exoted to the Literature Lore, and History

George

t Perth endauth Amthe age veek. vas the Robert y eight ition of

Carrie Robert, w York Solt, at ld at 8 me, 181 terment day af-

Clayton entown, hiladelnorning. oital for she was the late er. She

to Ills

for the of Trinies auxters of h lodge, lentown en's as-Grands er hus-

en, Mrs. and Anndchild, ollowing Richard Mertzof Kutzerkle of rom the 1 Ham-

m. Inry. qua Was

ed raillay evet., Catalness of oned in al Rail-

f his 45 Lehigh a, a son ret Ann esbyter-

Bruce Malta; .O.O.F.; Catasauertha E. ughters,

. Anna a: Mrs. brother. asauqua; Philadele Oliver

3rd and esday at w cemev. Sam-

der Was ctor and nd, died Airport

will be ily. His ree chil-F. Stacy of Eas-Allan F. ore King vive.

ain poard re-

Jackson

served

annual oon Frias a di-. Other nd Mark ussell J.

. Truch-

er" ing ed" now

you sun gest DI-

nd one

O Wann Es Yuscht Mohl Warra Deht O wann es yuscht mohl warra deht, Dass unser ehns sich selver seht Wie annera uns a' sehna; Fiel Fehler dehta no' net weh,

Un Dumheita dehta fiel fergeh Die un so wiescht ferwehna.

-MICHAEL A. GRUBER

(After Robert Burns' To A Louse)

Book Reviews

AUS PENNSYLFAWNIA. An Anthology of Translations into the Pennsylvania German Dialect. Edited by Wm. S. Troxell. University of Pennsylvania Press. Philadelphia. 1938. Lovers of our Pennsylvania German dialect will

welcome this anthology of translations, collected by Wm. S. Troxell, better known as "Pumpernickle Bill", the widely read dialect columnist of the Allentown Morning Call. Although this slender volume contains but eight

translations, there is a wide diversity both in subject matter and in literary importance of the original English selections, as well as in the quality of the dialect translations. The selections would seem to have been determin-

ed geographically. There is one each for Lehigh, York, Berks, Lancaster, Montgomery, Mifflin, Center and Lebanon Counties. The table of contents presents them in the following order: Clement C. Moore's 'Twas the Night before Christmas, translated by Solomon Delong (Obediah Grouthomel); Edgar Allen Poe's The Raven, translated by H. L. Fischer; Oliver Goldsmith's An Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog, translated by Thomas C. Zimmerman; the "Ghost Scene" from William Shakespeare's Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, translated by Edward H. Rauch (Pit Schweffelbrenner); James Whitcomb Riley's When the Frost is on the Punkin, of which the first three stanzas were translated by Samuel Grob; the Parable of the Prodigal Son (Luke XV: 11-32), translated by Miss L. A. Ash; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's The Reaper and the Flowers, translated by Charles Calvin Ziegler; and Samuel Taylor Coleridge's The Rime of the Ancient Mariner, translated by L. L. Grumbine. Edward H. Rauch's "Ghost Scene" from Hamlet

received wide circulation through Rauch's Pennsylvania Dutch Hand-Book (Mauch Chunk, Pa., 1879) and Horne's Pennsylvania German Manual; Col. Thomas C. Zimmerman's translation of Moore's Twas the Night before Christmas, as well as Solomon Delong's translation have long been favorites among our Pennsylvania German people and have reappeared at various times in our local papers; but others in the collection have been less known and difficult of access.

This anthology presents the original English as well as the dialect translation. A brief foreword and biographical sketches by Mr. Troxell are printed both in English and the dialect. Mr. Troxell makes no attempt to edit these

translations and states that "they are given without alteration, as they appeared in their earliest known published form." He further expresses the hope "that this small collection of translations will show the possiblities for literary expression of our dialect and also lead to a fuller appreciation of the dialectal literary products of one of the most interesting folk groups in our country." The University of Pennsylvania Press is to be

especially commended upon the beautiful printing of this little book. It is bound in gray linen with gay imprints of hearts, birds and tulips in red and past 30 green.—P. A. B.

> THE AMISH OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENN-SYLVANIA. By Berenice Steinfeldt. Conestoga Publishing Co., Lancaster, Pa.—25 Cents. This pamphlet purports to give a "brief but

> truthful account of the actual life and customs of the most unique class of people in the United States." When it went to press a social conflict was raging between the State of Pennsylvania and the Amish Sect of Lancaster County, the latter having refused to send their children to the new consolidated school at Smoketown. Gradually other "plain folk" in other counties also enlisted in the fight. The Amish claimed that too much schooling will alter their children's standard of living and tend to take them away from their parents. Several Amish parents went to jail but were later released, pending the court's decision upon the legality of this measure on the part of the State Legislature requiring compulsory attendance and providing for a minimum age code. In the Foreword the hope is expressed that this conflict may be understood better by reading Miss Steinfeldt's brief account of this sect. As we write these lines today (Nov. 28), the Associated Press brings us the information that the East Lampeter Township "plain people" have again opened their secular school under provisions of legislation that have been passed at the recent session of the General Assembly which permits them to set up an independent district, and that thirty Amish youngsters went to classes in an old-time one-room building as their parents wished. They chose to come in their own horse-drawn sleds and black wagons as their forefathers had done before them. In addition to a brief account of the origin of the Amish Sect and its various factions and divisions,

Miss Steinfeldt gives the reader many interesting bits of information about these unique people. Did you know that divorce is forbidden among the Amish; that no Amish church officer accepts money for his services; that the Amish put up no Christmas trees, nor teach their children to believe in Santa Claus; that no Lancaster County Amish, so far as it known, has ever applied for or accepted Federal Farm Aid; that heating furnaces in homes are banned by the church; that life insurance is never bought by the Amish; that they do not serve on juries, nor ever bring suit; and that there are no "pow-wows" among the Amish? It is most regrettable that the author debunks the romantic legend of the "Amish Blue Gate," and

that henceforth we shall no longer be able to accept the blue gate before an Amish house as a sign of the presence of a marriageable daughter! For many who live outside the state of Pennsylvania the term "Pennsylvania Dutch" has become

synonymous with that of the "Amish," an erroneous notion, due no doubt to the frequent appearance of the "plain people" in English novels and short stories. However, those who know better will read with astonishment that "The Pennsylvania Dutch are divided into three main sects: Mennonite, Amish and Dunkard!

The author feels that no account of the Amish would be complete without some notes on their culinary art. The reader may be familiar with "Schnitz un Knepp," "Kartoffel Kloesse" and "Shoo-fly cake," but does he know about

Characteristic Features of Pennsylvania German

An Attempt to Correct Some Erroneous Impressions Concerning the Dialect.

ALBERT F. BUFFINGTON, Ph. D., University of New Hampshire

We welcome the opportunity to print a contribution Buffington, who is the author of a comprehenknown lexicographer of the Palatine dialect. Dr. Ernst

In order to disarm those who may think Dr. Buffngton is a New England "outsider." we wish to add that despite his Anglo-Saxon name Dr. Buffington is a Pennsylvania German reared in Dauphin County. Pa. where his paternal great-grandfather and grandfather and his father lived all their lives and spoke the dialect better than English.

It is only just to the author to point out that we have not been able to produce on the linotype the various phonetic symbols and diacritical marks which Dr. Buffington's manuscript denoted. It has been necessary to make a number of compromises, therefore we call attention to the following: All modified vowels (German "umlaut") are followed

In all dialect words vowels are short when single, and long when double.

AE represents the low front vowel which is pronounced relativeely close and occurs only in a few words introduced into the dialect from the English. ae represents the low front vowel which begins tense but becomes relatively lax.

e represents the low rounded back vowel. y represents the glide sound, which reaches approximately the position of the velar spirant.

& represents the medial vocal i.e. before a consonant and the final r sound in Penna. German.

The majority of the early German settlers in Pennsylvania came from the Palatinate. The rest of them came chiefly from Switzerland, Wuerttemberg, Hesse, Alsace, Saxony, and Silesia. (1) It is, of course, to be assumed that these German

immigrants spoke the German dialects peculiar to the sections from which they came. However, in the course of a few generations there developed from these several German dialects a new German dialect, in which, as the following investigation will show, these several Franconian and Alemannic dialects were blended, but in which the speech of the Palatinate, especially that of the Eastern half of the Palatinate, predominated. This new dialect, called "Pennsylvania Dutch" or

"Pennsylvania German," has a number of Alemannic characteristics, but most of these are also in the dialects of the Southeastern Palatinate. In the Pennsylvania German territory settled largely by the Swiss, i.e. in Lancaster, York, and other Southern counties, we find a few significant Alemannic peculiarities which are not found in other Pennsylvania German territories, yet, on the whole, the dialectical variations in the dialect as spoken in the various sections of Pennsylvania are very slight. The resemblance of Pennsylvania German to the

dialects of the Eastern Palatinate was remarked by Mr. Cyrus H. Eshleman in his article entitled "The Origin of the Pennsylvania German Dialect," pub- | tinate. lished in the "Pennsylfawnisch Deitsch Eck" of the Allentown Morning Call, November 2nd and 9th. 1935. Mr. Eshleman, was, as far as I have been able to discover, the first writer among those who have | tinate: treated the Pennsylvania German dialect to observe that the latter is more like the dialects of the Vorderpfalz than those of the Westrich, the Western half of the Palatinate. It is interesting to note what some of the previous writers had to say concerning the relationship of Pennsylvania German to other German dialects.

Bausman, the editor of Harbaugh's Harfe, (2) said: "Das Pennsylvanisch-Deutsche gehoert zu den sueddeutschen Mundarten. Der ihm am verwandteste Dialekt ist der pfaelzische, oder mehr noch vielleicht die Westrchter Abart desselben, und es laesst sich diese Verwandtschaft auf die fruehzeitige Einwanderung von Pfaelzern nach Ost-Pennsylvanien zurueckfuehren." Bausman was not the only one who remarked that Pennsylvania German resembled the Westrich dialects most closely; even Learned in his scholarly treatment of the Penna German dialect declared Westrich to be "the most nearly related European dalect," (3) and Lambert in the preface to his Pennsylvania German dictionary observed that "the Penna. German dialect resembled the Westricher dialect of the Palatinate more than any other." (4)

Concerning the origin of Pennsylvania German, Horne said: "The ancestors of many of the Pennsylvana Germans came from the Palatnate or Pfalz, now included in Baden, Bavaria and Darmstadt, where a language resembling that of the Pennsylvania German very closely is still spoken."

In the preface of his Pennsylvania Dutch Handbook Rauch made the following observation: "It is not necessary to undertake a history of the Pennsylvania Dutch language. Indeed, I would not feel competent even if inclined to state it. Prof. S. S. Haldeman contends that it is the dialect of South Germany transplanted to Pennsylvania. Probably that is nearly correct. I would say it is the natural dialect begotten by the intermixture of English and German speaking people in the same community, and by that I mean all classes of Germans, and not merely those of South Germany." (6) In the Introduction to his Grammatic Notes and

Vocabulary of the Pennsylvania German Dialect Hoffman remarked: "It is well known that the early German colonists represented almost every dialectic subdivision of the States now embraced within the empires of Germany and Austro-Hungary, but as the immigrants from the Rhenish Palatinate were in excess, the present linguistic residium partakes more of the characteristics of the Pfalz dialects than those of any other." (7) Miller's Pennsylvania German (vol. I), said: "The

fact is that it (Penna. German) is simply the perbetuation in varying degrees of purity of the dialects spoken by the common people in the portions of Germany and Switzerland from which the early settlers came to this country The dialect has also been modified by the coalescence of speech elements where settlers from different regions in Germany settled here in the same community." (8) In the Preface to Der Alt Schuhlmeshter Frank Light remarked: "Although the expressive Penn-

sylvania-German tongue has been and is the target of ridicule among those ignorant of its origin, it is just as true a German dialect as are the Attic. Eolic, Doric and Ionic languages authentic Greek . . . The particular branch of German in which the stories on the following pages are written may be classified as Palatinate German." (9) Astor C. Wuchter in the Introduction to Heinz Kloss' Lewendiche Schtimme aus Pennslveni

(Stuttgart and New York, 1929) characterizes the Pennsylvania German as "en Pfaelsicher Dialekt mit viel Englische worte uffgemixt." The above comments reveal that most of the Penna. German writers were aware of the rela-

tionship of Pennsylvania German to the Palatinate dialects, but none of their investigations were sufficiently exhaustive or scientific to determine the exact relationship. We can easily understand why Bausman, Learned, and Lambert assumed that Pennsylvania German was most closely related to the Westrich, when we consider that a large majority of the German settlers in Pennsylvania came from the Western half of the Palatinate. The question then arises: Why does Pennsylvania German resemble the dialects of the Vorderpfalz more than those of the Westrich? It is hardly conceivable that the German settlers in Pennsylvania deliberately adopted the dialect used by the immigrants coming from the Vorderpfalz. It is more reasonable to assume that, as the various Franconian and Alemannic dialects mingled in Pennsylvania, a general leveling process took place, which finally resulted in the dropping of most of those dialectical characteristics which were peculiar only to the Alemannic or

to the Western Palatinate dialects. Previous investigators of the Pennsylvania Ger-

man dialect have also failed to present the exact

relationship of English to Penna. German. In most

instances the influence of English on the dialect

has been greatly exaggerated. It is true that English I

has had considerable influence on the syntax and vocabulary of the dialect, but in the phonology and morphology of Penna. German there is almost no English influence to be observed.

The almost complete absence of English influence is not the only surprising feature of Penna. German phonology. It is also most interesting to note that Penna. German has certain phonetic phenomena which are not to be found in other German dialects,

1—The lowering of the M. H. G. (Middle High German) high vowels, i, u, and ue, and the mid vowels, e, o, and oe, to the short a sound under the influence of the following r, e.g. P. G. (Pennsylvania German) barije, fat, marije, darich, wascht, dascht, barik, ware, schbare, schdan, karich, bascht, da, and fadsich for M. H. G. borgen, vort, morgen, durch, wurst, durst, berc, werden, sperren, stirne, kirche, buerste, duerre, and vierzec. The only exception to this rule occurs in those words where the M. H. G. open e sound has become long e in N. H. G. (New High German). In these instances P. G. has a low front vowel (ae) which begins tense but becomes relatively open (lax). The r is then vocalized and sounded like a mid mixed vowel, e.g. P. G. dae&, ae&, or wae& for N. H. G. der, er, or wer. In the Rhenish Palatinate dialects the high and mid vowels are lowered to e when followed by an r. but they are not lowered to the short a sound as in P. G.

2—The complete disappearance of the r sound after short a when followed by a dental (d, t, l, n, r, s, sch, or ds), e.g. P. G. dat, kads, schba, hasch, fadsee for M. H. G. dort, kurz, Sperre, hirz or hirze, vierzehen. This disappearance of the r sound after the short a can not be regarded as a recent development in the dialect, for in no section of the Pennsylvania German territory could I detect in the speech of the oldest Pennsylvania Germans an r sound after short a, except before the labial or velar sounds. In the Rhenish Palatinate dialects a neutral vowel has been substituted for the r, but in no case has the sound completely disappeared.

3—The regular development of a vowel between an r and a labial or velar sound (b, ch, g, y, j, k, m, p, or w), e.g. P. G. darich, karep, warem, barik, schdarewe, schdarik (M. H. G. durch, korp, wurm, berc, sterben, starc). The Rhenish Palatinate dialects also have this phenomenon in a few words, but its use is not nearly as extensive as in Pennsylvania German.

With the exception of these three distinctively Pennsylvania German features and the low front vowel (AE) which is pronounced relatively close and occurs only in a few words introduced into the dialect from the English. P. G. phonology agrees with that of a dialects of the Eastern half of the Pala-

The following are just a few of the significant phonetic peculiarities which P. G. has in common with the dialects of the Eastern half of the Pala-1—The place of the long a sound of N. H. G.

Vater and baden is taken either by the low rounded back vowel (c), as in P. G. bcde, dck, ncs (N. H. G. baden, Tag, Nase), or by long o, as in P. G. froye, mol, wok (N. H. G. fragen, Mal. Wage). It is significant to note that the M. H. G. short a (which becomes long in N. H. G.) appears as (c) in P. G. and the Rhenish Palatinate dialects.

2-Except for a few P. G. words of non-German

origin and a comparatively small number of other uncommon words, P. G. speakers make no distinction in pronunciation between d or t. In the initial or medial position P. G. speakers have only one phoneme, of intermediate acoustic quality, in the sphere of N. H. G. d and t, and the sound which one hears may be described as an unaspirated voiceless dental stop. P. G. shows no traces of the shift of an intervocalic dental to r, a peculiarity found in the Westrich dialects of today. However, the absence of this shift in P. G. can easily be explained by the fact that it did not occur in the Westrich dialects until after the period of extensive Palatine immigration to Pennsylvania. Even today, many of the older inhabitants of the Western Palatinate still preserve the pronunciation of an intervocalic d, whereas the younger generation replaces it by a trilled r. The Southeastern Palatinate, like P. G., still preserves the intervocalic d. 3—The apical or tongue-tip trill is the regular

pronunciation of the P. G. r in the initial or intervocalic position. However, the tip of the tongue generally makes a single tap only. In all other positions, i.e. medially (before consonant) and finally, the r sound in P. G. can be described as a mid-low mixed vowel (&). In producing the sound the tongue always has the position of a relaxed front a, and as a result the sound has more of the a quality than the English neutral vowel. When the sound is preceded by the low front vowel (ae) which begins tense but becomes relatively open (lax) the voicing is reduced so that ae& is pronounced almost like adiphthong. The P. G. word fac&scht (N. H. G. Vers), for example, is pronounced as a monosyllable with the stress on the (ae), the (&) has less sonority than the (ae) and must be regarded as a glide vowel. When the P. G. final r sound is preceded by a diphthong or a long vowel other than (ae) it has stronger voicing, e.g. P. G. doo&, mil& and uu& (for N. H. G. Tor, mir. and Uhr). In each of these examples we have a definite dissyllable, and therefore, a stronger voicing. When the sound occurs post-consonantly it seems to have even a greater energy, e.g. P. G. fad&, mud&, and J. S. Stahr, who wrote the Introduction to Daniel bank (for N. H. G. Vater, Mutter, and Bauer). This mid-low mixed vowel sound is also heard for the medial and final r in the Rhenish Palatinate dialects There are no specifically Alemannic characteris-

tics (as, for example, the preservation of the old monophthongs) to be found in P. G. phonology. It is indeed remarkable that Rheinnfaelzisch has replaced all Alemannic or Swabian phonetic influences, when we consider the large streams of Swiss and Swabian immigration which flowed into Pennsylvania between 1683 and 1775. However, in my study of P. G. morphology and vocabulary I have found numerous evidences of Alemannic influence. 1 Cf. Oscar Kuhns. The German and Swiss Settle-

ments of Colonial Pennsylvania: A Study of the socalled Pennsylvania Dutch. New York. 1901; F. R. Diffenderffer. The German Immigration into Pennsylvania through the Port of Philadelphia, 1700-1775, Lancaster, Pa., 1900; O. Seidensticker, Rilder aus der dentsch-pennsylvanischen Geschichte. New York. 1886: S. W. Pennypacker. The Settlement of Germantown. Pa., and the Beginning of German Emigration to North America. Phila., 1889; A. B. Faust. The German Element in the United States. Boston and New York. 1909: I. F. Pittinger. The Germans in Celonial Times. Phila & London. 1901: William Beidelman. The Story of the Pennsylvania Gemans. Easton. Pa., 1898: I. D. Rupp. A Collection of unwards of Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, Dutch. French and other Immigrants in Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776. Phila. 1880: A. B. Faust. Guide to the Materials for American History in Swiss and Austrian Archives. Washington. D. C., 1916: J. H. Hinke. Pennsylvania German Pioneers (3 vols.). Norristown. Pa., 1934. 2 Cf. Henry Harbaugh. Harbaugh's Harfe (Reading. Pa., 1870), p. 111.

3 Cf. M. D. Learned. Pennsylvania German Dialect (Baltimore, 1889), p. 22.

4 Cf. M. B. Lambert. A Dictionary of the non-English Words of the Pennsylvania-German Dialect (Lancaster, Pa., 1924). Preface viii.

5 Cf. A. R. Horne. Pennsylvania German Manual (3rd ed., Allentown, Pa., 1905).

Vocabulary of the Pennsylvania German Dialect."

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society,

6 Cf. E. H. Rauch. Pennsylvania Dutch Handbook (Mauch Chunk, Pa., 1879), Preface V. 7 Cf. W. J. Hoffman. "Grammatic Notes and

(Philadelphia, 1889), XXVI, 188. 8 Cf. Daniel Miller, Pennsylvania German (Reading, Pa., 1903), I. Intro. III.

9 Cf. J. H. Light, Der Alt Schuhlmeshter (Lebsnon, Pa., 1928).

(To Be Concluded.)

"Knabrus"? If not, he will find the recipe the appended "Cooking Notes."-P. A. B.



Der Daadi un die Mammi

Mer kann es heit noch sehne, Sell Heisle, wu es schieht; Dart hen sie als drum rum geschpielt, Die Buwe un die Maed. Sie sin all uffgewachse Un noch enanner fort, Un hen die Alte allee gelosst

Beinanner am alte Ort.

Der Daadi un die Mammi,

Dart hen sie als gesesse

Die gute alte Leit! So Mensche finnscht gaar kenni meh, Magscht laafe noch so weit. Manch scheene Summerowet Bin ich an der Dier verbei; Noh hen mer als geblaudert Minanner, yuscht mir drei.

Uff em Benkel an der Wand, Der Daadi mit der Peif un sie Mit Schtrickes in der Hand. Sie sin so eenig gewese, As wie en Hochzigpaar, Schpeit vun fufzig Yaahr un lenger

Seit erscht die Hochzig waar.

So hen sie schee minanner gelebt,

Bis an ihr seelig End.

k- So hen sie g'sesse mol ee Daag, Sie mit Schtrickes in de Hend, Un der Daadi mit dem Peisle, Un waare dod, alle zwee! 'S iss lonesome nau wu's Heisle schteht Dart an der Schtross allee.

-Louise A. Weitzel.

AM SCHWARZE BAER

Der Hen will Anschpruch mache fer Pension

> LLOYD A. MOLL Der Hen Kramer iss



ans Waertshaus kumme un waar all voll gleene schwarz-un-blooe Maerricker im G'sicht un sei Naas waar gans dick verschwolle. Ha Wie der

g'sehne hot, iss er recht verschrocke. "Was der Schinner hosesht dann Wie Hen? gemacht, sehnscht dann du aus? Der wu dich g'schlagge hot, muss mechtiche Feischt g'hat gleene hawwe," saagt er. "Ich hab net g'fochte,"

gnarrt der Hen. "Well, saag mer mol,

was 's do gewwe hot. So'n Gefress wie deins, hawwich mei Lewe noch

"Well, du sehnscht eens nau, un 's iss mei eegnes, so was der Deihenker geht's dich aa? Waar der Ed schun do?" frogt der Hen.

"Nee, waarscht d' schtreidich mit ihm? Mit all seim Wunnerfitze hot der Hi yuscht nix

aus em Hen griege kenne. Iwwer dem ausfroge kummt der Ed Case in die Barschtubb. Der Ed guckt e bissel schichterich in der Schtubb rum un frogt der Hi, "Iss der Dokter um der Weg?" "Nee, er iss noch der Schtadt un kummt net heem bis Marye ee Zeit," iss em Hi sei Andwart.

Noh pischpert er, "Hi, witt du die schenscht Mess iem Fisch un Oole, as du g'sehne hoscht fer en langi Zeit, kaafe?" Nau em Hi iss nix liewer fer esse as was aus em

938. Wasser kummt, un er will graad en Barye mache tate fer en Beint Schnapps. Der Hen blabbert awwer do nei, "Wann du em Ed en Beint gebscht, sehn ich 938, net so viel wie der Schtobber devun. Ich bin aa do drin. Mir wolle Geld" saagt er. "Was macht's aus, eb ich eich Geld geb odder net?

Ihr versaufe's doch. Un ferwas geht des so in der Schtilling haer? Hen ihr die Fisch g'schtole?" "Nee, mer hen net. Wammer Geld griege defor,

bin ich schur, dass ich mei Deel grick, un wann du uns Schnaps gebscht, iss es en bewogter Handel. Ich will mol geh sie hole, noh wolle mer schwetze." Der Hi iss noch der Scheier, wu er der Sack im ings | Wasserdrog g'hat hot, un hot en in die Barschtubb

gebrocht. Wie der Hi die gross Mess g'sehne hot, iss er gans wild warre. Er iss an die Schubblaad hinnich em Bar un hot zwee halwe Daaler grickt un gebt yederes vun de Kerl eener. "Wu un wie der Deiwel hen ihr so en grossi Mess Fisch grickt? Do will ich 's Dunnerladder sei, so

ebbes hawwich nimmi g'sehne zitter dass mer als Schleefgorn g'fischt hen." Der Ed hot gelacht un saagt, "Well-mir wisse die rechte 'Warde' fer saage, wann mir fische gehne -gell, Hen?"

g'schtriche.-Der Wunnerfitz hot der Hi so geblogt, dass er denne Kerl ken Ruh losst. Awwer er hot nix dhu kenne mit ne bis er en Driet aagebotte hot. "Wann du verschprechscht, dass der Dokter nix

Der Hen hot yuscht gegrummelt un sei G'sicht

ausfind do devun, will ich der's verzaehle," saagt der Ed. Der Hi hot verschproche, un do iss em Ed sei Schtory:

"Der Hen hot en Schmeissgorn g'funne in em Ed Bauer seim alte Schopp. Er hot mich g'frogt eb ich's schmeisse kennt, noh daete mer fische geh un dir die Fisch verkaafe." "Du weescht, dass mer nimmi fische darf mit Schtellgorn, Schleefgorn odder Schmeissgorn."

"Der Dokter hot yo selli yunge fange g'hat losse, wie sie ihm die Lecher in der Grick ausg'schleeft hen, do en Yohr odder so zerick." "Awwer 's sin ken bessere Bletz fer Socker, Tschubbs un Oole, as wie im Dokter seim Schwamm,

Characteristic Features of Pennsylvania German

An Attempt to Correct Some Erroneous Impressions Concerning the Dialect.

> ALBERT F. BUFFINGTON, Ph. D., University of New Hampshire

(Conclusion)

Turning now to a consideration of the morphology of P. G. we may again note features which are not to be found in other German dialects.

The first peculiarity which I regard as distinctively P. G. is the extensive use of as as a relative pronoun in all cases of the singular and plural. The use of the form as instead of als as a correlative or conjunction is very common in various Middle and South German dialects, (10) but only in certain Swiss dialects is it ever used as a relative pronoun; even in these the usage is very rare and not nearly as extensive as in P. G. Wuu is the regular form for the relative pronoun in all cases in the Rhenish Palatinate dialects. Wuu is also used for the relative pronoun in P. G., but not as frequently as as.

A second morphological peculiarity is the regular use of dune, geene, and schdeene for the 1 and 3 person plural of the P. G. verbs duu, gee, and schdee (N. H. G. tun, gehen, and stehen). These forms are used as infinitives in certain Middle German and Swabian dialects, but their use for the 1 and 3 person plural is very rare.

A third morphological peculiarity is the use of the forms seenscht and seent for the 2 and 3 persons singular present indic. of seene (N. H. G. sehen). These forms do not occur in any of the Rhenish Palatinate, Swabian, or Swiss dialects.

The following specifically Alemannic characteristics are to be found in P. G. morphology: 1-The use of the suffix-li in the singular of

diminutive nouns, the plural being-lin. -li is heard most frequently in P. G. in those counties which were settled largely by the Swiss (i e. Lancaster, York, etc.). In other P. G. counties-che and -el are used with greater frequency.

2-The use of dii& for ihr as the 2 person nom. plural of the personal pronoun. dii& and ii& are used interchangeably by P. G. speakers in the various sections of Pennsylvania where the dialect is spoken, but in those P. G. counties which were settled largely by the Swiss dii& is probably more common than ii&.

3-The assimilation of 1 to the following dental in the imperfect subjunctive forms of sele (or sole) and wele (or wole), e.g. ich set or sot, du sedscht or sodscht, etc., or ich wot or wet, du wodscht or wedscht, etc. In all other respects, i.e. with the exception of

these three specifically Alemannic characteristics and the three distinctively P. G. peculiarities which I noted above, the P. G. inflectional system is like that of the dialects of the Eastern half of the Palatinate, e.g. (11) 1-In the inflection of the masculine singular of

the definite article, the strong adjective, and the demonstrative pronoun P. G. and the Southeastern R. P. (Rhenish Palatinate) dialects use the same form for the nominative and the accusative; elsewhere in the Pfalz a distinction is made between the nominative and accusative forms.

2-The comparative of neegscht (N. H. G. nah) is neech& in P. G. and the Eastern R. P. dialects; in the dialects of the Western half of the Palatinate the regular form is nee&.

3-The 1st person singular pres. indic. form of the verb has no ending in P. G. and the Eastern R. P. dialects; in the Western R. P. dialects it regularly ends in -e.

4-The past participle of strong verbs ends in -e in P. G. and the Eastern R. P. dialects; in the Westrich dialects the -e ending of the past participle is dropped.

5-For the past participle of wachse (N. H. G. wachsen) P. G. and the Eastern R. P. dialects have gewachse; the Westrich dialects have the weak form

gewackst. 6-Geruufe is the regular form of the past participle of ruufe (N H. G. rufen) in P. G. and the Eastern Palatinate dialects; the Westrich dialects

have geruuf or geruuft.

7-Gebrocht is the regular form of the past participle of bringe (N. H. G. bringen) in P. G. and the Eastern Palatinate dialects, but in the various Westrich dialects brung, gebrung, or brong are used.

8-In P. G. and the Southeastern Palatinate dialects bin is the regular form for the 1st pers. sing. pres. indic. of sai (N. H. G. sein); the Western R. P. dialects use sin or sen, and the Northern Palatinate sain. 9-For the 1st and 3rd plur. pres. idic. of sai P.

G. and the Eastern R. P. dialects use sin, the Northern R. P. dialects sain, and the Northwestern (in the vicinity of Kusel) bin.

10-gewest is the regular form of the past participle of sai in P. G. and the Eastern R. P. dialects; in the Westrich dialects geweese is used. 11-For the past participle of seene P. G. and

most of the Eastern Palatinate dialects use kseene; the Western R. P. dialects use the forms gesii, ksii, gesile, or gesiln. driwwe. Ich denk mer fendere 's mol. Un uff vier

Schmiss hawwich die Mess g'fange.'

hot der Hen die Maerricker in's G'sicht grickt?" "Ei, der alt Esel laaft mer graad in der Schmiss." "Ich kann's beidemmt noch net verschteh." "Do schenk mol ei," saagt der Ed, "noh will ich der dann saage wie mer Schmeissgorn fischt, wann

"Ei, ei!" saagt der Hi, "awwer wie der Schinner

d' 's net weescht, du alder Ochs!-Des waar en gross rund Gorn, gewiss acht Fuss hot's daerrich die Mitt gemesse. Ause rum sin grosse Bleikuggle nei g'schtrickt. Un in der Mitt iss en Schtrick so fuffzeh Fuss lang fascht gemacht. 's End devun schlippt mer an der recht Aarm, verschtehscht? Noh nemm ich en Kuggel in's Maul un reech so weit wie meeglich mit de zwee Hend links un rechts vun mer eweck fer am Gorn halt griege. Noh dreh ich mich karzegraad uff de Fiess rum un schwenk des Ding in der Luft rum bis 's uffg'schpannt iss un schteht gans flach naus. Wann es so iss, loss ich's fliege iwwer 's Loch in die Grick nei. Der Schtrick hawwich fascht an meim rechte Aarm. Wann die Kuggle uff em Boddem vun der Grick sin, noh zoppt mer der Schtrick bis die Kuggle all uff me Haufe sin. Ich zieg die gans G'schicht aus em Wasser un die Fisch sin g'fange. Un wie ich der letscht Schmiss mach, dappt mer der alt Esel in der Weg. die Kuggle hen ihn in's G'fress gedroffe un ihm die Naas schier verschlagge." "Hi," saagt der Hen, "guck ich as wann ich

g'schosse waer? Mei G'sicht fiehlt so." "Ya, wann du nau en Dokter griege kenntscht fer dir die Babbiere ausmache, kenntscht verleicht Pension ziege. Awwer ich zweiwel eb der Dr. Druckemille dir sie ausschreiwe daet, wann er wisst,

dass ihr in seim Schwamm waare," meent der Hi. "Ferwas der Deiwel simmer net im Charl Lauchner seiner, Ed?" greischt der Hen.

12—Han is the regular form of the 1st pers. sing. pres. indic. of hawe (N. H. G. haben) in P. G. and the Eastern Palatinate dialects; in the Southern half of Westrich han is generally used, and in the Northern half hun.

13-In P. G. and the Eastern Palatinate dialects the regular forms of the 2 and 3 sing. pres. indic. of hawe are hoscht and hot, in Westrich hascht and

14-For the 1 and 3 plural pres. indic. of hawe P. G. and the Eastern Palatinate dialects use hen, the Northern half of Westrich hun, and the Southern half han. 15-hawe is also the regular form of the infinitive

in P. G. and the Eastern R. P. dialects; the Westrich dialects use hun and han. P. G. also has the following significant morphological features in common not only with the dia-

lects of the Eastern half of the Palatinate, but also with those of the Westrich: 1-The loss of the distinction between the strong and weak declension of nouns (the distinctive genitive form occurring only in compounds and ad-

verbs). 2-The preservation of the forms eb& and ebes (N. H. G. etewer and etewaz).

3-The use of mil& instead of wil& for the 1st person nom. plural of the personal pronoun.

4—The preservation (in the inverted word order) of the M. H. G. n in the 1 pers. sing. pres. indic. of duu, gee, and schdee (N. H. G. tun, gehen, and stehen). 5-The absence of the past tense except in the

indic, and subj. of the tense auxiliaries, in the subj. of the preterite-present verbs, and occasionally in the subj. of gee, kume, and brauche (N. H. G. gehen, kommen, and brauchen). If we now turn to the syntax of P. G. we observe

at once the extensive influence of English, e.g. (12) Ich hap dsurik gegukt nooch em Bill fa (Eng. for, N. H. G. um) Hilf. Ma sin uf dsait (Eng. on time, N. H. G. zur Zeit)

kume. Wie ich dsuu kume bin (Eng. 'when I came to',

N. H. G. Wie ich zu mir gekommen bin). Sel is uf dsu dii& (Eng. 'That's up to you,' N. H. G. Es kommt auf dich an).

Sie hen aw& wid& ufgemacht (Eng. made up, N. H. G. sind einig geworden).

Die Fre is wid& alrecht (Eng. alright, N. H. G. gesund) ware.

Sai Dedi is gut ap (Eng. is well off, N. H. G. ist vermoegend).

Fa all sel (Eng. for all that, N. H. G. trotz alledem) hen sie ihn gegliche. Danoo guck aus fa (Eng. look out for, N. H. G.

halte Ausschau fuer) es Ent fun da Welt. Ma hen Wade kat (Eng. we had words, N. H. G.

Wir haben Wortwechsel miteinander gehabt).

With the exception of the syntactical phenomena borrowed from the English, the most striking features of P. G. syntax are: the use of the nominative for the accusative of nouns; the regular replacement of the genitive, except in compounds and adverbs, by the simple dative or a prepositional construction; the use of the dative with a possessive adjective to denote possession; the use of the perfect tense for the imperfect; the provision of progressive or durative tenses; the consistent use of als with the present or perfect tense forms to express habitual or customary occurrences; the absence of the present participle; the frequent omission of dsu with the infinitive; the expression of the infinitive of purpose with the preposition fa (frequently without dsu); the frequent use of the infinitive-substantive and the double negative; the use of wail to introduce temporal clauses; the frequent use of parataxis; the expression of the correlative comparison by de . . . de . . (N, H. G. je . . desto . .); great freedom in word order in dependent and principal clauses; and the regular position of the finite verb between two infinitives or two participles in dependent clauses.

The vocabulary of the P. G. dialect is less uniform and homogeneous than the phonology and morphology. Some words are peculiar to certain sections only, and the variations of vocabulary in the different parts of P. G. territory are quite numerous. The percentage and nature of the English words which have been introduced into the dialect also varies greatly in the different sections. It is possible, however, to make the following general observations concerning the vocabulary of the P. G. dialect: 1-P. G., like other dialects, makes greater use of

the homely terms than of those words which are associated with a wider cultural outlook. Frequently, where the literary language has several words to designate an object, the dialect has only one, usually the least elegant term or the one with a vulgar connotation. Profane expressions and words pertaining to sex are very numerous. 2-Many P. G. words, whose N. H. G. equivalents have a variety of meanings, have become restricted

to one or two special meanings, e.g. P. G. arik (M. H. G. arc) is used only in the sense of "worthless" and "very"; f&suche (N. H. G. versuchen) is used only in the sense of "to taste"; dab& (N. H. G. tapfer) is used only adverbially and in the sense of "quickly" or "at once"; dsaidich (N. H. G. zitec. N. H. G. zeitig) is restricted to the meaning "ripe"; falsch (M. H. G. valsch, N. H. G. falsch) is used only in the sense of "angry" or "artificial" and not in the sense of "wrong," "incorrect," "false," "faithless," or "dishonest" as in M. H. G. and N. H. G. 3-Many High German words, which are not current in the literary language, occur in P. G., e.g.

bade, gaundsch, gaundsche, gnoodsche, Loos, Lefds. 4-With the exception of the loan-words from the English, most of the P. G. words may also be found in the dialects of the Rhenish Palatinate, partic-

ularly in those of the Eastern half of the Pfalz. The following words, for example, occur in the Eastern R. P. dialects, but not in the dialects of the Westrich: arik, Belsnikel, Dall, deelmools, hai&re, Inschlicht, Langgwit. 5-P. G. has preserved many words which were current in the older R. P. dialects, but which are no longer used by the younger generation, e.g. bade,

bailaiwe, fakolebi&re, Hensching. 6-Certain words which are not used in the R. P.

dialects occur in the Swabian and Swiss dialects, e.g. aleenich, Bat, fuxe. It is hoped that the foregoing discussion of the P. G. dialect will correct some of the false observa-

tions which have been made in previous treatments of the dialect. We have observed that P. G. is a German dialect (not a form of debased German or English, as certain writers have remarked), which, with the exception of certain Alemannic peculiarities in the morphology and vocabulary and numerous evidences of English influence in the syntax and vocabulary, resembles most closely the dialects spoken in the Eastern half of the Rhenish Palatinate.

10 Cf. E. Martin and H. Lienhart, Wh. der elsaessichen Mundart. (Strassburg, 1899), L. 72; Josef Mueller, Reinisches Wb. (Bonn, 1928), I. 127; Schweizerisches Idiotikon, I. 197 ff.; Schwaebisches Woerterbuch, I. 148 ff.

Il I note here only a few of the most significant

correspondences. 12 I note here a few interesting examples taken from the works of various P. G. dialect writers.

ılly ces

ng

ths am-

ears

un ich saag zum Hen, 'ich glaab der Dokter iss fart. un sie sin am Frucht abmache iwwer em Hiwwel