

Geannoteerde parallelvertaling van een fragment uit *Moet Kunnen: Op Zoek naar een Nederlandse Identiteit* (Herman Pleij, 2016).

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Advanced Translation

Potverteren als plicht	Inescapable indulgenceⁱ
1) Vrijwel iedereen vond dat bodem en klimaat de grondslag vormden voor de verklaringen van al die eigenaardigheden van de bewoners.	It was a commonly accepted notion ⁱⁱ that soil and climate were at the foundation of any explanation for the peculiarities of the inhabitants.
2) Bovendien konden langs deze weg ook de gemoedsaanduidingen uitgelegd worden waardoor bezoekers zich telkens overvallen voelden.	The emotions by which foreign visitors often felt overwhelmed could be also explained along those same lines. ⁱⁱⁱ
3) William Temple meende uiteindelijk alle gedragvormen in de Republiek uit het koele en vochtige klimaat te kunnen afleiden.	William Temple claimed all behaviours in the Republic could ultimately be attributed to the damp and frigid climate.
4) Lusten en hartstochten speelden daardoor in de Lage Landen een geringere rol dan elders.	In the Low Countries, ^{iv} lust and passion ^v thus played a smaller part than elsewhere.
5) Jaloezie, twist en wraak stonden hier op een lager pitje, zoals het ook in hoge mate ontbrak aan felle bevlogenheid en warme liefde.	Jealousy, strife and revenge were generally at low ebb ^{vi} here, and bursts of caprice ^{vii} or tender love ^{viii} were also sorely lacking.
6) Deze wetenschap van de karakterkunde kwam voort uit de medische humorenleer, die tot in de achttiende eeuw toonaangevend bleef bij de diagnose en bestrijding van allerlei ziekten.	The science behind this study of temperament ^{ix} was rooted in the medical theory of ‘humourism,’ which remained prominent in the diagnosis and treatment of all sorts of ailments until the eighteenth century. ^x
7) Maar ook nadien boden deze opvattingen	However, even in later periods these notions

nog voer voor psychologische speculaties over de oorzaken van de emoties die landschap en weersomstandigheden steeds opriepen.	remained food for psychological speculations ^{xi} on the causes of emotional states the Dutch ^{xii} landscape and weather conditions continued to evoke.
8) Wellicht wist Voltaire bij zijn afscheid uit Nederland deze dwangmatige relatie bij de beoordeling van Hollanders het meest beknopt te vangen in zijn 'Adieu, canaux, canards, canaille'.	Voltaire perhaps captured this inexorable connection to the Dutch character ^{xiii} most concisely in his parting words to The Netherlands: ^{xiv} “Adieu, canaux, canards, canaille.”
9) Dat is nog niet eens zo eenvoudig te vertalen door de mogelijke woordspeling met 'canards': vaarwel, grachten, kwakende misbaksels, tuig van de richel.	There is no straightforward way of translating this, due to a play on the word ‘canards’: farewell, canals, quacking miscreants, scum of the earth. ^{xv}
10) Het vlakke landschap - voortdurend wordt Nederland gereduceerd tot polderland - was van een eentonigheid die alle spiritualiteit in de kiem smoorde.	The flat landscape – The Netherlands is constantly being reduced to polder land – was of such monotony that it nipped all spirituality in the bud.
11) Alles leek op elkaar, zoals het ene ei op het andere.	Everything looked alike, in the same way all eggs look alike.
12) Die saaie vlakte had de mensen vanzelf oppervlakkig gemaakt.	Those dull flats had inadvertently flattened ^{xvi} the Dutch people, too. ^{xvii}
13) Ze waren eenvoudig niet in staat om iets opwindends te verzinnen, emotionaliteit te tonen of iets diepzinnigs te opperen.	They were simply incapable of inventing something exciting, showing emotion or voicing profound ^{xviii} thoughts.
14) Verveling heerste alom, land en volk bestonden uit één grote 'plattitude': grapje uit de achttiende eeuw.	Boredom ruled ubiquitously, both the country and its people ^{xix} were made of “platitude” ^{xx} (an eighteenth-century pun; the word <i>plat</i> is Dutch for ‘flat’). ^{xxi}
15) En dat alles maakte heel droevig.	And all this caused dismay.
16) Daardoor verliep het leven hier traag, niet ongelijk aan de grote rivieren.	Thus life in The Netherlands ^{xxii} flowed slowly, not unlike its broad rivers.
17) Petrus Opmeer, auteur van een katholiek martelaarsboek uit 1625, vatte samen wat	Petrus Opmeer, author of a 1625 Catholic martyrology, summarised what everyone

iedereen al wist en dagelijks kon vaststellen op het Hollandse platteland.	already knew and could witness daily in the Dutch countryside.
18) Daarbij wees hij ook nog op het inferieure voedsel waartoe men in die miserabele toestanden veroordeeld was.	In it, he also mentioned the inferior food people in these bleak conditions were subjected to.
19) Ten gevolge daarvan sopte de geest nog verder weg: 'Het moerassige Westfriesland, droevig van aanzien en rouw van klimaat [...] heeft een vlak land, overvloedig in gras tot onderhoud der beesten, 't geen ons rijkelijk veel Melk en Moeskruyden verschaft [...]	This is what made the mind sink ^{xxiii} deeper still: "Boggy West Friesland ^{xxiv} , sad to behold and rough of climate [...] has flat land, rich in grass to sustain the beasts, which provides us with milk and vegetables ^{xxv} in abundance [..]
20) Gelijk nu het Volk daar te hand grof en groot van Lichaam is, soo sijn zy ook bot en swaarmoedig van verstand, levende voor het merendeel van Melk en Swart roggenbrood.'	As crude and large of body as the people of those parts are, they are also coarse and sombre of mind, living primarily on milk and black rye bread."
21) Vanwege die kommervolle omstandigheden sprak het vanzelf dat men zich hier overgaf aan excessief tafelen en drinken als men de kans kreeg.	Due to these miserable circumstances it was inevitable that people should indulge in excessive wining and dining ^{xxvi} whenever they could.
22) Zo kon je tenminste nog wat warmte op de botten krijgen.	This way, at least, one ^{xxvii} might 'put some warmth on ones bones.' ^{xxviii}
23) Het beeld van dronken Hollanders is vanaf de vroegste eeuwen terug te vinden.	The image of drunken Dutchmen can be traced back to the early ^{xxix} centuries.
24) Ze werden ook stereotiepe kluchtfiguren op het Engelse toneel.	The Dutch stereotype also served as a comic relief character on the English stage.
25) Zelfs Erasmus maakte er grappen over.	Even the famous humanist and theologian ^{xxx} Erasmus made jokes about it.
26) Onder de vele redenen die hij opsomde om niet naar zijn geboortegrond te hoeven terugkeren, noemde hij ook het schrikbeeld van hemzelf als beschonken bejaarde in Holland.	One of the many excuses ^{xxxi} he listed for not returning to his native soil was the nightmare image of himself as a befuddled old man, back in Holland.

27) Studeren was dan niet meer mogelijk, omdat hij zich gedwongen zou voelen deel te nemen aan de permanente drinkgelagen vanwege het klimaat: dat deed iedereen daar.	Keeping up with his studies would then no longer be possible, for he would feel obliged to partake in the permanent debauchery of drink ^{xxxii} caused by the climate: that is just what people did there.
28) Volgens een gangbare etymologie viel de Latijnse aanduiding van het volk, Flamenses, dan ook af te leiden uit de rood aangelopen gezichten door het zuipen.	According to an accepted etymology, the Latin referent to the Dutch people, <i>Flamenses</i> , ^{xxxiii} was derived from their faces, flushed red from all the drinking.
29) William Temple gaf in 1673 aan deze semipermanente staat van beschonkenheid onder de bewoners van de Lage Landen een positieve wending.	In 1673, William Temple put a positive spin on the semi-permanent state of inebriation among the inhabitants of the Low Countries.
30) Te midden van hun 'dikke, mistige lucht en zo veel kilte van aard en gesteldheid' was alcohol een geneesmiddel dat ook de denkkraft weer op gang kon brengen.	Amidst their “thick, misty air and so much cold, both in nature and condition,” ^{xxxiv} alcohol was a healing potion which could put the wheels of thought ^{xxxv} back in motion.
31) Daarentegen betekende wijn in de warmere streken van Europa eerder een gevaar, omdat verdere verhitting van de hersenen tot razernij zou leiden.	In the warmer parts of Europe, conversely, wine was often ^{xxxvi} considered dangerous, because any additional heat to the brain was thought to cause madness.
32) Maar hier in de kou maakte de drank juist de hersenen weer los.	But here, in this cold, alcohol oiled up ^{xxxvii} the brain instead.
33) Diderot zag in het drinken ook een hoofdtrek.	Diderot also viewed this drinking as a core characteristic of the Dutch. ^{xxxviii}
34) Men raakte hier geregeld onbekwaam en ging zich daardoor (extra) lomp en ook gewelddadig gedragen.	These people ^{xxxix} were often drunk and therefore acted (even more) ^{xl} crudely and often aggressively.
35) Ten gevolge daarvan waren de mannen stuitend dik, aangezien ze zich eveneens te buiten gingen aan boter en melk.	Because of this, the men were heinously fat, seeing as they also consumed excessive amounts of butter and milk.
36) Hij vatte alles samen in het wel zeer sprekende beeld van de Hollander als een	He condensed all this into one striking image of the Dutchman as a walking distillation

wandelende distilleerkolf die zichzelf permanent aan het distilleren was—via die eeuwige pijp in hun mond konden de dampen ontsnappen.	column, constantly distilling himself – the fumes escaping through the pipe ever protruding from his ^{xli} mouth.
37) Dergelijke beeldvorming beving nog de Amerikaanse auteur John Updike, van zelfverzonnen Nederlandse afkomst, kennelijk geïnspireerd door zijn achternaam.	This image resonated with the American author John Updike, whose self-proclaimed Dutch heritage was apparently inspired by his last name. ^{xlii}
38) In zijn roman <i>S.</i> van 1988 typeerde hij Nederlanders met: 'No wisecracks in Holland - just boors and beers and burghers and bores.'	In his 1988 novel <i>S.</i> , he depicted the Dutch as follows: “No wisecracks in Holland – just boors and beers and burghers and bores.”
39) Weer was het Guicciardini die een zonniger kant van de heersende condities liet zien.	It was again Guicciardini who propagated the silver lining to the ruling conditions.
40) Was men door het klimaat van nature koud en bezadigd, dan had dat toch een nuchtere levenshouding in de hand gewerkt.	If, due to the climate, people had indeed become cold and sober, this had also resulted in a certain ^{xliii} level-headedness. ^{xliiv}
41) In de Lage Landen nam men alles met een korreltje zout en keek men eerst de kat uit de boom, zonder zich al te druk te maken.	In the Low Countries, people took everything with a pinch of salt and adopted a wait-and-see attitude, without being too bothered.
42) Uiteindelijk wilde men, zowel hier als buiten de grenzen, alles verklaren uit deze bijzondere omstandigheden.	In the end, everyone, ^{xlv} both within and outside the Dutch border, sought to explain everything through these special conditions.
43) Door overmatige zuivelconsumptie en de natheid in het algemeen waren de hersens van de bewoners veranderd in sponzige breinen.	Due to the excessive dairy consumption and the humidity in general, the brains of the inhabitants had become sponge-like.
44) Daarmee kon men uitstekend indrukken van buiten opzuigen, wat de verklaring moest zijn voor de uitzonderlijke schilderkunst van de Gouden Eeuw'.	These were ideal for soaking up external impressions, which undoubtedly explained the exceptional paintings of the Dutch Golden Age.
45) Men hoefde immers maar die volgezogen	After all, one merely had to wring those

hersens uit te knippen om een perfecte afdruk van een tafereel te krijgen—het ideaal bestond toen uit de natuurgetrouwheid van 'naar het leven'.	saturated brains out onto a canvas ^{xlvi} to get a perfect imprint of a scene – the objective, in those days, still being a faithful rendition ‘after life.’
46) Maar bleken deze premature kopieermachines in het hoofd daarvoor bijzonder geschikt, men had er niets aan bij het scheppen van literatuur.	Yet, although these premature copying machines behind the eyes ^{xlvi} were well-suited for such purposes, they were useless for creating literature.
47) Schrijven voltrok zich aan de hand van abstracte concepten en daarvoor waren die volgezogen hersenen moeilijk te gebruiken.	Writing required abstract conceptualisation, ^{xlvi} for which those soggy brains were rather unsuited. ^{xlvi}
48) Langs deze gedachtelijnen werd in de zeventiende eeuw bewezen geacht dat wij een land van schilders waren en niet van schrijvers.	Following this line of thinking, in the seventeenth century it was taken to be fact that The Netherlands ¹ was a nation of painters, rather than writers.
49) We deden wel veel aan literatuur - die had je nu eenmaal nodig om te leren, te stichten en melancholie te verdrijven -, maar we misten daarvoor eigenlijk de juiste uitrusting.	They did produce a lot of literature – after all, this was required for educational purposes, to proselytise and to drive away the melancholy thoughts – but were essentially ill-equipped to do so.
50) In de loop van de achttiende eeuw verloren dergelijke redeneringen elke wetenschappelijke grond, maar de beeldvorming bleef bestaan: ' [...] Holland schrijft met de linker- en schildert met de rechterhand', zoals cultuurhistoricus Gerard Brom in 1939 vaststelde.	During the eighteenth century, such reasoning lost all scientific claim, but the image remained: “[...] Holland writes with the left hand, and paints with the right,” ^{li} art historian Gerard Brom noted in 1939.
51) Ook hier zette een aanvankelijk degelijk onderbouwde zekerheid mentaliteiten in beweging die zichzelf in de praktijk bewezen.	Once again, an initially well-substantiated belief set mentalities in motion which in reality proved rather accurate.

ⁱ **Inescapable Indulgence:** in order to maintain the alliteration present in the ST chapter title, *potverteren* ('thoughtlessly spending communal goods,' Van Dale) was rendered as 'indulgence,' which also bears negative connotations of spending or having too much of something (Cambridge) and *plicht* ('something you have to do,' Van Dale) was translated as 'inescapable,' to convey a similar sense of obligation or constraint.

<http://www.vandale.nl/gratis-woordenboek/nederlands/betekenis/potverteren#.WkUpH99KtPY>

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/indulgence>

ⁱⁱ **It was a commonly accepted notion:** rather than rendering this literally ('Almost everyone agreed...'), as this is a more idiomatic way of phrasing what would otherwise become an oddly referential clause in the SL. ST structure was adhered to by keeping the corresponding TT clause in sentence-initial position, where it is foregrounded (*prolepsis*: Renkema, 220).

https://www.schrijfwijzer.nl/schrijfwijzer_online/6?q=nadruk#sigil_toc_id_72

ⁱⁱⁱ **along those same lines:** the adverbial clause commonly occurs in sentence-initial or sentence-final position in the TL (Lemmens & Parr, 157) – not mid-sentence, as in the ST. *Bovendien* is rendered as 'also' and placed further on in the sentence. The SL idiomatic expression was substituted by a TL expression of similar meaning (Cambridge), rather than translated literally, to avoid alienating TT readers.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/by-the-same-token>

^{iv} **In the Low Countries:** in the TL, adverbials of time and place generally take either sentence-initial or sentence-final position (Lemmens & Parr, 158) and in this case, the former was the only option.

^v **lust and passion:** both were rendered in the singular because the TL dictates consistency between the noun(s) and the conjugation of corresponding verbs (Lemmens & Parr, 226) and a pluralisation of the whole sentence was deemed unnecessary.

^{vi} **at low ebb:** as, in this context, *op een laag pitje* describes a less prevalent phenomenon, rather than something of low priority, 'at low ebb' ('in a weak state,' Cambridge) was deemed a closer correspondent in terms of semantic value than the seemingly perfect near-literal translation 'on the back burner' ('not urgent or important,' Cambridge)

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/on-the-back-burner>

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/at-a-low-ebb>

^{vii} **bursts of caprice:** although not literally incorporated into the TT, the sharp suddenness of *felle* is expressed through ‘bursts’ (Cambridge).

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/burst?q=bursts>

^{viii} **tender love:** a common SL collocation (CHN) is rendered as a common TL collocation rather than the foreignising literal translation ‘warm love’ (British National Corpus [BNC]).

^{ix} **a study of temperament:** as a ‘character study’ is something else entirely, *karakter* was rendered as ‘temperament’ – more so because it alludes to the Four Temperaments; the main concept around which humourism revolves (Boeree, 2002).

<http://webpace.ship.edu/cgboer/neurophysio.html>

^x **until the eighteenth century:** the temporal adverbial clause was relocated to sentence-final position in the TT (Lemmens & Parr, 158).

^{xi} **food for psychological speculations:** though an uncommon collocation in the TL, the corresponding ST structure is also uncommon in the SL and bears the same allusion to ‘food for thought.’

^{xii} **the Dutch landscape:** in order to accommodate for a non-Dutch audience, the implicit locale was rendered explicit (*explicitation*: Munday, 92).

^{xiii} **captured:** as the notion of capturing is already suggestive of evaluation or judgement (Cambridge), *beoordeling* was left out in order to render the sentence a little less complex in the TT (*omission*: Langeveld, 92).

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/capture>

^{xiv} **his parting words to The Netherlands:** as ‘with his’ followed by a quotation is less common in the TL (BNC) than the SL (CHN), *zijn* was instead rendered more explicit. This phrase also incorporates *bij zijn afscheid uit Nederland*.

^{xv} **scum of the earth:** formal equivalence as described by Nida (in Munday, 68), in an attempt to adhere to the style of the ST.

^{xvi} **flattened:** from the context of the text as a whole, one may deduce that *oppervlakkig* here means ‘without much emotional depth,’ rather than ‘prejudiced’ or ‘judgemental,’ and to avoid such connotations was therefore not rendered as the more straightforward ‘superficial.’

^{xvii} **too:** because of the repetition of ‘flat’ (now an anaphoric reference), ‘too’ was added.

^{xviii} **profound:** the correlation between ‘diepzinning’ and ‘plat’ is lost here (*loss*: Munday, 92), but the use of ‘deep thoughts’ may be too contemporary for the style this TT aims to emulate.

^{xix} **the [...]** **its**: whereas in the SL nouns often occur by themselves, this stylistic feature is less common in the TL (Lemmens & Parr, 225); the noun phrases were therefore supplemented by a definite article and possessive pronoun (*addition*: Langeveld, 92).

^{xx} **platitute**: rather than attempting to create a neologism ('flattitude') that might preserve the ST pun, using the SL structure of *plattitude* (*calque*: Munday, 89), the TL spelling was adopted (Cambridge).

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/platitude>

^{xxi} **the word *plat* is Dutch for 'flat'**: in order to retain the play on words to a certain extent, linguistic context was explicitated, as proposed by Vinay & Dalbernet (in Munday, 92).

^{xxii} **life in The Netherlands**: in adherence to the domesticating approach of this TT, the implicit locale was again rendered explicit, and *de* was rendered as 'its,' rather than 'the.'

^{xxiii} **sink**: although a literal translation might render *sopte* as 'soak,' 'sink' maintains the allusion to swampland and bog.

^{xxiv} **Boggy West Friesland**: the name of the region was adapted to English spelling (i.e. not hyphenated; Linguee); in addition, the definite article was omitted as in the TL proper nouns generally do not take determiners (Lemmens & Parr, 223).

<https://www.linguee.nl/nederlands-engels/search?source=auto&query=west-friesland>

^{xxv} **milk and vegetables**: although these nouns are written with a capital letter in the ST, the TT sees them rendered without because this is a characteristic of old-Dutch and the TT is a translation into contemporary English. The use Old-English was not considered as the TT does not seek to propagate itself as the original; the language use would be a false reflection, doing no justice to the original nor to Old-English proper. Instead, this quotation was lightly archaised through word order and lexical choices.

^{xxvi} **wining and dining**: the nouns were swapped around as 'wine and dine' is an idiomatic expression in the TL (BNC) and to keep them in their original ST position would result in foreignisation of the TT.

^{xxvii} **one**: as the text is generally written in modern style, but with archaic flair, 'one' was used – also to avoid addressing the reader directly (Lemmens & Parr, 277).

^{xxviii} **'...'**: a literal translation was used as the TL does not seem to have an equivalent that would allude to both alcohol and food as 'sources' of warmth – the TL expressions almost exclusively refer to drink. In order to make clear that this was a literal translation of a SL structure, the phrase was rendered in single quotation marks.

^{xxix} **early:** a liberty was taken here because ‘earliest centuries’ calls to mind images of cavemen and mammoths; times in which ‘the Dutchmen’ did not yet exist. Were this a commissioned translation, I would confer with the ST author/publisher/commissioner before incorporating this change into the final TT.

^{xxx} **the famous humanist and theologian:** an instance of explicitation for the sake of domestication; Erasmus will not be as widely known to non-native audiences as it would be to the ST audience.

^{xxx} **excuses:** the fact that these are excuses (i.e. justifications), rather than actual reasons, is implied in the ST use of *niet terug te hoeven*.

^{xxxii} **debauchery of drink:** ‘of drink’ was added as debauchery can denote sex, drugs or alcohol (*explicitation*: Munday, 92).

^{xxxiii} **Flamenses:** foreign words are conventionally italicised in the TL (Purdue OWL).

<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/1016/03/>

^{xxxiv} **thick [...] condition:** were this a commissioned translation, I would not rest until I found the original quote. However, seeing as it is not, and being unable to find it through conventional means, I formulated a rough translation of my own for this TT.

^{xxxv} **wheels of thought:** as the TL does not seem to have a formal equivalent to *denkkraacht*, an original metaphor was used, rather than a literal translation (‘thought power’).

^{xxxvi} **often:** seeing as a literal translation is not possible without resulting in an unidiomatic TL product – ‘sooner’ is only used in different contexts (Cambridge), ‘often’ was used to approximate ST meaning.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/grammaire/grammaire-britannique/verb-patterns/would-rather-would-sooner>

^{xxxvii} **oiled up:** extension of the ‘wheels of thought’ metaphor, as a literal translation (‘making loose’) would sound unnatural.

^{xxxviii} **the Dutch:** in accordance with the domesticating approach of this TT, ‘the Dutch’ was explicated (Munday, 92) to avoid ambiguity.

^{xxxix} **These people:** in order to avoid repetition of ‘here’ (drawing more focus in the TT than in the ST due to the comma following it), *men...hier* was translated as ‘these people’ rather than the more literal ‘people were often drunk here.’ The mention of ‘the Dutch’ in the previous sentence renders it an anaphoric reference.

^{xl} **even more:** the use of ‘extra’ is very colloquial in the TL (BNC) and therefore does not fit the emulated style of the TT, even if *extra* is used in the ST.

^{xli} **his:** since ‘the Dutchman’ is in the singular, the TL dictates that the corresponding possessive pronoun is, too (Lemmens & Parr, 226).

^{xlii} **whose [...] name:** the two subordinate clauses were strung together as the use of a comma after a relative clause is ungrammatical in the TL (Lemmens & Parr, 333).

^{xliii} **certain:** this filler word was used to apply the same sort of ‘softening’ that, in the ST, is achieved by the use of *dan ...toch*.

^{xliv} **level-headedness:** the TL does not have a one-to-one correspondent to *levenshouding*, but the word ‘attitude’ is implied by the morpheme –ness, and ‘level-headed’ is a close correspondent to *nuchter* (Cambridge).

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/level-headed>

^{xlv} **everyone:** *men* is generally translated as ‘people,’ but as that word is already used very often in this TT – in the previous sentence, even – and ‘one’ is no option in this context, it was interpreted and rendered as ‘everyone’ (*textual equivalent*: Munday, 96).

^{xlvi} **onto a canvas:** the metaphor was extended and explicated to avoid ambiguity in this complex sentence.

^{xlvii} **behind the eyes:** a literal translation would come with negative associations of phrases like ‘sick in the head’ (BNC) or ‘soft in the head’ (Cambridge), therefore a less literal approach was taken to the translation of *in het hoofd*; as this passage is about the absorption, and creation of images, the mention of eyes seemed fitting.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/soft-in-the-head?q=in+the+head>

^{xlviii} **abstract conceptualisation:** a level shift as described by Catford (Munday, 96) for the purpose of condensation.

^{xlix} **rather unsuited:** because the literal ‘difficult to use’ in combination with ‘for which’ would result in an ungrammatical structure in the TL.

¹ **The Netherlands:** a shift in p.o.v. in service of localisation (*modulation*: Munday, 90); this shift further affects the next sentence (*we* → ‘they’).

^{li} **Holland [...] the right:** as the SL does not use a dash to signal omission (Lemmens & Parr, 340), anaphoric omission was used instead (i.e. rather than omitting the first ‘hand,’ it omits the second).