

ВАРИАТИВНОСТЬ ЛИТЕРАТУРНОГО ЯЗЫКА В НИДЕРЛАНДАХ И БЕЛЬГИИ.

Гурова Юлия Ивановна

Кузнецова Наталья Александровна

Санкт-Петербургский Гуманитарный университет профсоюзов (192238 Санкт-Петербург, ул. Фучика, д.15)

e-mail: gurovayulia@yandex.ru

В данной статье рассматривается проблема вариативности норм литературного нидерландского языка в Нидерландах и Бельгии. История нидерландского языка насчитывает три периода – древненидерландский, средненидерландский и новонидерландский. Наше исследование показало, что существует множество диалектов в современном Нидерландском языке. Современный нидерландский язык подразделяется на 6 групп диалектов. По своей языковой специфике нидерландский язык занимает как бы промежуточное положение между английским и немецким языками. Таким образом, наши наблюдения показывают то, что язык менялся и существуют различия в литературном языке не только в разных частях Нидерландов, но и в других странах.

Ключевые слова: литературный язык, диалект, норма, языковая специфика.

VARIATION OF LITERARY LANGUAGE IN THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM.

Gurova Yulia

Natalia Kuznetsova

Saint Petersburg University of Humanities and Social Sciences (192238 St. Petersburg, Fuchika St. 15)

e-mail: gurovayulia@yandex.ru

In this article the problem of variation literary norms of Netherlands language. The History of the Dutch Language had three periods – Ancient Netherlandish, Middle Netherlandish and New Netherlandish period. Our research has shown that there were many dialects in the modern Netherlands language. The modern Dutch language was divided into 6 groups of dialects. Dutch language occupies an intermediate position between the English and German languages. As a result we made observations that language was changed and there were differences of literary language not only in different parts of the Netherlands, but also in other countries.

Key words: literary language, dialect, norm, specificity of language.

Modern Dutch literary language was the official state and national language of the Netherlands and one of two (along with French) Belgian national languages (spreading to five northern provinces West Flanders , Eastern Flanders , Antwerp , Brabant and Limburg). The

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Ancient Netherlandish period (400 - 1100gg).

changes occurred during this period:

- extension of consonants;
- extension of vowels in open syllable;
- transition **al, ol** in **ou** (German halten - NID houden.);
- transition [g] in the [ɣ].

Middle Netherlandish period (1100 - mid 16th century)

It was presented a lot of literary monuments (romance, religious and didactic literature). Dialect base of language during this period was changed several times.

For modern literary norms of Dutch language characterized by a number of Flemish, Dutch, Brabant and features.

Changes occurred during this period:

- reduction of unstressed endings > restructuring inflection system;
- loss of aspiration voiceless stops p, t, k;
- stunning voiced stops and slit at the end of the word before the breath;
- sonorisation f > v, s > z at the beginning and middle of the word.

Gradually increase the influence of the French language.

New Netherlandish period (16 century).

Netherlands bourgeois revolution of 1566 influenced on the development of literature.

It led to establishment of single norm of literary language on the basis of a Dutch dialect but with deep influenced by Flemish-Brabant literary tradition. Thus language was normalized, regulate spelling. There were such works on grammar Hendrik Spiegel (1584), Kilian (1574), Petrus Montanus (1635), "Notes about kind of nouns" David Hoogstraten (1700). The greatest grammarians of the 18th century. - Balthazar Hëydekoper and Lambert ten Cate. In the XIII century leading role in political and linguistic begun to play south Netherlands province – Flanders. Spring up a big city and born early burgher culture. Until the middle of the XIV century the top position in linguistic took Flanders (Bruges, Ghent, and others.). In the second half of XIV and XV hegemony in the sphere of economics, politics and culture went to Brabant (the most important centers - Brussels and Antwerp).

From the XVI century the leading role was played the Netherlands (the region in the western part of today's Netherlands). Victory of the Dutch bourgeois revolution paved the way for the national association of the northern provinces and created the necessary conditions for the formation of the Dutch national language.

In the XVII century began golden age of Dutch literature (Vondel, Hooft, Bredero, Kats). Modern Dutch language was divided into 6 groups of dialects:

- north-central (south Netherlands and Utrecht dialects), [Миронов, 2001]
- northwest (North Netherlands),
- south-central (Brabant),
- southwest (west flamands),
- the north-east (Saxon),
- south-east (Limburg).

Struggle for the unification of the Dutch spelling began, manifested in a number of different spelling reforms. However, the latest reform of 1947, represented a compromise, the joint for the Netherlands and Belgium, the regulation of the basic rules of spelling and some grammatical rules, wasn't be able to dispose the existing regional differences in the writing, and especially in verbal literary varieties of Dutch.

The differences were based on the historical differences between the northern - Dutch - and south - Flemish - language versions. Already in the Middle Dutch period was born and developed the South Netherlands writing-literary tradition.

The differences between the southern less standardized and northern more standardized version of the Dutch language in Belgium and the Netherlands, which found expression in the differentiation of their literary norms, manifested in varying degrees and in different balances at all language levels [Соловьева, Арсеньева, Балашова, Беркова, 1980]. They can be reduced to a series of oppositions, which were in the process of equalization and neutralization, and kept as less essential features, irrelevant for supradialectal variant of literary language and norms. A more differentiated these oppositions on the phonetic level, in orthoepic standards.

following opposition can be distinguished:

South Netherlandish

1. Bilabial character semivowel **w** in anlaute (water).
2. The relative stability of the final **n** unstressed syllables in the Flemish when apocope him in Brabant and Limburg areas (werken, boeken).
3. Preservation of opposition voiced slit **v, z**, voiceless **f, s**, and in anlaute inlaute (vier- fier, zeis-sijs, lagen-lachen).

North Netherlandish

1. Labiodental character semivowel **w** in anlaute (water).
2. Apocope final unstressed syllables in the leading Dutch area with stability his in the north-eastern region (werken, boeken).

3. Neutralisation opposition voiced fricative voiceless, the loss or attenuation of voiced and preservation of voiceless f, s, x, and especially anlaut partly inlaute.

Typical for the southern area delineation voiced and unvoiced attached to the north as a sign of literary norms of modern Dutch despite the Northern verbal and spoken with his earlier weakening or neutralizing opposition voiced and unvoiced. Among the most significant opposition in sphere of vowel, related mainly to the phonetic level, we can mark the following:

South Netherlandish

1. Nazalization short vowels before nasal consonants m, n.
2. The tendency to fall short vowels i-e.
3. Absence diphthongization long vowels I, u.

North Netherlandish

1. Absence nasalization short vowels before nasal consonants m n.
2. The tendency to the implementation of narrow variants short vowels and partial expansion them in literary language under the influence of the southern tradition.
3. Diphthongization long vowels I, u.

At the syntactic level differences between the two versions are shown less.

The relationship between **South Netherlandish** and **North Netherlandish** vocabulary complicated by the presence of significant lexical ledge of southern origin, entrenched in the lexical-semantic system of literary **North Netherlandish language**.

Over time, the language was changed and there were differences of literary language not only in different parts of the Netherlands, but also in other countries. At the syntactic level differences between the two versions were shown less. The relationship between **South Netherlandish** and **North Netherlandish** vocabulary complicated by the presence of significant lexical ledge of southern origin, entrenched in the lexical-semantic system of literary **North Netherlandish language**.

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