

SELF EVALUATION 2006

Meertens Institute

Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences

Amsterdam, September, 2006

This report is organized in the way described by the *Standard Evaluation Protocol 2003 - 2009 (SEP)*. It diverges from it with respect to the fact that the institute as a whole and the research programmes are not discussed in separate chapters. Tables and lists appear at the end in a series of appendices.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Preface	3
0	Introduction	4
1	Mission statement	4
2	Leadership	5
3	Strategy and policy	7
4	Researchers and other personnel	8
5	Resources, funding and facilities	12
	5.1 Institute Level	12
	5.2 Group level	13
6	Processes in research, internal and external collaboration	14
7	Academic reputation	16
	7.1 Peer review 2000	16
8	Internal Evaluation	22
9	External Validation	24
10	Overview of the results	27
	10.1 Major criteria	28
	10.2 Discussion	30
	10.3 Selection of results of General Affairs	32
11	Self-analysis: perspectives and expectations (SWOT)	33

APPENDICES

1	Organogram	37
2	List of employees (September 2006)	38
3	Overview staff (2001-2006)	40
	Appendix Table 1 Institutional level	
	Appendix Table 2 Variation Linguistics	
	Appendix Table 3 Dutch Ethnology	
	Appendix Table 4 General Affairs	
4	Funding & Expenditure (2001-2005)	41
	Appendix Table 5 Institutional level	
	Appendix Table 6 Dutch Ethnology	
	Appendix Table 7 Variation Linguistics	
	Appendix Table 8 General Affairs	
5	List of externally funded projects	45
6	List of conferences, workshops and lectures	47
7	List of PhD-students and postdocs	49
8	Overview of international projects and cooperation	51
9	Research results: list of indicators	53
	Appendix Table 9 results of Dutch Ethnology (2000-2005)	56
	Appendix Table 10 results of Variation Linguistics (2000-2005)	58
	Appendix Table 11 results of General Affairs (2000-2005)	60

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

(these thirteen publications are sent to the evaluation committee for reference purposes)

- Meertens Instituut Jaarverslagen 2000 - 2005
[year reports Meertens Institute (6x)]
- Het oog op de toekomst (1999)
[research plan Meertens Institute 2000-2005]
- Rapport Evaluatiecommissie Meertens Instituut (16 juni 2000)
[Peer review report 2000]
- Dynamische Tradities (2006)
[research plan Meertens Institute 2006-2010]

- Standard Evaluation Protocol 2003-2009

- Nederlands tenzij ... Tweetaligheid in de geestes- en de gedrags- en maatschappijwetenschappen (KNAW 2003)
- Judging results on its merits (KNAW 2005)
- Duurzame wetenschap (KNAW 2006)
[strategic report KNAW]

Preface

The production of a self evaluation is not the most fascinating work a researcher can imagine, even if his main task is the management of a research institute. During the past weeks, I couldn't get a line from Paul Auster's *The Brooklyn Follies* (2006) out of my head. He talks about "all those exhausted phrases and hand-me-down ideas that cram the dump sites of contemporary wisdom".

Still, it is necessary to evaluate an institute as ours since the relevance of this type of organization can only be measured through a procedure like the one we are engaged in. Trying to understand and to interpret the large amount of data that are gathered in this report, I became aware that these numbers contain important pieces of information that often diverge from common knowledge. The combination of financial, personnel and output results over a period of five years provides a new and interesting perspective on the present state of the institute. It will have an impact beyond its immediate goal as the starting point for the 2006 evaluation of the institute.

My overall judgement is that the Meertens Institute is a sound organization that is firmly embedded in the world of humanities research. A good atmosphere, an ambitious staff, as little management as possible, good facilities, an up-to-date ICT-environment, a continuous stream of financial means, an impressive output both in the direction of science and in the direction of the broader public, an international reputation, relevant documentation and interesting collections, unique research topics that have gained importance in science and society. It sounds as if everything is perfect.

Of course, it is not and it will not be the case. The institute's first objective is to reach the qualification 'excellent', or at least 'very good', as required by the KNAW in its recent strategic plan 'Duurzame wetenschap' (KNAW 2006). Generally such overall qualifications are predicates suffering from severe semantic inflation. If 'excellent' means that all evaluated issues are valued as being perfect, I hope we will never reach this semantic heaven. A dynamic organization should take risks, should be allowed to make mistakes, should have room to improve.

Fortunately, there are lots of things to improve. The self evaluation 2006 is crystal clear in this respect. In my view this is the most important result. It provides a picture of a research institute showing a continuous process of change and improvement. I am proud of the quality of this organization and anxious to work on new developments in order to improve its quality even further. I hope the evaluation committee will come to a similar conclusion, reading in between these exhausted phrases and hand-me-down ideas.

Hans Bennis
30 September 2006

0 Introduction

The Meertens Institute documents and investigates Dutch language and culture. It is an institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW). It was formally established as an institute of the KNAW in 1952. Previously there were three committees of the KNAW – the Dialect committee (established in 1930), the Folklore committee (established in 1934) and the Onomastics committee (established in 1948) – which were combined with respect to management, housing, and overhead. The secretary of these committees and the first director of the institute was dr. P.J. Meertens, the name giver of the Meertens Institute.

The Meertens Institute is one of the research institutes of the Royal Academy. There are seventeen KNAW-institutes of which eleven institutes belong to the field of Humanities and Social Sciences (such as the Fryske Akademy and the Netherlands Institute of War Documentation), and five institutes belong to the field of Life Sciences (such as the Hubrecht Laboratory for Developmental Biology and the Netherlands Institute for Neurosciences). Within the KNAW the Meertens Institute is an average sized institute.

Formally the Institute is accountable to the KNAW, in particular to the directorate and indirectly to the general board of the KNAW. The director of the institute is formally responsible for both the management and the scientific quality and production (integral management). In practice, the management team – consisting of the director, the heads of the two research groups and the director of general affairs – functions as the responsible unit.

The institute cooperates with a large number of other research establishments, both nationally and internationally. The cooperation takes the form of joined research projects, honorary professorships, taking part in BA-, MA- and PhD-courses, organization of conferences, participation in strategic committees etc.

1 Mission Statement

Processes of globalization and migration, and related uncertainty of identities are important characteristics of present-day Dutch society. In this context the Meertens Institute documents and investigates Dutch language and culture. The main objective is to understand the complex properties of language variation and day-to-day culture in a dynamic society.

From the perspective of science, the institute aims at a significant contribution to linguistic and ethnological theory. This implies that the theoretical relevance of language variation in the Dutch speaking language area and of ethnological issues within the Netherlands is being considered in relation to more general theoretical conceptions of language and culture.

The Meertens Institute also tries to establish a context in which the topics of language variation and ethnology are documented and studied in collaboration with other research centra in the Netherlands and in Europe. To the degree that such a European network can successfully be achieved, both the scientific and the societal perspective

will have a broader scope and therefore more impact on the political debate in the European context and on the development of theory.

The research group Dutch ethnology focuses on the description and interpretation of cultural categories that constitute the day-to-day practices of human beings. In these practices the categories are being constituted at the same time. Such practices are flexible, leaving room for individual agency and improvisation and thus to processes of appropriation and cultural production. Essential to ethnological research is the precise social, geographical and diachronic distribution of the cultural categories being investigated. The fields of Celebration and Ritual, Religious Culture, Material Culture and Oral Culture have always been central to ethnological research and documentation at the Meertens Institute.

Documentation and research in the field of Language Variation is primarily directed towards language variation – dialects, regiolects, sociolects, ethnic and other varieties – within the Netherlands. From a linguistic perspective, formal theories of syntax, morphology and phonology are the point of departure. Leading perspectives from the extra-linguistic approach are dialect-geography, sociolinguistics and diachrony. In addition to linguistic variation the research group also studies onomastics.

From the perspective of societal relevance, the central themes of documentation and investigation are directly related to important political issues, such as Dutch identity (-ies), effects of migration, bilingualism and multiculturalism, Dutch cultural heritage, and the increasing importance of the European context. The institute aims to contribute to the national and international debate on these and related issues by publishing its findings both in scholarly and non-scholarly media.

2 Leadership (September 2006)

Director: prof.dr. Hans Bennis

Management Team: prof.dr. Hans Bennis (chair)
dr. Willy Jongenburger (director of General Affairs)
dr. Leonie Cornips (head of Variation Linguistics)
prof.dr. Herman Roodenburg (head of Dutch Ethnology)

Scientific Advisory Board (external):

prof.dr. Jan Vaessen (chair; Open-air Museum Arnhem)
prof.dr. Heidi Dahles (Free University Amsterdam)
prof.dr. Henk Driessen (Radboud University Nijmegen)
dr. Marc Jacobs (VCV, Brussels)
prof.dr. Pieter Muysken (Radboud University Nijmegen)
prof.dr. Johan Taeldeman (University Gent)
prof.dr. Hans Bennis (secretary)

Committee for Strategy and Policy (internal):

prof.dr. Marc van Oostendorp (chair)
dr. Gertjan Postma
dr. Martin Ramstedt
dr. Irene Stengs

Although formally the organization is determined by the principle of integral management by the director of the institute, in practice the central and most important organizational unit is the Management Team. The Management Team consists of the rotating heads of the two research groups (three-year position), the head of the department of general affairs, who acts as adjunct director as well, and the director. All decisions concerning both general and strategic issues and the day-to-day running of the institute are taken by the Management Team. The MT meets every two weeks.

The director and the Management Team are advised on scientific issues by the internal Committee for Strategy and Policy (CSB) and by an external committee, the 'Wetenschapscommissie' (WeCo), consisting of prominent researchers in the fields of variation linguistics and ethnology. In addition to these committees, the institute has a 'Onderdeelscommissie' (OC) that represents the employees of the institute on general, non-scientific issues and is formally a subcommittee of the 'Ondernemingsraad' (OR) of the KNAW, and an 'Arbocommissie' that advises the director/MT on issues concerning working conditions, safety etc.

The three groups within the institute, Variation Linguistics, Dutch Ethnology and General Affairs, meet on a regular basis to discuss day-to-day affairs concerning their group on all relevant issues. These meetings are presided by the head of these groups (the MT-members). The results of these discussions are discussed in the meetings of the MT, and conversely, the MT-decisions/discussions are on the agenda of the meetings of the groups (unless it concerns matters that require confidentiality, e.g. issues of a personal nature). MT-decisions are moreover communicated through intranet/e-mail to all employees. The organizational concept is that all employees are directly informed on the decisions taken by the MT and are consulted in the process leading to these decisions. A maximal openness is strived for. The management style can be characterized by the wish to be as open and informal as possible and to avoid hierarchy. An organogram can be found in Appendix 1.

Individual research projects are led by the researcher who has applied for the project. The project leader discusses the progress of the project and the functioning of the project assistants with the head of the research group, and if relevant, in meetings of the research group. Project leaders have to control the project budget in agreement with the financial controller of the institute. For hiring or changing of employees, the consent of the director is required.

Every employee of the institute has at least once a year an official meeting with the head of the group he or she is working for. In this meeting the employee's functioning is discussed both from his or her perspective and from the perspective of the supervisor ('functioneringsgesprek'). A report of these meetings is kept in the dossier of the employee. In addition to these meetings, supervisor and employee discuss the perspectives of the employee and his/her wish for training/schooling ('POP-gesprek'). If there are problems with a specific employee, the supervisor will incidentally have a

meeting with him/her to discuss the problem in relation to his/her tasks ('beoordelingsgesprek').

As of 2006, one of the members of the staff (at the moment Irene Stengs) is available to the employees of the institute for consultation and advice in the case of non-structural or personal work-related problems ('ombudspersoon'). For structural problems the OC (see above) is the relevant organisational unit.

The director, accompanied by the adjunct director, has a meeting with the director Institutes and the director General Affairs of the KNAW twice a year, in the so-called spring and autumn discussions. The meetings are, among others, intended to discuss the annual report (spring), the budget (autumn), and the plans of the institute for the coming period.

General discussions regarding KNAW research policy or the management of research institutes are conducted within the KNAW board of directors in which all directors of KNAW-institutes have a position.

3 Strategy and Policy

Once every five years the institute provides a research plan in which the goals for the coming period are made explicit ('Onderzoeksplan'). The first explicit research plan of the Meertens Institute was published in 1999 ("Het oog op de toekomst; onderzoeksplan 2000-2005"). In September 2006 the new research plan has been published ("Dynamische Tradities; onderzoeksplan 2006-2010"). These plans set the agenda for research and documentation in the following years. These plans are written by the director of the institute, but only after lengthy discussions with the MT, the research groups and the groups taking care of documentation, digitalization and library, and after comments of the Wetenschapscommissie (WeCo) and the Committee for Strategy and Policy (CSB).

The strategy of the institute relates to the strategy of the Academy as a whole, and if there are changes in strategy of the institute, these changes will be discussed with the director institutes of the KNAW.

The Meertens Institute documents and investigates Dutch language and culture. An extensive description of the mission in its historical context is provided in the new research plan: *Dynamische Tradities*. It is the ambition of the Meertens Institute to be the leader of research and documentation in the fields of Linguistic Variation within the Dutch Language area and Dutch Ethnology. In both domains the institute should have an international position with respect to the theoretical reflection and the intellectual discourse on these and comparable topics. Moreover, the institute should have a recognizable position with respect to the much broader group of interested laymen, among others through the website of the institute. Explicit and lengthy discussion is found in *Dynamische Tradities*.

4 Researchers and other personnel

The personnel of the institute consists of three groups: linguists, ethnologists and others (support for research, documentation and general affairs). The distribution of positions in the research groups is such that on each central research area at least one tenure position is available (the director is not included in this overview although he is a linguist whose research activities fall within the category syntax/geography to a large extent).

For the linguistic personnel, this implies that six structural positions are defined in the following way (table from the research plan 2006):

	geography	society	diachrony
phonology	√	√	√
syntax	√	√	√

In addition to this, one structural position is earmarked for onomastics.

In the research group Ethnology the structural positions are distributed in the following way:

Celebration and Ritual	:	2 structural positions
Oral culture	:	2 structural position (folkstories / folksongs)
Material culture	:	2 structural positions
Religious culture	:	1 structural position

Note that religious culture is represented with one structural position only. This is not a principled choice but rather a consequence of the limited financial possibilities to extend the structural staff (cf. par.5)

These positions are tenure positions in order to guarantee continuity of research lines. The selection of qualified personnel in these positions is of the utmost importance to the institute as a whole. On the one hand, a member of the tenure staff has to be an outstanding scholar in the relevant field with an impressive international track record, good qualities for cooperation and abilities for attracting externally financed projects. On the other hand the staff member has to fit the team of specialists in such a way that his scientific and social capacities are complementary to the other members of the staff, such that the quality of the team is more than the sum of the individual capacities. For this reason much attention is devoted to the selection of tenure track staff members. The director is a member of the selection committee in these cases.

In order to be able to attract the best scientists on structural positions, the institute tries to offer optimal working conditions with a private office; good technical facilities (computers, software, printers, helpdesk etc); good possibilities for visiting conferences, workshops, summer schools etc.; possibilities for sabbatical leave; technological assistance with databases and other ict-tools; the presence of a library, collections and audio recordings; a stimulating environment with lots of lectures, workshops and discussions; good possibilities for visiting scholars; support with the

editing and publishing of books; support of external financing of projects; support with relationships with universities through classes, committees, honorary professorships etc. Moreover, salaries are compatible to the salaries at the universities due to the fact that the KNAW has the same system for the description, valuation and ordering of positions (UFO).

For (externally or internally funded) temporary projects, the selection is generally done by the project leader in agreement with the head of the research group. It concerns PhD-students, postdocs, stagiairs, scientific assistants and ict-developers mostly. The institute stimulates submitting research proposals to external foundations, such as the Dutch Science Foundation NWO, the European Science Foundation ESF, etc. It is extremely important to have young, ambitious PhD-students and postdocs in the institute to create an active, stimulating and challenging intellectual context for doing scientific research. Moreover, through these external sources the scope of the research can be broadened. Finally, the degree to which the institute is successful in receiving external funds can to some extent be seen as the degree to which the research at the institute is nationally and internationally competitive.

The documentation of language variation and day-to-day culture has always been a central task of the institute. The large number of databases and collections testifies to the seriousness with which this task has been performed over the past 75 years. Given the decision to focus our activities on research, the documentation is no longer a separate division within the institute. This does not imply that documentation is no longer considered to be an important aspect of our activities. It is, however, to a large extent part of the tasks of the research staff. Most of our projects require documentation and databases. A substantial task in the execution of these projects is the acquisition, digitalization and storage of documentation. Part of the scientific staff and the support staff (ict-development, audio-digitalization, library, general documentation) is involved in the maintenance, digitalization and extension of the unique documentation and library constituting one of the assets of the Meertens Institute. Recently we have taken initiatives to replace the traditional and well-known Meertens questionnaire by an online electronic questionnaire with a new set of respondents. This Meertens Panel has been available on the Meertens website as of July 2006.

For non-scientific positions the institute looks for employees who have the capacities to function in a research environment. The director of General Affairs tries to build a team that is able to support the scientific mission of the institute in an optimal way. This team consists of employees for the following subunits:

- director of general affairs	1.0 fte
- library	1.9 fte
- general documentation	0.9 fte
- ict-development	2.7 fte
- audio-digitalization	0.9 fte
- helpdesk and system management	2.0 fte
- personnel management	0.8 fte
- financial management	1.0 fte
- housing/facilities management	0.8 fte
- reception	1.5 fte

- secretariat 1.0 fte
- public relations 1.3 fte

A list of employees at September 1, 2006 and their function is given in Appendix 2. In Appendix 3, the staffing of the institute is given in fte's for 2001-2006. In App.table 1 an overview is presented of the staff of the institute as a whole. App.tables 2 - 4 present the staff of the the two research groups and the employees of general affairs.

From App.table 1 it can be concluded that the total number of employees has been increasing over the past three years. The research staff goes from 31.5 fte in 2001 to 36.0 fte in 2006, whereas the support staff increases from 13.2 fte to 17.7 fte.

A substantial part of the rise of the staff in the department of General Affairs is a consequence of the reorganization of the NIWI (the KNAW-institute that used to be located in the same building). As of 1.7.2005 the departments of finances and facilities/housing belong to the Meertens Institute. Previously, they were part of the NIWI, and the Meertens Institute hired financial and facility support from the NIWI. The jump between 2005 (14.5 fte) and 2006 (16.7 fte) in tenure support staff is explained for 2.0 fte by this organizational change.

The research staff in App.table 1 is, with the notable positive exception of 2006, rather stable around 31 fte. The 1.0 fte of the director is divided over the two research groups. For Variation Linguistics we observe in App.table 2 that the amount of research personnel is increasing in this period. We can explain this rise as a consequence of the increase of external funding (which is in several cases due to grant proposals submitted or initiated by Hans Bennis who is not fully part of the research group). The gradual decrease of the research staff of Dutch Ethnology – from 16.3 fte in 2001 to 14.6 fte in 2006 – is due to the decrease of external funding. This is shown in the table below.

research staff		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Var.Ling.	lumpsum	13.8	12.1	12.1	13.5	12.4	12.5
Var.Ling.	external	1.4	2	2.4	5.1	4.1	8.9
Dutch Ethn.	lumpsum	9.6	10.7	10.8	11	11	10.5
Dutch Ethn.	external	6.7	6.8	4.7	3.2	3.2	4.1
Total		31.5	31.6	30.0	32.8	30.7	36.0

Table 1: lumpsum/external for research staff (in fte)

The number of PhD-students demonstrates a different development over the years, as is demonstrated in the table below. The total number of PhD-students has developed from 3.6 fte in 2001 to 7.3 fte in 2006. In the case of Variation Linguistics we observe that the number of external PhD-students increases and the number of lumpsum PhD-students decreases. In the case of Dutch Ethnology, the number is constantly lower than that of Variation Linguistics, and remains more or less constant over the years.

PhD-students		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Var.Ling.	lumpsum	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.4
Var.Ling.	external	0.4	0.8	0.8	3.4	2.8	4.8
Dutch Ethn.	lumpsum	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch Ethn.	external	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
total		3.6	3.8	4.3	7.2	5.6	7.3

Table 2: lumpsum/external for PhD-students (in fte)

Table 3 presents the division of fte's over the three departments. In percentage of the total staff, we observe three different trends: the staff of Variation Linguistics grows, the staff of Ethnology decreases and the staff of General Affairs remains constant. The difference in the acquisition of external funds is to a large extent responsible for the differences in formation.

division of staff	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Var.Ling.	15.2 34%	14.1 31%	14.5 32%	18.6 38%	16.5 36%	21.4 40%
Dutch Ethnology	16.3 36%	17.5 38%	15.5 34%	14.2 29%	14.2 30%	14.6 27%
General Affairs	13.2 30%	14.1 31%	15.4 34%	16.5 33%	16.1 34%	17.7 33%

Table 3: division of staff over the departments (in fte)

The overall gender division of positions within the institute is remarkably even. Of the 65 persons that are employed in September 2006, 33 are female and 32 are male. The picture changes when we look at the nature of the positions. In the higher echelon of the directors and the structural research positions (n=17), we find a division of 5 women and 12 men, although the Management Team has an equal gender division. The group of honorary professors consists of seven men only. In the group of PhD-students, postdocs and temporary project assistants (n=20), the division is 9 men and 11 women. The group of General Affairs (n=26) has the following gender distribution: men 10, women 16. This picture fits the generally observed pattern in universities: men are better represented than women in higher positions, and the opposite is true for lower positions. The institute has no explicit gender policy.

Training facilities are explicitly made available to all employees of the institute. A fixed percentage of the budget (0.8%) is reserved for training and schooling. It is evident that PhD-students (and postdocs) take part in the PhD-schools in linguistics (LOT), cultural history (Huizings Institute) and the social sciences (ASSR). For other scholars scientific schooling is available, although hardly relevant. Most structural researchers at the institutes are taking part in the teaching of PhD/postdoc-courses. Much more relevant to this group are so-called proficiency trainings, for instance with respect to project management, writing in English, effectiveness in meetings, new software. For non-scientific staff, training is available for improving their skills in their jobs or for creating new, related possibilities in their individual development. The management makes use of training facilities as well in order to improve their management skills; this is especially relevant for the rotating heads of the research groups.

Mobility is stimulated in such a way that people have the opportunity to develop themselves in new directions and are supported in finding new positions. Especially if a particular position will no longer be maintained as a consequence of strategic decisions, much effort is invested in schooling and the finding of new opportunities within or outside the institute. Mobility within the institute is stimulated by defining positions in a broad manner and by allowing people to reach a higher level based on their results in the past. For mobility to outside positions the KNAW P&O-department offers support through a mobility office.

5 Resources, funding and facilities

5.1 Institute Level

A factual overview of the financial situation of the institute is given in App.table 5 (Appendix 4). The majority of funding comes from a lumpsum budget that is provided to the Meertens Institute by the KNAW. Each year the institute has to draw up a budget for the coming year and a prognosis for a period of five years. The total amount of the budget should be in accordance with the amount that is provided in a budget letter ('provisional budget') by the KNAW. If the submitted budget is accepted by the board of directors of the KNAW, and after a budget discussion between the directors of the institute and the directors of the KNAW, the money is made available to the institute.

In relation to the budget the institute has to provide the KNAW with an overview of the expenditure of the past year in February, and a limited overview after each quarter. These overviews have to be accompanied by a report of the director on the financial results of the past period and the expectations for the coming period.

In the period between 2000 and 2006 the financial situation of the institute has changed in several respects. The total amount of funding is rather constant. Although the external funds (research funds, contracts and other) are constant (2001: 635 k€ and 2005: 623 k€), there has been a gradual change from contracts/other to research funds (2001: 280 vs 355 - 2005: 101 vs 522).

Due to government regulations the lumpsum budget for non-personnel costs (electricity, telephone, computers, catering etc.) has not been indexed for inflation over a period of ten years. This implies that the disposable budget for these costs has decreased substantially. On the other hand, due to ict-possibilities and the need to carry out documentation and research in an innovative context, the costs have increased considerably.

Moreover, digitalization of collections is nowadays a precondition for research, which causes the pressure on funding to increase even further. Unfortunately, it is difficult to find external funds for the digitalization of data. Investment funding is generally available to innovative projects only. The institute has severe difficulties to meet these needs/requirements for the increasing number of researchers. The financial reserve of the institute (+/- €500.000) has been largely used to diminish the problems in these respects. The results of the years 2000-2005 show that quite clearly. The fact that the

results show a negative trend is to a large extent due to these investments from the institute reserve. The negative result of 2004 is a clear example. Given that the reserve is back at a minimum level, the coming years the result will show an upward trend, which means that less money is invested from our own sources in the digitalization of collections.

A related negative effect on the financial situation is that due to success in the acquisition of externally funded research projects, the pressure on the budget is increasing as well. First of all, most of the NWO-projects require matching of the receiving organization. Secondly, the overhead costs of these projects are not allowed to be included in the budget. Thirdly, these projects generally require much more technical support than is foreseen in their budget. The consequence is that these external projects almost always work with substantial financial losses. This is visible in the negative result in 2005, in which year the overall losses of ongoing, externally funded research projects are represented in the bookkeeping.

In the past years the institute has been able to attract good, internationally renowned researchers. This is necessary for the institute if it wants to increase its capacity, visibility and prestige in the relevant fields and bring it up to the demands of the KNAW (between very good and excellent). However, this brings along the fact that the average personnel costs have increased as well. A researcher at the institute should have a salary that is comparable to such a salary at other research institutions. Otherwise it is hard to attract and keep the best specialists in the field.

These factors have caused the financial situation of the institute to be difficult. This issue has regularly been discussed with the KNAW board of directors, but so far no solution has been reached. We succeed for the coming five-year period to keep the budget under control by stripping away temporary PhD-positions paid from the lumpsum budget. This has been a painful decision due to the fact that a constant flow of PhD-students is a necessary condition for a lively and challenging research context. We have to increase the pressure on external funds in order to get PhD-positions and postdocs, but this again leads to a situation in which the matching and the additional costs of these projects exhaust the budget. The conclusion must be that the present financial situation cannot be maintained over a longer period. In the long run we might have to reduce the tasks of the institute or acquire new structural funds if we want to maintain the highest quality standards.

5.2 Group Level

An overview of the financial results of the three groups – the research groups Variation Linguistics and Dutch Ethnology, and General Affairs – is given in App.table 6 - App.table 8.

For obvious reasons these tables show a lot of fluctuation (mobility, new projects etc.). However, there are various interesting generalizations that can be derived from them. Below we will mention the two most striking observations.

a) A first remarkable fact is that between 35% and 40% of the total costs is invested in General Affairs (App.table 5/8). At first sight this appears to be high. However, General Affairs is a group that carries out a large number of different

activities. Most of the overhead costs that have to be made are brought together in this category, as can for instance be seen from the fact that the 'other costs' are spend by general affairs for more than 70%. It comprises expenditure for catering, cleaning, telephone, computers, software, licenses etc. The personnel costs for General Affairs can be divided into two groups: general support and scientific support. General support involves the reception, housing/facilities, secretary, management support, PR, financial and personnel departments, help desk and system management. The scientific support involves the library, general documentation, technical development and information services. All these tasks are brought together in one heterogeneous group since mosts of these tasks are carried out by one or just a few members of the staff.

Although scaling up might be a potential way to reduce some of these costs, this leads to various practical problems. For instance, an ongoing discussion about a KNAW-general department of helpdesk and system management has not been successful due to a.o. different system requirements (the Meertens Institute works with Macintosh) and reorganization problems at the KNAW-level. Only a substantial reorganization of KNAW-institutes might lead to a signifant reduction in costs for general support. This might be established by formal cooperation (for instance, a KNAW-wide helpdesk & system management division) or realized in the case of collaboration as regards content, e.g. in an Institute for Dutch Language, Culture and History (see par. 9),

b) The tables for Variation Linguistics (7) and Dutch Ethnology (6) show different trends. We observe that Variation Linguistics is quite stable with respect to the amount of direct funding. At the same time it can be observed that the percentage of external funding raises from 18% in 2001 to 33.5% in 2005. On the other hand, direct funding of Dutch Ethnology raises (more than 20%), whereas the external funding remains rather constant (with the exception of 2001). We conclude that the group of Variation Linguistics is more successful in getting external funding than Dutch Ethnology. This difference is to some extent compensated by an increase of direct funding of Dutch Ethnology. For 2006 the picture will change, since a new externally funded project ('Witchcraft', 2.8 fte) has started in July 2006. A discussion of the difference between the two research groups is postponed to par. 8.

6 Processes in research, internal and external collaboration

Research in the humanities used to be a rather invidual enterprise (the ivory tower culture) in which everybody chose his own research topic and his own ways of communicating the results. To a large extent this was the situation of the Meertens Institute ten years ago. Moreover, the research culture was often inwardly directed, i.e. there was no strong culture of communicating the results outside the institute. Similarly, cooperation or collaboration with other research units such as universities was exceptional.

This has changed over the past decade quite considerably. Almost all the externally funded projects are projects in which researchers from the institute collaborate with colleagues outside. The externally funded projects are listed in Appendix 5. It is explicitly recommended by the management to collaborate with internal and external researchers and to do research in teams. It is our belief that research in the humanities

these days should no longer be considered an individual task carried out in a reclusive study. In order to broaden the scope and the impact of the work, collaboration is preferred. The amount of relevant data that can be analysed in a project is increased immensely by electronic progress. The possibilities to communicate with other researchers have increased similarly. These factors make it possible and desirable to create research teams that collaborate in a joined research programme.

Nevertheless, the performance of the individual researcher remains the most important aspect in this type of research, even in collaborative programmes. The institute tries to find a balance between collaboration and individual performance. Often, this comes down to the situation that a project is relatively wide in its empirical scope (e.g. the syntax of variation in Dutch inflection) and its theoretical scope (e.g. the theory of agreement). The collaboration doesn't prevent individuals from finding their own topic in which they may show their excellence. To the contrary, in these cases the participating researchers stimulate each other through discussion and competition.

The results of the research are published in peer-reviewed journals, book chapters and books. The institute stimulates the researchers to publish their results in important international journals (A-category) and volumes. However, given the central topics of our research, it is not always the case that international high-rated journals constitute the most suitable forum for publication. In line with the KNAW publications 'Judging results on its merits' (KNAW 2005) and 'Nederlands, tenzij ...' (KNAW 2003), we may consider publication in Dutch journals and books relevant for reporting on specific Dutch aspects of language and culture. Whenever the results are relevant to society, the institute stimulates the researchers to participate in the national debate by writing articles for newspapers or popular journals and by taking part in media discussions.

The institute supports the organization of national and international conferences, workshops and lectures. The idea is that these events create a fruitful exchange between participating researchers and they may lead to the formation of relevant networks in which Meertens researchers take part. The last five years, a large number of these events has been taken place. A list is provided in Appendix 6.

The institute employs and supervises a number of PhD-students and postdocs. The PhD-students have to finish their education with a defense of their PhD-theses at one of the universities in the Netherlands. The policy of the institute is that all PhD-students have a formal promotor who is employed by the Meertens Institute. All PhD-students belong to a research school. For linguistics the institute cooperates with the national research school LOT (Landelijke Onderzoek-school Taalkunde), in the field of ethnology PhD-students follow courses at the Amsterdam research school for cultural history, the Huizinga Institute, and the Amsterdam School of Social Research (ASSR). There are various relationships between these research schools and our institute, in particular on the levels of administration (e.g. Bennis is a member of the board of LOT) and teaching PhD-courses by the staff of the Meertens Institute. The institute also encourages PhD-students to participate in international summer schools and stimulates them to study one semester at a foreign, internationally prominent university. A list of PhD-students and postdocs is provided in Appendix 7.

7 Academic reputation

In the past decade the institute's academic reputation has been changed. It used to be an organization that was primarily known because of its documentation in the fields of dialects and folklore. Over the last fifteen years the institute has put an effort into changing its academic reputation into the direction of a research institute directed towards the fields of language variation and ethnology. The number of internationally prominent researchers has been increased. Various facts indicate that indeed the reputation of the institute has changed.

Nationally this can a.o. be deduced from the following facts:

- rather successful in acquiring external research funds (especially NWO);
- increasing number of honorary professorships (at this moment seven);
- collaboration with most universities in the Netherlands;
- collaboration with other research institutes (MPI-Nijmegen, INL, KNAW-institutes);
- BA-, MA- and Ph.D.-courses in Language Variation and Ethnology at various universities, given by staff members of the institute;
- presence in committees, editorial and advisory boards, etc.

Internationally the institute has gained a good reputation as can be deduced from:

- invited and selected speakers at international conferences;
- teaching at international courses and summer schools;
- organization of large international conferences such as GLOW (2002), ICLaVE (2005) and Sociolinguistic Symposium (2008);
- organization of workshops abroad;
- editorial board membership of international journals and book series;
- secretariat and vice-presidency of the organization of European ethnologists SIEF;
- increasing number of visiting scholars from abroad;
- successes in acquiring European grants (ESF);
- board member of international organizations (GLOW, ICLaVE, NORMS);
- collaboration with various universities and institutes in Europe;
- initiating and leading role in international networks.

7.1 Peer Review 2000

The evaluation of the institute by a committee chaired by prof.dr. F. Zwarts (University Groningen) in 2000 was quite positive. Its main conclusion was that the institute could be evaluated as 'internationally visible, national player' and that it had the potential to reach the higher level 'international player, national leader'. The evaluation report (June 2000) is added.

The committee suggested a number of recommendations (par. 3.2). Below we list these recommendations and indicate in how far these suggestions have been realized in the past six year.

- 1) *the restriction of the research object to synchronic research, geographically restricted to the Netherlands should be handled with wisdom and prudence*

It is clear that these delimitations of the research object have indeed be dealt with as guidelines rather than as restrictions over the past six years.

- a. *Linguistics*

The object of the research group Variation Linguistics, i.e. the variation within the Dutch language, has not been confined to the Netherlands. In many projects the Flemish area has explicitly been part of research projects. For instance, in projects such as MAND, SAND, Variation in Inflection, Determinants of Dialectal Variation, the Dutch language area has been selected as the geographical object of research, thus including the Dutch speaking areas of Belgium and France. Collaboration with Flemish universities has been intensified in order to broaden the scope to the whole Dutch speaking area. The ESF-funded project Edisyn (EURYI) even has a broader scope since it is explicitly directed towards syntactic variation within Europe. A similar European initiative is now undertaken by the phonologists within the research group. In collaboration with an international group, Marc van Oostendorp has organized an ESF/SCSS Exploratory Workshop at the Meertens Institute in June 2006, with the title 'Corpora in Phonological Research'.

With respect to the restriction to synchronic research, the situation has changed. The diachronic perspective has always been present as part of the research programme. However, in order to change the more historically oriented research perspective into a synchronic perspective, the research program 'Het oog op de toekomst' (1999) delimited diachronic research to research questions that were intended to provide insight in the present situation of language variation. The rationale behind this restriction is that the three dimensions of language variation (historical, geographical and social) are best studied in relation and confrontation to each other, and that this can optimally be achieved by taking the present at the temporal point of departure. However, in order to support the diachronic angle more explicitly, the need was felt to change the organization of the research group. In 2005 this has resulted in the enlargement of the structural staff with two linguists experienced in diachronic research: dr. Ben Hermans and dr. Gertjan Postma. In 2006 the change in perspective has been included in the new research program ('Dynamische tradities' 2006) as a separate line of research.

- b. *Ethnology*

For ethnological research the restriction to political barriers has similarly just constituted a guideline in the case of the selection of new research projects. Lots of projects explicitly had a broader delimitation geographically. Examples are the projects of Louis Grijp on Dutch songs and Herman Roodenburg on the discipline's history in Flanders and the Netherlands. Various projects such as 'Cultural exchange in Europe' or 'Migratie en Materiële Cultuur' show an international orientation as well.

Similarly, the ethnological research has changed over the past decades with respect to its historical dimension. The implicit historical orientation of the field has been replaced by a more synchronic perspective due to the fact that the social relevance

and interpretation of rituals and everyday practices have become the most relevant topics in present day ethnology. Terms like 'appropriation' and 'creation of meaning' are indicative of the change from a historical view on ethnology to a social or anthropological view. Nevertheless, the interpretation of present-day culture can only be understood as part of a diachronic continuum. It thus follows quite naturally that ethnology without a diachronic dimension is necessarily incomplete. The change in perspective in 2000 has resulted in a gradual decrease in research into older stages (such as the project Oorkondeboek, that has been transferred to the Institute of Dutch History (ING)). However, research in past manifestations of every-day culture has not been diminished although the point of departure of this type of research has changed into a perspective that takes the present as starting point.

- 2) *multidisciplinary cooperation between the two research groups, Dutch ethnology and Linguistic variation, should not be forced*

One of the major problems for collaboration between the two research groups is that linguistics and ethnology differ in method, theoretical embedding and research objectives. Nevertheless, the topic of combining linguistic and ethnological insights to gain a more complete picture of a specific research object remains one of the issues in discussions about new research perspectives and projects. It concerns a collaboration between sociolinguistics and anthropological ethnology in particular. Not only due to the fact that for more or less incidental reasons ethnologists and linguists are part of one institute, but also owing to the idea that language variation and popular culture belong to the same empirical domain.

Several initiatives to introduce projects that require cooperation between the two groups have been discussed over the past six years. T-Cult has been the project that included multidisciplinary cooperation most clearly and successfully. Projects such as 'Dialectrenaissance' and 'Street language' did not lead to extensive collaboration between both groups within the institute. Other projects have been submitted for financing by NWO, but they have not been successful. There has been an ongoing discussion between the researchers from both disciplines to see how further collaboration might be possible and lead to an interesting and fruitful exchange of ideas. Very interesting and lively workshops have been organized in 2005 and 2006 to discuss this particular issue.

Presently a research program is being considered that might become a successor of T-Cult. It concerns a projects on the issue of identity – the name of the project is 'stereotyping and the construction of identities' – i.e. the way in which various (ethnic) groups make use of language and culture in processes of inclusion and exclusion.

- 3) *- it is important to consider the nature of the relation between theoretical linguistics and the study of language variation*
- 4) *- a transparent position with respect to quantitative methods in linguistic research is required*

In the present research programme it has been argued that for the psychologically oriented study of the language faculty and the sociologically oriented study of language use, grammatical variation is an important issue. Although the methods sometimes differ with respect to the attention for quantitative data, these two

linguistic approaches are complementary. In our view the understanding of language variation requires a bidirectional approach in this way. We thus take the combination of the two approaches to be essential.

In order to strengthen the quantitative branch of our research, prof.dr. F. Hinskens has been added to the staff of the research group as of 2002. Among others, the NWO-project about Ethnolects (Hinskens and Muysken (Radboud University)) is a clear example of a research project that is based on quantitative research.

- 5) *there should be more transparency with respect to the role and the position of DIV (Documentaire Informatieverzorging)*

In the past period the organization of the institute has been changed in such a way that DIV is no longer an organizational unit. After discussion with the parties involved, it has been decided that all employees who do not have a research task belong to the department of Algemene Zaken ('General Affairs'). Researcher, research assistant, phd-student, postdoc are considered to have a research task.

The role and the position of the department of general affairs and its embedding in the organization structure were defined in the process.

- 6) *the experiment with the function of 'medewerker onderzoek' should be supervised carefully*

In the meantime the function of 'medewerker onderzoek' has disappeared since the new system of function ranking UFO does not distinguish such a position. People with this position were transferred to the category 'onderzoeksmedewerker' (research assistant), in terms of the new UFO-system. The people who have this position are part of the research groups. They no longer belong to DIV, or its successor Algemene Zaken ('General Affairs'). In our opinion, the function of the research assistant should preferably be restricted to temporary positions related to specific research projects.

- 7) *with respect to the digitalization of the available data collections, a good balance between research, autonomous documentation and public interest should be found*

The decisions about digitalization are generally based on the importance of a particular data collection for ongoing research. Data collections that are relevant for a specific research project have priority. With respect to the public interest, it is agreed that collections which are digitalized for a research project will be available on the website for public interest. This implies that these data sets are presented in such a way that the interested layman will also be able to work with them. The present website shows many databases that are available for researchers and public interest. Examples are Bedevaartplaatsen, Volksverhalen, Feesten, MAND, DynaSAND and PLAND.

On the other hand, parts of the available data collections have to be digitalized for reasons of conservation. This is very clear with respect to the audio collections of the institute. The original data are registered in a vulnerable, non-digital format. Digitalization is required irrespective of actual research on these data, since the data

will be lost without digitalization within a short time span. The same is true for vulnerable paper collections, such as the collection of song sheets from the 19th and early 20th century. We have been active in requiring funds (a.o. KNAW-digitalization fund, Metamorphose) to make sure these collections are digitalized.

A third issue concerns priorities with respect to research fields for which the institute has a documentative responsibility. This is particularly relevant for the fields of Dutch popular songs, Dutch folk stories and Dutch names. In these cases the Meertens Institute has a unique position in that it is the only place in the Netherlands having research-oriented collections. The institute has recently developed initiatives in order to take this responsibility even more serious than before. This initiative has received a concrete form by the introduction of Documentation and Research Centers (DOCs), which explicitly have the task to make sure that their datacollections (a.o. Verhalenbank, Liederbank, Voornamen, Familienamen) are digitally available for research and for public interest.

A general problem with digitalization is the fact that it is extremely difficult to acquire funds to digitalize data collections. External organizations consider the digitalization of existing data collections not challenging enough for serious investment. ICT-money is generally invested in the development of new applications or systems, and 'content' is not considered to be important enough in itself. The lumpsum of the institute has only limited possibilities for investment in digitalization.

Given these considerations we decided not to have an explicit policy with respect to digitalization. With the exception of the three issues discussed above, we try to be as pragmatic and flexible as possible in acquiring funds for digitalization of parts of our data collections.

8) *for Dutch ethnology and Variation Linguistics the institute should have a recognizable international position*

In the past years a lot of energy has been invested in the strengthening of the international position of the institute. This has had various results. An overview of some of the international activities in which the institute is engaged, is presented in Appendix 8. From this overview of the most significant instances of the international presence of the Meertens Institute, it appears to be the case that the institute indeed has a recognizable international position. Not only in Flanders which is of course a natural ally, but also in Europe and the international community of linguistics and ethnology. For the coming years we hope to extend this international position even further, among others by applying for European funds (eg. EU-framework 7).

9) *the institute should extend the number of 'bijzondere leerstoelen' and broaden its activities to various universities*

The recommendation of the committee has been taken seriously. At this moment there are seven honorary professors at five universities.

University of Amsterdam:	Hans Bennis & Gerard Rooijackers
University of Utrecht:	Sjef Barbiere & Louis Grijp
Free University Amsterdam:	Frans Hinskens
University Leiden:	Marc van Oostendorp
University of Leuven:	Herman Roodenburg

In our view, all researchers with a structural research position and the necessary national and international standing are eligible for such a position. We expect to be able to create even more positions in the future. For a better embedding of ethnology in the curriculum of universities, such an extension is an important target.

Moreover, we are working to establish initiatives on the level of MA-courses and MA-programmes. Our participation in Onderzoekscholen ('Research Schools') LOT (National Research School in Linguistics), Huizinga (Research School in Cultural History) and ASSR (Amsterdam School of Social Research) has been strengthened over the past year. Bennis is a member of the Board of LOT. Collaboration with the Huizinga Institute, ASSR and LOT ensures that Meertens PhD-students have the opportunity to participate in relevant PhD-courses.

Most of the externally funded research-projects are carried out in cooperation with universities in the Netherlands and Belgium – for an inventory of research projects with external participation, see Appendix 5.

10) *the policy with respect to externally funded projects should be continued*

A lot of energy has been invested in acquiring externally funded projects. There are various reasons for doing this:

- it enlarges the financial means of the institute. Given the fact that the lumpsum budget of the institute is gradually decreasing and the costs are rising (see par. 5), it is necessary to supplement the budget with external means;
- it allows us to attract young, ambitious, temporary researchers on the level of PhD-student and/or postdoc and to train them in the fields of language variation and everyday culture;
- it is important to investigate new daring ideas and theories in this type of project;
- it allows us a structural way of collaboration with universities and other research institutes;
- it forces us to compete with other researchers in the humanities in quality and results.

In the past years we have been rather successful in acquiring externally funded projects. It is explicitly part of the policy of the institute that a constant pressure is put on external organizations for funding. For the coming period we hope a.o. to be successful in acquiring projects within Framework 7 of the European Commission, which is more directed towards humanities than earlier EC-framework-programmes.

In the past six years the number of externally funded research projects (NWO, KNAW, ESF) in which the institute participates has increased. A list of the most relevant projects in the period 2000-2005 is found in Appendix 5. In almost all these projects the institute collaborates with universities or other research institutes.

8 Internal evaluation

The Meertens Institute is an institute that has optimal conditions for research. Both in the infrastructural sense and in the scientific climate and culture, the institute is a good place for ambitious researchers in the fields of language variation and ethnology.

Overall, the facilities are better than at most other research institutions. The technical staff tries to optimize the conditions for technical support, both in terms of the system/helpdesk and in providing specialized assistance for the development of specific research tools. The audio-digitalization staff takes care of the preservation and the digital availability of audio-recordings. The library and the documentation staff provide essential support in facilitating the background for theoretical research. The PR-department tries to engage researchers in activities related to the broader public (a.o. the Wetenschapsdag, cf. par. 9). It also offers support in the organization of conferences and the publication of books. There are good possibilities for visiting conferences and workshops, for a longer stay abroad (sabbatical leave), for the invitation of visiting scholars, for workplaces for retired researchers, and for the organization of workshops and conferences.

The organization has a flat structure with three levels: the level of the MT, the level of the three groups – Variation Linguistics, Dutch Ethnology and General Affairs –, and the level of the researchers/support staff and their projects. This flat organization structure reduces the amount of time that has to be invested in administration by researchers, while they still may have influence on decisions taken by the leadership of the institute. It also causes the organization to have a transparent character in which the lines between the levels of organization are short and in which the relations between support staff, researchers and management are informal and based on mutual respect.

In the case of problems, there are good possibilities to reduce the effects. On the level of the institute the OC is available for complaints or suggestions for improvement. The OC has a meeting with the director and the director of General Affairs every three months to discuss existing or potential structural problems. On the individual level, the 'ombudspersoon' (as of 2006, cf. par.2) is available for consultation, and, if necessary, for discussing individual problems with the heads of the departments or the MT. Regarding illness of employees, the institute has, in line with KNAW-regulations, a worked-out system to reduce the frequency and the length of illnesses, with the help of a medical officer and a social worker. For problems concerning the conditions and safety of the work place, the MT is advised by the ARBO-committee.

With respect to the research climate and culture, ambition and enthusiasm of the researchers are important factors. Whenever possible, the management tries to stimulate and activate such an attitude. Not only the institute as a whole should have the ambition to be 'excellent', but the researchers and the support staff should each strive for excellency as well. In fact, these ambitions go hand in hand. A researcher cannot function in an optimal way in a more restrictive environment and the ambition of the institute for excellency can never be realized without excellent researchers and

an excellent support staff. Of course, the present situation is not as optimal as one may wish. Not all staff members have the same level of excellency, not everybody has the ambition to reach the top, but in general the atmosphere is very much directed towards research and documentation of the highest quality.

Although the quantity and the quality of the output is high in general (cf. par.10), there are some remarks that can be made here in relation to aspects of the organization that appear to have functioned suboptimally over the preceding period.

- First of all, we have observed that the documentation has stayed behind under the regime of excellent research. In order to remedy this problem, the management has decided to introduce three centres for documentation and research (DOCs) as of 2006. These centres specifically deal with those research topics that require a lot of documentation and for which a large amount of documentation has been collected over the past 75 years. It concerns the areas of Oral Culture (folksongs, folkstories) and Onomastics (Dutch names). We hope and expect that this organizational change will substantially reduce the documentation problem.

- A second remark concerns the fact that the output of the research group Dutch ethnology is not evenly distributed over the members of the group. Contrary to the research group Variation Linguistics, this group still suffers from a 'heritage' of the period before the reorganization in 1998-2000. The presence of several relatively unproductive research assistants with a tenure position constitutes a certain handicap in raising the department's qualitative and quantitative output. It also affects the successfulness of this group in receiving external funds (cf. par.5).

- A related problem is that the discipline of ethnology was not part of the curriculum of the universities for a long time. We have been active in changing this situation, e.g. through honorary professorships and strategic alliances with universities and research schools. However, the present is far from optimal. We find ourselves in a situation in which it is relatively difficult to get external funding and in which new research staff members, including temporary members, still have to be selected from other disciplines.

- Although the results of the research group Dutch ethnology have been quite impressive over the whole range of output factors, the international point of view lags behind in comparison to Variation Linguistics (cf. par. 10). The department should have concentrated more on its international position. An improvement of this situation is visible in the last two years.

- Given the above mentioned problems for the research group Dutch ethnology, it is surprising to see that the total number of publications of Variation Linguistics is substantially lower than that of Dutch ethnology (cf. par.10). It should have been possible for the linguistic group to publish more articles and books than they have done over the past six years.

- Sociolinguistics and diachronic linguistics are hardly embedded in curricula at Dutch universities. It is thus almost impossible to attract PhD-students with training and experience in complex fieldwork and diachronic databases.

- The group of Onomastics has a peripheral position within the research group Variation Linguistics. The research of this subgroup is only marginally related to the rest of the research within this group. In some sense this type of research is more related to ethnology. Moreover, the majority of the activities of the onomastics group is of a documentary nature. The status and position of this group has often been discussed in the MT, the CSB and the WeCo. For the coming five years their main activities will be embedded in a Documentation and Research Centre (DOC). In due

time we hope that the activities within this DOC will cause their position and status within the institute to become clear.

- For both research groups it is the case that the relative number of publications in international, peer reviewed A-journals is rather low. In par.10 various factors are mentioned to explain this observation, but in this era of output judgement it remains a fact that the number of this type of publications should be raised.

- the support staff in the subdivision Technical Development (TO) has shown some problems over the past five years. They have the opportunity to work in the front zone of ict-development in the humanities. And in many cases (on line cartography, linguistic databases, music retrieval) they do. However, they could have been more influential in the (inter-)national debate on the role of ict-tools in the humanities.

The management of the institute appears to be sufficient. The primacy of the MT, the rotating position of head of a research group, the non-hierarchical organization, the central position of the head of General Affairs in relation to the day-to-day management of the institute and the more externally oriented position of the director, the delegation of responsibilities to the heads of the research groups and to project leaders, have created a flexible and adequate management structure in which the employees generally feel responsibility for their own functioning. The financial situation is under control, owing to an effective relationship between the financial controller of the institute and the director/head of General Affairs.

The relationship with the KNAW is good, although there are discussions from time to time, especially about financial matters. We have sometimes complaints about the assistance of the KNAW with respect to personnel and financial management, but without this assistance the Meertens Institute is able to handle its affairs quite accurately. A critical aspect of the management structure concerns the position of director. Within the KNAW-context, a director of an institute has the integral responsibility of the institute; moreover, he or she has to be an excellent researcher and a charismatic scientific leader who is able to inspire the researchers and set out lines for new developments. Moreover, to the outside world the director has to be the major figure of the institute. Such a state of affairs is a rather impossible combination of capacities for one person. In order to cope with this situation, the Meertens Institute has given organizational primacy to the MT, hereby effectively discarding the principle of integral management. Moreover, a lot of the management tasks are taken over by the director of General Affairs and the delegation of responsibilities has become a leading principle. Still, the direction of the KNAW behaves as if the director is the sole responsible person for the entire functioning of the institute. In our view another form of the organization of the leadership of a research institute is warranted.

9 External Validation

The Meertens Institute is part of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. In this context it belongs to the humanities institutes. There exist various forms of collaboration with most of these institutes in documentation and research (a.o. IISG (International Institute for Social History), KITLV, Fryske Akademy and Huygens Institute). However, the position and status of this group of institutes is far

from clear. It represents a historically grown conglomerate of institutes which does not represent an intrinsic community as regards content. In the present situation collaboration is incidental and the joined interests of the KNAW-institutes are often of an administrative nature. Most of the humanities institutes have a large amount of collections and documentation which also constitutes a common denominator. However, with respect to the research policies, the institutes choose their own direction, in accordance with the directors of the KNAW. In order to strengthen the position of the KNAW-institutes in the domain of humanities, it might be interesting to strive for a more coherent policy in which the KNAW-institutes have a number of shared research premises and themes, and discuss their research programmes with each other. This topic has been under discussion within the KNAW for some time. In *Duurzame wetenschap*, the strategic plan 2007-2010 (p. 45), the KNAW argues that it might be wise to put an effort in the establishment of a 'Nationaal Centrum voor Taal, Cultuur en Geschiedenis' (a national centre for Dutch language, culture and history), in which the humanities institutes of the KNAW participate. It might indeed be an interesting idea to establish such a federative centre, since it might strengthen the position and the status of the KNAW-institutes in the humanities. Moreover, it would create new possibilities for future strategies (portfolio, thematic coherence, internal dynamics, societal relevance, quality control, visibility etc.). At this point, the discussion on this issue is continuing. In this discussion the question is raised whether the establishment of a new conglomerate of research institutes outside the KNAW would be preferable, along the lines of the German Max Planck organisation. What this discussion will amount to, remains extremely unclear at this moment. The Meertens Institute shows a positive attitude towards a new structure of the KNAW-institutes in the humanities. In the meantime, it is necessary for us to keep a strong and independent position in which we determine the course and the goals of our research and documentation ourselves, among others by a research plan as *Dynamische tradities*.

For the preceding period, however, the external position of the Meertens Institute is determined by the institute itself. Scientifically our position is strong with respect to other national research organizations. The relationships with universities and research institutes are good and a lot of collaboration is taking place on the level of individual projects, organization, assessment, administration etc. The institute is considered to be an interesting and strong partner for joined activities. There is little doubt that the institute is a national leader in the fields of variation linguistics and ethnology. One of the indications that this is indeed the case is the fact that our research topics have become part of the programmes of research institutes and universities over the past five years. In part owing to our research activities, these topics have been revalued as important topics for research in the humanities. Internationally, our position has improved as well. It is our conviction that we have a position that can be characterized as 'international player' and in some domains – e.g. syntactic microvariation – as 'international leader'. In the appendices 5, 6 and 8 factual support of this valuation can be found.

Our position with respect to other target groups such as students, policy makers, professionals and the broader public has been strengthened in various respects. Researchers of the institute are much more involved with BA-, MA- and PhD-curricula at various universities and research schools than six years ago. The increase of the number of honorary professors (cf. 7.1/9) is an indication of the impact of the

institute in this respect. We have a continuous flow of stagiairs from different universities, providing assistance to our research and documentation projects. The PhD students of the institute belong to the Dutch and the international PhD-community in their fields, and PhD-students of other institutes often visit the institute for discussion and evaluation of their work with members of the staff.

In the direction of professionals and the broader public our investments have been changing over the past decade. Since the institute is concentrating on a prominent position as research institute more than before, the importance of a strong position with respect to other target groups has diminished. However, we feel a responsibility in this area, since the broader public shows a growing interest in topics such as language variation and change, and the role of popular culture in a multi-ethnic society. We thus have decided that enlightenment of the broader public is an important aspect of our projects. It doesn't determine the agenda of research activities explicitly. However, the policy that all researchers and all research programmes invest in activities towards these target groups has been rather successful.

- An important tool in this respect is the website of the institute, which was opened in 2000. It has grown in a fast pace over the past six years. There are thousands of visitors of our website every day. They come for onomastic information in the first place, but other parts of the website are visited very frequently as well.

- Another innovation is that we annually publish a popular book that is sent to our colleagues and relations as a new-year's present. These books are received very well, and belong to the selling popular books of Amsterdam University Press. The relevant volumes are:

- 2002/2003 P.J. Meertens van het Meertens Instituut (P.J. Margry)
- 2003/2004 Verandering en Verloedering; normen en waarden in het Nederlands (H. Bennis, L. Cornips & M. van Oostendorp)
- 2004/2005 Blues & Balladen; Alan Lomax en Ate Doornbosch, twee muzikale veldwerkers (L. Grijp & H. Roodenburg)
- 2005/2006 Stinkend juffertje en duivelskruid; volksnamen van planten (H. Brok)

- We are actively involved in organizing open days for the public in the framework of the national science week. In the years 2000, 2003, and 2006 researchers and documentalists of the institute have presented their work to the public on the 'wetenschapsdag'.

- A large number of ad-hoc initiatives directed towards the broader public can be mentioned. Important books such as *Een muziekgeschiedenis der Nederlanden* (AUP, 2001), *Een buurt in beweging* (Aksant, 2002) and *Voornamen in Nederland* (Het Spectrum, 2004) were also accessible for the public of interested laymen. Lots of columns, articles, lectures and radio/TV presentations are specially directed towards this target group. A CD with popular folksongs by prominent Dutch singers – *De kist van Pierlala* – has been prepared and produced by Louis Grijp and Martine de Bruin. Various volumes of the popular dialect series *Taal in stad en land* (SDU) have been written by researchers of Variation Linguistics (Cornips, Jansen, Goeman, van Oostendorp).

- Marc van Oostendorp (ed. *Onze Taal* and *Neder-L*), Mathilde Jansen (ed. *Kennislink*), Doreen Gerritzen (ed. *Prisma Voornamen*) and Gerard Rooijackers (a.o. *Stichting Historisch Boerderij-Onderzoek*) are structurally involved in the dissemination of research;

- Gerard Rooijackers is editor of the new journal *cULTUUR*, an ethnological journal for researchers and interested laymen.
- A structural relation with musea (open-air musea in Arnhem and Enkhuizen) and a public-oriented organisation in the field of popular culture (Dutch Folklore Association, NCV Utrecht) exists in the form of the *Volkskundig Overleg*. In the meetings of this committee, public-oriented initiatives are developed (a.o. Brieven aan de Toekomst) and shared interests discussed.

A final target-group is the group of policy makers. At this moment this group is not in the forefront of our activities. Although the institute is actively involved in various activities of this kind, the amount of initiatives is rather restricted. A list of a few of these activities is ment to demonstrate that we are indeed participating in political events and groups:

- 'Meertaligheid als uitgangspunt', political symposium/debate (2000) on the multilingual situation in the Netherlands;
- participating in the debate on immaterial cultural heritage (UNESCO) (2003-2006);
- participation in the debate on the position/status of research schools (Hans Bennis; 2002-2005);
- Hans Bennis is a member of the board of *de Taalstudio*, an organization that produces counter-expertise in the case of language analyses by the Dutch immigration office (IND);
- Hans Bennis was the chair of an official ad-hoc committee on the societal and political status of variation within the Dutch Language (2003-2004);
- Hans Bennis is a member of the committee that strives for official recognition of Dutch sign language (NGT);
- Gerard Rooijackers is a member of the *Raad van Cultuur*, an official and influential advisory committee on cultural affairs.

However, the potential for being influential in societal domains adjacent to the research domains of the institute is quite large. The institute could have been more influential in this regard. One of the reasons to argue for a more comprehensive organisation such as the 'Institute for Dutch Language, Culture and History' (see above) is that such an institute might have more impact in the political realm.

10 Overview of the results

The research results are presented in the Appendix Table 9 for Ethnology and Appendix Table 10 for Variation Linguistics. The presentation of the results is based on the discussion in *Judging research on its merits* (KNAW, 2005), written by the Council for the Humanities (chair Wim Blockmans) and the Social Sciences Council (chair Jacques Thomassen). A copy of this report is added. This JRM-rapport was written by "the need to assess the procedure by which research in the humanities and the social sciences is evaluated".

We have selected three target groups towards which the results are oriented (cf. JRM 3.2). The most important target is the group of *peers*. It concerns the national and international scientific groups of researchers in the fields of linguistics and ethnology. In the tables the main category "I" stands for this group. A second target group are the

students, category "II". Although the Meertens Institute does not have a formal responsibility for teaching, we consider teaching an important aspect of our tasks. By teaching courses at various universities, we hope to create a prosperous future for our disciplines, which generally, especially in the case of Dutch ethnology, sociolinguistics and onomastics, are not represented as such in the teaching program of universities. Our third target group (category "III") is the *broader public* (including professionals and policy makers). The fields of language variation and ethnology have always been interesting topics for a broader audience than just the scientific peer group. We consider it to be important that scientific perspectives play a role in national discussions, in as far as it concerns questions of language and culture. We inform the broader public with the results of our work. It is an explicit policy of the institute that we invest time and energy to translate the results of our work into terms that are interesting or relevant for this broader group. Moreover, we try to be present in national discussions in which language variation or popular culture are involved.

For each of these three target groups, we have defined a list of indicators, which is based on the exemplary list in 'Judging research on its merits' (cf. JRM 3.3). This list can be found in Appendix 9. The researchers at the institute have been asked to submit their results based on this list (although the director is considered to belong to Variation Linguistics for 0.5 fte only, his publications and other research results are all added to the results of Variation Linguistics). In Appendix 10, Table 9 and Table 10, an overview of these results is presented for the two research groups. Individual results are available electronically.

10.1 Major criteria

i) *number of scientific publications*

In the past six years the researchers of the Meertens Instituut have published 480 scientific articles/books/volumes – an average of 80 each year (categories I.1.a - I.1.o + I.2.a/b, see App.9). 278 publications (=58%) were published by the research group Dutch Ethnology and 202 publications (=42%) by Variation Linguistics.

ii) *type of scientific publication*

We can divide the publications in a) publications in journals, b) publication in volumes, c) publication of books, d) volumes, and e) other publications. In Table 4 below we have distributed the publications over the different types, and for each research group separately.

	total <i>n</i>	total %	Ethn. <i>n</i>	Ethn. %	Var.Ling. <i>n</i>	Var.Ling. %
in journals	114	24%	61	22%	53	26%
in books	197	41%	123	44%	74	37%
books	24	5%	14	5%	10	5%
volumes	41	9%	19	7%	22	11%
other	104	21%	61	22%	43	21%
total	480		278		202	

table 4: type of publication

In the tables below – Table 5-11 – the category 'other' (categories I.1.l - I.1.o) is left out of consideration owing to the fact that the national/international distinction has not been made in the data provided by the researchers. It follows that the relevant total number of publications is: *total* 376, *Ethn.* 217, *Var.Ling.* 159.

iii) *national or international scientific publication*

The language in which a publication is written is a relevant criterion. If the language is Dutch, the publication is considered to be 'national'. If it is another language – in the majority of cases English – the publication is considered to be international. The table below gives the results for the whole institute and the two research groups with respect to the categories I.1.a - I.1.k.+ I.2.a/b.

	total <i>n</i>	total %	Ethn. <i>n</i>	Ethn. %	Var.Ling. <i>n</i>	Var.Ling.%
national	175	47%	115	53%	60	38%
internat.	201	53%	102	47%	99	62%
total	376		217		159	

table 5: national / international publications

iv) *peer-reviewed or non-peer-reviewed scientific publications*

A relevant aspect in the assessment of scientific publications is the question whether or not a publication has been submitted to a review process. Different disciplines have different traditions in the humanities. The table below gives the results for the whole institute and the two research groups with respect to the categories I.1.a - I.1.k + I.2.a/b.

	total <i>n</i>	total %	Ethn. <i>n</i>	Ethn. %	Var.Ling. <i>n</i>	Var.Ling.%
+review	238	63%	101	47%	137	86%
-review	138	37%	116	53%	22	14%
total	376		217		159	

table 6: peer-reviewed publications

v) *scientific lectures*

A second important way of communicating the results of scientific research is through lectures, among others at conferences, workshop and lecture series. The table below gives the number of lectures and the division in national/ international for the whole institute and the two research groups with respect to the categories I.3.a - I.3.g.

	total <i>n</i>	total %	Ethn. <i>n</i>	Ethn. %	Var.Ling. <i>n</i>	Var.Ling.%
national	238	48%	141	58%	97	39%
internat.	257	52%	104	42%	153	61%
total	495		245		250	

table 7: lectures

vi) *popular publications and lectures*

Although the main tasks of the institute are research and documentation, and their presentation to the scientific world, the presentation of these results to a broader audience is considered to be a serious task as well. Table 8 below gives the results for the whole institute and the two research groups with respect to the categories III.1.a - III.1.e and III.3.a - III.3.e.

	total <i>n</i>	Ethn. <i>n</i>	Ethn. %	Var.Ling. <i>n</i>	Var.Ling.%
pop.publ	289	128	44%	161	56%
pop.lect.	209	158	76%	51	24%

10.2 Discussion

In the β -sciences the quality of a research group is sometimes taken to be directly related to the number of peer-reviewed publications in international journals. If we take this criterium to be applicable to the research output of the Meertens Institute, we can only conclude that the output of the institute is not very impressive. Over the past six years 34 articles of this type have been published (540 pages), which is an average of less than six articles per year, and 9% of the total output (I.1.a–I.1.k + I.2.a/b). The two research groups do not differ significantly: Variation Linguistics 18 (310 pp), Dutch Ethnology 16 (239 pp). The proportion of this publication category related to the total amount of publications gives a slightly different perspective: 11% of the publications of VL falls in the category I.1.a, whereas 7% of the publications of DE belong to this category.

However, as has been argued a.o. in *Judging research on its merits*, the publication of books, collective volumes and book chapters are highly regarded means of scientific communication in the humanities, to which suitable selection and reviewing processes are applied. In Table 9 below we provide an overview of the international, peer reviewed publications that fall into these categories, and the percentage compared to the total number of publications in the categories I.1a-I.1.k + I.2.a/b.

	articles	chapters	books	volumes
total (n=138 / 36%)	34 (9%)	73 (19%)	9 (2%)	22 (6%)
Dutch Ethn. (n=52 / 24%)	16 (7%)	24 (11%)	4 (2%)	8 (4%)
Var.Ling. (n=86 / 54%)	18 (11%)	49 (31%)	5 (3%)	14 (9%)

table 9: international, peer-reviewed publications

If we add the categories international, peer-reviewed chapters, books and volumes to the set of publications determining the quality of the output, the picture changes considerably. In sum, 138 scientific publications belong to the most significant category, which constitutes 36% of the scientific publications of the institute (I.1.a–I.1.k + I.2.a/b). For Ethnology, the number of publications is 52 (24%) and for Variation Linguistics 86 (54%).

Another factor influences these data. In ethnology the process of peer review is not as standardized as in linguistics. This may change in the near future, as peer review and distinguishing journals in A, B and C categories are gradually being introduced into the humanities. At present, however, important ethnological contributions are also published in non-peer reviewed journals or books. In Table 10 we add non-peer reviewed international publications to relevant columns of Table 9.

	articles	chapters	books	volumes
total (n=202 / 53%)	34+28=62 (16%)	73+36=109 (29%)	9 (2%)	22 (6%)
Dutch Ethn. (n=103 / 47%)	16+23=39 (18%)	24+28=52 (24%)	4 (2%)	8 (4%)
Var.Ling. (n=99 / 62%)	18+5=23 (13%)	49+8=57 (31%)	5 (3%)	14 (8%)

table 10: international publications

The fact that it is less customary in ethnology to publish in peer reviewed books and journals is clear from Table 10. Half of the international ethnological publications (51 out of 103) is not peer reviewed, whereas only a minority of the international publications (13 out of 99) is not peer reviewed in linguistics. We conclude that overall 53% of the scientific publications (n= 201) is written in English or another international language. Variation Linguistics has realized fewer international publications as Ethnology (99 vs103), but as a percentage of the total number of publications in their respective fields (categories I.1a-I.1.k + I.2.a/b), Variation Linguistics scores higher than Ethnology (62% vs 47%).

In line with the KNAW-report *Nederlands, tenzij ... Tweetaligheid in de geestes- en de gedrags- en maatschappijwetenschappen* (Amsterdam, 2003) a substantial part of the output is presented in Dutch. Not only because this is more customary in the humanities, but also because of the research which is generally related to properties of Dutch language and culture. It seems unfair to present an output-analysis of the institute that does not take scientific publications in Dutch into account. In Table 11, we present the national publications in the same way as the international publications in Table 10.

	articles	chapters	books	volumes
total (n=174 / 47%)	37+17=54 (14%)	31+58=88 (24%)	15 (4%)	17 (5%)
Dutch Ethn. (n=114 / 53%)	8+15=23 (10%)	21+50=71 (33%)	10 (5%)	10 (5%)
Var.Ling. (n=60 / 38%)	29+2=31 (20%)	10+7=17 (11%)	5 (3%)	7 (4%)

table 11: national publications

The amount of scientific publications in Dutch differs quite substantially between the two groups: DE = 114 (53% of the ethnological publications), VL = 60 (38% of the linguistic publications). This appears to indicate a difference in publication culture between the two fields. To give an example of this difference: in linguistics it is highly unusual to publish a dissertation in Dutch, whereas in ethnology 4 of the 5 dissertations published at our institute in this period were written in Dutch.

In the number of oral presentations within the research output of the Meertens Institute (cf. Table 7 above), we observe a similar trend in the percentage of international lectures versus national lectures: VL 61% vs 39% and DE 42% vs 58%. In this case however, the number of lectures does not differ much: VL 250, DE 245.

With respect to lectures it is interesting to observe that we can see an upward trend in the number of invited/selected international lectures for Variation Linguistic: 2000 n=11, 2001 n=17, 2002 n=10, 2003 n=24, 2004 n=18, 2005 n=54.

These numbers again show that the research group of Variation Linguistics is somewhat more directed towards the international peer group than Dutch Ethnology. This ties in with the more general observation that the linguistic community is more internationally oriented than other disciplines in the humanities. It does not seem to point at a difference in quality between the groups, but rather to a disciplinary difference in culture.

Finally, we observe that the Meertens Institute is active in the domain of popular publications and lectures (289 publications and 209 lectures). This includes professional publications/lectures and contributions to discussions on language and culture within Dutch society. Both research groups are quite serious in this regard. The fact that invitations for this type of contribution most often come from outside the institute points at a situation in which the knowledge and the experience of the institute are well-known and appreciated by Dutch society. The same can be concluded from the fact that newspapers and popular journals often mention the institute in relation to issues regarding popular culture and language variation, and that researchers of the institute are regularly asked to perform as experts on these issues in the media and in committees. The invitation to Gerard Rooijackers to become a member of the prestigious and influential Raad van Cultuur (Council of Culture) is a good example. Another example is the Visser-Neerlandia prize for culture that Louis Grijp received from the Algemeen Nederlands Verbond (General Dutch Alliance) or the LOT-prize for Marc van Oostendorp for his efforts to popularize linguistics.

10.3 Selection of results of General Affairs

In Appendix 9, App.Table 11, concrete results of different subdivisions of General Affairs are presented. Below we present a short selection of important results of this department.

We observe that the book collection of the library has been expanded substantially in the past years [total size of the collection: 5100 metres]. An important contribution was the taking over of the book collection of the Nederlands Openluchtmuseum (Dutch open-air museum) in Arnhem. It concerned approximately 5600 titles related to the fields of folklore, history and religion. An external grant (KNAW, 2003-2005) allowed us to enter this collection into our library. The library is also engaged in the process to digitalize the paper index cards in order to create an on-line catalogue. The library has worked on a project to organize the archives of the institute (2004-2006), with additional KNAW-funds.

At this moment 80% of the unique audio-collection of the institute has been digitalized and put on CD [total size of the collection: 3500 hrs]. The Meertens audio studios have developed an international reputation with respect to the digitalization of older sound carriers, such as waxed cylinders. A lot of external orders are carried out. However, at this moment the digital audio-material of the institute is not really

available for research purposes since the material is not transcribed and annotated. The precedence of digitalization was motivated by reasons of conservation because of the rather bad state of older sound carriers. At this point we are looking for means to enrich the digital recordings in order to make the audio files a source of empirical research, mainly in the fields of oral culture (stories, songs) and language varieties.

The subdepartment of technical development (TO) has developed advanced cartographic software in relation to the linguistic atlas projects MAND, SAND and Edisyn. With these techniques it has become possible to study the geographical dimension of language variation in an on-line setting by projecting linguistic phenomena on a digital map of the Dutch language area. This and related software developed by TO is now being used in various other linguistic atlas projects in Europe.

One of the well-known activities of the Meertens Institute in the past concerned the distribution of linguistic and ethnological questionnaires. From 1930 on, the institute has collected an enormous amount of data by sending out two questionnaires each year. As of 1995 the results of these questionnaires are put in an electronic database. In a pilot project in collaboration with the former NIWI (2000-2004), part of the older questionnaires are digitalized, especially those questionnaires that were relevant to the syntactic atlas project SAND. The institute is looking for means to digitalize the rest of this valuable collection of ethnological and dialectal data. With respect to the future, the possibilities are being investigated to replace the traditional questionnaire by a digital one. Such an on-line inquiry requires a new design of the questionnaire and a new set of informants. As of July 2006, the 'Meertens Panel' is part of the website in an experimental form (<http://www.meertens.knaw.nl/panel/>).

11 Analysis, perspectives and expectations (SWOT)

An analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats has been presented in the foregoing paragraphs. In this paragraph we will recapitulate the major conclusions from these paragraphs, and organize them in the terms of a SWOT-analysis.

- **strengths**

The Meertens Institute is an active, dynamic, ambitious, well-organized institute in the humanities that shows an impressive scientific output in publications, lectures, organization of conferences etc. The average quality of the researchers is high (as can for instance be derived from the large number of honorary professorships) and the institute offers optimal conditions for scientific research, including an up-to-date ICT-environment. Research projects are organized in teams with colleagues from within or outside the institute. These teams are organized in such a way that the individual researcher gets ample opportunity to demonstrate his/her excellency. The institute has many relations with national and international organizations in the fields of language variation and everyday culture. It has been successful in acquiring external grants in national and international competition for research funds. Many young researchers (PhD-students, postdocs) are employed, who create a stimulating and challenging scientific environment. The institute has a large amount of documentation and

collections that support the ongoing research projects. It participates in national and international curricula at universities and research schools. The institute has a good reputation for the broader public as well. This reputation is maintained by a large number of activities (books, articles, lectures, symposia), including the frequently visited Meertens website.

As an institute of the KNAW, the Meertens Institute is able to concentrate on scientific research (no teaching obligations). The position of the institute is unique because of the combination of research and documentation in the fields of variation linguistics and Dutch ethnology. Given the way of funding (lump sum), the institute is able to determine its own priorities and to guarantee research involvement on the selected topics for a longer period. Moreover, the research topics belong to an empirical domain that is relevant to society. Issues such as cultural heritage, identities, language change and multiculturalism relate to important topics in modern society. It allows the institute to participate in national discussions.

- **weaknesses**

A number of relatively weak aspects of the past six years can be mentioned here. It should however be stressed that it concerns aspects in which the institute functions less optimal than might have been possible in an ideal situation. We hope to find ways to improve these weaknesses in the coming period. The evaluation process and discussions with the evaluation committee may be influential in that respect.

- the number of publications of the department of variation linguistics could have been higher; the results of the ethnology department have been distinctively superior;
- the number of publications in international, peer-reviewed journals in the field of linguistics has been low;
- the subdepartment of onomastics has not been very well integrated within the research group Variation Linguistics;
- the department of ethnology has not been as internationally oriented as possible; the results of the linguistics department have been distinctively superior;
- the department of ethnology has been less successful in acquiring external funds than the department of variation linguistics;
- not all research assistants in the department of ethnology are very good to excellent, owing to a heritage of the period before the reorganization in 1998-2000;
- the number of publications in international, peer-reviewed journals in the field of ethnology has been low;
- collaboration in research projects between the two research groups has, with the exception of T-Cult, not been very successful;
- the documentation has been relatively neglected in the past six years;
- the ICT-development group (TO) has not been as prominent as one might have expected;

- large parts of the documentation have not been digitalized and/or enriched for research purposes;
- the financial situation has somewhat deteriorated over the preceding years;
- the financial reserve and the financial room for scientific policy have been reduced considerably;
- the number of temporary projects with PhD-students and postdocs that are financed by the lump sum have been reduced.

- **opportunities**

The growing interest of our society in issues belonging to the research topics of the Meertens Institute of old, is a clear opportunity that the institute should try to grasp in acquiring external funds, in enlarging the visibility of the institute for the broader public, and in engaging in societal discussions. It may support and strengthen the position and the status of the institute.

A similar opportunity is present in the scientific context. The humanities division of the Dutch science organization NWO stimulates particular interest in ethnological issues. The NWO-theme 'Culturele Dynamiek' (2006) is a clear indication that topics that are in the centre of interest of our institute, are now conceived of as important topics for innovative scientific research. The Meertens Institute should try to make use of this situation and enlarge the amount of external funding of ethnological projects.

Based on the increasing importance of the Meertens Institute in the field of humanities research in the Netherlands and Europe, the opportunity arises to create strategic alliances that strengthen the position of the institute and that allow us to broaden our perspectives and to become one of the most prominent international centres in our fields of research.

Discussions about federative organizations provide ample opportunity to strengthen our influence in the field. There are various federation opportunities at this moment. To mention the most concrete example, a discussion about a federation of research institutes in the humanities is starting to take place, among others by initiatives of the KNAW (cf. Strategic Plan *Duurzame wetenschap*). The Meertens Institute should occupy a central position in discussion about these initiatives.

A final opportunity that should be mentioned here is the fact that slowly but gradually the humanities gain a position in which their research programmes are taken more serious if compared to programmes of the beta- or gamma-sciences. Although reality is extremely complicated and often frustrating, the institute should try to get projects financed by funding programmes with big money such as Smart Mix, NWO-groot and EU-framework7.

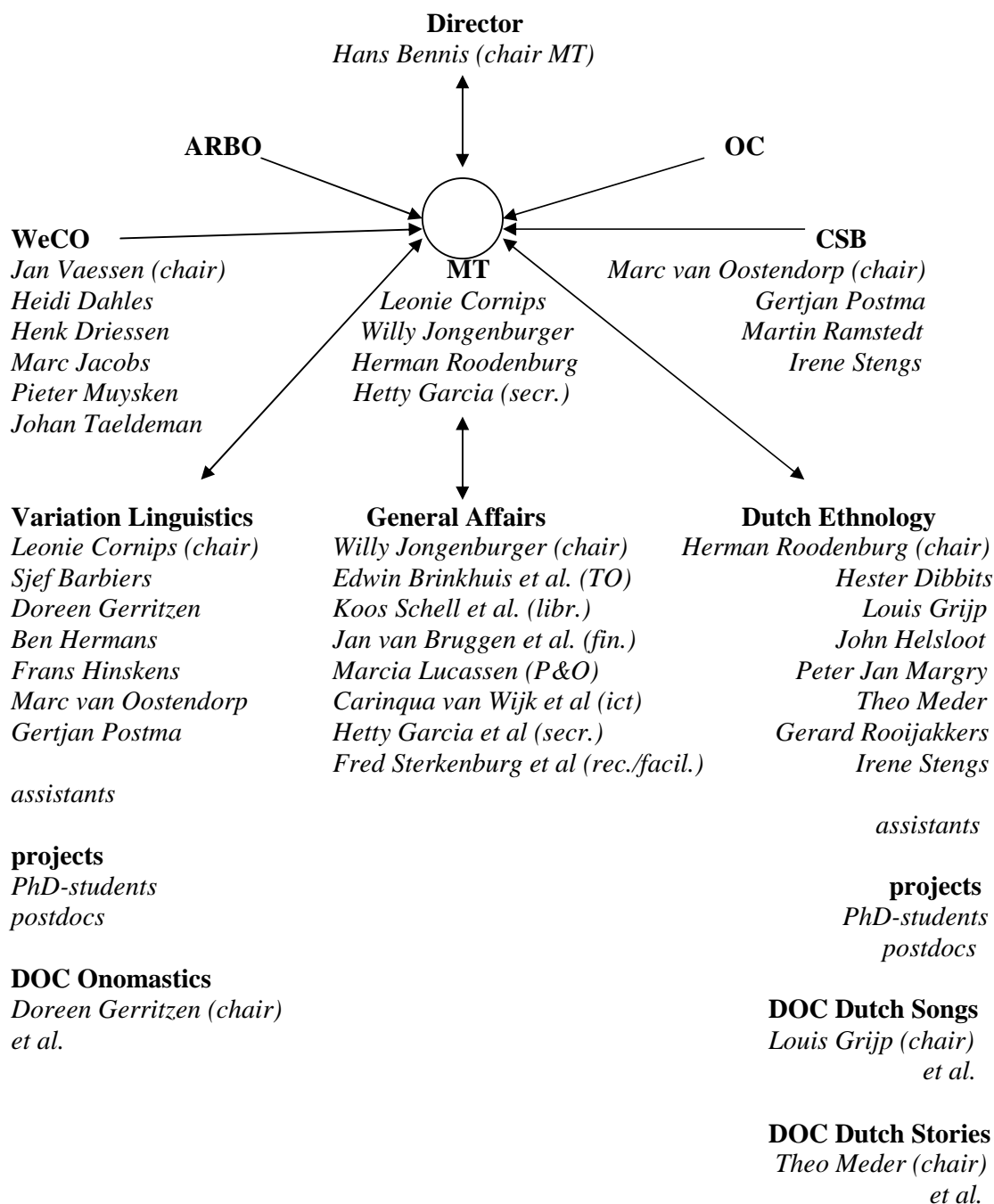
- **threats**

The largest threat to the continuation of the developments described in this report is that the ambitions of the Meertens Institute are more encompassing than the financial means allow. The first contours of such a situation can already be observed:

- it becomes more complicated for us to receive external research funding since funding organizations such as NWO generally require substantial financial matching;
- it is hardly possible to find the financial means required for the digitalization and the enrichment of documentation and collections. Only in cases in which it concerns a unique collection ('cultural heritage') or the digitalization requires the development of new ict-tools, financial support can be found;
- the height of the lump sum of the institute is never the subject of a serious discussion with the KNAW. Given the fact that the amount of the lump sum is only partially indexed for inflation, the available amount is decreasing from year to year, while the demands of the organization are growing;
- the institute has no longer a substantial financial reserve with which it is possible to finance ad hoc projects, e.g. for the digitalization of vulnerable collections;
- the institute has no financial budget for scientific policy in order to invest in new, daring projects or in temporary positions for promising scholars.

The factors mentioned above together constitute a serious problem for the future. The institute wants to reach a position in the international top of humanities research. However, with the present means it is far from clear that this ambition can be realized.

A final threat is that it is difficult to receive external funding for interdisciplinary projects in which ethnology and linguistics collaborate.



APPENDIX 2 List of employees - September 2006

LCJ		Barbiers	VAR.LING.	38
C	van	Beersum	ETHN. DOC Songs	30.4
HJ		Bennis	DIR.	38
BL	van den	Berg	VAR.LING.	38
R		Boerrigter	VAR.LING. PhD	7.6
EJ		Brinkhuis	AZ TO	30.4
LSGB		Brouwer	VAR.LING.	38
JG	van	Bruggen	AZ Finances	38
H		Brugman	AZ Secretary	38
MJ	de	Bruin	AZ TO	15.2
MJ	de	Bruin	ETHN.	19
LMEA		Cornips	VAR.LING.	34.2
HC		Dibbits	ETHN.	30.4
MBG	van	Dijk	ETHN.	38
E		Doelman	ETHN.	38
RJ		Edel	AZ ICT	22.8
J		Garbers	ETHN. Project	38
TJM		Gerritzen	VAR.LING.	30.4
IJ	van	Ginneken	VAR.LING. PhD	38
E	van der	Grijn Santen	ETHN. Project	22.8
LP		Grijp	ETHN.	38
CAM		Grijpink	AZ TO	38
L		Grundmann	AZ Finances	22.8
MH	van der	Ham	VAR.LING. Project	38
JIA		Helsloot	ETHN.	30.4
BJH		Hermans	VAR.LING.	38
FLMP		Hinskens	VAR.LING.	38
CG		Holterman	AZ Documentation	19
HM	van der	Horst	ETHN. PhD	38
RE		Huttenga	AZ Reception	34.2
M		Jansen	AZ PR (VAR.LING. PhD)	7.6
W		Jongenburger	AZ	36.1
HWC		Kliek	AZ Reception	19
ONCJ		Koeneman	VAR.LING. Postdoc	38
RA		Koman	ETHN. DOC Stories	30.4
P	van	Kranenborg	ETHN. Project	38
T		Kraft Van Ermel	AZ Library	19
JP		Kunst	AZ TO	38
EM	van	Leeuwen	ETHN. Postdoc	30.4
M		Lekakou	VAR.LING. Postdoc	38
MMEL		Lucassen	AZ P&O	30.4
A		MacLean	VAR.LING. PhD	38
PJ		Margry	ETHN.	38
T		Meder	ETHN.	30.4

CLM		Meijer	AZ PR	11.4
HT		Nijboer	AZ Project	7.6
HT		Nijboer	VAR.LING. DOC Onom.	19
M	van	Oostendorp	VAR.LING.	34.2
CM	van der	Peet	AZ TO	22.8
GJ		Postma	VAR.LING.	38
M		Prehn	VAR.LING. PhD	38
M		Ramstedt	ETHN. Postdoc	30.4
HBA		Rave	AZ Documentation	38
HW		Roodenburg	ETHN.	38
GWJ		Rooijakkers	ETHN.	15.2
JJ		Schell	AZ Library	30.4
BML		Sicking	AZ Library	19
MR		Spruit	VAR.LING. PhD	38
IL		Stengs	ETHN.	34.2
FJ		Sterkenburg	AZ Facil.	38
CAM		Tegelaers	AZ Reception	19
HCM		Vanthoor	AZ Library	22.8
AG		Verburg	AZ PR	30.4
A		Volk	ETHN. Project	30.4
WA	van	Wijngaarden	VAR.LING. PhD	30.4
CTJW	van	Wijk	AZ ICT	34.2
MLC	van	Zuylen	ETHN.	30.4

ABBREVIATIONS:

AZ	=	General Affairs
TO	=	Technical Development
ICT	=	Helpdesk and System Management
Facil.	=	Housing/Facilities Management
P&O	=	Personnel Management

APPENDIX 3

Overview staff (2001-2006; reference date January 1)

app.table 1: INSTITUTE (in fte)

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
reseachers tenure	lumpsum	20.3	18.4	17.8	19.7	20.7	21.7
	external	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
researchers temporary	lumpsum	1.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	1.9	0.9
	external	5.1	5.4	3.4	2.9	2.5	6.1
PhD-students	lumpsum	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.4
	external	2.0	2.4	2.7	5.4	4.8	6.9
subtotal		31.5	31.6	30.0	32.8	30.7	36.0
support staff tenure	lumpsum	13.2	13.6	14.5	14.7	14.5	16.7
	external	-	-	-	-	-	-
support staff temporary	lumpsum	-	0.5	0.4	0.4	-	-
	external	-	-	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.0
subtotal		13.2	14.1	15.4	16.5	16.1	17.7
total		44.7	45.7	45.4	49.3	46.8	53.7

app.table 2: VARIATION LINGUISTICS (in fte)

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
researchers tenure	lumpsum	10.7	9.0	8.4	9.6	10.6	12.1
	external	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
researchers temporary	lumpsum	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.0	-
	external	-	0.2	0.6	1.7	1.3	4.1
PhD-students	lumpsum	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.4
	external	0.4	0.8	0.8	3.4	2.8	4.8
total		15.2	14.1	14.5	18.6	16.5	21.4

app.table 3: DUTCH ETHNOLOGY (in fte)

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
researchers tenure	lumpsum	9.6	9.4	9.4	10.1	10.1	9.6
	external	-	-	-	-	-	-
researchers temporary	lumpsum	-	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
	external	5.1	5.2	2.8	1.2	1.2	2.0
PhD-students	lumpsum	-	-	-	-	-	-
	external	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
total		16.3	17.5	15.5	14.2	14.2	14.6

app.table 4: GENERAL AFFAIRS (in fte)

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
support staff tenure	lumpsum	13.2	13.6	14.5	14.7	14.5	16.7
	external	-	-	-	-	-	-
support staff temporary	lumpsum	-	0.5	0.4	0.4	-	-
	external	-	-	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.0
total		13.2	14.1	15.4	16.5	16.1	17.7

APPENDIX 4 Funding & Expenditure
Table 5 Institutional level

Funding & Expenditure
Table 6 Dutch Ethnology

Funding & Expenditure
Table 7 Variation Linguistics

Funding & Expenditure
Table 8 General Affairs

APPENDIX 5

List of externally funded projects

A list of the most relevant, (in part) externally funded research programmes of the period 2000-2006. Smaller external subsidies for digitalization, conferences, publications etc. are left out.

- Brieven aan de Toekomst (1998-2001)
project leaders: Carla Wijers, Hans Bennis
collaboration with Nederlands Openlucht Museum Arnhem
Centrum voor Volkscultuur Utrecht, PTT-Post Groningen
financial support: PTT-Post
- Liedbladen 1750-1950 (1998-2001)
project leader: Louis Grijp
collaboration with Koninklijke Bibliotheek Den Haag
financial support: Metamorfoze
- Repertorium van het Nederlandse lied tot 1600 (1995-2001)
project leader: Louis Grijp
collaboration with University of Antwerpen
financial support: VNC
- TCULT (1998-2002)
project leaders Meertens Institute: Leonie Cornips, Hans Bennis
collaboration with Universities of Leiden, Utrecht, Nijmegen and Tilburg
financial support: NWO a.o.
- Digitalisering Grammatica's (ANS/MGD) (1999-2001)
project leader Meertens Institute: Hans Bennis
collaboration with Universities of Nijmegen and Tilburg
financial support: NWO
- Cultural exchange in Europe 1400-1700 (1999-2002)
project leader Meertens Institute: Herman Roodenburg
collaboration with a large number of European universities (a.o. Zurich)
financial support: ESF
- Volkskundebeoefening in Vlaanderen en Nederland 1918-1945 (1998-2002)
project leader: Herman Roodenburg
collaboration with UFSIA (Antwerp)
financial support: VNC
- Een Muziekgeschiedenis der Nederlanden (1997-2001)
project leader: Louis Grijp
collaboration with universities in the Netherlands and Belgium
financial support: NWO a.o.
- Muziek op het Nederlands toneel van de zeventiende eeuw (1999-2003)
project leader: Louis Grijp
collaboration with UFSIA (Antwerp)
financial support: VNC
- Morfologische Atlas van de Nederlandse Dialecten (1995-2005)
project leader: Ton Goeman
collaboration with University of Antwerp and Free University Amsterdam
financial support: NWO, KANTL a.o.

- Syntactic Atlas of Netherlands' Dialects (2000-2005)
project leaders: Hans Bennis, Sjef Barbiers
collaboration with Universities of Leiden, Amsterdam (UvA), Gent and Antwerp (UFSIA), and Fryske Akademy
financial support: VNC, NWO a.o.
- Straatliedereen (2002-2004)
project leader: Martine de Bruin
collaboration with Koninklijke Bibliotheek Den Haag
financial support: KB a.o.
- Migratie en Materiële Cultuur (2002-2006)
project leader Meertens Institute: Hester Dibbits
collaboration with SISWO
financial support: NWO
- Determinants of Dialectal Variation (2003-2007)
project leaders Meertens Institute: Sjef Barbiers, Hans Bennis
collaboration with University Groningen
financial support: NWO
- Variation in Inflection (2003-2007)
project leader Meertens Institute: Hans Bennis
collaboration with University of Amsterdam
financial support: NWO
- Dutch Bilingual Database (2003-2004)
project leader Meertens Institute: Leonie Cornips
collaboration with University of Nijmegen
financial support: NWO
- Multi Media Dialect Database (2003-2006)
project leader Meertens Institute: Willy Jongenburger
collaboration with NIWI and University of Nijmegen
financial support: KNAW-digitalization fund
- Bringing History Home (2005-2008)
project leader Meertens Institute: Herman Roodenburg
collaboration with IISG and KITLV
financial support: NWO
- Tone and intrasegmental structure in West-Germanic dialects (2005-2009)
project leader Meertens Institute: Ben Hermans
collaboration with University of Amsterdam
financial support: NWO
- European Dialect Syntax (2005-2010)
project leader Meertens Institute: Sjef Barbiers
financial support: ESF / EURYI
- The roots of ethnolects (2005-2009)
project leader Meertens Institute: Frans Hinskens
collaboration with University Nijmegen
financial support: NWO
- Witchcraft (2006-2010)
project leader Meertens Institute: Louis Grijp
collaboration with Universities of Utrecht and Amsterdam
financial support: NWO (Catch)

APPENDIX 6 List of conferences, workshops and lectures

Ethnology Lectures:

B. Kirshenblatt-Gimblet (2000; New-York); M. Jacobs (2000; Brussels); B. Rogan (2001; Oslo); R. Mohrmann (2002; Munster); D. Noyes (2003; Ohio); K. Goldschmidt Salomon (2003; Copenhagen); G. Mare (2005; Durban); P. Burke (2005; Cambridge); S. Bronner (2005; Penn).

Ethnology Symposia:

- 2000: - Saints' cults in Europe (org.: Peter Jan Margry)
- Volkscultuurbeoefening in Nederland en Vlaanderen op de drempel van een nieuw millenium (org.: Carla Wijers)
- 2001: - De constructie van een muziekgeschiedenis der Nederlanden (org.: Louis Grijp)
- Het Nederlandse lied tot 1600 (org.: Louis Grijp & Martine de Bruin)
- Het internet als bron (org.: Theo Meder & Marc van Oostendorp)
- 2002: - Volkskunde, vaderlandsliefde en levensverhalen (org. Barbara Henkes & Herman Roodenburg)
- 2003: - Die Westforschung und die Niederlande (org.: Barbara Henkes)
- 2004: - Straatliefden (org.: Martine de Bruin & G. Verhoeven)
- Non-confessional Pilgrimage. New Itinaries into the Sacred in Contemporary Europa (org.: Peter Jan Margry)
- Spiritualiteit en het Nederlandse Bedrijfsleven (org.: Martin Ramstedt & I. Hogema (VU))
- Presentatie Nederlandse Volksverhalenbank (org.: Theo Meder)
- Paashaas & Co (org.: Eveline Doelman & John Helsloot)
- Vieringen van migrantengemeenschappen in de hedendaagse Nederlandse samenleving (org.: Irene Stengs)
- Authenticiteit: deconstructie voorbij? (org.: Irene Stengs & Etnofoor)
- 2005: - Narratives, Roles and Beliefs in the New Age Era (org.: Theo Meder)
- Percepties van lokaliteit in de hedendaagse feestcultuur (org.: Irene Stengs)
- Tradition in Transition: an international round table on Trajectories of Ethnology and Folklore Studies (org.: Marjolein Efting Dijkstra & Peter Jan Margry)
- Een voet tussen het erfgoeddebat. Kanttekeningen bij Unesco's 'Meesterwerken van de Mensheid' (org.: Gerard Rooijakkers)
- Erfgoed Fortuyn on line (org.: Peter Jan Margry)

Linguistics Lectures

Ellen Brandner (Konstanz); Keren Corrigan (Newcastle); Stuart Davis (Indiana); Sandra Döring (Leipzig); Caroline Féry (Potsdam); Gregory Guy (NYU); Frans Hinskens (Leipzig); Hilda Koopman (UCLA); Göz Kaufman (Freiburg); William Labov (UPenn); Rob Lachlan and Arie Verhagen (Leiden); Alexandra Lenz (Marburg); Maria-Rosa Lloret (Barcelona); Berthie Neethling (South-Africa); Kathy Rys (Gent); Tobias Scheer (Nice); Norval Smith (UvA); Tim Stowell (UCLA); Moira Yip (UCL); Jan-Wouter Zwart (Groningen)

Linguistic Symposia:

- 2000: - Syntactic Microvariation (org.: Sjef Barbiers)
- Meertaligheid als uitgangspunt (org.: Hans Bennis)
- Naamkunde symposium tgv afscheid Rob Rentenaar(org.: Doreen Gerritzen)
- STDH-congres: Visualiseren van Data en Structureren (org.: Ton Goeman)
- Electronische media en Neerlandistiek (org.: Marc van Oostendorp)
- Phonologica Lugduno Batavorum Extra Muros (org.: Marc van Oostendorp)
- Fonologische Theorie en Nederlandse dialecten (org.: Marc van Oostendorp)
- 2001: - Microvariation in the syntax of auxiliaries (org.: Sjef Barbiers & Leonie Cornips)
- Het internet als bron (org.: Marc van Oostendorp & Theo Meder)
- Taal of Tongval? (org.: Marc van Oostendorp)
- Imperatives and functional projections (Sjef Barbiers & W. van der Wurff)
- 2002: - GLOW-colloquium 'Linguistic Microvariation' (org.: Hans Bennis et al.)
- Morfologiedagen (org.: Boudewijn vd Berg, Ton Goeman, Marc van Oostendorp)
- Het Nederlands: een weerbare taal (org.: Hans Bennis, ism J. Stroop (UvA))
- De Naamkunde als interdisciplinaire wetenschap (org.: Doreen Gerritzen)
- Taal & Tongval Symposium (org.: Sjef Barbiers et al.)
- Social Dialectology (org.: Frans Hinskens)
- 2003: - STDH: Classificatie en Afstand (org.: Willy Jongenburger & Marc van Oostendorp)
- ESF: European Dialect Syntax (org.: Sjef Barbiers, Hans Bennis & C. Poletto (Padua))
- Variation in Inflection (org.: Sjef Barbiers & Frans Hinskens)
- ICLaVE-Syntax workshop (org.: Leonie Cornips & K.Corrigan (Newcastle))
- Workshop Transcriptie (org.: Leonie Cornips & Eva van Lier)
- Veldnamen: onderzoek & digitalisering (org.: Doreen Gerritzen & Marc van Oostendorp)
- First Old-world Conference in Phonology (org.: Marc van Oostendorp & J. v.d. Weijer (UL))
- Hoe natuurlijk is taal? (org.: Marc van Oostendorp & W. Jansen (UvA))
- Analogie (org.: Frans Hinskens)
- 2004: - Verbal Clusters (org.: Sjef Barbiers & Leonie Cornips)
- Youth Language (org.: Leonie Cornips & Eva van Lier)
- International Onomastic Projects (org.: Doreen Gerritzen & D. Brozovic Roncevic)
- Markedness in Phonology (org.: Marc van Oostendorp)
- Persoon en werk van G.G. Kloeke (org.: Frans Hinskens, Marc van Oostendorp & C. van Bree (UL))
- 2005: - ICLaVE 3 (org.: Frans Hinskens et al.)
- Grammaticalization of heads in the verbal domain (org.: Sjef Barbiers, Gertjan Postma & Leonie Cornips)
- Early Child Bilingualism (org.: Leonie Cornips et al.)
- Workshop on Franconian Tone (org.: Ben Hermans & Marc van Oostendorp)
- Variflex Workshop (org.: Hans Bennis, Alies MacLean et al.)
- Crazy rules and lexical exceptions (org.: Marc van Oostendorp & M.Lloret))
- Teun Hoekstra Symposium (org.: Gertjan Postma & J. Doetjes (UL))
- Nieuwe Dialectatlassen (org.: Sjef Barbiers et al.)

APPENDIX 7 List of PhD-students and postdocs

A list of Ph.D.-students and postdocs in the period 2000-2006:

Ph.D.-students

- *Francine Swets*
PhD. University of Amsterdam
20.2.2004: *The Phonological Word in Tilburg Dutch*
Promotor: Hans Bennis; Copromotor: Marc van Oostendorp
- *Natascha Veldhorst*
Ph.D. Free University of Amsterdam
19.5.2004: *De perfecte verleiding: muzikale scènes op het Amsterdamse toneel in de zeventiende eeuw*
Promotor: M. Spies (VU); Copromotor: Louis Grijp
- *Hedde Zeijlstra*
Ph.D. University of Amsterdam
15.12.2004: *Sentential Negation and Negative Concord*
Promotores: Hans Bennis & J. Groenendijk (UvA)
- *Mathilde Jansen*
2001-2006 : Taal en identiteit op de Waddeneilanden
Ph.D. Free University Amsterdam: 2007
Promotor: Frans Hinskens; Copromotor: Marc van Oostendorp
- *Jolanda van den Braak / Eva van Lier*
2001-2004 : Jongerentaal en straattaal (stopped)
Promotor: Hans Bennis; Copromotor: Leonie Cornips
- *Reina Boerrigter*
2001-2006 : Urbane toponiemen
Ph.D. University of Amsterdam: 2007
Promotor: Hans Bennis; Copromotor: Doreen Gerritzen
- *Marjolein Efting Dijkstra*
2001-2006: Het dier als ritueel rekwisiet
Ph.D. University of Amsterdam: 2007
Promotor: Gerard Rooijackers
- *Louise Elffers (stopped) / Aliès MacLean*
2003-2007 : Variation in Inflection
Ph.D. University of Amsterdam
Promotor: Hans Bennis
- *Marco René Spruit*
2003-2007 : Determinants of Dialectal Variation
Ph.D. University of Amsterdam
Promotores: Hans Bennis, Sjef Barbiers & John Nerbonne (RUG)
- *Hilje van der Horst*
2003-2007 : Migratie en materiële cultuur
Ph.D. University of Amsterdam
Promotor: Gerard Rooijackers; Copromotor: Hester Dibbits
- *Ivo van Ginniken*
2005 -2009 : Tone and intrasegmental structure in West-Germanic dialects
Ph.D. University of Amsterdam

Promotores: P. Boersma (UvA), Marc van Oostendorp; Copromotor: Ben Hermans

- *Maike Prehn*
2005 -2009 : Tone and intrasegmental structure in West-Germanic dialects
Ph.D. University of Amsterdam
Promotores: P. Boersma (UvA), Marc van Oostendorp; Copromotor: Ben Hermans
- *Ariën van Wijnbergen*
2006-2009 : The roots of ethnolects
Ph.D. Free University Amsterdam
Promotores: Frans Hinskens & P. Muysken (RUN)

postdocs

- *Barbara Henkes* (1998-2002)
project: Volkskundebeoefening in Vlaanderen en Nederland 1918-1945
supervisor: Herman Roodenburg
- *Martin Ramstedt* (2001-2006)
project: Nieuwe vormen van religiositeit
supervisor: Peter Jan Margry
- *Wouter Kusters* (2005-2006; stopped)
project: The roots of ethnolects
supervisor: Frans Hinskens
- *Olaf Koeneman* (2005-2008)
project: European Dialect Syntax
supervisor: Sjef Barbiers
- *Marika Lekakou* (2005-2008)
project: European Dialect Syntax
supervisor: Sjef Barbiers
- *Lizzy van Leeuwen* (2005-2008)
project: Bringing History Home
supervisor: Herman Roodenburg

APPENDIX 8 Overview of international projects and cooperation

In this appendix, a by no means exhaustive overview is given of international projects and cooperation.

Cooperation with Flanders is traditionally strong for obvious reasons. A selection of instances of international collaboration of this type is provided below:

- various projects financed by VNC (Flemish-Dutch Committee) have been carried out, such as the Syntactic Atlas of the Netherlands Dialects (Barbiers/Bennis) and Ethnology in Flanders and the Netherlands 1918-1945 (Roodenburg/Henkes);
- Herman Roodenburg is appointed as a honorary professor at the University of Leuven;
- Louis Grijp has various formal and informal relations with Flemish organizations and universities (e.g. in relation to the *Repertory of Dutch songs until 1600*);
- the Dutch-Flemish journals *Taal en Tongval* and *Naamkunde* are co-edited by researchers from the Meertens Institute (Sjef Barbiers and Doreen Gerritzen respectively);
- there are good connections with the Flemish Organization for Ethnology (VCV) and plans for a close cooperation between the VCV, the Fryske Akademy and the Meertens Institute;
- the Scientific Board of the institute has Flemish members (at this moment prof.dr. Johan Taeldeman (linguistics, University of Gent) and dr. Marc Jacobs (ethnology, director of the VCV and co-editor of *cULTUUR*));
- there are various connections with the Flemish organization KANTL (Royal Academy of Dutch Language and Literature) and many more individual and institutional relations between the Meertens Institute and Flemish universities/organizations exist.

During the past years there has been a gradual increase in other contacts with international (predominantly European) organizations and individual linguists and ethnologists:

- various international conferences have been hosted by the Meertens Institute during the past years, such as GLOW (2002) and ICLaVE (2005);
- various ESF-workshops have been organized (e.g. in syntactic variation and in phonological variation)
- the syntactic group (leaders Sjef Barbiers and Hans Bennis) has established a European network for the research of syntactic micro-variation in Europe, in which context Barbiers has received a EURYI grant (ESF).
- the institute is the administrative host of the European organization for ethnology (SIEF);
- the institute has received a number of visiting scholars from various countries such as Germany (eg. A. Lenz (Marburg) and G. Kaufman (Freiburg)), Belgium (eg. K. Rys (Gent)), Spain (eg. M-R. Lloret (Barcelona)), United States (eg. T. Stowell (UCLA), S. Bronner (Penn), H. Koopman (UCLA)), South Africa (eg. B. Neethling (Western Cape));
- various researchers of the institute have been invited as visiting scholars abroad (eg. Gerard Rooijackers (Rome), Peter Jan Margry (Rome), Natascha Veldhorst (London), Marjolein Efting (Indiana), Leonie Cornips (Padua/UCLA/Newcastle), Ton Goeman (Marburg), Marco Rene Spruit (Trieste), Marc van Oostendorp (Rhodes));

- various PhD-student and postdocs are selected from the international research community, such as Martin Ramstedt (Germany), Maike Prehn (Germany), Marika Lekakou (Greece);
- researchers are often invited (or selected) for international conferences, workshops, summer schools, international courses, masterclasses, advisory boards, committees, reviews for international journals and book series etc.

APPENDIX 9 Research results

LIST OF INDICATORS

Based on the discussion and proposals in 'Judging research on its merits' (KNAW 2005), we have selected the following categories as relevant for the evaluation of the results of the research of the Meertens Institute:

Category I (peers)

- I.1.a publication in scientific journal - international - reviewed
- I.1.b publication in scientific journal - international - not reviewed
- I.1.c publication in scientific journal - national - reviewed
- I.1.d publication in scientific journal - national - not reviewed

- I.1.e chapter in scientific volume - international - reviewed
- I.1.f chapter in scientific volume - international - not reviewed
- I.1.g chapter in scientific volume - national - reviewed
- I.1.h chapter in scientific volume - national - not reviewed

- I.1.i scientific monograph - international
- I.1.j scientific monograph - national
- I.1.k dissertation

- I.1.l book review in scientific journal
- I.1.m scientific electronic publication - reviewed
- I.1.n scientific electronic publication - not reviewed
- I.1.o other scientific publication (e.g. introduction in scientific volume etc.)

- I.2.a editor scientific volume / special issue - international
- I.2.b editor scientific volume / special issue - national

- I.2.c editor scientific journal - international
- I.2.d editor scientific journal - national
- I.2.e editor scientific book series

- I.2.f editorial board of scientific journal - international
- I.2.g editorial board of scientific journal - national
- I.2.h editorial board of scientific book series

- I.3.a keynote/invited scientific lecture - international
- I.3.b keynote/invited scientific lecture - national
- I.3.c selected scientific lecture - international
- I.3.d selected scientific lecture - national
- I.3.e other scientific lecture - international
- I.3.f other scientific lecture - national
- I.3.g participation in scientific forum

- I.4.a scientific prize - international

- I.4.b scientific prize - national
- I.4.c external grant for research projects
- I.4.d submitted external grant proposal for research project
- I.4.e external grant for organization of workshop/conference
- I.4.f external grant for foreign research visit
- I.4.g other external grants for research

- I.5.a review of article for scientific journal - international
- I.5.b review of article for scientific journal - national
- I.5.c review of scientific volume - international
- I.5.d review of scientific volume - national
- I.5.e review of conference abstracts - international
- I.5.f review of conference abstract - national
- I.5.g review of research projects for NWO etc.
- I.5.h review of other grant proposals (conferences etc.)
- I.5.i member of evaluation committee
- I.5.j other review activities (e.g. review for promotion)

- I.6.a member of scientific committee - internal
- I.6.b member of scientific committee - national
- I.6.c member of scientific committee - international
- I.6.d member of selection committee of research projects
- I.6.e member of other external scientific committee

- I.7.a organization of scientific conference/workshop - national
- I.7.b organization of scientific conference/workshop - international
- I.7.c organization of lecture series - intern
- I.7.d organization of lecture series - extern

Category II (students)

- II.1.a text book - national
- II.1.b text book - international
- II.1.c new text for course

- II.2.a BA/MA-course - national
- II.2.b Ph.D-course - national
- II.2.c course abroad

- II.2.d guest lecture in BA/MA-course - national
- II.2.e guest lecture in Ph.D-course - national
- II.2.f guest lecture abroad
- II.2.g masterclass/mastercourse
- II.2.h lecture for students

- II.3 first supervisor MA-thesis (MPhil)
- II.4.a first supervisor and promotor Ph.D.-student
- II.4.b first supervisor, but not promotor Ph.D.-student
- II.4.c promotor, but not first supervisor Ph.D.-student

- II.4.d part of supervision-team Ph.D.-student
- II.4.e realized Ph.D.-promotion - promotor/copromotor
- II.4.f realized Ph.D.-promotion - member of committee
- II.5 supervision student-trainee

- II.6 member of educational committee
- II.7 educational prize

Category III (broader public)

- III.1.a publication in journal
- III.1.b publication in volume
- III.1.c publication of book
- III.1.d publication in newspaper
- III.1.e other publication

- III.2.a editor journal issue
- III.2.b editor volume
- III.2.c editor journal
- III.2.d editor book series
- III.2.e editorial board

- III.3.a lecture - international
- III.3.b lecture - national
- III.3.c lecture for professionals
- III.3.d member of forum
- III.3.e other lecture (opening conference etc.)
- III.3.f organisation conference/lecture series

- III.4.a interview in newspaper / journal
- III.4.b interview / forum on radio
- III.4.c interview / forum on television

- III.5.a prize
- III.5.d grant

App.Table 9:

Results of Dutch ethnology 2000-2005

		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Total	
I.1.a	publ. in journal	2	33			4	70	1	15	4	57	5	64	16	239
I.1.b		5	96	3	69	2	35	5	16	3,5	43,5	4	58	22,5	317,5
I.1.c				1	19			0,5	13	1	13	5	62	7,5	107
I.1.d		5	72	3,33	44	1	3	4	70	1	25	0,5	6,5	14,83	220,5
I.1.e	publ.in book	10	168	4	77	2	23	4	77	2	34	2	40	24	419
I.1.f		8,83	94,29	4	85	5	33	5,5	84	4	30	1	25	28,33	351,29
I.1.g		2	70	3	47	6	52	3	45	5	61	2	25	21	300
I.1.h		23,5	427,66	3	77	7	123	3	46	8,5	68	5	72	50	813,66
I.1.i	book			1,1	445			1	3	1				3,1	448
I.1.j				2	695					1,2	249	2,5	830	5,7	1774
I.1.k	diss	1	688	1	399			1	333	1	278	1		5	1698
I.1.l	book review	6	9	2	2	7	17	4	6	3	14	8	18	30	66
I.1.m	e-publ									1				1	
I.1.n				2		7		7				1		17	
I.1.o	publ. other	7	48	0,9	374			1	7	2	13	2,5	12	13,4	454
I.2.a	editor book	4,13	808	1,5	196			1		1		0,5		8,13	1004
I.2.b		3,33	1045	1,5	210	2	340	2,5		0,5	192	0,83	96	10,66	1883
I.2.c	editor journal	3		3		3		4		4		4		21	
I.2.d		7		5		5		5		6		6		34	
I.2.e	editor series	2		1		1				3		4		11	
I.2.f	editorial board	2		3		3		2		4		4		18	
I.2.g		1		2		2		1		3		3		12	
I.2.h								1		1		1		3	
I.3.a	lecture	11		8		6		6		8		9		48	
I.3.b		7		9		10		10		12		12		60	
I.3.c		3		6		5		2		3		2		21	
I.3.d						5		3		4,5		2		14,5	
I.3.e		3		6		6		5		8		7		35	
I.3.f		3		13		6		9		10		9		50	
I.3.g		4		2		1		5		3		2		17	
I.4.a	prize									1				1	
I.4.b						1				1		1		3	
I.4.c	grant	1				2		2				1		6	
I.4.d						2		1		3		2		8	
I.4.e				1										1	
I.4.f		1												1	
I.4.g															
I.5.a	review	4		3		4		3		4		5		23	
I.5.b		7		6		5		5		8		13		44	
I.5.c												1		1	
I.5.d										2		3		5	
I.5.e															
I.5.f										1				1	
I.5.g				1				2				2		5	
I.5.h								1		2				3	
I.5.i															
I.5.j				2				3		3		4		12	
I.6.a	committee	4		4		4		3		3		2		20	
I.6.b		7		8		7		9		8		5		44	
I.6.c		2		2		1		1		1				7	
I.6.d				1										1	
I.6.e						1				2		3		6	

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Total	
Dutch Ethn. II														
I.7.a workshop	1		3		5		2		5,5		6		22,5	
I.7.b	9		4,3		6		3		5,5		8		35,8	
I.7.c	1		1		1		1		2		1		7	
I.7.d											1		1	
II.1.a text book														
II.1.b														
II.1.c														
II.2.a course	4		8		10		5		5		5		37	
II.2.b			0		1								1	
II.2.c					1		1		1		3		6	
II.2.d	1		6		8		13		13		10		51	
II.2.e	2		1		2		4		1		1		11	
II.2.f			4				2		1		1		8	
II.2.g							2,75				2		4,75	
II.2.h			5,5		2		1		7		1		16,5	
II.3. MA-thesis	0				5		9		11		9		34	
II.4.a PhD-superv.	2		2		4		6		6		7		27	
II.4.b	1		2		1		3		3		4		14	
II.4.c					2		4		3				9	
II.4.d	2		2		1		1				3		9	
II.4.e									2		1		3	
II.4.f			2		4		4		2		6		18	
II.5. trainee	3		6		8		9		12		12		50	
II.6. educ.com.														
II.7. educ.prize														
III.1.a pop.publ.	9	66	2	13	7	44	9,5	39	12	62	16,5	68,5	56	292,5
III.1.b			8,5	68	2	26	3,5	29	9,5	111	7,33	144	30,83	378
III.1.c	2	542	0,33	43	1,5	108					0,5	46	4,33	739
III.1.d	1	2	3	4	4	1	10	10	7		8		33	17
III.1.e			1	380							3	15	4	395
III.2.a ed.publ														
III.2.b			1	916					0,25		0,33	149	1,58	1065
III.2.c			1		1				3		3		8	
III.2.d														
III.2.e														
III.3.a pop.lecture	2		6		1				4		3		16	
III.3.b	10		15		11		16		18		15		85	
III.3.c	2		4		5		6		6		6		29	
III.3.d	1		3		3		1				1		9	
III.3.e	3				3		4		2		7		19	
III.3.f					1		1		1,2		1		4,2	
III.4.a interview	15,5		20		28		30		27		17		137,5	
III.4.b	22		26		32		19		28,5		27		154,5	
III.4.c	3		8		7		5		11		4		38	
III.5.a prize											1		1	
III.5.b					1								1	

App.Table 10: Results of Variation Linguistics 2000-2005

		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Total	
I.1.a	publ. in journal	3,5	37	2	37,5	2	27	4	73	3	65	3,5	70	18	309,5
I.1.b						1	39,5	0,5	5			3,3		4,8	44,5
I.1.c		8	114	5	80,5	5	96	2,5	25			8	73	28,5	388,5
I.1.d		1	6									1	1	2	7
I.1.e	publ. in book	6	119	6	65	5	111	4,5	44,5	3,5	34,5	24	133	49	507
I.1.f		2	41	2	22	1	8			1,5	23,5	1	33	7,5	127,5
I.1.g		1	12	1	8	4	38	2	15	0,5	8	1		9,5	81
I.1.h				2	23	1	14	0,5	7	2,33	465	2	8	7,83	517
I.1.i	book	2	2			1	3					1,08	175,16	4,08	180,16
I.1.j				1	34	1		1	160	1		0,58	102,08	4,58	296,08
I.1	diss					1	182							1	182
I.1.1	book review	4	26	6	22	7	28	2,5	16,5			2	5	21,5	97,5
I.1.m	e-publ.					2	27	1,13		1				4,13	27
I.1.n				1		3		2,5	10	1		3		10,5	10
I.1.o	publ.other					1,83	28	1	5	1,05	7,8	3,2	376	7,08	416,8
I.2.a	ed.book	0,5	207	0,5		6	109,5	0,05		3,05		4,13	158	14,23	474,5
I.2.b		2	138			2,83	1180	1	74			1,58	44	7,41	1436
I.2.c	ed.journal	1,33		1,33		2,33		2		2		2		10,99	
I.2.d		0,2		0,2		0,2		1,2		1,2		1,2		4,2	
I.2.e	ed.series														
I.2.f	ed.board	1		4		5		3		6		7		26	
I.2.g		1		1		2		1		3		3		11	
I.2.h				1		1		1		2		2		7	
I.3.a	lecture	5		8		3		12,5		9		27,5		65	
I.3.b		1		5		6		3		5		4		24	
I.3.c		5,8		8,5		7		11,5		9		26,33		68,13	
I.3.d		3,5		2		4		5		3,5		9,5		27,5	
I.3.e		2		1		5		1		3		8		20	
I.3.f		12		5,5		2,5		8		4		10		42	
I.3.g		1								1		1		3	
I.4.a	prize											1		1	
I.4.b												1		1	
I.4.c	grant	3		3		3		2		5				16	
I.4.d				1		2		4		3				10	
I.4.e						2				4		2		8	
I.4.f						1				1		1		3	
I.4.g															
I.5.a	review	8	7	15		14		13		16		26		92	7
I.5.b		5	8	4		6	2	6		8		5		34	10
I.5.c				3		2		2		9		3		19	
I.5.d		1				1		1						2	
I.5.e		23		18		37		60		44		196		378	
I.5.f															
I.5.g		2		4		6		4		8		6		30	
I.5.h		1				1						1		3	
I.5.i								1		2		1		4	
I.5.j								1		1		3		5	
I.6.a	committee	2		2		1		2		1		3		11	
I.6.b		16		15		20		24		21		21		117	
I.6.c		1		2		6		6		6		6		27	
I.6.d		1		1		1				1		3		7	
I.6.e		1				1		2		2		1,25		7,25	

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total								
Var.Ling. II															
I.7.a workshop	4	1	4,3	7,83	4,5	3	24,63								
I.7.b	3,5	5	4,5	5	4	10	32								
I.7.c	1	1		1	1	2	6								
I.7.d															
II.1.a text book	1,5	255		1			2,5 255								
II.1.b															
II.1.c				3	3	5	11								
II.2.a course	6	5	6	6	7	12	42								
II.2.b	2	3	3	4	2	2	16								
II.2.c			1				1								
II.2.d	1	6	6,2	7,2	9	10	39,4								
II.2.e			1,5	2			3,5								
II.2.f	1	2	2	4	3	0,5	12,5								
II.2.g			0,5	2	4	2	8,5								
II.2.h	1	3	1,5	5	4,5	2	17								
II.3. MA-thesis		2		1	4	7	14								
II.4.a PhD-sup.	1	2	6	8	10	9	36								
II.4.b	4	6	7	8	7	7	39								
II.4.c	3	4	3	3	3	1	17								
II.4.d				1	1	2	4								
II.4.e		1	3		3	2	9								
II.4.f	1	2	1		3	1	8								
II.5. trainee	3	1,33	6	16	12,5	18,5	57,33								
II.6. educ.comm.															
II.7. educ.prize															
III.1.a pop.publ.	14	38	16	22	19,5	29	12	15	17,43	23	18,5	31	97,43	158	
III.1.b	1	12	3	43	2,5	44	2	120	3	43	9,55	38	19,05	180	
III.1.c	1,5	182			3,5	66	1		5,33	257,3	0,2	89	12,53	714,3	
III.1.d			1				1		2				4		
III.1.e	24	46	2	1					1	8	1	4	28	59	
III.2.a ed.pop.			0,33	139									0,33	139	
III.2.b	1	415										1	84,3	2	499,3
III.2.c	1		1		1				1			1		6	
III.2.d					1									1	
III.2.e															
III.3.a pop.lect.															
III.3.b	4	4	2		3				3			13		29	
III.3.c	1	3	1						2			8		15	
III.3.d									2			2		4	
III.3.e												3		3	
III.3.f															
III.4.a interview	6	7	8		8				19			6,5		54,5	
III.4.b	4	4	14		6				27			71		126	
III.4.c		4			4				3			12		23	
III.5.a prize	1											1		2	
III.5.b															

App.table 11 Results of General Affairs 2000-2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
information requests	440	500	450	430	512	230
acquisition of books	980	1150	2680	1675	4709	4211
records added to website databases	7000	5000	9500	15.000	13.700	11.600
photo's added to picture archive	500	400	575	250	485	-
clippings added to archive	700	750	900	800	850	800
questionnaires added to archive	2	3	5	2	3	2
songs added to song archive	31.500	21.000	16.700	3200	-	-
new audio tapes	140	146	116	2	-	133
digitalized tapes	1000	678	300	570	16	370