

**François Halma's *Woordenboek der Nederduitsche en Fransche taalen* (1710):  
Dutch seen through a French lens**

Before Pieter Weiland's *Nederduitsch Taalkundig Woordenboek* (1799-1811), the lexicography of Dutch is exclusively bilingual and Dutch is mostly a description tool rather than the object of description. At the end of the 16th century, Cornelis Kiliaan who develops, throughout the three editions (1574, 1589, and 1599) of his Dutch-to-Latin dictionary, a sophisticated and fully-fledged labelling system reflecting his ideas on language variation, makes first attempts at describing Dutch lexicon in a comprehensive manner.

In the history of Dutch lexicography, the timespan between Kiliaan's dictionaries and the first monolingual Dutch dictionary by Weiland is traditionally considered as a whole. From the beginning of the 17th century on, the development of Dutch lexicography slows down. Kiliaan's last dictionary is reprinted in a simplified version in which diasystematic labels are generally stripped off while lexicographers' main focus drifts away from Dutch to other (modern) languages. However, at the end of the 17th century, bilingual lexicography with Dutch undergoes significant changes both in terms of renewed lexical materials and in terms of lexicographical methodology, which resumes the practice of diasystematic labelling. This renewal starts in the Northern Netherlands with bilingual dictionaries by François Halma, Pierre Marin, Samuel Hannot and David Hoogstraten.

This contribution focuses on a representative specimen of the innovative early 18th century approach, the *Woordenboek der Nederduitsche en Fransche taalen* (1710) by François Halma (1653-1722), which has so far been little studied. A short introduction on the author and the genesis of this dictionary will be followed by a comprehensive overview of Halma's labelling system as implemented in his Dutch-to-French dictionary, allowing for a reconstruction of his vision of language variation, norm and standard in the Dutch speaking area. The underlying model will be then compared with Halma's labelling in his earlier French-to-Dutch dictionary so as to : 1) single out the differences ; 2) underline the similarities ; 3) highlight the impact of French monolingual lexicography, specifically Richelet (1680), Furetière (1690), and the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie* (1694), on Halma's description of Dutch with its particular attention to social language variation.

### **Bibliography**

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