



# Multilingual Children's Speech Development



# **DUTCH**

## **Children's Speech Development**

**Presented by:** Anniek van Doornik & Ellen Gerrits

# Dutch Authors



- Anniek VAN DOORNIK, HU University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands  
[anniek.vandoornik@hu.nl](mailto:anniek.vandoornik@hu.nl)
- Ellen GERRITS, HU University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands,  
[ellen.gerrits@hu.nl](mailto:ellen.gerrits@hu.nl)
- Paula FIKKERT, Radboud University, The Netherlands, [paula.fikkert@ru.nl](mailto:paula.fikkert@ru.nl)
- Mieke BEERS, HU University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands,  
[mieke.beers@hu.nl](mailto:mieke.beers@hu.nl)
- Hayo TERBAND, University of Iowa, USA, [hayo-terband@uiowa.edu](mailto:hayo-terband@uiowa.edu)

Source: Doornik van, A., Gerrits, E., Fikkert, P., Beers, M. & Terband, H. (2025). Dutch speech development. In S. McLeod (Ed.). *The Oxford handbook of speech development in languages of the world*. Oxford University Press.

# Dutch /nedərlants/

## ■ Commonly spoken in

- The Netherlands, Belgium, Suriname, Aruba, Curacao, and Sint Maarten (24 million people)

### Dialects and variants

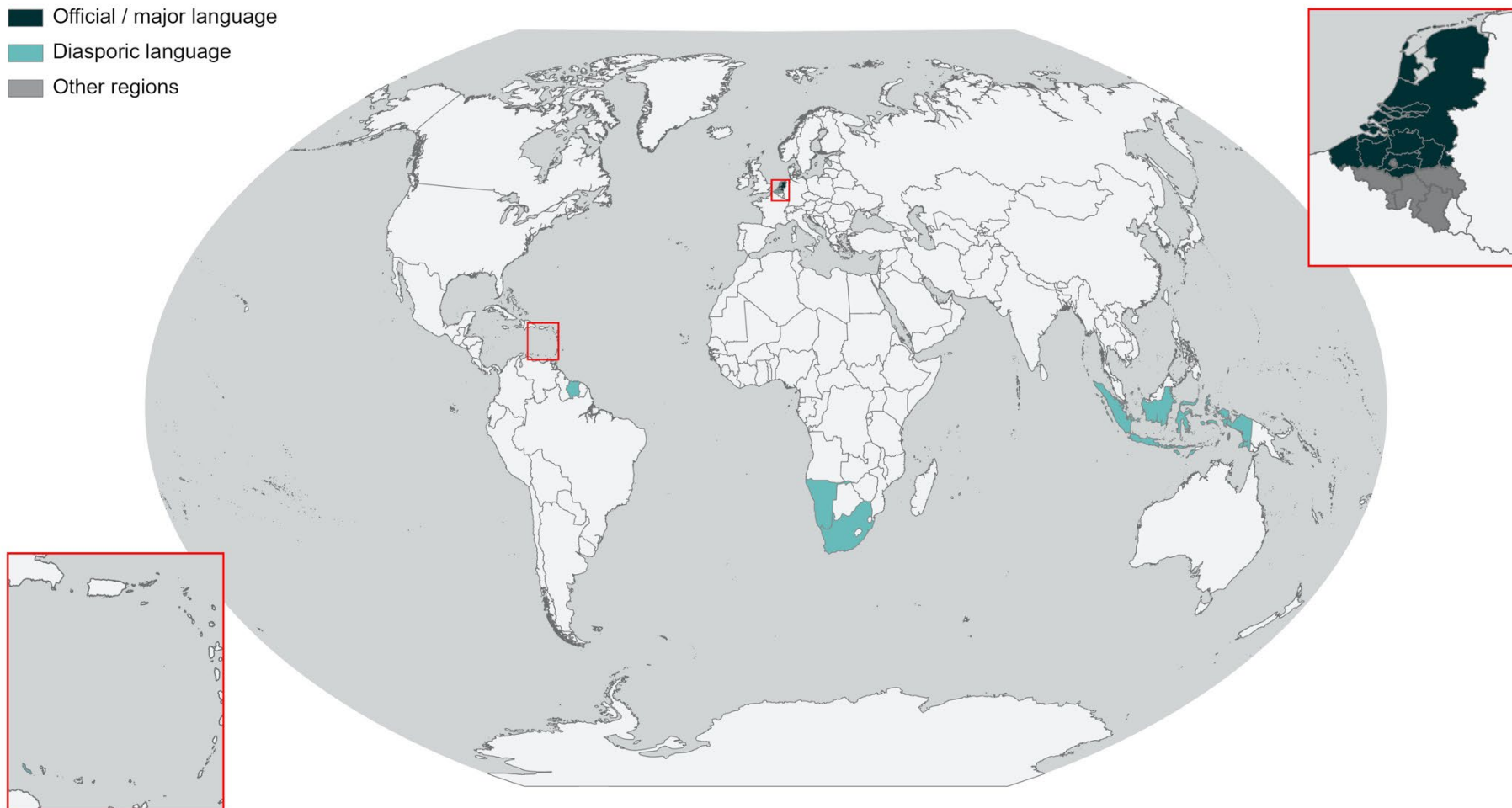
- 149 dialects (Statistics Netherlands, 2021)
- Frysian, and Dutch Sign Language and other official Dutch languages
- Limburgian is an official regional language
- Africans is a daughter language

## ■ Writing

- Left to right. Latin alphabet (Roman script)
- Not entirely transparent: 5 vowel letters for 14 vowel sounds; letters 'ch' or 'g' for velar /x/ and 'ng' for palatal /ɲ/
- Example: **We lopen lachend samen naar school**

# Dutch Map

- Official / major language
- Diasporic language
- Other regions



The authors acknowledge assistance provided by the Spatial Data Analysis Network (SPAN) at Charles Sturt University, and in particular Craig Poynter, for his work creating this map. Figures/maps/imagery created using ESRI ArcGIS Pro 3.1 software and data contained within ESRI's Living Atlas.

# Dutch Speech Components

- **Consonants (23):** /p, b, t, d, k, g, f, s, v, z, ʏ, χ, ʃ, ʒ, m, n, ŋ, l, R, ʁ, w, u, j, h/
- **Consonant clusters (many):** 29 possible combinations of 2-element consonant clusters in word-initial position  
Most frequent combination is obstruent + sonorant (e.g., *droom* /drom/ 'dream')
- **Vowels (13+3):** /a, ɑ, e, ε, i, ɪ, o, ɔ, y, ɵ, ø, u, ə, ei, œy, au/ 13 monophthongs and 3 diphthongs (Booij, 1995)
- **Tones (0):** None (the regional language Limburgian has a lexical tone contrast)
- **Phonotactic restrictions:**  $C_{(0-3)}V_{(1-2)}C_{(0-4)}$
- **Prosody:** stress accent language, intonation similar to English (8 pitch)

# Dutch

## Age of Acquisition

### ■ Consonants

- **Early** /p, t, m, n/     **Middle** /b, f, v, l/     **Late** /r, z, v/
- Syllable-initial consonants are acquired by 3;7 years (except for voiced fricatives /v/ and /z/ and liquid /r/)
- Syllable-final consonants are acquired by 4;4 years

### ■ Consonant clusters

- Percentage of consonant clusters correct (PCCC) of 34 children  
1;11-3;4 = /kn/, /sx/, /sn/ < 28% /fl/, /sl/, /bl/, /pl/, /kl/ > 60% (Jongstra, 2003)

### ■ Vowels

- The vowel inventory is complete at age 3;4 (Van Haaften et al., 2020)
- Short vowels are acquired before long vowels.  
Last acquired: reduced vowel /ə/, diphthong /au/, long vowel /e/

# Dutch Speech Development

## ■ Percentage correct

- Percentage consonants correct (PCC) increases steadily from 76.3% at age 2;0-2;3 to 97.6% at age 7 (Van Haaften et al., 2020).
- Percentage of vowels correct (PVC) is significantly higher than PCC, increasing steadily from 87.5% at age 2;0-2;3 to 98.6% at age 7

## ■ Intelligibility

- ICS-NL\* average total score for 4-7 years olds is 4.5 (indicating *usually-always* intelligible) (Van Doornik et al., forthcoming)

## ■ Common phonological patterns

- Consonant deletion, cluster reduction, fronting, stopping of fricatives, and devoicing (Van Haaften et al., 2020)

\*ICS, Intelligibility in Context Scale (McLeod et al., 2012)

# Dutch Children with Speech Sound Disorders

## ■ Also called

- spraakontwikkelingsstoornis → speech sound disorder
- fonologische regelstoornis → phonological rule disorder
- articulatiestoornis → articulation disorder
- spraakontwikkelingsdyspraxie → childhood apraxia of speech
- dysartrie → dysarthria

## ■ Research has focused on

- Screening, assessment, facilitating analysis by SLTs, treatment and dosage
- Bilingual children, children with cochlear implants, children with cleft lip and palate

## ■ Studies (examples)

- Speech sound development in typically developing 2- to 7-year-old Dutch-speaking children: A normative cross-sectional study (Van Haaften et al., 2020)
- Effectiveness of speech intervention in patients with a cleft palate: Comparison of motor-phonetic versus linguistic-phonological speech approaches (Alighieri, Bettens, Bruneel et al., 2020)

# Dutch Speech Assessments

- **Computer Articulatie Instrument** [Computer Articulation instrument] (Maassen et al., 2020)
- **NAO** [Nederlands Articulatie Onderzoek] (Baarda, De Boer-Jongsma & Haasjes-Jongsma, 2013)
- **Schaal voor verstaanbaarheid in de context ICS-NL** [Intelligibility in Context Scale: Dutch] (Van Doornik et al., 2013)
- **Fonologische analyse van het Nederlands FAN 2.0** [Phonological analysis 2.0] (Beers, 2022)
- **Klank Analyse Tool (KAT)** [Speech sound analysis tool] (Auris, 2023)
- **Metaphon** (Leijdekker et al., 2005)
- **SNEL taalscreening** [Language Screening] (Luinge 2005)

Image used with permission from authors



Computer articulatie  
instrument



Verantwoording



Boom



# Dutch Speech Interventions

- **FonoLog** [phonological intervention] (Dijkstra-Buitenhoek & Van den Engel-Hoek, 2019)
- **Hodson & Paden** [Cycles approach] (Hodson & Paden, 1991)
- **Metaphon** (Howell & Dean, 2000; Dutch translation by Leijdekker, 2002)
- **LogoArt** [articulation therapy] (van Riper, 1972)
- **Core Vocabulary Therapy**  
(Chapter in Dutch handbook by Waelkens, 2017)
- **Dyspraxieprogramma** [early version of Nuffield Dyspraxia Program] (Erlings-Van Deurse et al., 1993)
- **ReST** [Rapid Syllable Transition Treatment]  
(Chapter in Dutch handbook by Waelkens, 2017)
- **DTTC** [Dynamic and Tactile Cueing]  
(Chapter in Dutch handbook by Waelkens, 2017)
- **PROMPT** [Prompts for Restructuring Oral Muscular Phonetic Targets]  
(Dutch translation by Raaijmakers & van der Meulen, 2005)

# Reference

## Book chapter

- Van Doornik, A., Gerrits, E., Fikkert, P., Beers, M., & Terband, H. (2025). Dutch speech development. In S. McLeod (Ed.). *The Oxford handbook of speech development in languages of the world*. Oxford University Press.

## Presentation

- Van Doornik, A., Gerrits, E., Fikkert, P., Beers, M., & Terband, H. (2024). Dutch speech development. *Dutch: Multilingual children's speech development*. Charles Sturt University, Australia.

<https://www.csu.edu.au/research/multilingual-speech/languages>

- Sharynne McLeod and Helen L. Blake, Charles Sturt University, Australia