence and distribution is great and their information therefore is small."

With reference to such words he adds on p.269 that there is a "trend of preferring general core items to specific, peripheral ones of highly restricted distribution". One can say that these verbs are relatively semantically empty, in much the same way that prepositions are too. Ostyn's remarks apply equally to many English inspired uses of the following verbs in Afrikaans: *doen*, *kry*, *maak*, *neem/vat*, *sit* (= put) and *staan*; with some hesitation, because such uses of the word are frowned upon by many speakers, I include (*hard*)*loop*. Ostyn's remarks also apply to several nouns like *ding*, *merk* and *punt*, although here homophony is also playing a role. (cf. 7.14)

doen – to do

- hy doen 'n skripsie oor* - he's doing an essay about
enige mooi kaart sal doen - any pretty card will do (suffice)
ek kan doen sonder vleis - I can do without meat
hulle kan doen met nog - they can do with another
'n personeellid - staff member
witrenosters doen goed hier - white rhinos do well here
'n guns vir iemand doen - to do a favour for s.o.

kry – to get

- ek sal jou terugkry* - I'll get you back
het jy 'n woonstel gekry - did you get a flat (find, obtain)
kry vandag 'n bottel - get a bottle today (buy)
duikers kry lyk (headline) - divers get body (find)
kry die bus na Sun City - get the bus to Sun City (take)
kry vir my 'n taxi - get me a taxi (fetch, find)
ons kom jou kry by die stasie - we'll come and get you from the station (fetch)

<i>ek moet 'n snesie kry</i>	-	I must get a tissue (fetch)
<i>kry die botter</i>	-	get the butter (fetch)
maak – to make (cf. p.98) ⁶		
<i>'n verskyning maak</i>	-	to make an appearance
<i>'n lewe maak</i>	-	to make a living
<i>'n bydrae maak</i>	-	to make a contribution (to science)
<i>'n oproep maak</i>	-	to make a call (telephone)
<i>'n voorstel maak</i>	-	to make a suggestion
<i>'n beslissing maak</i>	-	to make a decision
<i>jy sal dit nie maak nie</i>	-	you won't make it (succeed)
<i>iemand iets maak doen</i>	-	to make s.o. do s.t.
<i>maak my</i>	-	make me
<i>vir iemand ogies maak</i>	-	to make eyes at s.o.
<i>jouself tuismaak</i>	-	to make yourself at home
<i>jou merk maak</i>	-	to make your mark (cf. p.229)
<i>pad maak vir</i>	-	to make way for
<i>vriendel/maats maak met</i>	-	to make friends with
<i>kontak maak</i>	-	to make contact
<i>moeilikheid maak</i>	-	to make trouble
<i>nuus maak</i>	-	to make news
<i>R200 maak</i>	-	to make R200
<i>seker maak</i>	-	to make sure
<i>sin maak</i>	-	to make sense
<i>spore maak</i>	-	to make tracks (leave quickly)
<i>vrede maak</i>	-	to make peace
neem/vat – to take		
<i>'n vak neem</i>	-	to take a subject
<i>'n breek vat</i>	-	to take a break
<i>'n eed neem</i>	-	to take an oath
<i>'n kans/kanse vat</i> ⁷	-	to take a chance/chances
<i>dit neem 'n maand om te</i>	-	it takes a month to
<i>dit het my tien minute geneem om te</i>	-	it took me ten minutes to
<i>dit vat 'n bietjie oefening</i>	-	it takes a bit of practice
<i>hy vat sy tyd</i>	-	he takes his time
<i>vat my woord daarvoor</i>	-	take my word for it
<i>'n mens kan net so veel vat</i>	-	one can take just so much
<i>sy kan nie die hitte vat nie</i>	-	she can't take the heat
<i>hy vat geen nonsens nie</i>	-	he takes no nonsense

⁶ Cf. 7.1.3 for separable verbs formed with *maak*.

⁷ An alternative with *waag* also occurs, as it does in Dutch. (cf. *staan* below too)

sit – to put, set

(cf. separable verbs for *aan-*, *af-*, *deur-*, *in-*, *op-* and *uitsit*)

- die polisie op iemand sit* - to put the police on s.o.
jou hart op iets sit - to set your heart on s.t.

staan – to stand

'n kans staan

vir die Volksraad staan

ek kan hom nie staan nie

ek gaan nie daarvoor staan nie

hy het my 'n koffie gestaan

*die werkseleentheid wat staan
geskep te word, sal ...*

- to stand a chance
 - to stand for parliament
 - I can't stand him (cf. p.180)
 - I'm not going to stand for it
 - he stood me a coffee
 - the employment oppor-
 tunities which stand
 to be created, will...

(hard)loop – to run

die treine (hard)loop nou weer

(Dt. *lopen* but not *hardlopen*)

die bus (hard)loop van A na B

dit hardloop in die familie

reisies hardloop

- the trains are now running
 again
 - the bus runs from A to B
 - it runs in the family
 - to run races

7.1.1.2 Diets expressions with an English form

The following expressions all exist in Dutch but the form in which they occur in Afrikaans shows a certain contamination from English, although for some of them a variant truer to the Dutch original still exists too. The Dutch alternative is given in brackets. Ostryn (1972:119) observed the same phenomenon in American Flemish:

"Proverbs, idioms and idiomatic phrases tend to be recalled rather poorly, if at all, and they tend to undergo paradigmatic and syntagmatic processes for which they are marked in Flemish."

kos voorberei (bereiden)

die gees opgee (geven)

die toon set (aangeven)

daar was nie 'n siel nie (geen levende ziel)

na strooihalms gryp

(zich aan een stroohalm vastklampen)

iets met 'n knippie sout neem (korreltje)

- to prepare food
 - to give up the ghost
 - to set the tone
 - there wasn't a soul
 - to clutch at straws
 - to take s.t. with a
 pinch of salt

<i>'n naald in 'n hooimied soek (speld)</i>	-	to look for a needle in a haystack
<i>die handdoek ingooi (in de ring gooien)</i>	-	to throw in the towel
<i>die kind met die badwater uitgooi (weggooien)</i>	-	to throw the baby out with the bathwater
<i>die land met 'n ysterhand beheer (met een ijzeren vuist regeren)</i>	-	to rule the country with an iron hand
<i>die aap uit die mou laat (komen)⁸</i>	-	to let the cat out of the bag
<i>'n storm in 'n teekoppie (glas water)</i>	-	a storm in a teacup
<i>hulle neem hul tyd om te (de tyd)</i>	-	they're taking their time to...
<i>op jou laaste bene wees (lopen)</i>	-	to be on your last legs
<i>hy is sy sout nie werd nie (het zout in de pap niet waard zijn)</i>	-	he's not worth his salt
<i>ek kan hom nie staan nie (uitstaan)</i>	-	I can't stand him
<i>ek kry koud (het koud krijgen)</i>	-	I'm getting cold
<i>hoe kan jy dit aan my doen? (aandoen)</i>	-	how can you do this to me?
<i>die appel van sy vader se oog (oogappel)</i>	-	the apple of his father's eye
<i>na die beste van sy vermoë (naar zijn beste vermogen)⁹</i>	-	to the best of his ability
<i>daardie soort van ding (dat soort dingen)</i>	-	that sort of thing
<i>vir 'n verandering (de)</i>	-	for a change
<i>ietsliemand in 'n swak lig stel (iemand in een slecht daglicht stellen)</i>	-	to put s.t./s.o. in a bad light
<i>daar is hope tyd (een hoop tijd)</i>	-	there's heaps of time
<i>ons hoop vir die beste (het beste hopen)</i>	-	we're hoping for the best
<i>agter slot en sleutel (grendel)</i>	-	behind lock and key
<i>in dieselfde asem (in een adem)</i>	-	in the same breath
<i>in goeie trou (te goeder trouw)</i>	-	in good faith
<i>'n belowende jong man (veel belovende)</i>	-	a promising young man
<i>telefoonoproep (telefonische)</i>	-	telephone call
<i>in volle swang (in swang = in fashion)</i>	-	in full swing (cf. p.227)
<i>besoekers hê/kry (bezoek)</i>	-	to have/get visitors
<i>wag staan (op wacht staan)</i>	-	to stand watch

⁸ *De aap komt uit de mouw* does not mean the same thing as "to let the cat out of the bag".

⁹ Similar in structure is the anglicism *tot die beste van my kennis*, which does not exist in Dutch.

7.1.2 Compound nouns

<i>afdelingswinkel</i>	- department store	<i>dubbelborspak</i>	- double-breasted suit
<i>afleeringsvoertuig</i>	- delivery vehicle	<i>eeuwending</i>	- turn of the century
<i>afspitstyd</i>	- off-peak time	<i>eiervrug</i>	- egg fruit
<i>agterbank(er)</i>	- back-bench(er)	<i>feeverhaal</i>	- fairy story
<i>antiekermis</i>	- antique fair	<i>fortuinverteller</i>	- fortune teller
<i>asblik</i>	- ash can	<i>geboortemerk</i>	- birthmark (cf. p.229)
<i>avokadopeer</i>	- avocado pear	<i>generasiegaping</i>	- generation gap
<i>babaseun</i>	- baby boy	<i>geval(le)studie</i>	- case study
<i>bal-/bolpuntpen</i>	- ballpoint pen	<i>Grahamstad</i>	- Grahamstown
<i>bandopnemer</i> (also Flem.)	- tape-recorder	<i>groeikoers</i>	- growth rate
<i>bedryfsleiding</i> (as an acad. subject)	- business management	<i>groente-olie</i>	- vegetable oil
<i>binneversierder</i>	- interior decorator	<i>groetekaart</i>	- greetingscard
<i>blomme-rangskik(king)</i>	- flower arranging	<i>grondverdieping</i>	- ground floor
<i>boekmerk</i>	- bookmark (cf. p.229)	<i>haarsproei</i>	- hairspray
<i>boerpot</i>	- jackpot	<i>hoëhakskoene</i>	- high-heeled shoes
<i>bofbal</i>	- baseball	<i>hoëtrouset</i>	- high fidelity set
<i>borrelgom</i>	- bubble gum	<i>hofsak</i>	- court case
<i>branderplank</i>	- surf board	<i>hommelby</i>	- bumble bee
<i>(brood)rolletjie</i>	- (bread) roll	<i>inryteater, -bioskoop</i>	
<i>bulhond</i>	- bulldog	<i>-flik</i>	- drive-in theatre
<i>dagbreek</i>	- daybreak	<i>jakkalsdraf</i>	- foxtrot
<i>dameklerk</i>	- lady clerk	<i>kabinet-</i>	
<i>damemotor-bestuurder</i>	- lady driver	<i>herskommeling</i>	- cabinet reshuffle
<i>deurverkeer</i>	- throughtraffic	<i>kalklig</i>	- lime light
<i>diensstasie</i>	- service station	<i>kettingwinkel</i>	- chain store
<i>draadloos, draadlose toestel</i>	- wireless wireless set	<i>kitskoffie</i>	- instant coffee
<i>driestukpak</i>	- three piece suit	<i>klankbaan</i>	- sound track
<i>driekwartbed</i>	- three quarter bed	<i>klaskamer</i>	- classroom
<i>dronkryer</i>	- drunk driver	<i>klipgooi</i>	- stone's throw
<i>droogskoonmaker</i>	- dry cleaner	<i>koffie(ver)romer</i>	- coffee creamer
<i>droogwentel</i>	- spin-dry	<i>kollig</i>	- spot light
<i>drukkoker</i>	- pressure cooker	<i>kombuistee</i>	- kitchen tea
		<i>kopfoon</i>	- headphone, earphone(s)
		<i>oorfoon (-fone)</i>	
		<i>kosmenger</i>	- food mixer
		<i>kragboor</i>	- power drill
		<i>kragboot</i>	- power boat
		<i>kragprop</i>	- power plug

<i>krag snyer</i>	- power mower	<i>seekos(se)</i>	- sea food(s)
<i>kragstasie</i>	- power station		(cf. p.237)
<i>kruispad</i>	- crossroad	<i>seevlak</i>	- sea level
<i>landmerk</i>	- landmark	<i>sekskatjie</i>	- sex kitten
	(cf. p.229)	<i>sitplekgordel</i>	- seat belt
<i>lappieswerk</i>	- patchwork	<i>skrootwerf</i>	- scrap yard
<i>lewensgehalte</i>	- quality of life	<i>skouwoonstel, -huis</i>	- show flat/house
<i>lugredery</i>	- airline	<i>sleutelbedryf</i>	- key industry
<i>lugvertoning</i>	- airshow	<i>somertyd</i>	- summer time
<i>lugwaardin</i>	- air hostess		(as name of season)
<i>mandjiebal</i>	- basket ball	<i>sport-, reisgogga</i>	- sport/travel bag
<i>moddergooiery</i>	- mud slinging	<i>spuikannetjie</i>	- spray can
<i>modderskerm</i>	- mudguard	<i>stadsaal</i>	- town hall
<i>moeilikheidsmaker</i>	- trouble-maker	<i>stasiewa</i>	- station wagon
<i>muurpapier</i>	- wallpaper	<i>straalvegter</i>	- jet fighter
<i>neseier</i>	- nest egg	<i>stopteken</i>	- stop sign
<i>nutsakkie</i>	- utility bag		(metal traffic sign)
<i>nuusdekking</i>	- news coverage	<i>stroombelyning</i>	- streamlining
<i>nuusflits</i>	- news flash	<i>taakmag</i>	- task force
<i>nuusman</i>	- newsman	<i>'n tenkvol</i>	- a tank full
<i>oefeningboek</i>	- exercise book	<i>terugflits</i>	- flashback ¹⁰
<i>oefenlopie</i>	- practice run	<i>terugvoer</i>	- feedback ¹⁰
<i>omgewings-</i>	- environmental	<i>t-hempie</i>	- t-shirt
<i>bewaring</i>	conservation	<i>toeriste-</i>	- tourist
<i>opset</i>	- set-up	<i>aantreklikheid</i>	attraction
<i>padkafee</i>	- road café	<i>toetswedstryd</i>	- test match
<i>padongeluk</i>	- road accident	<i>toonhuis</i>	- show house
<i>padteken</i>	- road sign	<i>topverkoper tee</i>	- top-seller tea
<i>padvark</i>	- road hog	<i>tronkvoël</i>	- jailbird
<i>paneelklopper</i>	- panel beater	<i>TV-stel</i>	- TV set
<i>papierknippie</i>	- paperclip	<i>tweeslagolie</i>	- two-stroke oil
<i>passasiers eindpunt</i>	- passenger	<i>tydtafel</i>	- timetable
	terminal	<i>uitbreiding</i>	- extension
<i>passer en draaier</i>	- fitter & turner		(telephone)
<i>plekmatjie</i>	- place mat	<i>verbruikersgoedere</i>	- consumer goods
<i>polkakol</i>	- polka dot	<i>verkoop(s)man</i>	- salesman (cf.
<i>potloodskerpmaker</i>	- pencil		p.205-6)
	sharpener	<i>verskil in uitkyk/</i>	- difference in
<i>raamwerk</i>	- frame work	<i>lewensuitkyk</i>	outlook
	(angl. in Dt. too)	<i>vertoonlokaal</i>	- show-room
<i>ratkas</i>	- gear box		
<i>rooi kop</i>	- redhead		
<i>rugpak</i>	- back pack		
<i>sagtebal</i>	- softball		

¹⁰ Dutch uses *flashback* and *feedback*, with an un-English stress. (cf. 7.19)

<i>verwysingsboek</i>	- reference book	<i>(Vrydagaand-)</i>	- (Friday
<i>video-opnemer</i>	- video recorder	<i>gleuf (on tv)</i>	- evening) slot
<i>vierslaapkamerhuis</i>	- 4 bedroomed house	<i>warmwaterstelsel</i>	- hot water system
<i>vierspoedkar</i>	- 4 speed car	<i>wegneemetes</i>	- takeaway(s) food
<i>visstok</i>	- fishing rod	<i>wetwillendheidsbesoek</i>	- good will visit
<i>vlugkelner</i>	- flight steward	<i>wetenskapsfiksie</i>	- science fiction
<i>voedselverwerker</i>	- food processor	<i>woordverwerker</i>	- word processor
<i>vollengte film</i>	- full-length film	<i>worshond</i>	- sausage dog
<i>vonkelwyn</i>	- sparkling wine	<i>worsrolletjie</i>	- sausage roll
<i>vonkprop</i>	- spark plug	<i>ysskaats</i>	- ice skate (n.)
<i>voorvereiste</i>	- prerequisite		

<i>algemene praktisyn</i>	- general practitioner
<i>amptelike besoek</i>	- official visit (<i>Dt. staatsbesoek</i>)
<i>betekenisvolle besprekings</i>	- meaningful discussions
<i>bose kringloop</i>	- vicious circle
<i>Duitse masels</i>	- German measles
<i>'n ferm hand</i>	- a firm hand
<i>geel bladsye</i>	- yellow pages
<i>gevestigde tuin</i>	- established garden
<i>goue/gulde geleentheid</i>	- golden opportunity
<i>Hollandse Oos-Indiese Kompanjie</i>	- Dutch East India Company
<i>huis van aanbidding</i>	- house of worship
<i>indiepte-bespreking</i>	- in depth discussion
<i>Keulse water</i>	- eau de Cologne
<i>'n knippie sout</i>	- a pinch of salt
<i>koue vleis(e)</i>	- cold meat(s)
<i>lede van die publiek</i>	- members of the public
<i>lopende koste(s)</i>	- running costs
<i>muur-tot-muur-matte</i>	- wall-to-wall carpets
<i>naby-skoot</i>	- close-up shot
<i>'n nommer-drie-yster</i>	- a number three iron (golf)
<i>skoon grap</i>	- clean joke
<i>die Slapende Skone</i>	- Sleeping Beauty
<i>swart en wit</i>	- black and white (<i>Dt. zwartwit</i>)
<i>Sweedse leer</i>	- suède
<i>Vader Kersfees</i>	- Father Christmas
<i>verlede nag</i>	- last night (cf. p.230)
<i>verstandelik vertraagde/gestremde</i>	- mentally retarded person
<i>'n vier-hout</i>	- a four wood (golf)
<i>'n wit olifant</i>	- a white elephant

7.1.3 Separable verbs

<i>aanbly</i>	-	to stay on
<i>aangaan</i>	-	to go on, continue; to happen ¹¹
<i>aanhang</i>	-	to hang on (telephone)
<i>aanhulp</i>	-	to help on e.g. <i>dit help inflasie aan</i>
<i>aanhou</i>	-	to hold on (telephone)
<i>aankom</i>	-	to come on (to TV); <i>kom aan</i> – hurry up; <i>met goeie reën sal die veld aankom</i> – thrive (cf. also <i>aankomende verkeer</i>)
<i>aansit</i>	-	to put on, pretend; to put on clothing
<i>aanstuur</i>	-	to send on, forward (mail)
<i>afbetaal</i>	-	to pay off (workers)
<i>af-, in-, op-, voorbybeweeg</i>	-	to move off, in, up, out, past (weather fronts, troops)
<i>afgaan</i>	-	to go off (oven); to go off from work, e.g. <i>om vier uur gaan ek af</i>
<i>afkom</i>	-	to come down (from Johannesburg to Cape Town, cf. <i>opgaan</i>); to get off (work) e.g. <i>hoe laat kom jy af?</i>
<i>afkry</i>	-	to get off (a day from work)
<i>afmerk</i>	-	to mark down (prices)
<i>afneem</i>	-	to take off (a day from work)
<i>afsien</i>	-	to see off, say goodbye
<i>afsit</i>	-	to put off, baulk s.o.
<i>afskakel</i>	-	to switch off
<i>afskop</i>	-	to kick off, begin (a show)
<i>afskud</i>	-	to shake off (an attacker, cold)

¹¹ This word has been the subject of much debate, beginning with Changuion (1844:VII) who did not hesitate to label it as an anglicism. But Mansvelt (1884:8) started the polemic about this word when he wrote:

"Aangaan, voortgaan; voortgaan vordering maken. In't hedendaags Ned. wordt aangaan niet meer in dezen zin gebruikt; doch bij oude schrijvers (o.a. Cats) komt 't nog als zoodanig voor. 't Is dus niet, zooals men wel meent, een Anglicisme (to go on)"

But all the people who have discussed whether this word is English or not, have either looked no further than the meaning "to continue" or have made no distinction between the meanings "to continue" and "to happen", for example, *wat gaan hier aan?*, implying that both are indigenous and not anglicisms. However, what evidence has been found to support that *aangaan* may not be an anglicism in origin, is only valid for the first meaning, not the latter, which is essentially different. Ostyn (1972:64) also comments on the use of *aangaan* with an English meaning in American Flemish. Some of the South African scholars who discuss the issue are: Schonken (1914:191), Smith (*Die Naweek* 21/10/48, 1962:67), Le Roux (1968:165-6).

<i>afteken</i>	-	to sign off (on radio)
<i>aftrek</i>	-	to pull off (the road - a car)
<i>afvat</i>	-	to take off (a day from work)
<i>afwys</i>	-	to show off (ostentatious behaviour)
<i>deurkom</i>	-	to get through (an exam)
<i>deursien</i>	-	to see somebody through a difficult time
<i>deursit</i>	-	to put s.o. through (on telephone)
<i>inbel</i>	-	to ring in (to a radio programme)
<i>inbespreek</i>	-	to book in
<i>inbreek</i>	-	to break in (a horse) (cf. Mansvelt 1884:65)
<i>ingaan</i>	-	to go in for s.t. (a hobby)
<i>ingee</i>	-	to give in (eyes), to give up
<i>inhandig</i>	-	to hand in
<i>inkom</i>	-	to come in (to the office); also <i>dit sal handig inkom</i>
<i>inlaat</i>	-	to let in, admit s.o.
<i>inlees</i>	-	to read into (a meaning into a word)
<i>inluister</i>	-	to listen in
<i>inneem</i>	-	to take in (more students)
<i>innooi</i>	-	to invite s.o. in (cf. <i>oornooi</i>)
<i>inprop</i>	-	to plug in
<i>inroep</i>	-	to call s.o. in
<i>insit</i>	-	to put in (a good word for s.o.)
<i>inslaap</i>	-	to sleep in (<i>'n inslaapbediende</i>)
<i>instaan</i>	-	to stand in for s.o., replace
<i>instroom</i>	-	to stream in (enquiries)
<i>inswear</i>	-	to swear in
<i>invat</i>	-	to take something inside; to take s.o. into town
<i>inweeg</i>	-	to weigh in (at an airport)
<i>oornooi</i>	-	to invite s.o. over (cf. <i>innooi</i>)
<i>oorslaap</i>	-	to sleep over, spend the night somewhere
<i>oorwaai</i>	-	to blow over (a problem)
<i>opbou</i>	-	to build up (problems)
<i>opbreek</i>	-	to break up (school holidays)
<i>opdam</i>	-	to bank up (traffic)
<i>opeindig</i>	-	to end up
<i>opgaan</i>	-	to go up, rise (prices); to go up (to Pretoria)
<i>opgooi</i>	-	to throw up, vomit
<i>opgradeer</i>	-	to upgrade
<i>ophelp</i>	-	to help s.o. up (to stand)
<i>opkyk</i>	-	to look up (a dictionary); be merry

- opmaak* - to make up (one's mind; an excuse, story; lovers' reconciliation)
opmors - to muck up
oppak - to pack up, to break down (a car)
opsien - to look up (to s.o.)
opsit - to put up (prices)
opstoot - to push up (productivity)
optel - to pick up (a radio signal)
optrek - to draw up (plan)
opwas - to wash up
jouself opwerk - to work yourself up, get anxious
- padgee* - to give way, collapse (scaffolding)
- terugdateer* - to date back, e.g. *'n biblioteek met tydskrifte wat etlike dekades terugdateer*
terugkry - to get s.o. back (seek retribution)
- toesien* - to see to s.t. e.g. *hy sal toesien dat die stoele afgelewer word*
- uitdraai* - to turn out e.g. *dit het snaaks uitgedraai*
uitfaseer - to phase out
uitkamp - to camp out
uitklaar - to clear out, get going
uitklop - to knock out (boxing)
uitkom - to come out (from England to South Africa)
uitlê - to outlay (money)
uitloop - to run out (time) (cf. p.179)
uitmaak - to make out, decipher e.g. *ek kan nie al die letters uitmaak nie*; to claim e.g. *ek is nie so alleen as wat hy wil uitmaak nie*.
- uitmis* - to miss out e.g. *hy mis baie uit*.
uitneem - to take out (insurance; a girl; a book from a library)
uitpraat - to talk out, speak up, give your opinion
uitseil - to sail out (from England to South Africa)
jou uitsit - to put yourself out, inconvenience yourself
uitsorteer - to sort out (matters; a person)
uitspel - to spell out (a policy, law)
uitstaan - to stand out, be obvious (cf. also *'n uitstaande persoon/skuld*)
- uitvang* - to catch s.o. out
uitwerk - to work out (tr. a new method; intr. e.g. *dit sal goedkoper uitwerk*)

- uitwis* - to wipe out (a tribe)
voorlê - to lie ahead (to be in the future)

7.1.4 Other words

7.1.4.1 Nouns

- afhanklike* - dependent (person)
bemarking - marketing
besigheid - business
brug - bridge (card game)
buis - tube (tooth-paste)
ding - cf. 7.14
eiendom - property (house and land)
houer - container
insypelaar - infiltrator
koers - rate e.g. *groekoers*
krag - power (electricity) cf. p.181-2
*kroeg*¹² - bar
kruis - cross (an animal breed)
loods - pilot (plane)
lopie - run (cricket)
prop - plug
raam - frame (bicycle)
room - cream e.g. *vel-*, *skeerroom*; *room van die oes*
span - team e.g. *spanwerk*, *spangees*
stel - set (film set)
sweep - whip (Parliament)
tak - branch (of a firm)
treffer - hit (song)
trog - trough (weather)
vark - pork (= *varkvleis*)
verband - bond (housing loan)
verhitting - heating (in a home)
versapper - juicer
verskoning - excuse
verslapping - relaxation (of laws)
vlak - level (water, standard)
voeler(s) - (insect) feeler(s)

¹² *Kroeg* occurs in many translated compounds, e.g. *hakke-*, *roomys-*, *skemer-*; *-man*, *-stoel*.

<i>vrystelling</i>	-	release (film, record)
<i>werf</i>	-	yard (backyard)

7.1.4.2 Adjectives

<i>bogemiddeld</i>	-	above-average
<i>gebruik</i>	-	used (car)
<i>onderhandelbaar</i>	-	negotiable
<i>outyds</i>	-	old time (music)
<i>padwaardig</i>	-	roadworthy
<i>rooiwarm</i>	-	red-hot
<i>skotvry</i>	-	scot free
<i>tussenkontinentaal</i>	-	intercontinental
<i>vertraag</i>	-	retarded (mentally -)
<i>verwagend</i>	-	expecting (pregnant)
<i>vullend</i>	-	filling (food)
<i>warm</i>	-	hot (spicy of food)

7.1.4.3 Adverbs

<i>alklaar</i>	-	already
<i>altesaam</i>	-	altogether
<i>gerieflik</i>	-	conveniently e.g. <i>iets gerieflik verswyg</i>
<i>heelhartiglik</i>	-	wholeheartedly (cf. p.209)
<i>laas</i>	-	last, e.g. <i>ek het hom twintig jaar laas gesien</i> (= Dt. <i>het laatst</i> ; Dt. <i>laatst</i> means 'recently')
<i>oornag</i>	-	overnight

7.1.4.4 Verbs

<i>bank</i>	-	to bank
<i>blaa</i>	-	to blow (a globe, your money, nose; cf. p.218)
<i>bly</i>	-	to stay (= to live, reside) ¹³
<i>dek</i>	-	to cover (news)
<i>deponeer</i>	-	to deposit (money in the bank)
<i>herseël</i>	-	to reseal (roads)
<i>ontlont</i>	-	to defuse (a situation)

¹³ Whether *bly* is an anglicism or not is a debate which has existed since Changiuon (1844:VII). The following scholars discuss the issue, Hegman mentioning that the *OED* gives "to stay" in this meaning as colonial English: Terblanche (*Die Brandwag*, 18/10/46), Le Roux (1968:171), Hegman (1983:72).

<i>(ont)trek</i>	-	to (with)draw (money from the bank)
<i>ontvries</i>	-	to defrost (tr. verb)
<i>vang</i>	-	to catch (a joke; s.o.'s eye, s.o. unprepared)
<i>vertrou</i>	-	to trust, e.g. <i>ek vertrou dat...</i>
<i>verwag</i>	-	to expect (a child) e.g. <i>sy verwag</i> (intr.)
<i>voel</i>	-	to feel, think
<i>vrystel</i>	-	to release (a film, record)
<i>borsvoed</i>	-	to breastfeed
<i>diepbraai</i>	-	to deepfry
<i>dronkbestuur</i>	-	to drunk-drive
<i>toetsbestuur</i>	-	to test-drive

7.2 Lehnübertragungen

The English language still has no appropriate term for what the Germans call Lehnübertragungen. The term refers to words and expressions which are not literal translations but which endeavour to render a similar image, for example: *beeldsaai* (to telecast) contains the verb to sow or cast (seed) and *spookbeeld* (ghosting on TV) contains the word ghost. Lehnübertragungen could be regarded as a subdivision of loan translations, as they always entail partial translation, but one could also argue that they are a form of neologism and that distinction between loan translations on the one hand and neologisms on the other is rather forced; but as they are in essence different from both, I feel it is relevant and significant to make a distinction.

<i>babawagter</i>	-	baby-sitter
<i>bêrekoop</i>	-	lay-buy
<i>blitsverkoper</i>	-	best seller
<i>bobbejaansleutel</i>	-	monkey wrench
<i>broslaai</i>	-	crisper
<i>buiteklub</i>	-	country club
<i>buitelugmuseum</i>	-	open air museum
<i>burgersentrum</i>	-	civic centre
<i>diefwering</i>	-	burglar proofing
<i>deurloopstraat</i>	-	through road
<i>draadsitter(y)</i>	-	fence sitter
<i>duikweg</i>	-	subway
<i>duinebessie</i>	-	beach buggy
<i>foonsnol</i>	-	call-girl
<i>geoktrooieerde</i>	-	chartered
<i>rekenmeester</i>	-	accountant
<i>glanstydskrif</i>	-	glossy magazine

<i>graanvlokkies</i>	-	corn flakes
<i>halfmaanrolletjie</i>	-	croissant
<i>hardeware</i> (pl.)	-	hardware (collective)
<i>helfte-helfte</i>	-	half and half
<i>hoendervleis</i>	-	goose flesh
<i>hooftrekke</i>	-	headlines
<i>humorsin</i>	-	sense of humour
<i>Kersvader</i>	-	Father Christmas
<i>kinderoppasser</i>	-	baby-sitter
<i>klankbaan</i>	-	sound track
<i>kortpad</i>	-	shortcut
<i>landteken</i>	-	land mark (cf. p.229)
<i>langspeler</i>	-	L.P.
<i>losieshuis</i>	-	boarding house
<i>lyfbediende</i>	-	man servant
<i>maalvleis</i>	-	minced meat
<i>meenthuis</i>	-	town house
<i>pasaangeër</i>	-	pace-maker
<i>penmaat</i>	-	penpal
<i>plakker</i>	-	squatter
<i>plesierjagter</i>	-	pleasure seeker
<i>rekenaarbeheerd</i>	-	computerised
<i>rolpuntpen</i>	-	ball-point pen (cf. p.181)
<i>rondloperkat</i>	-	stray cat
<i>rylaan</i>	-	drive, driveway
<i>setyster</i>	-	putter
<i>sigwaarde</i>	-	face value
<i>skottelgoedwasser</i>	-	dishwasher
<i>skreeusnaaks</i>	-	screamingly funny
<i>spookbeeld</i>	-	ghosting
<i>sypaadjie</i>	-	sidewalk
<i>tref-en-trap- ongeluk</i>	-	hit and run accident
<i>verbypad</i>	-	by-pass
<i>Verenigde Volke (VVO)</i>	-	United Nations (UNO)
<i>Weensies</i>	-	Wieners
<i>werfwerktuig- kundige</i>	-	backyard mechanic
<i>beeldsaai</i>	-	to telecast
<i>uitsaai</i>	-	to broadcast
<i>verlê</i>	-	to mislay

<i>middeljarig</i>	-	middle-aged
<i>voorgaads</i>	-	undergraduate
<i>met sy tong in sy kies</i>	-	with his tongue in his cheek
<i>'n goeie bestaan maak</i>	-	to make a good living
<i>my Frans is verroes</i>	-	my French is rusty
<i>part en deel van Suid-Afrika</i>	-	part and parcel of South Africa
<i>in die kol wees</i>	-	to be spot on
<i>ons brand om vir jou 'n nuwe kar te gee</i>	-	we're dying to give you a new car
<i>dit werk op my tiete</i>	-	it's getting on my tits

7.3 Neologisms

In the quest to avoid English loanwords, or international words which are felt to be English, Afrikaans has created new words, for example: where the Dutch use *pullover*, *squash* and *weekend*, Afrikaans prescribes *oortrektrui*, *muurbal* and *naweek*. Whereas *muurbal* and *naweek* are totally original creations, *oortrektrui* could be regarded as a Lehnübertragung or possibly a loan translation. Sometimes the distinction between a Lehnübertragung, a loan translation and a neologism is rather subtle, for example: *babawagter* and *kinderoppasser* should probably be regarded as Lehnübertragungen rather than loan translations, whereas *kroostrooster* is a neologism.

Where Dutch uses *lift*, Afrikaans has a variety of synonymous neologisms – *hyser*, *hysbak*, *hystoestel*. The word *skyfie*, for example, has a double (or even a triple) puristic function, replacing what the Dutch call *chip*, *patat* and *dia*. Such purisms can lead to ambiguity, as *HAT*'s definitions of *huurmotor* and *waenhuis* indicate, for instance. (cf. p.154)

Some of the words given below (marked *) do exist in Dutch, but with a different meaning, for example: *grimeren* is used in Dutch but only with reference to theatrical make-up. In such cases it is not the word as such which is a neologism but the meaning given to the word (cf. semantic shift 7.13).

<i>afnemer</i>	-	photographer
<i>argiefbewaarplek</i>	-	archive
<i>beeldradio</i>	-	TV
<i>beeldsend</i>	-	to televise
<i>bloedoortapping</i>	-	blood transfusion

<i>blokkiesraaisel</i>	-	crossword puzzle
<i>branderplankry(er)</i>	-	surfing
<i>bromponie</i>	-	moped
<i>byderwets</i>	-	modern
<i>deurloop</i>	-	arcade (cf. Hiemstra 1980:98)
<i>deurpad</i>	-	freeway
<i>draf</i>	-	jog
<i>dwelms</i>	-	drugs
<i>gedenkwaardigheid*</i>	-	memorial
<i>gestremde</i>	-	handicapped person
<i>grimering, grimeer*</i>	-	make-up
<i>huurmotor</i>	-	taxi, rental car (cf. p.154)
<i>hysbak, hyser,</i> <i>hystoestel</i>	-	lift
<i>kaartjie(s)ondersoeker</i>	-	conductor
<i>kameelperd</i>	-	giraffe
<i>klinknaelbroek</i>	-	jeans
<i>knortjor</i>	-	go-cart
<i>krambinder, -hegter,</i> <i>hegmasjien</i>	-	stapler
<i>kruiptrekker</i>	-	caterpillar tractor
<i>kundigheid*</i>	-	know-how
<i>lugreëling, -versorging</i>	-	airconditioning
<i>moltrein</i>	-	underground
<i>motorhawe</i>	-	service station
<i>motor-, waenhuis</i>	-	garage
<i>muggievliegtuig</i>	-	microlite plane
<i>muurbal</i>	-	squash
<i>naweek</i>	-	weekend
<i>ontkleedans, kaaldans</i>	-	strip-tease
<i>ontvangsdame</i>	-	receptionist
<i>oorklank</i>	-	to dub
<i>oortrekrui</i>	-	pullover
<i>papierklavier</i>	-	pianola
<i>plakkaat*</i>	-	poster
<i>plakker</i>	-	squatter
<i>pluimbal</i>	-	badminton
<i>rekenaar/komper</i>	-	computer
<i>rekeningkunde</i>	-	accountancy
<i>reukweerder/</i> <i>-verdrywer</i>	-	deodorant (cf. p.153)
<i>rolbal</i>	-	(lawn) bowls
<i>rolpen, bolpen</i>	-	ball-point
<i>ryloop(er)</i>	-	to hitch-hike(er)

<i>skakel</i>	-	to telephone
<i>skakelbeampte</i>	-	P.R. officer
<i>skakelhuis</i>	-	semi-detached house
<i>skemerkelkie, -kroeg</i>	-	cocktail, - bar
<i>skouspelagtig</i>	-	spectacular
<i>skuifspeld</i>	-	paper-clip
<i>skyfie</i>	-	chip; slide
<i>spyseneer, spysen(i)ering, spysenier</i>	-	to cater, catering, caterer
<i>stootskraper</i>	-	bulldozer
<i>telling</i>	-	score
<i>toebroodjie</i>	-	sandwich
<i>veldbioskoop</i>	-	drive-in
<i>verbeeldingsprosa</i>	-	fiction
<i>vergasser</i>	-	carburettor
<i>verkoeler</i>	-	radiator
<i>veselperske</i>	-	mango
<i>voedingkunde</i>	-	dietetics
<i>volgstuk</i>	-	stencil
<i>waagarties</i>	-	stuntman
<i>weelde*(motor)</i>	-	luxury (car)
<i>woonstel</i>	-	flat
<i>woonwa*</i>	-	caravan ¹⁴

7.4 Competition between indigenous and international vocabulary

As mentioned on p.160, Afrikaans often shows a preference for an indigenous word over an international synonym. Although the list below contains the occasional Afrikaans neologism (e.g. *beeldradio, rolprent*), most of the indigenous words are known to Dutch but are used less frequently in that language than in Afrikaans. The Afrikaner's desire to use a puristic alternative in such cases has led to the loss of the semantic distinction that often (but not always) exists between the two in Dutch, for example: *ernstig/serieus, oorspronkelijk/origineel*, although Schutte (cf. p.151) proves conclusively that the two are not always completely synonymous in Afrikaans either De Villiers (*Die Huisgenoot* 2/12/49) also warns against the dangers of the *vervangoefeninge* involving such couplets which have unfortunately been far too common in Afrikaans schoolbooks.

¹⁴ *Woonwa* exists in Dutch too but only refers to a Gypsy style wagon.

There are cases, which are not listed here, where Dutch prefers to use an English loanword but where Afrikaans only uses a Diets synonym, for example: *onderhoud* (interview), *vermaaklikheid* (entertainment).

It should be noted that several of the words below have derivative forms which also contrast with each other, for example: *vasteland/kontinent* – *vastelands/kontinentaal*, *geesdriftig/entoesiasies* – *geesdrif/entoesiasme*.

<i>aandag</i>	-	<i>attensie</i>	<i>omgewing</i>	-	<i>milieu</i>
<i>aandenking</i>	-	<i>soewenier</i>	<i>onderskeidelik</i>	-	<i>respektiewelik</i>
<i>aanhaal</i>	-	<i>siteer</i>	<i>onregstreeks</i>	-	<i>indirek</i>
<i>aantreklikheid</i>	-	<i>atraksie</i>	<i>oordragtelik</i>	-	<i>figuratief</i>
<i>amptelik</i>	-	<i>offisieel</i>	<i>oorspronklik</i>	-	<i>origineel</i>
<i>bedrywig</i>	-	<i>aktief</i>	<i>openbaar</i>	-	<i>publiek</i>
<i>beeldradio</i>	-	<i>televisie</i>	<i>peil</i>	-	<i>nivo</i>
<i>beheer</i>	-	<i>kontrole(er)</i>	<i>rolprent</i>	-	<i>film</i>
<i>behoudend</i>	-	<i>konserwatief</i>	<i>room</i>	-	<i>crème</i>
<i>bestanddele</i>	-	<i>ingrediënte</i>	<i>sielkundig</i>	-	<i>psigologies</i>
<i>bevrediging</i>	-	<i>satisfaksie</i>	<i>speurder</i>	-	<i>detektief</i>
<i>brandstof</i>	-	<i>petrol</i>	<i>staatkundig</i>	-	<i>polities</i>
<i>breukdeel</i>	-	<i>fraksie (van 'n sekonde)</i>	<i>stelsel(matig)</i>	-	<i>sisteen(aties)</i>
<i>beslis</i>	-	<i>definitief</i>	<i>stiptelik</i>	-	<i>punktuueel</i>
<i>doeltreffend (-heid)</i>	-	<i>effisiënt (-iënsie)</i>	<i>stoflik</i>	-	<i>materieel</i>
<i>drukgroep</i>	-	<i>pressiegroep</i>	<i>swartgallig</i>	-	<i>pessimisties</i>
<i>eenparig</i>	-	<i>unaniem</i>	<i>teenkanting</i>	-	<i>opposisie</i>
<i>eerbiedig</i>	-	<i>respekter</i>	<i>tydgenootlik,</i>		
<i>ernstig</i>	-	<i>serieus</i>	<i>eietyds</i>	-	<i>kontemporêr</i>
<i>geesdriftig</i>	-	<i>entoesiasies</i>	<i>tydperk</i>	-	<i>periode</i>
<i>gehalte</i>	-	<i>kwaliteit</i>	<i>uitslae</i>	-	<i>resultate</i>
<i>geldelik</i>	-	<i>finansieel</i>	<i>uistappie</i>	-	<i>ekskursie</i>
<i>geskiedkundig</i>	-	<i>histories</i>	<i>uitwerking</i>	-	<i>effek</i>
<i>inlig</i>	-	<i>informeer</i>	<i>vasteland</i>	-	<i>kontinent</i>
<i>klavier</i>	-	<i>piano</i>	<i>veldtog</i>	-	<i>kampanje</i>
<i>leerplan</i>	-	<i>sillabus</i>	<i>veralgemeen</i>	-	<i>generaliseer</i>
<i>loods</i>	-	<i>piloot</i>	<i>verskeidenheid</i>	-	<i>variëteit</i>
<i>mededingend</i>	-	<i>kompetierend</i>	<i>verskoning</i>	-	<i>ekskuus</i>
<i>meeding</i>	-	<i>kompeteer</i>	<i>verteenwoordig</i>	-	<i>representeer</i>
<i>nywerheid</i>	-	<i>industrie</i>	<i>vlak</i>	-	<i>nivo</i>
<i>nyweraar</i>	-	<i>industrialis</i>	<i>vraagstuk</i>	-	<i>kwessie</i>
			<i>waarborg</i>	-	<i>garandeer,</i>
					<i>garansie</i>

7.5 Assimilated loanwords (puristic spelling)

The concept of creating new words or giving new meanings to existing words to avoid using loanwords or internationalisms which look – and sometimes also are – English, has a parallel in the spelling system of Afrikaans: many such words are dressed up in Afrikaans garb, presumably because it is believed that they will then be more readily accepted as part and parcel of Afrikaans, or alternatively, because they have already attained that status and recognition thereof is expressed in the new spelling. The Dutch would often consider the assimilation of such words in Afrikaans as extreme, for example: *sjerrie*, *vanielje*, but even Afrikaners seem at times to recognise certain limits, for example: *chauvinisties* and not *sjouwinisties*.

The decision at the end of the last century to adopt the Kollewijn spelling for Dutch in South Africa, part of the vain attempt to save the position of Dutch, assured ultimately that that spelling would be used for the writing of Afrikaans after the Anglo-Boer War while the Dutch have hesitated ever since about how far to go in implementing Kollewijn's recommendations but are gradually and inevitably moving towards the same position that Afrikaans has occupied since 1925. For the Dutch it is a question of simplifying their spelling, as it undoubtedly was in South Africa to begin with too. However, the Kollewijn spelling now serves a dual purpose in South Africa: in addition to the obvious advantage of simplicity, it is a perfect means of "disguising" the many loanwords which Afrikaans, like all languages, is forced to adopt. This is important in a country where linguistic purism, however misconstrued that concept may be by the common man, is regarded as integral to one's independent identity as an Afrikaner.

Some scholars have expressed the opinion that retaining the spelling of the original language ultimately effects the pronunciation of that word in Afrikaans:

"Ek glo ook dat as jy tog 'n vreemde woord moet aanneem omdat dit 'n begrip vertolk wat nie by jou eie volk ontstaan het en weens plaaslike omstandighede nooit by jou volk kan ontstaan nie, dan moet daardie woord tog maar so gou as moontlik 'n Afrikaanse baadjie aankry. Behou jy die woord met sy vreemde spelling, dan veroorsaak dit nie net dikwels 'n verkeerde uitspraak by die gewone mens nie, maar soms bly jy hom aanvoel as 'n vreemde indringer en pleks dat dit jou gees verryk, belemmer dit jou spraak en daar bly in jou 'n

gevoel van minderwaardigheid hang..." (Coetzee 1939:27)
 (cf. also Rousseau 1937:171)

I would question whether this is the case in South Africa now, certainly as far as loanwords from English are concerned. There are many cases in Afrikaans of English loanwords or international vocabulary with cognates in English that retain an English pronunciation regardless of their spelling. For the Afrikaner – but this is not the case in Holland – the pronunciation of loanwords is primary and not the spelling; his intimate acquaintance with English makes it impossible to pronounce such words in accordance with the rules for transcribing Afrikaans phonemes onto paper, for example: just because he writes *wattelboom*, this does not mean that the first part of the compound is pronounced [vatəl] even though [w] is not a phoneme in this position in Afrikaans – the vowel too remains [ɔ] although written *a*. And how many people pronounce the initial vowel in *outomaties* as [ɔ:] and not as [œu] as the spelling implies? Vogt (1954:370) maintains that "Loanwords are... apt to affect the phonemic and morphemic system of the receiving language. Even if the phonemes they are composed of are thoroughly assimilated through identification with native phonemes, the new words, sometimes introduce phoneme sequences hitherto unknown."

<i>area</i> ¹	<i>brekfis</i>	<i>wēn(d)sop(per)</i>
<i>banknoot</i>	<i>briek</i>	<i>hokkie</i>
<i>basies</i> (adj. & adv.)	<i>budjie</i> ⁷	<i>implement</i> ¹
<i>basketbal</i> ²	<i>bulterriër</i> ⁸	<i>jellie</i> ^{10,17}
<i>bemark(ing)</i> ³	<i>busseltjie</i> ⁹	<i>jokkie</i> ^{10,17}
<i>bepan(ning)</i> ³	<i>donkie</i> ¹⁰	<i>jurie</i> ¹⁷
<i>bief(skyfies)</i>	<i>drom</i>	<i>kabelkar</i>
<i>biefstuk</i> ⁴	<i>effisiënsie</i> ¹¹	<i>kafeteria</i> ¹⁸
<i>bleddie</i> (cf. p.282)	<i>enemmel</i>	<i>kar</i>
<i>bloekom</i>	<i>enjin</i>	<i>kasjoeneut</i>
<i>bodder</i>	<i>flennie</i> (< flannel)	<i>kleim(pie)</i> ¹⁹
<i>boeldok</i>	<i>fliék</i> (n. & v.) ¹²	<i>klous</i> ²⁰
<i>boelie</i>	<i>fluoried</i> ¹³	<i>klub</i> ²¹
<i>boeliebies</i>	<i>fokken</i> ¹⁴	<i>kokkerot</i> ²²
<i>Boesman</i>	<i>foksterriër</i>	<i>kollege</i> ²¹
<i>bokkie</i> ⁵	<i>gelling</i>	<i>kontrêpsie</i> ²³
<i>bogger(ol)</i> ⁶ , <i>bokker(ol)</i>	<i>ghienie</i> ¹⁵	<i>kothuis</i> ²²
<i>bottelnek</i>	<i>gholf</i> ¹⁵	<i>koukus</i> ²⁰
<i>bottelstoer</i>	<i>ghong</i> ¹⁵	<i>krieket</i> ²⁴
<i>bondeltjie vreugde</i>	<i>ghries</i> ¹⁵	<i>Krismis (Vader -)</i>
<i>boul(er)</i>	<i>ghrok, grok</i> ^{6,15}	<i>kwota</i>
<i>bra</i>	<i>hendikep</i> ¹⁶	<i>kwotasie</i>

<i>laserstraal</i> ¹	<i>ponie</i> ³¹	<i>sprinkel(aar)</i>
<i>lompsom</i>	<i>program</i> ^{1,32}	<i>spesies</i>
<i>lorrie</i> ¹⁰	<i>rak</i>	<i>spietkop</i>
<i>lyk</i> ²⁵	<i>reling</i>	<i>stoor</i> (n. & v.) ³³
<i>margarien</i> ²⁶	<i>re(i)sies</i>	<i>storie</i> ¹⁰
<i>miesies</i>	<i>robbies</i> (seldom written)	<i>stres</i>
<i>moestas</i>	<i>rof, rowwer</i>	<i>(ge)swot</i> ¹
<i>nonsens, nonsies</i>	<i>setlaar</i>	<i>têkkie</i> ¹⁶
<i>paalement</i>	<i>siviel</i>	<i>tenk</i> ¹⁶
<i>pêl</i> ¹⁶	<i>sikspens</i>	<i>tjek</i>
<i>permit</i> ^{1,2}	<i>sjampoe</i>	<i>tjop</i>
<i>petrol</i> ¹	<i>sjerrie</i>	<i>trem</i> ¹⁶
<i>pienk</i> ²⁴	<i>sjieling</i> ²⁴	<i>trippens</i>
<i>piouter</i>	<i>skoert</i> (< to scoot)	<i>trok</i>
<i>plot</i> ²⁷	<i>skorsie</i>	<i>trollie</i> ¹⁰
<i>poefter</i>	<i>sleng</i> ¹⁶	<i>volskaals</i>
<i>poeding</i> ²⁸	<i>snoeker</i>	<i>waks</i> (n. & v.)
<i>poel (tiksters-)</i> ²⁹	<i>sokker</i>	<i>wasser, waster</i>
<i>poliesman</i> ³⁰	<i>sonkie</i> (< song)	<i>wattelboom</i>

1. The words *area*, *implement*, *laserstraal*, *permit*, *petrol*, *program* and *swot* have not been adapted in spelling because this was unnecessary. They are all pronounced according to the phonological rules of Afrikaans and can thus be regarded as having undergone assimilation.

2. *Basket* has undergone a shift in stress so that it now stands side by side with *kasset* and thus resembles a French loanword. The same applies to *permit*. (cf. p.249)

3. Where the Dutch have borrowed *marketing* and *planning* from English, the Afrikaners have coined these two words. It is difficult to ascertain whether such words are assimilated loanwords in origin or neologisms.

4. *Biefstuk* is an English loanword of long standing in Dutch (< beefsteak). It presumably entered Afrikaans via Dutch for Afrikaners are unlikely to have accepted such a popular etymological form, given their superior knowledge of English.

5. *Bokkie* belongs to that group of commonly used, fully assimilated English loanwords (e.g. *briek*, *juts*, *koort*, cf. p.146) that were regularly quoted in pre-war works on anglicisms as indispensable and which have since virtually disappeared from the language.

6. *Bogger* illustrates that [g] can be preserved medially in loanwords, as well as initially, but that there is then a greater tendency to substitute the unvoiced equivalent in order to fully assimilate the word. *Ghrok/grok* illustrates the same phenomenon in final position.

7. The assimilated spelling of this word is not a true reflection of how it is actually pronounced. Phonologically speaking it is still entirely an unassimilated English loanword as the vowel is pronounced as in English (cf. 9 below and p.245)

8. *Boelterriër*, which does occur, is a more correct representation of the pronunciation of this word (compare *boeldok/bulhond*).

9. If one compares the first vowel in *budjie*, *bulterriër* and *busseltjie*, each is pronounced differently. Only in the last case does the spelling correspond to the pronunciation.

10. *Donkie*, *jellie*, *jokkie*, *lorrie*, *storie* and *trollie* are examples of a simple spelling assimilation resulting in the words possibly now being perceived differently: I think these words are of such longstanding in Afrikaans that the *-ie* may by now even be perceived by some native-speakers as a diminutive ending, but this is debatable Hiemstra (1980:111) and others before him maintain that *storie* is not an anglicism in Afrikaans but a medieval Dutch word that has died out in Holland.

11. The word has also undergone a shift in stress to the penultimate syllable.

12. A common phenomenon in Dutch is for English loanwords to give rise to derivatives which do not exist in English, for example: *liften/lifter* – to hitch-hike, hitch-hiker. This is not usually the case in Afrikaans, once again probably because of the Afrikaner's intimate knowledge of English, but *fliiek* is an example of a borrowed noun giving rise to a verb too in Afrikaans, i.e. to go to the flick. Hiemstra (1980:45) maintains *fliiek* was borrowed from Australian English where, however, it is always used in the plural, "flicks".

13. Although the AWS allows both *-ied/-ien* and pronunciation of such words in Afrikaans (without final [ə]) suggests they are derived from, or at least are perceived as being derived from, English. In Dutch only the latter spelling occurs but in that case it also reflects the way in which these words are pronounced. This may be a spelling pronunciation in Dutch but it may equally be because they are regarded as loanwords from French. At any rate, the presence of cognate forms in English as well as other loanwords

that end in *-ine* (e.g. *machine*, *margarine*) has worked in favour of the *-iedl/-ien*. spelling for chemical terms – the choice of one or the other spelling in such cases has repercussions in their plural formation (cf. *AWS* p.8). Schoonees (volume I of *WAT*, 1950) was only prepared to recognise *-iedl/-ien*) and has made the *-ien* spelling of other loanwords compulsory, for example: *dioksied*, *masjien*, *vaselien*, *vitamien*.

14. The frequently heard interpolation *fokken/fokkin* – as it is never written, my spelling is somewhat arbitrary – provides food for thought on the phonetic assimilation of English loanwords in Afrikaans. There is no doubt that this adjective is English in origin and thus that the [ɔ] is a case of sound substitution as it occurs in *bokker/bogger*, *bokkie* and *drom* too, for example. Are the words *fok* and *kont* then examples of the same phenomenon or are they the original Dutch words which have undergone a shift in meaning under the influence of cognate forms in English? Or has Afrikaans retained an older Dutch meaning of these words (cf. German *ficken* = to fuck, for example) with or without the assistance of cognate forms in English with the same meaning? *Van Dale* confirms that *kont* was formerly used with this meaning in Dutch.

15. There are many loanwords in Afrikaans – not all of them English but also of Malay or Hottentot origin, for example – which are spelt with an initial *gh*. Whereas this spelling was used in the Netherlands in the late Middle Ages, particularly before *e* and *i*, to indicate the fricative [x] or [ɣ] as opposed to the affricate [dʒ], it is used in Afrikaans to indicate that the words concerned are pronounced with the non-indigenous stop [g]. It is interesting to observe that Burchell (1822-24:331), an Englishman who visited the Cape in the early nineteenth century, suggested that the guttural *g* of Cape Dutch "may be partly represented by imagining such words spelled with a *gh*." Afrikaans is, however, rather inconsistent in its application of the *gh* spelling to English loanwords, for example: *ghrok* or *grok*, *garage*.

16. As commonly occurs in Dutch, English short [æ] is realised in Afrikaans as [ɛ] and is written *e*, although the Dutch commonly retain *a* in the spelling. (cf. Afrikaans *sleng/slang*). Long [æ], on the other hand, is perceived by Afrikaners as ê (e.g. *pêl*, *têkkie*) although neither the *AWS* nor *HAT* seem to recognise this use of the *kappie* – the two examples given here do not occur in either of the works mentioned and yet *têkkie* is an indispensable word in Afrikaans and *pêl* is very common in the spoken language and, as the plural form *pêlle* (also *pêls*) indicates, it has undergone a considerable degree of assimilation.

17. *Jellie* has only been partially assimilated in spelling - Afrikaans never seems to have considered a *dj* spelling, unlike the Dutch in Indonesia, for loanwords that retain a [dʒ]. *Jokkie* and *jurie* on the other hand have been assimilated completely phonologically and thus the spelling is consistent with the pronunciation.

18. *Kafeteria* can presumably now be regarded as an internationalism but in Europe the third syllable always contains an *a*; the retention of *e* in Afrikaans suggests this is a thinly disguised English loanword in that language.

19. It is interesting to note that Afrikaans considered it necessary to borrow the English word "claim" for a gold claim whereas the Dutch borrowed it at a later date in the sense of an insurance claim and also the verb *claimen*, which is not used in Afrikaans (= *eis*).

20. The puristic substitution of *au* with *ou* has now led to this sound being pronounced as it is written in Afrikaans, i.e. as [œu] and no longer as [ɔ:].

21. The spelling of *klub* and *kollege* with *k* constitutes a very superficial assimilation as both words are still pronounced exactly as in English.

22. *Kokkerot* and *kothuis* are examples of popular etymology.

23. I have never seen this word written but it occurs frequently in speech. The [si] suffix implies it has been assimilated sufficiently to require an Afrikaans spelling, but the penultimate syllable retains the English vowel [æ]. (cf. note 16 above).

24. Where Afrikaans replaces *i* with *ie* in the spelling of English loanwords, an attempt is presumably being made to indicate that these words retain the foreign phoneme [i] where *i* in indigenous vocabulary is pronounced as [ə], for example: *krieket*, *piekniek*, *pienk*, *tiekie*, *vanielje*. However, Afrikaans is still rather inconsistent in this regard - compare *dip*, *sfinks*, *titel*, although Mansvelt (1884:33) wrote *diep* and Malherbe (1953:84, but written in 1906) wrote *tietel*.

25. Despite repeated condemnation in the literature of this word, *lyk* in the sense of "like" is still very common in the spoken language. It is not clear, however, whether one is dealing with the loanword "like" which has undergone phonological assimilation, or the Afrikaans word *lyk* which has undergone semantic shift under the influence of a like-sounding form in English. Burchell (1822-24:15) remarked that *lyk* was used in this sense

when he visited South Africa in 1821. Lockwood (1965:153) mentions that *gleich* is used in a similar way in Pennsylvania Dutch. (cf. p.202-3)

26. Cf. p.245.

27. No change to the spelling of *plot* was necessary to assimilate this word, but the vowel has been assimilated as has the plural, *plotte*. It also frequently occurs in indigenous compounds such as *plotrot*.

28. Cf. p.241.

29. Dutch/Afrikaans have an indigenous word *poel* (= water). Dutch uses the English "pool" for a typing pool whereas Afrikaans uses *poel*. This too (see note 14 above) is a case where it is not obvious whether the indigenous *poel* has acquired a new meaning or whether *poel* is a puristic spelling of the loanword "pool".

30. In speech this word seems to be as common as the indigenous *polisieman*.

31. *Ponie* is not just a puristic spelling but is pronounced as an Afrikaans word with a broken vowel in the stressed syllable.

32. *Program* must be considered an internationalism, and not simply an English loanword, but as Dutch uses *programma(s)*, one wonders if *program(me)* did not enter Afrikaans directly from English.

33. From the verb is formed *storing*. (cf. p.207)

7.6 Unassimilated loanwords

Even highly educated speakers of Afrikaans are likely to use any number of English words in their Afrikaans in the course of a day, and such words defy listing. Nevertheless, there are some words which recur with surprising regularity in the speech of many individuals. The following is a list of such words, very few of which are ever likely to be found in writing:

<i>adenoids</i>	<i>garage</i> ²	<i>paint(er)</i> ⁴
<i>alright</i>	<i>gasket</i>	<i>panic</i> (verb)
<i>anyway</i>	<i>gentleman</i>	<i>plain</i>
<i>army</i>	<i>genuine</i>	<i>polony</i> ⁵
<i>bioscope</i> ¹	<i>grand</i>	<i>radiator</i> ¹
<i>bloody</i>	<i>image</i>	<i>settle</i>
<i>bloomin(g)</i> (cf. p.282)	<i>in any case</i>	<i>skip</i>
<i>bother</i>	<i>issue</i>	<i>slang</i> ²
<i>brag, bragger</i> (cf. p.203)	<i>job</i>	<i>speedcops</i>
<i>bunk</i>	<i>lapel</i>	<i>(uit) spite</i>
<i>bye bye</i>	<i>like</i> ³	<i>stupid</i>
<i>ceiling</i>	<i>lot (die hele lot)</i>	<i>ta ta</i>
<i>clue</i>	<i>mango</i>	<i>tan</i> (n. and v.)
<i>cope</i>	<i>mind you</i>	<i>time</i> (v.)
<i>cubbyhole</i>	<i>moan</i> (cf. p.202)	<i>township</i>
<i>cute</i>	<i>never mind</i>	<i>trifle</i>
<i>fancy</i>	<i>nice</i>	<i>uncle, auntie</i>
<i>flippin(g)</i> (cf. p.282)	<i>no ways</i>	<i>watch</i>
<i>flirt</i> (n. and v.)	<i>organise</i>	<i>worry</i> (v.)

1. Although the written language uses *bioskoop*, the unassimilated English pronunciation is very commonly heard in the spoken language. Compare note 2 below.

2. According to prescriptive works *garage* and *radiator* have been assimilated in pronunciation but in practice they have not and thus belong in this category. Unlike the other words in the list, however, they are found in the written language. The same applies to *slang*, sometimes assimilated to *sleng*. (cf. p.199)

3. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish whether a speaker is using the loanword *like* outright, assimilating it somewhat to the phonology of Afrikaans by pronouncing it as [ləik] or whether in fact the indigenous verb *lyk* is being equated with its English cognate. (cf. p.227) Mansvelt

(1884:97) comments on the occurrence of *lyk* with this meaning in the late nineteenth century and Visagie (*Die Brandwag*, 27/9/46) seemed convinced that *ek like dit* belonged to the past even in 1946; he was wrong. (cf. p.200-201)

4. Van der Merwe and Ponelis (1982:155) claim: "Saam met pynter raak ook pynt (naamwoord en ww.) in die omgangstaal al hoe stewiger gevestig."

5. Although *HAT* spells the word as if it has been assimilated, *polonie*, it has not undergone phonological assimilation at all.

7.7 Hybrid compounds and derivatives

The familiar saying *Moenie jou tale opmix nie* makes use, for humorous effect, of what I have chosen to call hybrid loan translations, i.e. compound words where either the first or second element is an English loanword and the other is translated from English into Afrikaans. A subdivision of such hybrids consists of derived words where the English loanword acquires an Afrikaans bound ending in order to nominalise the English word (e.g. *stupidheid*) or to turn it into an adjective (e.g. *braggerig*) or both (e.g. *braggerigheid*). If an English verb is borrowed and is then used with a *ge-* prefix to form the past tense, this could possibly also be regarded as a hybrid derivative but I have classed such words as English loanwords as the *ge-* is of course not always present (for example when such words are used in the present tense)

Boshoff (1963:55) refers to hybrids as *basterwoorde* but this is at odds with the way in which that term is used in all other literature on loanwords in Afrikaans and Dutch. Le Roux (1952:1) calls them *hibridiese samestellinge* (hybrid compounds) and *hibridiese afleidinge* (hybrid derivatives).

The degree to which the English part of a hybrid compound has been phonologically, semantically and graphically assimilated can differ from word to word and can also be difficult to assess. *Reisigerstjek* has been graphically assimilated and the fact that Afrikaans does not normally have the phoneme [tj] presents no problems for Afrikaners although many Dutch people have trouble with that sound in English loanwords in Dutch (e.g. "lunch" commonly pronounced [lœns]). In *jeughostel* no graphic assimilation is required and in *poniestert* only a minimum of phonological adaption is needed for the words to look and sound Afrikaans. As the

compounds with *box* are seldom if ever written, although they are commonly heard, it is difficult to assess whether the Afrikaner considers them sufficiently Afrikaans to write *boks* or still foreign enough to write *box*. *Uitpass* is also never written but as it is pronounced [pa:s] and not [pas], it is obviously still considered a hybrid and thus the spelling *pass* is appropriate. *Wattelboom*, on the other hand, has not been phonologically assimilated at all, despite the fact that [w] does not occur initially in indigenous vocabulary, and yet the **spelling** has been adapted. The compound *sultanadruif* could well be considered an indigenous word incorporating an international element were it not for the fact that the first vowel is pronounced [ʌ] and not [œ], as in Dutch, and is thus clearly perceived by Afrikaners as being English.

<i>armyoutjie</i>	<i>braggerig(heid)</i>
<i>baskébal</i> ¹⁶	<i>moanerig</i>
<i>biefskyfies</i>	<i>stupidheid</i>
<i>boxwyn</i> ¹⁵	<i>sprinkelaar</i>
<i>tiekiebox</i> ^{15,16}	
<i>boysenbessie</i>	
<i>youngbessie</i>	
<i>busstop</i>	
<i>horssweep</i>	
<i>jeughostel</i>	
<i>kidleer</i>	
<i>plotrot</i>	
<i>paaiboelie</i>	
<i>poniestert</i>	
<i>reisigerstjek</i>	
<i>sultanadruif</i>	
<i>tenkskip</i> (also Dt.)	
<i>uitpass</i> (to faint)	
<i>uittry</i>	
<i>wattelboom</i>	

¹⁵ *Box* is not to be found in Afrikaans dictionaries. It is thus presumably officially regarded as an unassimilated loanword but in practice it is highly likely that most Afrikaners no longer regard it as a foreign word and would write *boks*.

¹⁶ Actually both constituent parts of *tiekiebox* are English in origin but *basket* (because of its new stress) and *tiekie* are no longer regarded as English.

7.8 Word formation

There are various facets of word formation in Afrikaans where it seems that English may be playing a role in the choice of formations opted for, either because of a similarity to English devices or because of a dissimilarity to English (i.e. puristic avoidance). Word formation is, however, a category where it is even more difficult than usual to be sure that one is dealing with anglicisms.

7.8.1 Compound nouns

The rules for compounding nouns in English defy description according to H.W. Fowler (1965:255). Afrikaans traditionally has a conjunctive pattern of word formation whereas English has a disjunctive one, to use Botha and Van Aardt's (1978:35) terminology. The rules for *losskryf* and *aan-mekaarskryf* in Afrikaans are set out in the AWS and yet daily one is confronted with transgressions of these rules. It is quite possible that inconsistencies would have arisen without contact with English but the fact that English differs markedly from Afrikaans in this regard, must have contributed to the apparent confusion that now seems to exist and which seems to be increasing. Botha and Van Aardt (1978:35) refer to it as *grafiese steuring* and Combrink (1968:18) calls it *Anglisistiese skryfwyses*.

Confusion exists as to whether to write a compound noun as one word, two words or to hyphenate it. The decision as to which of these three options is to be applied in Afrikaans would often seem to be influenced by what English would do in such a case, even at the cost of this being against the recommendations of the AWS, for example: *straat vullis, hitte golf, hakke kroeg, meubel en toestel afdeling; boot-eienaar, karavaan-park, wêreld-kampioenskappe*. In the last three cases English would write such compounds as two words so the hyphen seems to be a compromise between the English and the Afrikaans systems. Confusion in all these cases can be all the greater when for example *hakke kroeg* and "heel bar" occur side by side on the same sign. Only cases such as these can possibly be seen as examples of graphic interference from English; this does not necessarily apply to recognised problems such as *na-ure* and *rehabilitasie-aangeleenthede* where clusters of vowels could be confusing to the eye if a hyphen were not used; nor does it apply to other recognised difficult cases such as *Barclays-Nasionale Bank* and *hoof-administratiewe amptenaar*.

The confusion even extends to compound nouns that incorporate a medial *s*, in which case one would expect it to be obvious that joining of the

elements is called for, for example: *besigheids ure, streeks kantoor*. Compared with Dutch, where the following issue is only rarely uncertain (e.g. *geluidhinder* or *geluidshinder*), Afrikaans is much more inconsistent in its application of the medial *s* in compound nouns. At times I have got the impression that the absence of such a medial sound in English compounds has contributed to its being omitted in Afrikaans, for example: *Gesondheids Departement – Reiningafdeling* (transcribed literally from a public sign), *kwaliteit diens* versus *kwaliteits wonings*, *Pietermaritzburg Stad Vervoer Departement*. In the final example I am referring to the question of *stadvervoer* versus *stadsvervoer*, quite apart from the whole expression being a rather un-Afrikaans construction.

It is often difficult to isolate possible English influence by comparing Afrikaans with Dutch in these matters, because it is obvious that Afrikaans has developed its own system that is often quite at odds with the norms of Dutch, for example: *vissersman, weeksdag, werkwinkel*. (cf. Basson, i.a. 1982:101) Nevertheless, Hiemstra (1980:115) points out, the frequent insertion of *s* in compounds incorporating *verkoop-* (= English "sales") is undoubtedly in imitation of the English plural, for example: *verkoopsman* (compare also *buiteverkope* which contains a plural of the same word in imitation of the English "off sales".)

There are also the many cases of compound nouns where Dutch requires a medial *e* or *en* but where Afrikaans now forms compounds as in English but where one would seem to be dealing with a spontaneous simplification rather than English influence, for example: *boerbeskuit, dierwêreld, peerboom, sonskyn* and *wolkloos*. Hiemstra (1980:103-4) refers to such compounds as *stompstertvorme* and suspects English influence for example in *skolierpatrollie*, giving preference to *skoliererepatrollie*.

Compounds that are themselves loan translations from English constitute a particular difficulty, for example: *Checkers-personeel, 'n een-keer-in-leef tyd kans, 'n drie jaar waglys, in-diepte besprekings, indiepte-studie*. (cf. 7.28.7)

7.8.2 Nominal *-ing*

There are several nominal *-ing* endings in Afrikaans. (cf. Kempen 1969: 513-529) Under discussion here are only those derived from verbs, in which case *-ing* is still a productive suffix and "De betekenis van de afleiding op '-ing' is vergelykbaar met die van gesubstantiveerde infinitieven." (Geerts i.a. 1984:96) The following list is also restricted to *-ing* forms not found in Dutch (except for *mobilisering* and *motivering*, cf. note 2). Both the homophonous and semantic similarity of these words with English gerunds in "-ing" possibly accounts for the greater frequency of this ending in Afrikaans than in Dutch (Cluver 1982:85). Puristic neologisms such as *bemarking* and *beplanning* may not have been coined had it not been for the English precedents "marketing" and "planning" – *bemark* and *beplan* could have served the same purpose. Nevertheless, the potential to employ *-ing* in such cases also exists in Dutch.

Hiemstra (1980:58) makes no mention of English influence in his discussion of the suffix. Kempen (1969:520), in his extremely detailed account of the functions of the ending makes only one brief mention of English influence with regard to the origin of *lysting*, the absence of this word from Dutch contributing to this conclusion of his. Van der Merwe and Ponelis (1982:91-92) discuss at length the tendency to use *-ing* derivatives in Afrikaans where infinitives would have sufficed (e.g. *roking*, *spoeging*) without actually referring to English having played any role at all, but it does seem to be implied:

<i>bemarking</i>	<i>mobilisering</i> ²
<i>beplanning</i>	<i>motivering</i> ²
<i>dominerend</i>	<i>parkering</i>
<i>dreinerend</i>	<i>propagering</i> ¹
<i>importering</i>	<i>skoolverlating</i>
<i>kampering</i>	<i>storing(skoste)</i> (= storage)
<i>koloniserend</i> ¹	<i>vomering</i> ¹
<i>konformerend</i>	<i>waterdigting</i>
<i>koördinerend</i> ¹	

1. All these words occur in Dutch with the ending *-atie*. Is it not possible that Afrikaans prefers *-ing* in such cases as a puristic avoidance of the English sounding *-asie*? (i.e. colonisation, coordination etc.) This could not apply to *vomering*, however.

2. In these two cases Dutch has forms in both *-atie* and *-ing*. In Afrikaans *mobilisasie/mobilisering* are synonymous, but *Van Dale* does not recognise *mobilisasie* for troops in Dutch. Perhaps *motivasië* does not

occur in Afrikaans for the reasons given in note 1 above, all the more so as *HAT* attributes *motiveer* in the sense of *aanmoedig tot* to English influence.

7.8.3 Feminising suffixes

Barnouw (1934:23) wrote "The tendency to eliminate distinctions of gender is also affecting the suffixes which in Holland Dutch differentiate female from male agents, such as -es, -in, -ster, -e, which are no longer heard in spoken Afrikaans."

Afrikaans differs from ABN in this respect where an utterance such as *Zij is (een) Hollander* is impossible. Afrikaans virtually never makes the distinction with nationalities and with most professions seems to be indifferent, for example: *Sy is 'n onderwyser/onderwyseres*. This practice coincides with English usage, but is admittedly beginning to occur in Dutch too. I have not read a single work which has postulated that English has had anything to do with this development in Afrikaans, but it does seem possible that it could at least have played the role of a contributing factor. However, it is interesting to note the following quote from C.B. van Haeringen which Kloeke (1951:48) repeats:

"Men noemt deze vrouwelijkheids-e [in presidente, typiste] kunstmatig, daarmede bedoelende dat hij in de levende taal geen grondslag had."

– written by Van Haeringen in 1937. If this is so, although it is no longer the case in Dutch, Afrikaans may have preserved a former Dutch convention.

7.8.4 Adjectival use of place names

The English forms "Pretoria's university" and "the University of Pretoria" have direct equivalents in Afrikaans, namely, *Pretoria se universiteit* and (*die*) *Pretoriase Universiteit*, the latter form involving an issue of word formation. However, one frequently sees such place names uninflected before a noun; for example: *ons Bloemfontein winkel, die Pretoria Universiteit*. The form *die Universiteit Pretoria* strikes me as a rather forced puristic avoidance of the anglicism and *die Pretoria-Universiteit* is also merely an attempt (but a common one) to disguise an anglicism. The rules for the use of hyphens in the *AWS* do not cover cases such as (*die*) *Pretoria-Universiteit*, implying that the *Taalkommissie* does not recog-

nise them. Steyn (1976:34-5) looks at this issue in the light of probable English influence. He also mentions the possibility of *Die Universiteit van Pretoria*, the official name of the institution. (cf. 7.26.13) Le Roux (1952: 46) too discusses the matter and Nienaber (1940:60) quotes the following examples from the writings of Meurant:

"De Colesberg byeenkomst, de Kaapstad/de Kaapstads mense,
de Colesberg Parlements mense."

7.8.5 Adjectival *-ies* versus *-iek* (cf. 7.12.6)

7.8.6 Adverbial *-lik*

Hiemstra (1980:72-3) warns against the excessive use of *-lik* to create adverbs from adjectives. There is after all no formal distinction in most cases between adjectives and adverbs in Dutch and Afrikaans although Hiemstra refers to an archaic practice of adding *-lik* to certain adjectives to distinguish them from adverbs. If this is so, English "-ly" may simply have acted as a contributing factor to the frequency with which adverbs in *-lik* are encountered in Afrikaans compared with standard Dutch. Those adverbs below which are followed by an asterisk are included in *HAT*; the others are not, but this is not to say that the frequency of those that *HAT* recognises over the forms without *-lik* is not ultimately due to English influence. Hiemstra cites, for example, the case of *seker/sekerlik* where he prescribes the latter only where special emphasis is implied; in other contexts he apparently regards it as an Anglicism. Verhage (1965:310) regards *-lik* as a formal suffix "wat blykbaar aan die verhewe Bybeltaal ontleen is."

In his detailed analysis of *-lik*, Kempen (1969:534-39), makes no mention of English influence but comments "Tog is die gebruiksfrekwensie van likwoorde hoog in Afrikaans, sodat 'n nuwe vorming hier en daar 'n mens nie te erg moet verbaas nie." (p.539) Gous (1974), whose M.A. deals exclusively with this morpheme, makes no mention of English influence either.

<i>alleenlik</i>	- only	<i>gevolglik*</i>	- consequently
<i>alternatiewelik</i>	- alternatively	<i>heelhartiglik</i>	- wholeheartedly
<i>bewustelik</i>	- consciously	<i>huidiglik</i>	- nowadays (presently?)
<i>eensydiglik</i>	- unilaterally	<i>onnodiglik</i>	- unnecessarily
<i>gelukkiglik</i>	- fortunately ¹⁷		
<i>gelyk(e)lik*</i>	- equally		

¹⁷ Occurs in Dutch too but is only used for humorous effect.

<i>onwettiglik</i>	- illegally	<i>vollediglik</i>	- completely
<i>sekerlik*</i>	- certainly	<i>vrywilliglik*</i>	- voluntarily ¹⁸
<i>uitsluitlik*</i>	- exclusively	<i>waansinniglik</i>	- madly
<i>volkomelik</i>	- completely, perfectly	<i>willekeuriglik</i>	- arbitrarily

In addition to the above there are the adverbs *grootliks* (largely), *kortliks* (briefly) and *kwartaalliks* (quarterly) which *HAT* recognises but where English influence cannot be excluded. They do not exist in Dutch; there is a form *kortlijk*, but it means "in short". Is it also not possible that the abverbial use of *vierkantig* (where *HAT* gives *vierkant*) in expressions such as *iemand vierkantig in die oë kyk* is a subconscious attempt to render English "squarely"? *HAT* does in fact give one example where *vierkantig* is used adverbially: *jou vierkantig verset teen* and *Van Dale* gives *vierkantig* as an archaic variant of *vierkant*.

7.8.7 Puristic word formation

HAT gives *boikot*, *homoseksualiteit* and *kampering* whereas the forms *boikotteer*, *homoseksualisme* and *kampeerdery* also occur, as does *flirteer*. Presumably the latter are puristic attempts to avoid legitimate forms which resemble English. This phenomenon could also account for *motivering* having survived in Afrikaans while *motivasië* has not according to *HAT* (cf. p.207-8) as well as accounting for the formation of words such as *prospekteerder* and *koördineerder* where Dutch uses *prospéctor* and *coördinator*.

7.9 Auxiliary verbs

7.9.1 Modal verbs

Modal verbs in Germanic languages are noted for having changed their meanings over time as is evidenced by contrasting the meanings of cognate forms in any two or more Germanic languages or by looking at the meanings they had at earlier stages in the development of the standard languages of today. The modal auxiliaries *mag* and *sal* in particular have acquired functions in Afrikaans which they do not have in Dutch but which "may" and "will" also have in English. Presumably this semantic extension is the result of the contact with English, a fact which escaped Hubbard's (1980) attention in his contrastive analysis of the semantics of the modal auxiliary in English and Afrikaans.

¹⁸ Although *HAT* recognises this, Hiemstra (1980:73) does not.

7.9.1.1 *Mag*

The use of *mag* in the following two examples should be seen as a continuation of the Dutch subjunctive form *moge* (cf. Geerts, i.a. 1984: 449), in which function it is thus not an anglicism:

"Mag dit 'n dag vir jou wees wat jy nooit sal vergeet nie
Hoe mooi dit ook mag wees"

Such uses of *mag* are subtly different from the following which are anglicisms in origin. These render Dutch *zou kunnen*. Van der Merwe and Ponelis (1982:124) refer to *mag* with the meaning of *kan moontlik* as probably being an anglicism and add: "Hierdie uitbreiding van *mag* se gebruiksfêre voorsien in 'n behoefte en verdien aanvaarding," for example:

Ek mag verkeerd wees
Dit mag wees (altogether an English idiom)
Daar mag dalk oorlog kom
Hy mag dit miskien hê
Jesus red vandag – môre mag te laat wees

7.9.1.2 *Sal*

There are three uses of *sal* which would seem to be English influenced:

a) in polite requests where Dutch requires *willen*, now a less frequent possibility in Afrikaans, for example: *Sal jy asseblief iets vir my doen?* (= English "will").

b) in the formulation of regulations etc., for example: *Daar sal 'n Raad wees. Die Raad sal uit tien lede bestaan. Die lede sal 'n kworum vorm.* (cf. Van der Merwe, en Ponelis 1982:168). (= English "shall") This use of "shall" is in fact not unlike the use of *zult* in the Dutch version of the ten commandments, a case where Afrikaans now uses *mag*, for example: *Gij zult niet stelen.*

c) in contexts where no futurity as such is expressed but where English uses "will" anyway, for example: *Sal dit al wees?* (shop-assistant to customer), *Preen sal feitlik alle vlekke uithaal, Baba-sjampoe sal die oë nie brand nie.*

For the formation of the future tense English has three methods at its disposal: will, to go, present tense. Both Dutch and Afrikaans have the same three possibilities but just as "will" is used more frequently in English than *zullen* in Dutch, I believe there is also a tendency in Afrikaans to use *sal* where Dutch would prefer the present tense (although *zullen* is not usually incorrect) but English would use "will", for example:

Dt.	<i>Dat doe ik morgen</i>
Afr.	<i>Ek sal dit môre doen</i>
Eng.	<i>I'll do it tomorrow</i>

7.9.1.3 *Hoef/nodig hê*

Because the transitive verb "to need" and the modal verb "to need" (i.e. the negative of "to have to") are one and the same in English, this has led to *hoef* being substituted by *nodig hê* in Afrikaans on occasions, for example: *Jy het (dit) nie nodig om dit aan mekaar te koppel nie.*

7.9.1.4 *Moet*

Langenhoven (1935:104) implies that *moenie* is in imitation of English "don't". It is true that it is unknown in Dutch but as it is not a literal translation from English, I would hesitate to support Langenhoven's claim. It is possible, however.

Because of the partial homophony of Afrikaans *moes* and English "must", *moes* is sometimes heard where *moet* is the sense required, particularly in the compound tense *hy moes dit gedoen het* which then becomes ambiguous. (cf. Hiemstra 1980:78) The use of *moes* in such compound tenses may also simply be a case of preterite assimilation. (cf. Ponelis 1979:272) *Behoort*, on the other hand, occurs where *moes* (= *sou moet/moes*) is required, for example: *As ons net opvolgreën kan kry, behoort die veld mooi aan te kom.* Hiemstra (1980:25) says "Behoort druk 'n verpligting uit, nie 'n waarskynlikheid... nie."

7.9.2 Peculiar to English, and now also to Afrikaans, is the extremely economic, terse custom of repeating the finite verb (usually a modal) in a previous statement (plus a subject pronoun or *daar*) to either affirm, question or negate that statement, also attested in Australian Dutch. (cf. Nijenhuis 1967:25) The verbs concerned are: *is, het; kan/kon, mag, moet/moes, sal/sou, wil/wou; beter, doen, gaan*, for example:

Hy is 'n goeie man. Ja, hy is.
Koos het griep. Het hy?
Het sy dit gedoen? Ja, sy het.
Jy moes dit lank gelede gedoen het. Ja, ek moes.
Onthou dit. Ek sal.
Jy wil nie dieselfde paadjie as hy loop nie, wil jy?

*Jy beter iets doen. Ja, ek beter. (Dit beter wees)*¹⁹
*Jy gaan dit betreur. Nee, ek gaan nie.*²⁰
*Jy moet bedank. Ek gaan.*²⁰
*Dis nie waar nie. Dit is./Is dit?*²¹

The alternative structures required in Dutch in such instances would now be considered awkward in Afrikaans, for example: *Hij is een goede man. Ja, dat is ie. Koos heeft griep. Is dat zo?* etc.

7.10 Passive constructions

7.10.1 One very frequently hears *was* used instead of *is* as the auxiliary in a passive construction in the past tense. Ponelis (1979:267) talks of "die opkoms van *was* naas *is*" where he attributes this to two factors, English influence and "in die tweede plek word *was* in plegtige skryfstyl aangewend ter uitdrukking van 'n voorverlede tyd." Ponelis maintains that this *was* is not heard in the spoken language. One can thus be reasonably sure that when *was* is used in the spoken language, it is an anglicism; if it does coincide with a pluperfect meaning, this is likely to be purely by chance. Van der Merwe and Ponelis (1982:220) attempt to sum up the confusion by stating "in die lydende vorm slaan Afrikaans op Engels *was*" and "Afrikaans *was* op Engels *had* been". I would contend, however, that the pluperfect passive does not and possibly never has existed in Afrikaans, just as *was gewees* is identical in meaning in the active to *was* and *is/het gewees*. (cf. Ponelis 1979:269) I base this claim on my personal observations of the use of *was* in passive constructions and it is in fact supported, even if unwittingly, by Botha and Van Aardt (1978:143) where they state: "Daar is nog 'n derde omskrywingswerkwoord in Afrikaans [i.e. in addition to *is* and *word*], maar die word meestal foutief gebruik onder Engelse invloed." It is usual for Afrikaans grammars to insist on the existence of a pluperfect passive. It would be advisable for their rules to be based more on the reality of the spoken language in future.

¹⁹ This colloquial but nevertheless exceedingly common use of *beter* was attested by Roux in 1909. It is interesting to note that the Afrikaans is even more colloquial than the English it is modelled on, as one would always write "I'd better" etc., although the elliptic "had" may not always be pronounced.

²⁰ Here an auxiliary is used which does not even occur in the original statement but which is implied. It should be pointed out, however, that many Afrikaners would disapprove of the use of *gaan* as an auxiliary in such cases.

²¹ The invariable "is it?" in South African English is presumably a translation of Afrikaans *is dit?* (cf. Branford 1980:118), which in its turn may be based on an English precedent where the verb did vary.

The most detailed study of this phenomenon is by Terblanche (1980) where the author does present convincing arguments to support the tenet that both a past and pluperfect passive exist in Afrikaans.

7.10.2 Although the confusion of *is/was* in the passive is dealt with in most accounts of anglicisms in Afrikaans, a similar, if not so common, confusion of *is/word* in the present passive is not discussed as frequently (cf. Terblanche 1980: 49), for example:

Daar is nog twee ouens wat vermis is. (are missing)
Die gebou is gewaardeer teen twee miljoen rand. (is valued at)
'n Mosie wat op iets gemik is. (is aimed at)
Sanlam vra om verskoning vir enige ongerief wat veroorsaak is tydens aanbouings op hierdie perseel. (is caused – displayed **during** the renovations)

In such cases *is* could be quite grammatical, as the context is not clear, but these examples were noted in situations where a present passive was clearly implied, as in the fourth example where *is* would only be grammatically correct after the construction had been completed.

There are instances in Dutch/Afrikaans where a past participle can be used in combination with *wees*, in which case the participle functions as an adjective; but a past participle used in combination with *word* renders a passive. In the following examples the participles in question constitute part of a passive construction and thus *word* would be grammatically correct; *wees* is an anglicism:

Binne 24 uur kan alles gereël wees
Daar was 'n wet waarvolgens huwelike tussen Blankes en slavinne van volle kleur verbied moes wees

The second sentence illustrates the distinction more clearly because *verbied* is a past participle, whereas *verbode* is an adjective, although it may be argued that *verbied* can now be used adjectivally.

Ostyn (1972:245) also noted confusion of *zijn* and *worden* in American Flemish and he comments on Wacker's observation of the same tendency in American German.

7.10.3 Substitution of *deur* with *by* before agents in passive constructions is discussed on p.262.

7.10.4 See 7.27.4.6 for a discussion of the use of subject pronouns instead of object pronouns in certain passive constructions.

7.10.5 The following passive constructions are literal translations of English idioms:

Hy word oorleef deur sy vader (is survived by)

Hy is korrek bewys (was proven right)

Ek is veronderstel om te... (am supposed to) (= Dt. *word*)

Reis aanvaar te word op 1/2/85 en voltooi te word op 10/2/85. (to be commenced – on railway ticket)

Die polisie is met wapens uitgereik. (discussed on p.217)

7.10.6 Omission of the auxiliary verb in passive constructions

7.10.6.1 In advertisements and on signs a form of *Telegramstil* is sometimes found where the auxiliary *word* is implied but not mentioned. Thus is a frequent practice in English but imitation of it in Afrikaans produces an ungrammatical construction, for example:

Alle petrolkaarte aanvaar

Indien onafgelewer stuur asb. aan...

Versekerde pakette hier aangeneem

Vertoon binnekort (showing soon, cinema ad.)

It is difficult to ascertain in the final example whether this is an abbreviation of *Die film word binnekort vertoon* or *Die film vertoon* (= *wys binnekort*) (also an anglicism).

7.10.6.2 Sometimes, in imitation of English practice, a full relative clause containing a passive is avoided – in some cases it can be *wees* plus an adjectival past participle which is affected in this way, cf. examples 5 and 6 below – and that clause appears as an adjectival phrase not unlike the adjectival adjuncts in Dutch and German which can be used in lieu of relative clauses in formal style, but there they stand before the noun in question, for example: *De door hem in de samenleving beklede betrekking.* (cf. Donaldson 1981:67, 164) In such cases in Afrikaans both the relative pronoun and the auxiliary *is* or *word* are omitted, for example:

*Die betrekking deur hom in die samelewing beklee bring mee
 Skeur die sakkie oop by die gleufie voorsien. [dat
 Jy het pligte soos deur die redakteur bepaal.
 'n Papiercollage vir 'n Paasfeesprogram op Duitse TV
 vertoon (caption under an illustration in a magazine)
 Die persone betrokke in die situasie...
 Dis 'n tragedie vir die mense daarby betrokke.*

7.11 Changes in the transitivity and intransitivity of verbs

Ostyn (1972:75) stated as a general principle in his dissertation on American Flemish that "Restricting features of lexical items tend to be deleted so as to give the words a greater distribution." The influence of English on the transitive or intransitive use of certain verbs in Afrikaans can be regarded as an example of the sort of phenomena Ostyn is referring to. Steyn (1976:37-8) lists a large number of intransitive verbs that he has observed being used transitively in Afrikaans. He makes no mention of English influence but all his examples correspond with English usage.

Reflexive verbs used non-reflexively could have been dealt with here too, as Steyn did (p.49), but I have discussed the omission of the reflexive pronoun under pronouns (cf. 7.27.5).

The following verbs have acquired functions in addition to their traditional functions as found in Dutch and Afrikaans prescriptive works such as *HAT*, for example: *proe* (cf. 7.11.2.1) occurs only as a transitive verb according to *HAT* but in practice it is used just as frequently intransitively.

7.11.1 Intransitive > transitive

7.11.1.1

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| <i>flikker</i> | - | <i>jou ligte flikker</i> (in a car, = to flicker) |
| <i>groeï</i> | - | <i>hy groei mielies</i> (cf. Mansvelt 1884:54) (= to grow) |
| <i>(op)lui</i> | - | <i>ek het hom opgelui</i> (= to ring up) |
| <i>pas</i> | - | <i>jy pas net een bed daarin, wat kan jy in hom pas?</i> (= to fit) |
| <i>sink</i> | - | <i>'n boorgat/put sink, 'n boot sink</i> (= to sink) |
| <i>smaak</i> | - | <i>ek smaak jou, smaak dit</i> (= to taste) |
| <i>verslap</i> | - | <i>die wetgewing word verslap</i> (= to relax) |

- vloek* - *hy vloek die ou* (= to curse)
vries - *kos vries, 'n pos vries* (= to freeze)

7.11.1.2 Intransitive (i.e. verbs governing a prepositional object) > transitive

- antwoord* - *'n vraag antwoord, nie een keer is ek in Engels geantwoord nie* (= to answer)
skei - *iemand skei* (= to divorce)
slaag - *'n eksamen slaag* (= to pass)
trou - *iemand trou* (= to marry)²²
twyfel - *twyfel jy my?* (= to doubt)
voorsien - *jy moet 'n handtekening voorsien* (= to provide)

7.11.2 Transitive > intransitive

7.11.2.1

- bekommer* - *moenie bekommer nie* (= *bekommerd wees*, a puristic avoidance of "worry")
inprop - *dis iets wat by 'n muur inprop* (= to plug in)
kruis - *die katte kruis nie met mekaar nie* (= to cross, interbreed)
meng - *'n skaaphond meng nie met ander honde nie* (= to mix, associate with)
ontmoet - *Checkers, waar lae prys en gehalte ontmoet* (= to meet)
optel - *die ekonomie begin nou optel* (= to pick up, improve)
proe - *dit proe lekker* (= to taste)
toepas - *nou word egter gevind dat werkwoordskuif toepas ook wanneer...* (to apply)
verwag - *sy verwag* (a child) = (to be expecting) (cf. p.188)
wys - *die film wys nou in die stad* (= to show)

In the following passive construction the verb is used intransitively, in imitation of English, because in the active construction "weapons" is the direct object and "police" the indirect object: *Die polisie is met wapens uitgereik* – the police were issued with weapons.

²² Dutch *trouwen* without *met* also occurs so the English structure has probably only acted as a contributing factor (cf. Hiemstra 1980:104).

7.11.2.2

verbind - *hierdie suffiks kan nie verbind met sekere werkwoorde nie*
vergelyk - *hierdie dinge vergelyk goed*

This intransitive use of otherwise transitive verbs, as in English, brings them into line with intransitive verbs such as *loop* and *sit* which cannot be used intransitively in this way in English, for example: *hierdie skoene loop lekker, die stoel sit lekker* (possible in Dutch); but compare *hierdie trui was goed* – this sweater washes well (not possible in Dutch).

7.11.2.3 These verbs require an undefined object *het* in Dutch, but in Afrikaans the *dit* has become optional:

bedoel - *ek bedoel goed*
bekostig - *ek kan nie bekostig om te*
haat - *hulle haat om grens toe gestuur te word*
help - *kan 'n mens nou help om te*
koud kry - *kry jy nie koud nie?*

Together with these *dit*-less constructions, Steyn (1976:40-41) discusses those where *daar*+ preposition is commonly omitted, suggesting that they may all be the result of English influence and adds: "Tog pas hulle goed in by die aard van die werkwoord" (p.41), for example:

ek sou (daarin) belangstel om te
drie mense is (daaraan) skuldig bevind dat hulle

Also: *hy word beskuldig van sy slawe te mishandel het* (= accused of having maltreated)

7.11.3 *Blaas* exists in both Dutch and Afrikaans as a transitive (*glas blaas*) and (very rarely) an intransitive verb (*die wind blaas*). Under English influence it has acquired a new intransitive meaning: *die gloeilampgasket het geblaas* (not in *HAT* and not mentioned under the lemma *blaas* in Van der Merwe and Ponelis (1982:32). Note also the loan translations *jou geld/jou eie beuel blaas*.

7.11.4 Use of the prefix *be-*, commonly employed in Dutch/Afrikaans to signify the transitivity of verbs, occurs at times in Afrikaans where English influence would seem to be playing a role:

- beplan* - occurs where Dutch uses the loanword *plannen* (pron. [æ]) or *van plan zijn*; in the former case it is used as a purism and in the latter case to avoid the periphrasis, i.e. a need is felt to equate one Afrikaans word with one English word.
- benodig* - in Dutch this word only occurs as an adjective. As with *beplan* it would seem the Afrikaner feels a need to equate "to need" with one word, seeking to avoid the periphrastic *nodig hê*. Van der Merwe and Ponelis (1982: 26) make no mention of it being an anglicism and merely see it as written language. De Villiers (1985) and *HAT* see it as an anglicism to be avoided. It is very common, however.
- bedien* - theoretically Dutch/Afrikaans *dienen/dien* take the prefix *be-* when a person is served; in Afrikaans nowadays one can *bedien* food, drink and meals. Also *die dam bedien Durban*. (cf. Van der Merwe and Ponelis 1982:22)
- bewerk* - according to *WAT* one should *bewerk 'n kleim* but *werk* occurs too – (waarsk. Angl.)
- beteël* - *HAT* gives both *beteël* and *teël* as synonyms; *Van Dale* gives both but only the former seems to be used, whereas the latter occurs more frequently in Afrikaans.
- bemark* - a neologism to cover the semantic field of "to market". Dutch has no such word. (cf. *bemarking* p.207)

7.12 International vocabulary

No aspect of the influence of English on Afrikaans has aroused as much confusion, and thus debate, as the presence of so much international or classical vocabulary in the language. Reference has previously been made to the fact that it is precisely those items of vocabulary which the common man regards as anglicisms and thus academics have gone to great lengths, most recently Combrink (1984), to put the record straight in this regard. Nevertheless, the reality of the matter is infinitely more complicated than asserting that because such words occur in French and Dutch, as well as English, they have thus nothing to do with English influence. Their generic origin may be French, and thus they are found in Dutch, but their historic origin in Afrikaans is undoubtedly English in many cases although it is impossible to prove in each individual case. But whether words such as *kompartement* (in a train), *populasie* and *subskripsie* – all of which are to be found in a Dutch dictionary although they are not (or are no longer?) commonly used in Dutch – reached Afrikaans via Dutch or English, there would seem to be little doubt that the frequency of their use in Afrikaans is a direct consequence of their indispensability in English and thus the bilingual individual's uninhibited use of them in Afrikaans. *Van Dale*

recognises *journaal* and *ordinair* as having the additional meanings of *tijdschrift* and *gewoon* but also labels these meanings as archaic. Is one thus to presume that when these words occur in Afrikaans with those meanings that they have preserved a meaning they formerly had in Dutch? This is of course possible, but it is more likely that the presence of cognate forms in English has at least assisted in retaining those meanings and it may even be solely responsible. It is impossible to ascertain.

When collecting examples for this section, I noted many items of vocabulary which at first glance appeared to be non-indigenous to Dutch/Afrikaans or which at least had meanings unknown to me in Dutch. On consulting *Van Dale*, I ultimately found many of these words and their unusual meanings to be present in Dutch and was forced to discard them. Nevertheless, I was left with a lingering feeling that the influence of English cannot be completely absent, even if only as a contributing factor, from words such as *lisensie* (*drywerlisensie*), *natureel* (= *natuurlik*), *okkasioneel* (as an adjective and an adverb), *personaliteit* (= *persoonlikheid*) and *sekondêr* (*sekondêre onderwys*) even though *Van Dale* maintains that these words can have that meaning in Dutch and does not give them as archaic. When one continually hears talk of *kompetisie* instead of *konkurrensie*, despite the fact that both occur in both Dutch and Afrikaans dictionaries, one cannot help but assume that *konkurrensie*, the infinitely more common form in Dutch, is less frequent in Afrikaans because the alternative has a near homonym in English. Presumably few would disagree with me on such issues but they remain impossible to be conclusive about. The following categories do, however, offer some kind of proof that English has had a definite role to play in the adoption and assimilation of international vocabulary in Afrikaans.

7.12.1 These words do not exist in Dutch (cf. p.90):

akkreditasie (but *accrediteren* is Dutch)

applikant, appliseer

*apologeties*²³

area

biodegradeerbaar

dekade

deterioreer, deteriorasie (former not in *HAT*)

dominasie, dominerings^{24, 25}

²³ This word does exist in Dutch in the religious sense, which is unlikely to be the source of the word in Afrikaans.

²⁴ Puristic deformation of an English loanword. (cf. p.207)

²⁵ Words which have cognate forms in Dutch but as other parts of speech: *domineren*,

estimasië, estimeer
*federeer*²⁶
fornikasië
*fotostaat, fotostateer*²⁵
*in-, uitfaseer*²⁵
*kanselleer, kansellasië, kansellering*²⁴
kommoditeit
*kompeteer*²⁵
kovert
motoris
*ongehinbeerd*²⁵
*prisonier*²⁵
*prosesseer*²⁵
*skeduleer*²⁵
*soneer*²⁵
*suspisieuus*²⁵

7.12.2 These words exist in Dutch but have a different meaning (English meanings given here):

<i>affekteer</i>	-	to have an effect on
<i>akkommodasië</i>	-	shelter
<i>akkommodeer</i>	-	to shelter, house
<i>antiek</i>	-	antique (noun)
<i>basies</i>	-	basic; basically
<i>eventueel</i>	-	eventually
<i>formidabel</i>	-	formidable
<i>funksie</i>	-	party
<i>gedetermineerd</i>	-	determined to do something
<i>hanteer</i>	-	to handle (influx of people, situations)
<i>honneurs</i>	-	honours (university degree)
<i>ignoreer</i>	-	to ignore (where Dutch would use <i>negeren</i>)
<i>induseer</i>	-	to induce a birth
<i>karavaan</i>	-	mobile house (Dutch uses <i>caravan</i> and <i>woonwagen</i> is a Gypsy style caravan)
<i>konsumpsie</i>	-	t.b.
<i>kontrakteur</i>	-	building contractor
<i>kwalifikasië</i>	-	with the qualification (i.e. limitation) that
<i>kwotasië</i>	-	price, tender

fase, fotostatiesch, kompetitie, inhibities, prison, proses, schedule, zonen/zonering, suspisie.

²⁶ Dutch uses *federaliseren* but I suspect that *federeer* is in direct imitation of "to federate."

<i>modelleer</i>	- to model as of mannequins
<i>paneel</i>	- panel of judges, panel beater, panel van
<i>partikulier(e)</i>	- specific, particular; fussy; personal particulars
<i>prefek</i>	- school prefect
<i>promoveer</i>	- to promote (of a product; Dutch uses <i>promoten</i>)
<i>proses</i>	- all the meanings of English process
<i>residensieel</i>	- residential college
<i>solied</i>	- solid gold, wood etc. (Dutch uses <i>massief</i>)
<i>simpatie, -tiek</i>	- sympathy, -etic (i.e. Dt. <i>medelijden</i>)
<i>standaarde</i>	- as in "by South African standards"
<i>stoffasie</i>	- to show what stuff you're made of
<i>tema</i>	- theme tune (in a movie)
<i>uitsorteer</i>	- to sort a person out

7.12.3 These words exist in Dutch but have assumed new functions in Afrikaans:

<i>ekwivalent</i>	- adjective and noun, only a noun in Dutch
<i>essensieel</i>	- adjective and adverb, only <u>an</u> adjective in Dutch
<i>finale</i>	- adjective, adverb and noun (sport), only an adjective and an adverb in Dutch
<i>kontak</i>	- noun and verb, only a noun in Dutch
<i>monitor</i>	- noun and verb, only a noun in Dutch

7.12.4 These words exist in Dutch but according to *Van Dale* are anglicisms in that language too:

<i>kontroversieel</i>	- not in <i>HAT</i>
<i>opsioneel</i>	
<i>permit</i>	- stress on first syllable in Dutch but on the second in Afrikaans, although it is not a current word in Dutch.
<i>permissiwiteit</i>	
<i>plastiek</i>	- <i>plástic</i> in Dutch and with [æ] (not unknown in Dt.)
<i>prospekteer(der)</i>	- <i>prospecteren/prospéctor</i> in Dt. (in as far as it exists at all)
<i>tifoon</i>	

7.12.5 These words exist in Dutch but according to *Van Dale* are considered as germanisms in that language; that is unlikely to be the origin of them in Afrikaans:

<i>brutaal</i>	- i.e. the meaning of brutal, not cheeky
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identities
plasties - i.e. made of plastic (only used figuratively in Dutch,
 e.g. *plastiese chirurgie/beeldspraak*)
program

7.12.6 These words are found in Dutch but in a different form. It would seem that contact with English has had an influence on the formation of these words:

departementeel - *departementaal* in Dutch (puristic avoidance in Afrikaans?)
disinvestering,
disinfeksie - *desinvestering, desinfectie* in Dutch (*HAT* gives *dis-* and *des-*)
entoesiasties,
eksentries,
fanaties - *enthousiast, excentriek, fanatiek* in Dutch
idioties, paranoïes,
pedanties - *idioot, paranoïde and pedant* in Dutch (cf. *identities* and *plasties* under 7.12.5)²⁷
kontrovérsie - *kontroverse* in Dutch (also according to *HAT*)
kosmopolitaans - *kosmopolities* in Dutch (also according to *HAT*)
legitimiseer - *legitimeer* in Dutch (also according to *HAT*)
plastiek - *plástic* in Dutch (puristic avoidance in Afrikaans)
prostituut - *prostituée* in Dutch
rekkommendasie - *rekkommandasie* in Dutch and *HAT*

7.13 Semantic shift

It is difficult, and in fact almost superfluous, to treat semantic shift as a separate entity in this thesis, as the vast majority of the categories dealt with in chapter seven entail semantic shift as a matter of course to a greater or lesser degree. No new category is discussed here which is not mentioned elsewhere in this chapter under another heading.

²⁷ The distinction that exists in Afrikaans between *polities* and *politiek* (i.e. the adjective) does not exist in Dutch as Dutch only has the latter word. Could English have played a role in the coining of the former? Dutch does, on the other hand, also have the couplet *kritisch/kritiek* as in Afrikaans. Dutch also has *excentrisch*, but only in the mathematical sense. (cf. Hiemstra 1980:57-8)

7.13.1 Extension of meaning

The most common form of semantic shift caused by the contact with English is an extension of meaning whereby an Afrikaans word, if one compares it with its cognate in Dutch, has assumed new meanings while usually not losing its original Diets meanings; the semantic fields of two words which were only partially synonymous have moved closer together so that the degree of overlapping has increased, for example: *prop* now covers almost every situation where English uses "plug", whether it be a noun or a verb (cf. p.233) – *prop*, *muurprop*, *inprop* where Dutch uses *stekker*, *stopcontact*, *insteken* and only rarely does Dutch *prop* render English "plug". Diagrammatically one can represent this difference as follows:



A and B	=	Dutch <i>prop(pen)</i>
B and C	=	English <i>plug</i>
D and E	=	Afrikaans <i>prop</i>
E and F	=	English <i>plug</i>

A and D represent, for example, contexts such as *een/n prop haar/hare* or *een/n prop in de/die keel* (meanings Eng. "plug" does not have) and C and F represent *to plug a hole* (a meaning Afr. *prop* does not have).

One of the most common forms of extension of meaning is the adoption of figurative meanings by an Afrikaans word which its Dutch cognate does not have, but which the English word of which it is regarded to be the equivalent, does (whether cognate or not), for example: *die petrolprys sny*, *die droogte het gebreek*, *ryk kos*, *die alternatiewe uitspel*. Homophony with English cognates (cf. 7.14) is often at least partially the cause of such equations of meaning being made in the mind of the speaker as most of the examples given illustrate. But the terrain gained by *onthou* at the cost of *jou herinner*, two semantically quite distinct words in Dutch, is the result of English having only one lexeme for two Dutch semantemes which are each designated by a separate word. The semantic functions of Afrikaans *bring* and *vat/neem* correspond far more closely to English *bring* and *take* than Dutch *brenge*n and *nemen* do, to quote another case, for example: Eng. *I'll take you home*, Afr. *ek sal jou huis toe vat*, Dt. *ik breng je naar huis*.

Purism has also been the cause of semantic extension. Whereas the Dutch words *plakkaat* and *poster* are not synonymous, *plakkaat* covers the semantic fields of both in Afrikaans. Other examples of this phenomenon are: Dt. *aflandig/off-shore* > Afr. *aflandig*, Dt. *draven/joggen* > Afr. *draf*, Dt. *fiks/fit* > Afr. *fiks*, Dt. *grimering/make-up* > Afr. *grimering*.

7.13.2 Other forms of semantic shift

Sometimes English influence manifests itself in the semantics of Afrikaans by the frequency with which a word is used with a certain meaning. Under *schaars Van Dale* adds the comment (*zelden*) to the example *ik zag hem schaars* whereas *ek het hom skaars gesien* is quite common in Afrikaans. *Artikel* in the sense of *item* is given as definition one in *HAT* whereas in *Van Dale* it is definition five.

Another interesting isolated case is *spinasie*. As South African English (although it is also heard in Australia) "erroneously" refers to the vegetable *beta vulgaris* as "spinach", Afrikaans *spinasie* denotes the same plant, whereas in Holland, where *beta vulgaris* (silver beet) is virtually unknown (*snijbiet?*), *spinazie* is the name of *spinacea oleracea*. *HAT* gives *spinasie* as meaning *spinacea oleracea*, which is incorrect.

7.14 Semantic shift as a result of (partial) homophony

The presence of many cognate forms in the Germanic vocabulary of English and Afrikaans means that there are also many homophonous and partially homophonous words which the two languages share. Some of these are more or less synonymous, without influence in either direction having played a role (e.g. *huis-house*, *land-land*), but others have either totally or slightly different meanings in the two languages. The phonological similarity of such items of vocabulary in English and Afrikaans has led to Afrikaans words undergoing a shift in meaning to correspond semantically with the like sounding English cognates. Such words have undergone an extension in meaning, for example: *leef tyd*, in addition to meaning "age", is frequently used in the sense of "lifetime". Ostyn (1972:59) noticed the same phenomenon in American Flemish, as did Nijenhuis (1967) in Australian Dutch.

The semantics of the international vocabulary in Afrikaans has also been affected in this way, but that is dealt with elsewhere. (cf. 7.12.2)

It can be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain whether words such as *lot*, *mop*, *poel* and *vorm* are outright loanwords in the meanings given below or indigenous words (i.e. Dutch *lot* – fate, *mop* – joke, *poel* – pool of water, *vorm* – shape) that have undergone an extension of meaning because of their homophony with English words (whether cognate or not) with the new meaning.

In the case of verbs such as *bank* and *lys*, which were already present as nouns in Afrikaans, the existence of homophonous verbs in English (to bank, to list) has led to a change of function in Afrikaans. (cf. 7.16.1)

Many of the separable verbs given on p.184-187 under loan translations can also be seen as belonging to this category, for example: *aangaan* (to go on), *aankom* (to come on), *inslaap* (to sleep in) and *uitspel* (to spell out).

A form such as *agtermiddag* is not given here because it is generally recognised in linguistic circles as not being of English origin in Afrikaans. Nevertheless, the partial homophony of *agtermiddag* with "afternoon" could perhaps explain why it is so much more common in Afrikaans than in Dutch which now uses (*na*)middag.

(Partial) homophony with non-cognate forms has led to clever popular etymological forms being coined for fun, for example: *iemand op 'n paddastoel plaas* (to put s.o. on a pedestal) and *duisendtree* (dysentery). In at least two cases, *kothuis* (cottage) and *kokkerot* (cockroach) such forms have actually entered the language officially. (cf. Van der Merwe and Ponelis 1982:214,106)

When one part of the compound nouns that follow stands in brackets, attention is being drawn to the homophony of the unbracketed element:

<i>(bloed)stroom</i>	-	bloodstream
<i>bottelnek</i>	-	bottleneck
<i>briewe(tas)</i>	-	briefcase
<i>broodrolletjie</i>	-	breadroll
<i>donderstorm</i>	-	thunderstorm
<i>drywers(lisensie)</i>	-	driver's licence
<i>fortuin(verteller)</i>	-	fortune teller
<i>(generasie)gaping</i>	-	generation gap
<i>koringvlokke</i>	-	corn flakes
<i>leef tyd</i>	-	lifetime
<i>middelklas</i>	-	middle class
<i>(oog)bal</i>	-	eye ball
<i>(pad-, dooie-)tol</i>	-	(road, death) toll
<i>(plate)joggie</i>	-	disc jockey