THE BAVARIAN DIALECT IN FRANKENMUTH, MICHIGAN, AFTER A CENTURY OF AMERICAN INFLUENCE

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THE BAVARIAN DIALECT IN FRANKENMUTH, MICHIGAN, AFTER A CENTURY OF AMERICAN INFLUENCE

By

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PREFACE

In September, 1956, I obtained a position teaching in the high school at Frankenmuth. Much to my surprise, I found the dialect spoken by students and members of the community rather different from what I had expected. After a little investigating, I found that the community was made up of the descendents of Bavarian immigrants who settled there in the 1840s. The dialect that I heard was Bavarian or what the villagers call Bayrisch. Actually, three languages are used in the community; English, High German and Bayrisch.

The situation encountered in Frankenmuth brought the following questions to mind:

1. Is this the same dialect as was originally spoken in Bavaria?
2. How much has it changed as a result of American influence since 1845?
3. How much of the Bavarian culture is still retained by the people of Frankenmuth?
4. Is Frankenmuth what we sometimes refer to as a speech island (Sprachinsel)?
5. If so, what factors have brought about this condition?
6. What was the latest influx of Bavarian immigrants

to renew the old world culture?

7. How has the Bavarian language and culture influenced native Americans in and around Frankenmuth?

These questions and others, prompted the research for this thesis.

The writer of this thesis would like to express his sincere appreciation for the helpful guidance given to him by his major professor, Dr. Stuart Gallacher.

The writer would also like to express his gratitude for the genuine co-operation given him by the people of Frankenmuth, Michigan. Without the support, co-operation and consideration given by all these, the task of conducting this study and writing this thesis would have been far less rewarding and satisfying.

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FRANKENMUTH

FRANKENMUTH

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Friederich Wyneken, a missionary from Fort Wayne, Indiana, published a pamphlet, Nothschrei, describing the lack of Lutheran ministers on the frontier to guide the German colonists and to teach the Indians.[1] As a result of this pamphlet, many people in Germany became interested in missionary work in America. Among them, was Rev. Johann Konrad Wilhelm Loehe (1808-1872). He was born at Fuerth, Bavaria, studied theology at Erlangen and Berlin and spent his life as pastor at Neudettelsau (sometimes spelled Neuendettelsau) in the Franconian sector of Bavaria). In 1843, his interest in missionary work prompted him to start a journal, Kirchliche Mittheilungen aus und über Nord Amerika.

In 1840, Loehe started training young men for mission work among the Indians of America. Friedrick

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[1] Emanuel A. Mayer, Geschichte der evangelisch-lutherischen St. Lorenz-Gemeinde, 9; Theodore Graebner, Lutheran Pioneers II, The Bavarian Settlements of the Saginaw Valley, 7; gives a facsimile of the title page of the first American edition of Wyneken; Nothschrei, which reads, Die Noth der Deutschen Lutheraner in Nord-Amerika. Ihren Glaubensgenossen in der Heimath ans Gerz gelegt. Erste Amerikanische Auflage. (Pittsburgh: Druckerei der lutherischen Kirchenzeitung, 1844)

August Craemer, one of his first trainees, owed his initial interest in mission work to the pamphlet, Nothschrei. He was a graduate of Erlangen Univ. After his training under Loehe, he was later chosen to lead the group which founded Frankenmuth.[2]

Loehe was interested in establishing a colony in Michigan and wrote to one of his missionaries, Pastor W. Hattstaedt, in Monroe, Mich. for advice. Pastor Hattstaedt advised him to do his missionary work jointly with the mission house of Pastor Friedrich Schmidt, established in Scio, Mich. by the Basle Mission Society of Switzerland.[3] Pastor Schmidt asked Johann Auch of Sebewaing to choose a site for the colony.

Meanwhile, Loehe, after discussing the proposed colony with a servant in his house named Lorenz Loesel, requested Loesel to recruit colonists for the settlement. Colonists were recruited from Rottstall

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[2] Theodore Graebner, Church Bells in the Forest, (Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, 1944) p. 31. Hereafter referred to as Graebner. Cf. also his book, The Bavarian Settlements of the Saginaw Valley, (Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, 1919).

[3] John Andrew Russell, Germanic Influence in the Making of Michigan, (University of Detroit, 1927) Hereafter referred to as Russell. pp. 339ff.

and Altmuehlgrund near Nuernberg and the project was financed by the donations from the wealthy of Mecklenburg. Loehe named the proposed settlement, Frankenmut[4] (Courage of the Franks).

With August Craemer as their leader, this small group of colonists[5] journeyed to Bremen, where Craemer was ordained on April 4, 1845. On April 20th., their ship, the Carolina, sailed and the next day, Craemer married the engaged couples. The engaged couples were prevented from marrying in Bavaria because only proper-

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[4] Frankenmuth was spelled without the h in the Gemeinde Ordnung of 1848, but with the h in the Gemeinde Ordnung of 1852, after revision. However the /Frankenmuth/ pronunciation did not develop until after 1900 and is still not accepted by the Bavarian descendents in Frankenmuth.

[5] Robert Arthur Dengler, The German Settlement at Frankenmuth, Mich. An unpublished thesis for the Master's degree at Michigan State College, 1953, Hereafter referred to as Dengler. Cf. also, St. Lorenz Walther Leagues, Centennial St. Lorenz Congregation, Frankenmuth, Michigan, (Frankenmuth, Mich., 1944) p. 1

Founded, August, 1845, by 15 German immigrants
Pastor August Craemer, wife, Dorothea Benthien, and son, Heinrich
Martin Haspel and wife, Margareta Leinberger
Lorenz Loesel and wife, Margaretha Walther
John Konrad Weber and wife, Kunigunde Bernthal
John List and wife, Maria Lotter
John George Pickelmann and wife, Margareta Auer
Leonhard Bernthal
John Bierlein

ty owners could obtain a license to marry.[6] The colonists arrived in New York City, June 8, 1845. Pastor Craemer married Dorothea Benthien, a nurse aboard the ship.

From New York, the colonists went to Saginaw, where they purchased government land at the site previously selected, for $2.50 an acre. The men walked each day from Auch's home in Saginaw to the settlement ten miles southeast of Saginaw in order to clear the land and set up the first buildings.[7]

The first buildings built were a common hut, size 20' X 30', finished August 25, 1845, and a parsonage which also served as a church.[8] Cattle and equipment were bought in common. This is the only instance of joint ownership in the history of the community. Each family repaid the church for their land before 1854.

Frankenmuth was not a successful mission, for the Indians never settled permanently near the village. However, Craemer did quite a bit of missionary work. He learned the Chippewa language and translated many hymns into Chippewa. On Dec. 27, 1846, he baptised three Indian children.[9]

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6 Russell, loc. cit.
7 Dengler, pp. 10ff.
8 Centennial, p. 1
9 Dengler, p. 12

The second group of immigrants arrived in 1846, the day after ascension. There were about 100 farmers and tradesmen from Rottstahl, Altmuehlthal, and Ansbach in Bavaria. In this group was the Hubinger family, who built the lumber mill and the flour mill. The family is still very active in village life.[10]

In 1847, a new Loehe trained missionary, Emil Baierlein, joined Craemer until 1850, when Craemer went to the theological seminary at Fort Wayne as a professor.[11]

At about this same time,[12] Loehe sent 22 families under the leadership of Pastor Johann Heinrich Phillip Graebner, to establish a settlement, Frankentrost (Consolation of the Franks), several miles northwest of Frankenmuth. Government land sold for $1.25 an acre, but Mich. State Bonds could be purchased cheaper and applied at face value on the purchase of government land. This process cut the price of land to 82¢ an acre. For the next ten years, Frankentrost was a self sufficient community without a single road to the outside world. Today this settlement has a population of about 200

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10 Russell, loc. cit.
11 Ibid.
12 April, 1847

people.[13]

In 1848, Loehe sent a third group of colonists led by Pastor George Ernst Christian Ferdinand Sievers, to found a community called Frankenlust (Joy of the Franks) twenty miles northwest of Frankenmuth. This community never developed. However, Sievers was quite active and under his leadership, German Lutheran churches were founded in Saginaw, Monitor, Mt. Pleasant, Bay City, and Amelith.

Friedrich Koch, Sievers father-in-law, was a factory and mine owner from Germany who was active in the Revolution of 1848. He visited Sievers in Michigan, and fearing that because of the Revolution, he might have to leave Germany, gave Sievers money to buy land, where Koch planned on establishing an industrial town for his workers from Germany. He planned to call the settlement, Amelith, after the name of his wife's home town. As it turned out, Koch didn't have to leave Germany and Amelith never prospered. Back in Germany, Koch wrote a travel guide, Die Deutschen Colonien in der Nähe des Saginaw Flusses.[14] None of Koch's employ-

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13 Dengler, p. 15
14 Ibid. p. 16

ees emigrated to Amelith.[15]

In 1848, Sievers bought 1,592 acres of land, four miles west of Frankenmuth to develop Frankenhilf (Help of the Franks) for the poor of Bavaria. Poor but reputable single people and couples living together who could not marry in Bavaria, but who would marry and reform, were selected by the Pastors of Neudettelsau. However, only Herman Kuehn and one family went to Frankenhilf, the rest of the colonists settled in the other villages. Today (1957), Frankenhilf is a village of about 400 people.[16]

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15 Russell, loc. cit.
16 Dengler, p. 17

FRANKENMUTH (1957)

(Most of the following material was obtained from individuals in the village)

All of the villages have indicated a desire for isolation and handling their own problems, as indicated by the Gemeinde Ordnung, written in 1846 and revised in 1852.[17] This amazing document was probably written by John Adam List, a mechanic. Many of the ideas were probably also his own. Its main purpose seems to have been to eliminate the need for civil court action, regulate community disputes, and keep outsiders out.

Frankenmuth was self sufficient and isolated until 1940. The villagers would not even allow a railroad to mar the beauty of the countryside. Their railroad had to be built at Gera Junction, five miles away and everything is trucked to and from the Junction.

Until 1905, everyone in Frankenmuth was German with the exception of one Welshman named Eugene Williams and one Indian, who spoke German. In 1906, the villagers invited a Mr. Gallagher, from Bridgeport, Mich., to start a newspaper. This was the first non-German speaking family to live in Frankenmuth.

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17 See appendix A

It wasn't until 1937, that general permission was given for anyone to move into Frankenmuth. At present (1957) there are perhaps 100 people employed at Universal Engineering or the Brewery, who are not German.

Most of the professional people (doctors, lawyers, etc.) in Frankenmuth, came from outside the community, with the exception of school teachers in the Lutheran Elementary School, many of whom are natives of Frankenmuth.

Frankenmuth's one great contribution to the professional fields is Professor Jacob Meyer, teacher of German and the Structure of Sanscrit, at the University of Chicago, of whom they are justly proud.

After World War II, about 100 Latvians were invited to Frankenmuth as farm laborers. Many of these people have moved into Saginaw and the surrounding cities where the pay is better.

The community was originally set up as a theocracy, under the Gemeinde Ordnung.[18] Everyone was expected to contribute according to his ability, and to provide one day of labor annually or provide a substi-

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[18] See appendix A

tute. No one was allowed to sell property to an outsider without the permission of the community and they were required to let the villagers have the first chance at purchasing their property. Anyone purchasing land in the town had to be of Lutheran faith.

The township was incorporated in 1854, and the village in 1904. Since then the community has been governed by a mayor and a village council.

The population has been as follows:

1904 - 633
1910 - 693
1920 - 825
1930 - 925
1940 - 1100
1950 - 1208

Politically the town is a typical mid-western isolationist town. Frankenmuth voted solidly Democratic until Wilson's administration. During the First World War, Frankenmuth changed and voted Republican. The promise of repeal of Prohibition caused the villagers to change back to the Democratic Party in 1932, however they became Republicans again in 1940 and are still largely Republican.[19]

During the World Wars, the people of Frankenmuth

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[19] Dengler, pp. 26f.

did not exhibit any sympathy for Germany as shown by their oversubscription to War Bonds and Community Chest Drives. Over 200 of the young men served in World War II. There were no conscientious objectors.

Today (1957) the chief industries in Frankenmuth are:

Carling's Brewery [Formerly (before 1956) Frankenmuth Brewery]

Universal Engineering

McDonald Dairy (Frankenmuth Dairy)

Frankenmuth Cheese Factory

Frankenmuth Woolen Mills

Rupprecht's Sausage Works

Hubinger Lumber Co.

Star of the West Milling Co.

Geyer's Brewery

The Hotels (Specializing in Chicken Dinners)

- Zehnder's Hotel
- Fischer's Hotel
- McNiven's Hotel

Many of the people from the surrounding towns depend on Frankenmuth for employment. During the depression, there were never more than 5 families on relief at one time between 1929-1938 and the village provided work

for outsiders by importing W.P.A. workers to work for the village.

Carling's Brewery, Universal Engineering and the Hotels are big business, each employing a large number of workers. Zehnder's hotel alone, can provide 700 meals at one time and has served as high as 3,500 meals in one day.

Among the things you might wish to see if you visited Frankenmuth are:

The Church, dedicated in 1880, redecorated in 1895 and 1939.

Museum

Old Cemetery, 1845

The Monument for the First Church

Rev. O. Fuerbringer's Grave

Indian Burial Ground (unmarked)

Oldest Grave Markers

New Cemetery, 1888

Monument to the Founders (at the church)

Church Grove

New Central School

Industries and hotels mentioned previously.[20]

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[20] St. Lorenz Walther Leagues, p. 8

THE LANGUAGE OF FRANKENMUTH

Three languages are in use in Frankenmuth today. English is used in all civic records and by the people of the village. High German is still used for one of the church services, while the other service is in English. The Bavarian descendants still use the dialect of their ancestors which they call Bayrisch (originally Franconian-Bavarian). Bayrisch is used chiefly in the home, however it is heard on the streets and in the stores daily. It is used at all family gatherings or celebrations and is very common even in the school.

Robert Arthur Dengler, in his master's thesis, makes the statement, "On Main Street today (1953) one seldom hears Bayrisch spoken.[21] From my observations, I strongly disagree with Mr. Dengler. I have found that one cannot avoid hearing Bayrisch anywhere in the town. It is in common use even today (1957).

The information for this thesis was obtained in the following ways. Bayrisch was recorded on a tape recorder using conversation of the high school children and some of the adults of the community. Information was then obtained by translating and editing their conversations. Direct word translation from English

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[21] Dengler, p. 30

to Bayrisch was also used. Many observations were made while shopping in the community or attending civic celebrations.

BAYRISCH

Bayrisch is the name applied by the villagers of Frankenmuth to the dialect (Franconian-Bavarian) now spoken in Frankenmuth.

The original groups of settlers were taken from Rottstall and Altmuehlgrund, near Nuernberg. This places them on the borderline between the Franconian (Fränkisch) and Bavarian (Bayrisch) dialects.[22]

In the classification of German dialects, this would place the dialect in the Upper German (Oberdeutsch) family as a mixture between Upper Franconian (Hochfränkisch, Oberfränkisch) and Bavarian (Bayrisch).[23]

However, if we refer to another authority,[24] we find the Frankenmuth dialect between Bavarian (Bayrisch-Osterreichisch) under Upper German (Oberdeutsche Mundarten), and Franconian (Fränkisch) under Middle German (Mitteldeutsche Mundarten). The difference is that Weise includes Franconian under Middle German instead of Upper

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22 Otto Behaghel, Geschichte der Deutschen Sprache, (Berlin und Leipzig, 1928) p. 166, Map, p. 588

23 R. Priebsch and W. E. Collinson, The German Language, (University Cambridge Press, Great Britian, 1938) p. 326f.

24 Oskar Weise, Unsere Mundarten Ihr Werden und Ihr Wesen, (Leipzig and Berlin, 1910)

German.

The Franconian influence on Bayrisch is evident in the dimminutive suffix /lə/ and /lɪ/.[25]

Further evidence is the absence of the Gothic duals of the second person:

ös	-	you (Nom.)
enk	-	you (Acc.)
enker	-	your

These words were Gothic duals historically, but became plurals in the Bavarian dialect. There is no evidence of these words in the Frankenmuth dialect.[26]

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[25] Priebsch, p. 326. Franconian suffix forms, -la, -le, or -li as opposed to the Austro-Bavarian forms, -el or erl.

[26] E. Prokosch, An Outline of German Historical Grammar, (Oxford University Press, New York, 1933) pp. 229f. Cf. also Behaghel p. 166, Paragraph 132 (39)

PHONETIC ALPHABET

The International Phonetic Alphabet[27] is used whenever possible throughout this work. A copy of the I.P.A. is given below.

ˈ - beneath a consonant makes it syllabic

ˌ - trill

ˑ - beaneath a symbol indicates retroflection of tongue

: - lengthening sign

˜ - sign of nasalization

a - first sound of diphthong /aɪ/ in fine /faɪn /

aɪ - i in fine /faɪn /

au - ow as in cow /kau /

eɪ - strongly stressed a in date /deɪt/

ə - a in soda /soudə/ always unstressed

ɚ - er in G. A.*sister /sɪstɚ/ always unstressed

ɛ - e in yes /jɛs /

ɜ - British, southern and eastern ir in bird /bɜd /

always stressed

ɝ - ir in G. A. bird /bɝd / always stressed

f - f in fall / fɔl /

g - g in gone /gɔn /

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[27] Claude M. Wise and Lucia Morgan, A Progressive Phonetic Workbook for Students in Speech, (Wm. C. Brown Co, Dubuque, Iowa, 1948) pp. 7f.

* G. A. - General American

γ - g in Spanish abogado /aβoγaðo /

h - h in his /hɪz /

ɑ - a in balm /bɑm/

ɒ - o in British hot /hɒt /

æ - a in hat /hæt /

b - b in bit /bɪt /

β - b in Spanish abogado /aβoγaðo /

ç - ch in German ich /ɪç /

d - d in deem /dim/

dʒ - j in jump /dʒʌmp/

ə - lightly stressed a in chaotic /kəɑtɪk /

m - m in deem /dim/

n - n in fine /faɪn/

ŋ - ng in sing /sɪŋ /

o - lightly stressed o in obey /obeɪ/

ou - strongly stressed o in note /hout/

ɵ - o in New England whole /hɵl /

ɔ - aw in hawk /hɔk /

ɔɪ - oi in oil /ɔɪl /

ø - o in German schön /ʃøn /, French feu / fø /

œ - o in German Köpfe /kœpfə/, French coeur /kœr /

p - p in pin /pɪn /

r - r in ring /rɪŋ /

ɾ - r with the one-tap trill in British very /vɛɾɪ/

R - r with uvular trill as in Parisian French rue /Ry/

s - s in sing /sɪŋ/

ʃ - sh in show /ʃou/

i - ee in deem /dim/

ɪ - i in bit /bɪt/

j - y in yell /jɛl/

k - k in king /kɪŋ/

l - l in fall /tɔl/

t - t in bit /bɪt/

tʃ - ch in chalk /tʃɔk/

θ - th in thing /θɪŋ/

ð - th in this /ðɪs/

u - oo in pool /pul/

ju - u in imbue /ɪmbju/

ʊ - oo in foot /fʊt/

ʌ - u in up /ʌp/

v - v in vine /vaɪn/

w - w in we /wi/

x - ch in German ach /ax/, Spanish jota /xota/

y - French u in plume /plym/ or German u in Bühne /bynə/

ʏ - German u in Hütte /hʏtə/

z - s in his /hɪz/

ʒ - s in vision /vɪʒən/

The following additions are necessary to transcribe Bayrisch phonetically.

′ - shows syllabic accent

’ - shows a sliding over a vowel sound so quickly no vowel sound can be written

( ) - Parentheses around a phoneme in phonetic transcription mean that the sound is either not pronounced at all or so faintly as to make it almost impossible to tell whether it is there. Sometimes the tongue only goes into position to form the phoneme, but the phoneme is not pronounced.

THE PRESENT PRONUNCIATION IN FRANKENMUTH COMPARED WITH THE ORIGINAL BAVARIAN

This Chapter compares Bayrisch words as used at present in Frankenmuth with the original Bavarian pronunciation. The words have been compared to the pronunciation as given by Joh. Andreas Schmeller in Die Mundarten Bayerns, 1821, and Bayerisches Wörterbuch, 1827, as reproduced in Alexander J. Ellis', Early English Pronunciation, 1874, pp. 1357-1368.

Throughout the thesis, High German is referred to as German, English as English, Schmeller's Bavarian as Bavarian, (the language of the original settlers in Frankenmuth) and the dialect as spoken today (1957) in Frankenmuth, Bayrisch as Bayrisch.

The purpose of this chapter is to show how much of the original pronunciation is still retained after 110 years of American influence. The comparison is made alphabetically since this is the way Schmeller handled the pronunciation. It is a clear concise method of attack. Vowel pronunciation is considered first. The article number given after each letter is from Schmeller's articles 102-691. The page number given after each letter is from Ellis', Early English Pronunciation. I have given at least the general pronunciation, an example tak-

en from the text to clarify the explanation, and then a comparison of the English, German, Bavarian, and Bayrisch. Each word written in phonetics is enclosed between slanting lines. / / All comparisons are numbered consecutively throughout this Chapter. I refer to them in other chapters by number.

VOWELS

A (Art. 102-123) p. 1358

1. **A** generally retains /ɑ/ pronunciation.

Examples:

gans	/ gɑn(t)s /
spass	/ ʃpas /
arg	/ arg /

Comparison:

English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
1. night	Nacht	/ naət /	/ naxt /
2. ask	fragst	/ fraɪst /	/ frɑ̄(ɛ)yst /
3. pan	Pfanne	/ p·han /	/ pfanə /

2. Frequently before l and single or weak consonants, a in German becomes o in Bavarian.

Examples:

alt	/ olt /
sagen	/ soγən /

Comparison:

4. old	alt	/ olt /	/ ald(t) /

3. Sometimes before r in German, a becomes / / in Bavarian.

Example:

haar	/ hɑ́uɚ /

Comparison:

English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
5. hair	Haar	/ hɑ́ u ɚ	/ / hoɚ /

AE-ä (Art. 124-139) pp. 1358-1359

1. Generally ä in German is /ɑ/ in Bavarian.

Examples:

stärker /ʃtarɡɚ /

Mädlein /mɑ:d'l /

Plätze /plɑɑ:ts /

Comparison:

6. girl Mädlein /mɑ:d'l / / madlə /

2. Frequently a in German is /ɛ / in Bavarian.

Example:

Ich thäte / i tɛ'ɪt /

Comparison:

7. I am taking Ich nähme / i nɛm / /i(ʃ) nɛm /

8. places Plätze / plɛ:ts / / blɛts /

3. Sometimes ä in German is /ɪ / in Bavarian.

Example:

der Kälteste /kɪ:ltɛst/

Comparison:

9. he falls er fällt / fɪ:lt / /dɛr fɪəlt /

4. Rarely ä in German is /ɑ / in Bavarian.

Example:

kälter / kɑ:ltɚ /

Comparison:

English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
10. coldest	der Kälteste	/kœltɛst/	/kʌltstə/

AI-ei (Art. 140-156) p. 1359

1. Generally ei in German is /a/ in Bavarian.

Example:

11. little	klein	/kla/	/gla/
12. wider	breiter	/bradɚ/	/bradɚ/
		/- - -/	/braɪdɚ/
13. leg(bone)	Bein	/ba ba/	/ba/
14. stone	Stein	/ʃta, ʃtu/	/ʃta, ʃtaɪ/
15. two	zwei	/tsva/	/tsva/

2. Sometimes in the comparative forms ei in German is /ɛ/ in Bavarian.

Example:

breiter /brɛ:tɚ/

Comparison:

16. smaller	kleiner	/klɛnɚ/	/glɛnə/

3. Generally in unaccented syllables ei in German is /ə, ʌ/ in Bavarian.

Comparison:

17. a	ein	/ə/	/ə/
18. work	Arbeit	/a:rbʌt/	/ɛrbʌt/

AU (Art. 157-163) p. 1359

1. Au in German becomes /a/ in Bavarian.

Example:

aus dem hause /a:s'n has /

Comparison:

English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
19. also	auch	/ a /	/ a /
20. tree	Baum	/ ba:m /	/ ba:m /
21. dust	Staub	/ ʃta:b /	/ ʃta:b /
22. dream	Traum	/ ṭra:m /	/ dřa:m /
23. to believe	glauben	/ gla:bə /	/ tsan gla:m /
24. foam	Schaum	/ ʃam /	/ ʃam /
25. lazy	faul	/ fa:l /	/ faəl /
26. house	Haus	/ haus /	/ haus /

AEU-au (Art. 164-170) pp. 1359

1. Generally äu in German is /aɪ/ in Bavarian.

Example:

Häuser / haɪzər /

Comparison:

27. houses	Häuser	/ haɪzər /	/ haɪzər /
28. mice	Mäuse	/ maɪs /	/ maɪs /

E (Art. 183-208) p. 1359

1. Generally e in German is a in Bavarian.

Example:

Feld / fald /

sehen / zaa /

geschehen / g'ʃa: /

Comparison:

English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
29. to see	sehen	/ zaa /	/tsan sen/
30. happened	geschehen	/ g'ʃa: /	/ g'ʃen /
31. to give	geben	/ga:b ga: /	/tsan gem/

2. Generally lost before m or n or obscured by nasalisation.

Comparison:

32. See 29, 30, and 31.

3. Sometimes e in German remains e in Bavarian.

Comparison:

33. snow	Schnee	/ ʃne /	/ ʃne /
34. I go	Ich gehe	/ i ge /	/i(ç) ge /

E (Art. 209-216) p. 1360 In initial syllables.

1. In initial syllables ge-, be-, etc., the e in German is generally /ə / or lost entirely. Sometimes the whole syllable may disappear, especially before plosives.

Example:

Gebiet / 'bi:t /

Comparison:

English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
35. happened	geschehen	/ g'ʃa: /	/ g'ʃen /
36. gone	gegangen	/ gaŋə /	/ gaŋə /

E Final (Art. 217-235) p. 1360

1. Frequently omitted.

Comparison:

37. angry	böse	/ bes /	/ bes /
38. narrow	enge	/ ɛŋ /	/ ɛŋ /
39. sleepy	müde	/ mid /	/ mid /

2. E is dropped as ending of the 1st. pers. sing. and 3rd. pers. sing. pres. tense and 3rd. pers. sing. pret. indic. of verb conjugation.

Example:

Ich esse / i ɪs /

Comparison:

40. I don't want Ich möchte nicht /mɛxt/ /i(s) mɛxt nɛt/

EU (Art. 246-261) pp. 1360-1361

1. Generally eu in German is /aɪ/ in Bavarian.

Example:

neu / naɪ /

Comparison:

41. German	Deutsch	/ daɪtʃ /	/ daɪtʃ /
42. new	neu	/ naɪ /	/ naɪ /
43. fire	Feuer	/ faɪə /	/ faɪə /

I (Art. 262-293) p. 1361

1. Generally i in German is /ɪ/ in Bavarian.

Example:

blind /blɪnd(t)/

Comparison:

	English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
44.	blind	blind	/blind/	/blɪnt/
45.	not	nicht	/nɪt/	/nɛt/
46.	nothing	nichts	/nɪçs/	/nɪç/

2. When i is in an unaccented end syllable, the following letters are often lost.

Example:

ewig /e:vi/

Comparison:

47.	have I	habe Ich	/ha:bɪi/	/ha:bɪ/

3. When i is before l, it sounds like /'j/ in Bavarian, a very difficult sound to translate into phonetics.

Example:

still /ʃt'jl/

Comparison:

48.	to play	spielen	/ʃp'jlən/	/ʃp'jlən/
49.	church	Kirche	/k'j:rəç/	/kərç/

4. I before r became /iə/ in general usage.

Example:

Hirsch / hiər / /

Comparison:

English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
50. to me	mir	/ miər /	/ miə(r) /

This tendency to add the schva vowel /ə/ is a strong carry over from the Bavarian dialect. See 5, 6, 15, 20, 23, and 25.

51. horse Gaul /----------/ / gaul: / /

Sometimes it is difficult to tell whether there is simply a lengthening sign or a schva /ə/ vowel.

IE (Art. 294-315) p. 1361

1. Generally ie is pronounced /ɪ/ in Bavarian.

Example:

die / dɪ /

Comparison:

52. the die / dɪ / / di /

2. Sometimes ie is pronounced /ə/ in Bavarian.

Comparison:

53. you sie / zə / I received the answer / du / to my English word you. When questioned further what word one would use if he were to speak to a stranger, he answered, "We don't speak Bayrisch to strangers."

O (Art. 316-324) pp. 1361-1362

1. O in German is often pronounced /ɑ, ʌ / in Bavarian.

Example:

Sohn /zɑ:n/

Comparison:

	English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
54.	from	von	/ fon /	/ fʌn /
55.	gold	Gold	/ gʌld /	/ gʌ:ld /
	money			/ same /

OE Umlaut of last O. (Art. 325-329) p. 1362

1. Oe is generally pronounced e in Bavarian.

Example:

Böcke / bek /

Comparison:

56. oil Öl / el / / e:l /

2. Sometimes oe is pronounced /ɪ/ in Bavarian.

Example:

Köpfe / kɪpf /

3. Sometimes oe is pronounced /iə/ in Bavarian.

Comparison:

57. heads Köpfe / kiəpf / / kɛpf /

U short (Art. 363-371) p. 1362

1. Frequently short u is /ɑ,ɑə / in Bavarian especially before r.

Example:

Wurst /vɑrʃt /

2. Sometimes before r, u is /uə/.

Comparison:

58. Thurst Durst /duərʃt //dɔʃt /

3. Frequently u becomes /o / before m and n.

Comparison:

59. young jung /joŋ //joŋ /

60. dog Hund /hond //hʌnd(t) /

4. U is /ə / in unemphatic words.

Example:

und /ə ədd /

uns /əs /

gib uns /gi:bəs /

Comparison:

61. us uns /əs //əns /

62. give us gib uns /gi:bəs //gi:bəns gə:bəns /

UE As umlaut of short u. (Art. 372) p. 1362

1. Generally ue is pronounced as /ɪ / in Bavarian.

U Long u. (Art. 373-385) p. 1362

1. This u is pronounced /aa , aə / in Bavarian before m or n.

Example:

Blume /blaam /

Comparison:

	English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
63.	flower	Blume	/ blaam /	/ blaam /
			/ blaəm /	

2. Sometimes u is pronounced /u / in Bavarian.

Comparison:

64.	foot	Fuss	/ fus /	/ fus /
65.	good	gut	/ gud /	/ gut /
66.	chair	Stuhl	/ ʃtul /	/ ʃtul /

3. Frequently u is /uə/ in Bavarian.

Comparison:

67.	boy	Bube	/ buəb /	/ bu /
68.	book	Buch	/ buəx /	/ boux /

4. Generally among the educated u is pronounced /u/ in Bavarian.

Comparison:

69.	boy	Bube	/ bub /	/ bu /

5. Sometimes u becomes /ə / in Bavarian.

Comparison:

70.	to do	zu thun	/tsə tu:n /	/tsʌn daun /

UE As umlaut of u. (Art. 386-393) p. 1362

1. U is generally pronounced /ɛ,ɔ/ in Bavarian, especially before m and n.

Example:

Blümlein /blɛ́,əm'l /

2. Sometimes u is pronounced as /iə/ or /ɔ́i/ in Bavarian.

Comparison:

English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
71. tired	müde	/miəd, mɔid /	/ mid /
72. feet	Füsse	/fiəs, fɔ́is /	/ fis /

CONSONANTS

B (Art. 394-413) pp. 1362-1363

1. Generally a pure /b/ at the end and middle of words before consonants in Bavarian.

Example:

er gibt /ɛr gɪbt /

Comparison:

English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
73. he gives	er gibt	/ɛr gɪbt /	/ɛr gɪbt/

2. B is uncertain or oscillates between /p.b/ at the beginning of words in Bavarian.

Comparison:

74. places	Plätze	/ pleːts /	/ bleːts /

3. In some cases b is pronounced as f in Bavarian.

Comparison:

75. but	aber	/afɔ	/ abə /

4. B becomes p before a lost t.

Example:

er gibt / ɛr gip /

C (Art. 414-415) p. 1363

1. In words of Latin origin, c is pronounced as k in Bavarian.

2. C is sometimes pronounced as st or sp in Bavarian.

CH Not initial. (Art. 416-435) p. 1363

1. Ch is generally pronounced /ç/ or /x/ in Bavarian.

Example:

Bach /bʌx/

Comparison:

	English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
76.	I make	Ich mache	/i max/	/i(ç) ɑɔ maxən/
77.	light	Licht	/lɪçt/	/lɪçt/
78.	belly	Bauch	/ba:x/	/baux/
79.	bone	Knochen	/----------/	/nɔxən/
80.	face	Gesicht	/----------/	/(t)sɪç(t)/

2. Generally in -lich, ch is pronounced k.

Comparison:

81.	friendly	freundlich	/fraɪndlɪk/	/fraɪn(d)lɪ/

3. Ch was very often lost entirely in Bavarian.

Comparison:

See 81.

82.	I	Ich	/i/	/i(ç)/
83.	not	nicht	/nɛt/	/nɛt/

D (Art. 436-451) p. 1363

1. Generally pronounced d initially and between vowels and in final position. D is lost where /ŋ/ sound is used in Bavarian.

Example:

binden / bɛŋ /

blind / blɛŋ /

2. In the final position the d often changes to t in Bayrisch. Probably influenced by German.

Comparison:

84.	blind	blind	/ blɛŋ /	/ blɪnt /
85.	child	Kind	/ kɛŋ /	/ kɪnt /
86.	picture	Bild	/ bɪlɪ /	/ bɪlt /

F (Art. 452-462) p. 1364

1. F is generally pronounced v after vowels, but elsewhere f. F is rarely lost.

Comparison:

87.	river	Fluss	/ flʌs /
			/ flus /
88.	waterfall	Wasserfall	/vassafal /

G (Art. 463-490) p. 1364

1. This letter is generally pronounced g at the end or middle of words in Bavarian. Sometimes it wavers between /k.g / initially. Sometimes k at the end or middle, especially after d, s, or t. Sometimes it changes to /ɪ/ before g, st, or t.

Comparison:

89.	eye	Auge	/ aug /	/ aux /
90.	you ask	fragst	/du frarst /	/ du frakst/

H (Art. 491-502) p. 1364

1. Sometimes h is lost at the beginning of prefixes her-, hin-, and in -heit. (suffix)

Example:

herab / a:bə /

hinab / a:bi /

Bösheit /bœu:sət /

J (Art. 503-506) p. 1364

1. Initially it is frequently pronounced g in Bavarian.

Example:

Jacob /Gáuk'l /

K (Art. 507-520) pp. 1364-1365

1. Sometimes at the end of stem syllables and after l, m, or r, it is pronounced /x /.

2. Sometimes k is pronounced g at the end of uninflected words.

3. K is usually pronounced k.

Comparison:

91.	to come	kommen	/kʌmən	//tsʌn kʌmə/
92.	small	klein	/ kla	// gla /

L. (Art. 521-545) p. 1365

1. Usually l is simply pronounced l. Sometimes a schva /ə / sound is interposed before the l. L is rarely lost.

M,N (Art. 546-555) p. 1365

1. M and n frequently nasalize the preceding vowel in Bavarian, when it is a, e, or o, but do not affect i, u, or /ə/.

M (Art. 556-561) p. 1365

1. It sometimes sounds as n at the end of the stem-syllables in Bavarian.

N (Art. 562-609) p. 1365

1. N is generally lost at the end of stem-syllables when no vowel follows and the preceding vowel is nasalised. N becomes n after labials. These habits give rise to a purely euphonic n being inserted where none originally existed.

Example:

Wie ich sage /vin-i say /

Comparison:

English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
95. to give	geben	/----------/	/ gem /
96. boys	Buben	/----------/	/ bum /
97. to lift upaufheben		/----------/	/ aufhim /
98. to see	sehen	/----------/	/ sey /
99. rain	Regen	/----------/	/ reŋ /
100. stomach	Magen	/----------/	/ maŋ /

Schmeller does not give as many consonant examples.

P (Art. 615-618) pp. 1365-1366

1. Generally p is pronounced p, sometimes b, and rarely pf or ph.

Comparison:

101.	pepper	Pfeffer	/ pheɛfɚ // pfɛfɚ /
102.	horse	Pferd	/ pheɛrd // gaua /

Qu (Art. 620) p. 1366

1. Qu is pronounced kw or gw and the w is often omitted.

R (Art. 621-637) p. 1366

1. R is often trilled in Bavarian. This has cacried over into the Bayrisch as an obvious characteristic.

Comparison:

103.	rain	Regen	/ - - - // ř e ŋ /
104.	river	Fluss	/ - - - // ř ɛ b ə /
105.	grass	Gras	/ - - - // g ř o s /
106.	frost	Frost	/ - - - // f ř ɔ s t /
107.	tears	Träne	/ - - - // d ř ɛ n d /
108.	blackbird crow	Amsel	/ - - - // g ř o ə /

S,SS,SZ (Art. 638) pp. 1366-1367

1. They are generally voiced soft s in Bavarian.

SCH (Art. 664-667) p. 1367

1. Sch is /ʃ/ medially, but /ʒ/ finally, except in the East befoce a lost final e according to Schmeller. Ellis states this to be impossible to pronounce (Deutsch-

/dʒʃtʃ/). Ellis feels the sound must be between /ʃ/ and /ʒ/ depending on voiced or unvoiced sound preceding the sch.

T (Art. 668-681) pp. 1367-1368

1. T is often confused with d in Bavarian and Bayrisch.

Comparison:

English		German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
109.	cold	kalt	/ - - /	/ kald /
110.	skin	Haut	/ - - /	/ haud /
111.	weather	Wetter	/ - - /	/ vɛdda /
112.	tears	Träne	/ - - /	/ drɛna /
113.	blood	Blut	/ - - /	/ blud /

W (Art. 682-687) p. 1368

1. W is sometimes pronounced as a Spanish v or b/ /

Example:

Was thue ich /γas tuə i /

W is pronounced v in Bayrisch

Z (Art. 688-690) p. 1368

1. Initially z is pronounced ts. Sometimes after vowels in uninflected forms it is soft dz.

Comparison:

114.	tongue	Zunge	/ - - /	/ tsungə /
115.	toothache	Zahnweh	/ - - /	/ tsove /

A BASIC BAYRISCH VOCABULARY

English	German	Bayrisch
above	über	/ ibə /
airplane	Flugzeug	/ lʌftʃɪf /
after	nach	/ ibə /
afternoon	Nachmittag	/ namɪddɔx /
again	wieder	/ vɪddə /
air	Luft	/ lʌft /
all	alle	/ aləs /
almost	beinahe	/ baɪnɔ /
alone	allein	/ alans /
also	auch	/ nʌx , a /
always	immer	/ ɪmə /
am	bin	/ bɪn /
among	unter	/ mɪt /
amusing	unterhaltend	/ ʃpasɪ /
and	und	/ unt /
answer, to	antworten	/ antrʌtən /
apple	Apfel	/ apfʌl /
arm	Arm	/ arm /
arrive, to	ankommen	/ kʌmə /
ask, to	fragen	/ fraɪːən /

English	German	Bayrisch
at	zu	/ dɔ , dɔt /
at home	zu Hause (da Heim)	/ da ham /
aunt	Tante	/ tanda /
autumn	Herbst	/ hɛrbst /
awaken, to	wecken (aufwachen)	/ aufvaxəh /
baby	Baby (kindlein)	/ KIntlə /
back (again)	zuruck	/ tsərIK /
bad	schlecht (bös)	/ bes /
badly	schlecht (schlimm)	/ ʃlIm /
bag	Handtasche (Sack)	/ sAK /
bank	Bank	/ bank /
bathe, to	baden	/ bodən /
beans	Bohnen	/ bonə /
beautiful	schön	/ ʃeI /
because	weil	/ vaI dərəm /
bed	Bett	/ bɛt /
beer	Bier	/ biə /
before	vor (davor)	/ dafuə /
behind	hinter	/ hIntər /
believe, to	glauben	/ glam /
bell	Glocke	/ glɔkən /
best	best	/ bɛstə /

English	German	Bayrisch
better	besser	/ bɛssə /
bird	Vogel	/ fogʌl /
biscuit (crackers)	Keks	/ gřɛgʌs /
black	schwarz	/ ʃvats /
blanket	Bettdecke	/ dɛkən /
blood	Blut	/ blud /
blue	blau	/ blau /
boat (ship)	Boot (Schiff)	/ ʃɪf /
book	Buch	/ bʌx /
boot (rubbers	Stiefel	/ rəbbʌs /
born	geboren	/ geboən /
bottle	Flasche	/ bott'l /
box	Schachtel	/ baks /
boy	Knabe	/ bu /
bread	Brot	/ břod /
break, to	brechen	/ břɛçən /
breakfast	Frühstück	/ fřiʃtɪk /
bridge	Brücke	/ brʌkən /
bring, to	bringen	/ břɪŋə /
broad	breit	/ břad /
brother	Bruder	/ břudə /
brown	braun	/ břau /
brush	Bürste	/ bɛʃtən /
but	aber	/ abə /

English	German	Bayrisch
butter	Butter	/ buta /
button	Knopf	/ knapf /
buy, to	kaufen	/ kafən /
cabbage	Kohl	/ grautskapf /
cake	Kuchen	/ kek /
call, to	rufen (schreien)	/ ʃraɪə /
can, (I)	kann	/ kan i(ç) /
car	Auto	/ kar /
cards	Karten	/ kadən /
carry, to	tragen	/ dr̥oən /
cat	Katze	/ kats /
certainly	gewiss (natürlich)	/ nadíəlɪ /
chair	Stuhl	/ ʃtul /
cheap	billig	/ bɪlɪ /
cheese	Käse	/ kes /
chest of drawers	Kommode	/ bir̥o /
chicken	Huhn	/ hɛnə /
child	Kind	/ kɪnt /
choir	Chor (Singverein)	/ sɪŋfɛraɪnt /
Christman	Weihnachten	/ vaɪnaxtən /
Church	Kirche	/ kɛrç /
cigar	Zigarre	/ tsɪgan /
cigarette	Zigarrette	/ tsɪgarɛt /
cinema (theater)	Kino (Theater)	/ tiata /

English	German	Bayrisch
class	Klasse	/ glas /
clean	rein (sauber)	/ sauba /
clean, to	reinigen	/ batsan /
climb, to	klettern	/ grabaln /
clothes	Kleider	/ gada /
coal	Kohle	/ kalan /
coat (jacket)	Jacke	/tʃɛkɛt, ibrřʌk /
coffee	Kaffee	/ kafe /
cold	kalt	/ kald /
collar	Kragen	/ kola /
comb	Kamm	/ kam /
come, to	kommen	/ kʌm hɛr /
company	Gesellschaft (Besuch)	/ b'sux /
complain, to	sich beklagen	/ bɔban /
convenient (handy)	bequem	/laɪçt , hɛndɪ /
cook, to	kochen	/ kɔxan /
cord	Seil (Schnur)	/ ʃnur /
corner	Ecke	/ ɛk /
correct	richtig	/ rɪçtɪ /
corridor	Gang	/ gang /
costs, (it)	kostet	/ kɔst /
country	Land	/ lant(d) /
cousin	Vetter Base	/ kɔzɪn /
cream	Rahm	/ ram /

English	German	Bayrisch
cross, to (street)	(die Strasse) hinübergehen	/di Stras dibage /
cup	Tasse	/ dasan /
cushion	Kissen	/ kIS /
cut, to	schneiden	/ ʃnaIdan /
dance, to	tanzen	/ dantsan /
dangerous	gefährlich	/ g'fɛlI /
dark	dunkel (finster)	/tInsta, dunga /
daughter	Tochter	/ dɔxda /
day	Tag	/ dɔ:x /
dead	tot, gestorben	/ dod (a person) kabát (an animal) /
dear	teuer	/ daIa /
deep	tief	/ dif /
dentist	Zahnarzt	/ tsodɔxta /
difficult	schwer (hart)	/ hat(d) /
dine, to (eat, to)	speisen (essen)	/ ɛsah /
dining-room	Speisezimmer	/ ɛstsIma /
dinner	Abendessen	/ amɛsah /
direct	direkt (geradeaus)	/ grodaus /
direct, to	lenken	/ tsaIŋ /
dirty	schmutzig (dreckig)	/ drɛgI /
do, to	tun	/ tsan dɔ /
doctor	Arzt	/ dɔxda /
dog	Hund	/ hant /
doors	Türe	/ dia /

English	German	Bayrisch
double	doppelt	/ dobɛlt /
downstairs	unten	/ untən /
drink, to	trinken	/ drɪnkən /
dry	trocken	/ drʌgən /
during	während	/ dɛda vad /
each	jeder	/ ajeda /
early	früh (bald)	/ bal /
east	Ost	/ɔstən, ɛstlɪ /
Easter	Ostern	/ ostən /
easy	leicht	/ laɪçt /
eat, to	essen	/ ɛsən /
egg	Ei	/ aɪ /
empty	leer	/ lea /
enough	genug	/ nux /
enter, to	eintreten (eingehen)	/tsin naɪge /
envelope	Briefumschlag	/ gavat /
evening	Abend	/ ɔmts /
everything	alles	/ alas /
exit	Ausgang	/ ausgaŋ /
eye	Auge	/ aux /
face	Gesicht	/ (t) sɪç (t) /
fail, to	fehlen	/ felən /
far	weit	/ vaɪt /
fast	schnell (scharf)	/ ʃarf /

English	German	Bayrisch
father	Vater	/ fodə , fadə /
feed, to	füttern	/ fɪdən /
fetch, to	holen	/ holən, brɪŋə /
few	einige (wenig)	/ venɪç /
field	Feld (Land)	/ lant /
fifth	fünfte	/ fɪmpftə /
fight, to	fechten	/ faɪtən /
fill, to	füllen	/ fɪlən /
find, to	finden	/ fɪndə /
finish, to	beenden (fertigmachen)	/ fɛdɪmaχən /
fire	Feuer	/ faɪə /
first	erste	/ ɛrʃte /
fish	Fisch	/ fɪʃ /
floor	Fussboden	/ floə /
flower	Blume	/ blʌmə /
fly	Fliege (Mucke)	/ mʌgən /
fly, to	fliegen	/ flɪən /
food	Essen	/ ɛs voə /
foot	Fuss	/ fus /
for	für	/ fɪə /
foreign	ausländisch (fremd)	/ frɛmt /
forest	Wald	/ bʌʃ /
forget, to	vergessen	/ fagɛsən /
fork	Gabel	/ gabəl /

English	German	Bayrisch
fourth	vierte	/ fade /
free	frei	/ fraɪ /
fresh	frisch	/ frɪʃ /
friend	Freund (Kamerad)	/ kamərad /
from	von	/ fʌn /
fruit	Frucht	/ fr̥ʌxt /
full	voll	/ fʌl /
garden	Garten	/ gatən /
girl	Mädchen	/ madlə /
give, to	geben	/ gem /
glass	Glas	/ glas /
glove	Handschuh	/ hɛʃə /
go, to	gehen	/ ge /
God	Gott	/ gɔt /
gold	Gold	/ gold /
good	gut	/ gut /
grapes	(Wein)trauben	/ vaɪdr̥aum /
grass	Gras	/ gr̥os /
green	grün	/ gr̥in /
grey	grau	/ grau /
hair	Haar	/ hoə /
half	halb	/ halb /
ham	Schinken	/ ʃɪnkən /
hand	Hand	/ hɛnt /

English	German	Bayrisch
handkerchief	Taschentuch	/ daʃəndux /
hard	hart	/ hat /
have, to	haben	/ hoəm /
he	er	/ dɛr /
head	Kopf	/ kʌpf /
hear, to	hören	/ hɛən /
heart	Herz	/ hats /
heavy	schwer	/ ʃvɛ /
help, to	helfen	/ hɛ:lfən /
here	hier (da)	/ dɔ /
high	hoch	/ hox /
hill	Hügel	/ higə /
his	sein	/ dɛn zaɪns /
hope, (I)	hoffe	/ hɔfən /
horse	Pferd (Gaul)	/ gau:l /
hot	Heiss	/ has /
hour	Stunde	/ stʌn /
house	Haus	/ haus /
how	wie	/ vi /
hungry	hungrig	/ hʌŋərɪ /
husband	Mann	/ man /
I	ich	/ i (ç) /
ice	Eis	/ aɪs /

English	German	Bayrisch
if	wenn	/ vɛn /
ill	krank	/ krank /
immediately	sofort (gleich)	/ glaɪç /
in	in	/ drɪn /
inside	innen	/ drɪnə /
interesting	interessant	/ intresant /
iron	(Bügel)eisen	/ bigəlaɪzən /
is	ist	/ ɪs /
isn't it?	nicht wahr?	/ ɪs nɛt /
it	es	/ dɛs , dɪs /
king	König	/ kenɪç /
knife	Messer	/ mɛssə /
know, to	wissen, kennen	/ vas /
lady	Dame, Frau	/ frau, vaɪsbɪlt /
lamb	Lamm	/ lam (b) /
lamp	Lampe	/ lampən /
large	gross	/ gros /
last	letzte	/ lɛtstə /
late	spät	/ ʃpet /
learn, to	lernen	/ lanə /
leave, to	verlassen (fortgehen)	/ fatgen /
leave behind, to	zurücklassen	/ lasən /
left	linke	/ lɪŋə /
leg	Bein	/ ba /

English	German	Bayrisch
less	weniger	/ vəniçə /
letter	Brief	/ brǐf /
letter-box	Briefkasten	/ pʌstbʌks /
light	Licht	/ lɪçt /
light, to	anzünden	/ ʊttsɪntən /
light	leicht	/ laɪçt /
light	hell	/ hä /
lightning	Blitz	/ blɪtsən /
list	Liste (Zettel)	/ tsɛttʌl /
live, to	leben	/ lem /
little, a	ein wenig (bischen)	/ bɪslə /
long	lang	/ lang /
look at, to	ansehen	/ ʃaʊə /
lose, to	verlieren	/ faliən /
love, to	lieben	/ glaɪən [i(ç)glaɪç] /
low	niedrig	/ nidə /
lunch	Mittagessen	/ ɛsən /
make, to	machen	/ max /
man	Mann	/ man /
many	viele	/ haufən /
married	verheiratet	/ fahartət /
match	Streichholz	/ metʃ /
me	mich, mir	/ i (ç) /
means, (it)	bedeutet (meint)	/ mant /

English	German	Bayrisch
meat	Fleisch	/ flaɪʃ /
meet, to	treffen	/ ɛngen koma /
mend, to	ausbessern (flicken)	/ flɪkən /
midnight	Mitternacht	/mɪtta naxt /
milk	Milch	/ mïx /
minute	Minute	/ mɪnʌtən /
mirror	Spiegel	/ ʃpigəl /
miss, to	vermissen	/ famɪst /
money	Geld	/ gïld /
month	Monat	/ monʌt /
moon	Mond	/ mond /
more	mehr	/ me:r /
morning	Morgen (früh)	/ fri /
most	meist	/ mast /
mother	Mutter	/ mʌtta (dd) /
mouth	Mund (Maul)	/ mau:l /
much	viel	/ fïl /
must	müssen	/ məs /
my	mein	/ maɪn /
name	Name	/ homə /
narrow	eng (schmal)	/ ʃmol /
near	nahe (genau)	/ g'nau /
necessary	notwendig (muss sein)	/ mʌs ʃa /
never	niemals	/ nimals /

English	German	Bayrisch
new	neu	/ naI /
newspaper	Zeitung	/ tsaItəm /
next	nächste	/ nɛKstə /
night	Nacht	/ naxt /
no	kein	/ na /
north	Nord	/ nɔdən /
nose	Nase	/ nozən /
not	nicht	/ nɛt /
nothing	nichts	/ nIKS /
now	jetzt	/ ɛtsə /
number	Nummer	/ nʌmɛrə /
often	oft (öfters)	/ ɛfdəs /
oil	Öl	/ el /
old	alt	/ ald(t) /
on	auf, an, bei	/ drauf /
once	einmal	/ amʌl /
only	nur (blosz)	/ blo(ɔ)s /
open, to	öffnen (aufmachen)	/ aufmaxən /
open	offen, auf	/ auf /
or	oder	/ ɔdə /
ordered	bestellt	/ (p)ʃtɨlt /
other	andere	/ andən /
outside	draussen	/ drausən /
overcoat	Mantel	/ ibərɔK /

English	German	Bayrisch
owe, to	Schulden	/ ʃʌldə /
pack, to	packen	/ pakən /
paint, to	malen	/ pentən /
painter	Maler	/ pentə /
pair	Paar	/ boə /
paper	Papier	/ babiə /
pay, to	bezahlen	/ tsoən /
pen	Feder	/ fɛdə /
pencil	Bleistift	/ blaɪʃtɪft /
pepper	Pfeffer	/ (p) fɛffə /
perhaps	vieleicht	/ falaɪç (t) /
permit, to	erlauben (lassen)	/ lasən /
picture	Bild	/ bäld /
piece	Stück	/ ʃtɪk /
pin	Stecknadel	/ pɪn /
pipe	Pfeife	/ (p) faɪfən /
place	Ort	/ blats /
plate	Teller	/ dɛlə /
pleases, (it)	gefällt	/ s bast /
plum	Pflaume	/ (p) faumə /
pocket	Tasche	/ daʃən /
poor	arm	/ arm /
post	Post	/ bɔst /
post-card	Postkarte	/ bɔstəkatən /

English	German	Bayrisch
potatoes	Kartoffeln	/ kadʌfəl /
present	Geschenk	/ tʃɛnk /
president	Präsident	/ p̌rɛsədɛntə /
pretty	hübsch (schön)	/ ʃe /
price	Preis	/ b̌raɪs /
priest	Priester (Pfarrer)	/ (p) fař̌ə /
put, to	stellen (holen)	/ hilə(ŋ) /
queen	Königin (Dame)	/ dam /
rains, (it)	regnet	/ ř̌ɛŋə /
read, to	lesen	/ lesən /
ready	fertig	/ fɛtɪ /
receive, to	erhalten (kriegen)	/ gř̌iən /
red	rot	/ ř̌ot /
remain, to	bleiben	/ dɔt blaɪm /
remember, to	erinnern (denken)	/ dř̌odɛnkə /
repair, to (fix)	ausbessern	/ fɪksən /
reply, to	antworten	/ antrɔtən /
rest, to	ausruhen	/ aus ř̌uə /
rich	reich	/ ř̌aɪç (e) /
right (hand)	rechte	/ rɛxtə /
ripe	reif	/ raɪf /
river	Fluss	/ ř̌ɛbə /
road	Landstrasse	/ ř̌od /
room	Zimmer	/ tsɪmə /

English	German	Bayrisch
rug	Teppich	/ ṙ̌ʌy /
run, to	laufen (springen)	/ ʃprɪŋ(ə) /
safe	sicher (versorgen)	/ vʌsorxt /
saint	Heilige (Sankt)	/ sant /
salad	Salat	/ salʌ́t /
salt	Salz	/ salts /
same	derselbe	/ sɪlbə /
sausage	Würstchen	/ vɔʃt /
say, to	sagen	/ soəŋ /
school	Schule	/ ʃuəl /
scissors	Schere	/ ʃer /
seat	Platz (Sitz)	/ sɪts /
second	zweite	/ tsvaɪtə /
see, to	sehen	/ seŋ /
seek, to	suchen	/ tsuŋ /
seldom	selten	/ tsɪçt aus /
sell, to	verkaufen	/ fɛkafən /
send, to	senden (schicken)	/ ʃɪkən /
separate	separat (allein)	/ alan(t)s /
servant	Diener (Knecht)	/ (g)nɛxt /
several	verschiedene (mehrere)	/ haufən /
sew, to	nähen	/ neə /
shave, to	rasieren	/ ʃefən /
she	sie	/ di /

English	German	Bayrisch
sheet	Bettuch	/ dax /
ship	Schiff	/ ʃɪf /
shirt	Hemd	/ hɛmət /
shop	Laden	/ ʃʌp /
short	kurz	/ kɔts /
show, to	zeigen	/ (t)saɪgə /
shut, to	schliessen (zumachen)	/ tsumaxə /
shut	geschlossen	/ tsu /
side	Seite	/ tsaɪdən /
sign, to	unterschreiben	/ʃraɪm, tsaɪnə /
silver	Silber	/ sʌlbə /
simple	einfach (leicht)	/ laɪxt /
since	seit(dem)	/ saɪtəm /
sing, to	singen	/ sɪŋə /
sir	mein Herr	/They do not use Herr /
Mr. is not used in conversation.		
sister	Schwester	/ ʃvɛstə /
sit, to	sitzen	/ sɛtsən /
skirt	Rock (Hemd)	/ hɪmə /
sleep, to	schlafen	/ ʃlɔf /
slow	langsam	/ laŋsʌm /
small	klein	/ gla /
smoke, to	rauchen	/ř au(n), ʃmogən /
snow	Schnee	/ ʃne /
so	so	/ so ɪs /

English	German	Bayrisch
soap	Seife	/ safɚ /
socks	Socken (Strumpf)	/ ʃtɪmpf /
soft	weich	/ vax /
soldier	Soldat	/ soldat /
some	einige, etwas (manche)	/ manka ɪe /
son	Sohn	/ son /
song	Gesang (Lied)	/ lid /
soon	bald	/ bal /
soup	Suppe	/ sʌpən /
sour	sauer	/ saʊə /
south	Süd	/ sidən /
speak, to	sprechen (schwätzen)	/ sprɛxən, ʃvɛtsən /
spectacles	Brille	/ brɪl /
spoon	Löffel	/ lɛfəl /
spring	Frühling	/ fria, frɔ /
stamp	Briefmarke	/ ʃtɛmp /
stand, to	stehen	/ ʃte /
star	Stern	/ ʃte /
start, to	anfangen	/ ofaŋə, ʃtartən /
state	Staat	/ ʃtat /
stay, to	bleiben	/ blaɪm /
stick	Stock	/ ʃtɛkɚ /
still	noch	/ ʃtʌl /
stockings	Strümpfe	/ ʃtɛmpf /

English	German	Bayrisch
stone	Stein	/ ʃta /
straight on	gerade aus	/ ʃraɪt fɛtɪ /
strap	Gurt	/ ʃtrɛp /
street	Strasse	/ ʃtrɔs, ř o d /
string	Schnur	/ ʃnur /
strong	stark	/ ʃtark /
student	Student	/ ʃtudɛnt /
study, to	studieren (lernen)	/ lana /
sugar	Zucker	/ tsʌgə /
summer	Sommer	/ sʌmə /
sun	Sonne	/ sʌnə /
sweet	süss	/ sis /
swim, to	schwimmen	/ ʃvɪmə /
table	Tisch	/ dɪʃ /
take, to	nehmen	/ nɛmə /
tall	gross	/ gros, hox /
taste	Geschmack	/ ʃmɛkən /
tax	Steuer	/ tɛksən /
tea	Tee	/ te /
teach, to	lehren	/ lɛən /
than	als (dann)	/ dɛn /
that	jener	/ dɛs /
theatre	Theater	/ teatʌr /
their	ihr	/ dɛniə /

English	German	Bayrisch
then	dann	/ dan /
there	da, dort	/ dɔt /
there is (are)	es gibt (da ist)	/ dɔ ɪs /
they	sie	/ di /
thick	dick	/ dɪk, dik /
thin	dünn	/ dɪn, din /
thing	Ding	/ dɪŋ /
third	dritte	/ dřɪt /
thirsty	durstig	/ dɔ/tɪ /
this	dieser	/ dɛs /
thread	Faden	/ fodən /
throat	Kehle (Drüsen, Hals)	/ dřɔsən, hals /
through	durch	/ du:r x /
thunder	Donner	/ dʌnə /
tie, to	binden	/ bɪntən /
time	Zeit	/ tsaɪt /
tired	müde (schläfrig)	// lɛfɛrɪ, mid /
to	zu, nach	/ tsʌn /
tobacco	Tabak	/ tabak /
to-day	heute	/ haɪ(n)d /
tomb	Grab	/ tam /
tomorrow	morgen	/ morn /
tonight	heute abend	/ hitə amt /

English	German	Bayrisch
too	zu	/ tsʌ /
too much	zu viel	/ tsʌ fäl /
tooth	Zahn	/ tso /
toothbrush	Zahnbürste	/ tsebɛʃtən /
touch, to	berühren (anfassen)	/ ofasən /
town	Stadt	/vɪlɪtʃ, ʃtat /
travel, to	reisen (fahren)	/ foən /
tree	Baum	/ bam /
trim (hair)	putzen (scheren)	/ ʃeən /
trousers	Hosen	/ husən /
true	wahr	/ voə /
twice	zweimal	/ tsva m(ɔ)al /
uncle	Onkel	/ ʌŋə /
under	unter	/ ʌndə /
understand, to	verstehen	/ faʃte /
until	bis	/ bɪs /
upon	auf	/ auf n /
upstairs	oben	/ obən /
vegetables	Gemüse	/ (g)miz /
very	sehr (ganz arg)	/ gants arg /
vest	Weste	/ vestən /
village	Dorf	/ vɪlɪtʃ /
vinegar	Essig	/ ɛsɪç /
visit, to	besuchen	/ sun /

English	German	Bayrisch
wait for, to	warten auf	/ vatən fiə /
walk, to	spazieren (laufen)	/ lafən /
wall	Wand	/ vɛnt /
want, (I)	wünsche, will	/ i(ç) vɪl /
warm	warm	/ varm /
wash, to	waschen	/ maʃən /
watch	Uhr	/ uər /
watch, to	beobachten	/ vatʃən /
water	Wasser	/ vasə /
way	Weg	/ veç /
we	wir	/ un(t)s, miə /
weak	schwach	/ dap /
weather	Wetter	/ vɛdə /
week	Woche	/ vɔxən /
well	wohl (gesund)	/ (g)'sʌnt /
west	West	/ vɛstən /
wet	nass	/ nas /
what	was	/ vas /
wheel	Rad	/ rot /
when	wann	/ vɛn /
where	wo	/ vo /
which	welcher (was für eins)	/ vɔfɪʌn(t)s /
white	weiss	/ vaɪs /
who	wer	/ vɛr /

English	German	Bayrisch
whose	wessen	/ vɛnzaɪns /
why	warum	/ varʌm /
wife	Frau, Gattin	/ frau /
wind	Wind	/ vɪnt /
window	Fenster	/ fɛnstə /
wine	Wein	/ vaɪ /
winter	Winter	/ vɪndə /
with	mit	/ mɪt /
without	ohne	/ mɪtonə /
woman	Frau	/ vaɪblə, frau /
wonderful	wundervoll	/ vʌndɛrbar /
word	Wort	/ vɔrt /
work, to	arbeiten	/ ʃafən, ɜrbaɪtən /
worse	schlechter (schlimmer)	/ ʃlɪmə /
worst	schlechteste (schlimmste)	/ ʃlɪmstə /
write, to	schreiben	/ ʃraɪm /
wrong	unrichtig (verkehrt)	/ fakɛr /
year	Jahr	/ ijoə /
yellow	gelb	/ gɛlb /
yesterday	gestern	/ gɛstʌn /
you	Sie, du	/ du /
young	jung	/ juŋ /
your	Ihr, Dein	/ daɪns /

A BAYRISCH GRAMMAR

Gender:

Definite article:

In general, the gender of nouns is maintained in the definite article.

die Katze	/di kats /
der Gaul	/da Gau:l /
das Messer	/das messɚ /

/di/ is used as the plural definite article.

Indefinite article:

However, the indefinite article does not show the influence of gender.

eine Katze	/ə kats /
ein Gaul	/ə gau:l /
ein Messer	/ə messɚ /

Tense:

Present tense:

ich bin	/i(ç) bɪn /
du bist	/du bɪst /
er ist	/dɛr ɪs / sie ist /di ɪs / es ist /dɛs ɪs /
wir sind	/mia sɪnt /
ihr seid	/- - - - /
sie sind	/di ɪs /

The polite form for you is not in use.

Present tense progressive form:

I am giving

Ich gebe /i(ç) ɖc gem/

/ɖɔ / is inserted before the infinitive form to give the progressive idea and also to form a future tense.

Past tense:

The present perfect tense is in common use to form past tenses. It is used where High German would use the simple past, the present perfect, and the past perfect (Pluperfect).

I was giving, I gave, I have given, and I had given.

ich gab /i(ç) hab gem/

ich habe gegeben / " " " /

ich hatte gegeben / " " " /

Future tense:

I will give.

ich werde geben /i(ç) gɪb /

/i(ç) ɖc gem/

The use of tense is very simplified. Words denoting time are often used to clarify the idea instead of a complicated tense system.

Numerals:

0	Null	/ näl /
1	ein(s)	/ ans /
2	zwei	/ tsva /
3	drei	/ draɪ /
4	vier	/ fiə /
5	fünf	/ fɪnf /
6	sechs	/ sɛks /
7	sieben	/ sim /
8	acht	/ axt /
9	neun	/ naɪn /
10	zehn	/ tsen /
11	elf	/ älf /
12	zwölf	/ tsvälf /
13	dreizehn	/draɪtsen /

Using these basic numbers, the rest may be formed following the High German model.

The ordinal numbers may be found in the basic vocabulary section.

Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs:

The irregular comparison of adjectives and adverbs is still apparent in the Bayrisch.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
strong	stronger	strongest

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
stark	stärker	am stärksten
/ ʃtark /	/ʃtarkə, ʃtɛrkə/	/ʃtɛrgst /
large	larger	largest
gross	grösser	am grössten
/grǒs (c) /	/ grɛsə /	/ grɛstə /
good	better	best
gut	besser	am besten
/ gut /	/ bɛsə /	/ bɛstə /

Regular comparison:

heavy	heavier	heaviest
schwer	schwerer	am schwersten
/ʃvɛr /	/ ʃvɛrə /	/ʃvɛstə /

Expressions of Time and Date:

Months:

English	German	Bayrisch
January	Januar	/ januar /
February	Februar	/ fɛbǒruar /
March	März	/ mats /
April	April	/ abrɪl /
May	Mai	/ maɪ /
June	Juni	/ juni /
July	Juli	/ julɪ /
August	August	/ ɔgʌst /
September	September	/sɛptɛmbɔr /

English	German	Bayrisch
October	Oktober	/ aktobɚ /
November	November	/ novembɚ /
December	Dezember	/dɛtsɛmbɚ /

Time expressions:

What time is it?

Wieviel Uhr ist es? Wie spät ist es?

/Vas tsaɪt ɪs'n /

It's 1:30.

Es ist halb zwei.

/Dɛs ɪs halp tsva /

It's ten minutes after eight.

Es ist zehn Minuten nach acht.

/dɛs ɪs tsɛn mɪnutən nax axtə /

It's about seven.

Es ist ungefähr sieben.

/dɛs ɪs umfɛ sima /

/ " " baɪno " /

Possessive pronouns:

English	German	Bayrisch
my	mein	/ maɪ /
yours	dein	/ daɪ /
his	sein	/dɛnsaɪ /
her	ihr	/dɛ(r)dɪə /
our	unser	/ʌn(t)sə /

their	ihr	/ dɛnə̀ /

Direct and indirect object pronouns:

1. The form used in the Bayrisch is usually the same for both the direct and indirect object pronouns.

English	German	Bayrisch
me, (to)	mir, mich	/ mə̀ /
you, (to)	dir, dich	/ də̀, daɪç /
him, (to)	ihm, ihn	/ dɛn /
her, (to)	ihr, sie	/ dɛrə /
us, (to)	uns, uns	/ ʌn(t)s /
them, (to)	ihnen, sie	/ dɛnə /

FRANKENMUTH BAYRISCH WITH RESPECT TO GRIMM'S LAW OF SOUND SHIFTS (LAUTVERSCHIEVUNG) AND VERNER'S MODIFICATION.[28]

Grimm's Law of Sound Shifts

All speech is based on two counteracting factors, the force of expiration and the tension of the muscles of the organs of speech. When the German Consonant Shift was active, these two factors were alternately intensified.

When the greater force of expiration opened a passage through the closed glottis (overcoming the tension of the vocal cords) a voiced stop like /d/, became a voiceless /t/. This same pressure opened a passage between the blade of the tongue and the teeth, eventually changing our /t/ to a /þ(θ)/ th in thin.

When the tension of the vocal cords was greater than the force of the air current, we find a voiceless spirant /þ(θ)/ th in thin, becoming voiced /ð/ th in the. In this mechanical manner the sounds were shifted. Below

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[28] E. Prokosch, An Outline of German Historical Grammar, (Oxford University Press, New York, 1933) pp. 31-36 Cf. also, Tobias Diekhoff, The German Language, (Oxford University Press, New York, 1914) pp. 38-66

is a chart of the theoretical series of changes.

	Unvoiced Stop		Unvoiced Spirant		Voiced Spirant		Voiced Stop		Unvoiced Stop
Labial	p	>	f	>	b	>	b	>	p
Dental	t	>	p (θ)	>	ð	>	d	>	t
Guttural	k	>	x	>	ʒ	>	g	>	k

In the case of stops the breath is released. In the case of spirants the breath is checked.

Verner's Law

Voiceless spirants (lenes), (/ f /, /p(θ)/, /χ / and /s /), became voiced in voiced surroundings if the chief stress did not fall upon the syllable immediately preceding the spirant according to the Indogermanic system of accentuation.

These laws indicate some of the changes we may expect to find in Frankenmuth Bayrisch.

K > G

	English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
1.	clouds	Wolken	/ — — — /	/ voigən /
2.	smaller	kleiner	/ klɛnər /	/ glɛnə /
3.	crackers			/ gřɛgəs /
4.	herb	Kraut		/ gřaut /
5.	class	Klasse		/ glas /

T > D

English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
1. tears	Träne		/dʀɛnə/
2. cold	kalt		/kald/
3. weather	Wetter		/vɛddə/
4. beard	Bart		/bɔd/
5. blood	Blut		/blud/
D > T			
1. good	gut	/gud/	/gut/
G			
1. eye	Auge		/aux/
2. I ask	ich frage	/i fragə/	/i fʀɔx/
P > B			
1. places	Plätze	/plɛ:ts/	/blɛts/
2. double	doppelt		/dobɛlt/
3. pair	Paar		/boə/
4. paper	Papier		/babiə/
5. post	Post		/bɔst/
F > B			
1. but	aber	/afɐ/	/abɐ/

A SUMMARY OF PRINCIPLES WHICH CHARACTERIZE BAYRISCH

1. The umlauted a (ä) /ɛ/ from German becomes /ɑ/, /ɪ/, or/ʌ/. (These examples are taken from the chapter on a Comparison of Present Pronunciation in Frankenmuth with Original Bavarian Pronunciation, The Language of Frankenmuth.
Ex. 6

2. Ei /aɪ/ from German becomes /ɑ/ or /ɑ:/ in accented syllables. (Ex. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.)

3. Ei /ɑɪ/ in unaccented syllables becomes /ə/ or /ʌ/. (Ex. 17 and 18)

4. Au /au/ becomes /ɑ/ in Bayrisch. (Ex. 19,20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25)

5. Generally äu /oi/ becomes /ɑɪ/. (Ex. 27 and 28)

6. The e sound in unaccented prefixes is /ə/ or/ʌ/. Before a plosive the whole syllable may disappear. (Ex. 35 and 36)

7. Unaccented endings are either abbreviated or lost entirely in most cases. (Ex. 37, 38, 39, and 40)

8. Eu /oi/ in accented syllables may become /ɑɪ/. (Ex. 41, 42, and 43)

9. The schva vowel /ə/ or an extension of the vowel sound /:/ is very noticeable before liquids. (l and r). (Ex. 50 and 51)

10. O in German, generally becomes /ɑ/, /ə/, or /ʌ/ in Bayrisch. (Ex. 54 and 55)

11. Umlauted o (ö) is generally pronounced /e/, /ɪ/, or /ɔ/ in Bayrisch. (Ex. 56)

12. U in German becomes /u/, /ɑ/, /ɔ/, /o/, or /ə/ in Bayrisch. (Ex. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70)

13. Umlauted u (ü) is pronounced /i/. (Ex. 71 and 72)

14. German or English k often becomes g in Bayrisch.

15. Many times t changes to d in Bayrisch words.

16. P often becomes b in Bayrisch.

17. A strong characteristic of the Bayrisch dialect is the trilling of r /r̥/, especially initially or within the first syllable.

18. Dimminutives in Bayrisch ace /lə/ and /lɪ/. /lə/ is used as a dimminutive singular and /lɪ/ as the dimminutive plural.

Example:

kitten	/ katslə /
kittens	/ katslɪ /

19. The suffix -lich becomes /lɪ/ in Bayrisch.

Example:

friendly	Freundlich	/fraɪn(d)lɪ /

20. En endings, especially on verbs are nasalized /ŋ/. The ending -ben changes to /m/.

Examples:

1.	rain	Regen	/ ʀ̌ɛŋ /
2.	stomach	Magen	/ moŋ /
3.	to give	geben	/ gem /
4.	to have	haben	/ hɔm /
5.	to lift up	aufheben	/aufhim /

21. A purely euphonic /n/ is often added in phrases. In many cases /n/ is all that is left of dem or contractions with dem.

Example:

dem contraction	euphonic n
out of the house	as I say
aus dem Hause	wie ich sage
/a:s n haus /	/vi:n-i sag /

22. In the present progressive tense (I am making), the progressive idea is translated /dɔ/.

Example:

I am making something.

Ich mache was.

/i(ç) dɔ vas maxəh/

HIGH GERMAN INFLUENCE ON BAYRISCH

High German had been taught in the Frankenmuth Lutheran School since the school was started. Naturally, this has had a purifying influence on the Bavarian spoken in the village. The following examples illustrate this principle.

Examples:

English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
1. night	Nacht	/ naɔt /	/ naxt /

The /x/ probably is the result of the High German influence.

2. ask	fragst	/ fraɪst /	/ fr(ɛ)ɑgst /

Re-introduction of the /g/ sound is probably a carry over from schooling in High German.

3. stone	Stein	/ʃta, ʃtu /	/ʃta, ʃtaɪ/

/aɪ/ is in imitation of the High German pronunciation.

4. to see	sehen	/ zaa	/ seɳ /
5. happened	geschehen	/ g'ʃa:	/ g'ʃeɳ /

The /e/ sound is produced by the influence of High German, but you will notice the Bavarian tendency to nasalize is still strongly apparent.

6. the	die	/ dɪ	/ di /

The article has changed back to the HighGerman sound /di/. It is also used as the personal pronoun <u>she</u>.

English	German	Bavarian	Bayrisch
7. dog	Hund	/ hond	// hʌnd /
8. us	uns	/ əs	// əns /
9. but	aber	/ afɚ	// abə /

Here we have a change from the original German <u>b</u> to a Bavarian <u>f</u> and back to a <u>b</u> in Bayrisch.

10. I	ich	/ i	// i (ç) /

Sometimes the German /ç/ is added as a result of schooling, but very often in conversation it is left off. Even when it is added, it is so slight one hardly hears it.

11. blind	blind	/ blɛŋ	// blɪnt /
12. children	Kinder	/ kɛŋ	// kɪntə /
13. pepper	Pfeffer	/phɛfɚ	//pfɛfɚ /

ENGLISH INFLUENCE ON FRANKENMUTH BAYRISCH.

The Bavarian settlers in Frankenmuth have been exposed to American influence for over a Century. One is somewhat amazed that the actual influence is comparatively small. A factor that has helped maintain the original pronunciation is the relative isolation that has been maintained until about 1940. There has never been any organized effort to maintain a pure spoken Bavarian. No one has tried to translate new American words into German or Bavarian. New words were simply accepted in the dialect as English words to be used while speaking Bayrisch.

It was found that occasionally English pronunciation has influenced the pronunciation of Bayrisch words. In addition, many words have been taken from English into Bayrisch.

Examples:

English	German	Bayrisch
1. crackers	Kekse	/ gřɛgʌs /
2. river	Fluss	/ řɛbə /
3. blackbird (crow))	Amsel	/ gřoə /
4. neck	Hals (Genick)	/hals, hɪk /
5. floor	Boden	/ fla: /
6. forehead	Stirn	/forkʌpf /
7. boots (rubbers)	Stiefel	/ řəbʌs /
8. bottle	Flasche	/ bot'l /

English	German	Bayrisch
9. box	Schachtel	/ baks /
10. jacket	Jacke	/ tʃɛkɛt /
11. difficult (hard)	schwer	/ hat (d) /

BAYRISCH INFLUENCE ON THE ENGLISH SPEECH OF THE COMMUNITY

Since more than 80% of the people in Frankenmuth understand Bayrisch, the Bayrisch dialect influences pronunciation of English in the community. Here are a few observations on English pronunciation.

1. J often becomes /tʃ/, especially when spoken by villagers who speak Bayrisch.
2. Th may be pronounced /d/, /t/, /θ/, or /ð/.
3. Initially p remains p, but otherwise (medially or finally) p may become b
4. D in final position is often t.
5. W may be pronounced w, v, or f.
6. The schva vowel /ə/ is often inserted, especially before liquids (r,l).
7. Final z and s are often confused.
8. /jɑ/ is commonly used for yes.
9. Noch is used quite often in English speech.
10. Already is often added to questions.

Small children of non-Bavarian descent in the school system pick up Bayrisch expressions very quickly and mix Bayrisch words with English without really knowing the difference. As an example, a small boy running for the school bus when he was late shouted, "I /bɪn/ late." Another example of this influence is a peculiar inton-

ation of English, especially in questions, that many of the students unconsciously pick up. This is a type of sing-song that is very difficult to describe. The closest one can come to describing this quality is that it is an alternation of high and low syllables with an especially low tone on the penultimate syllable followed by a high tone on the ultimate syllable of a question or vice versa.

The above are a few of the interesting effects of Bayrisch on the English.

CONCLUSIONS

The Franconian-Bavarian dialect of Frankenmuth (Bayrisch) has retained a large percentage of its original pronunciation.

One of the chief reasons for this retention of original pronunciation is the comparative isolation of the community until around 1940. Here we have an example of a speech island (Sprachinsel), scarcely influenced by American Culture until the advent of radio and television. After around 1940, when outsiders began moving into Frankenmuth, this influence accelerated rapidly. A really great Americanizing effect in recent years has been Frankenmuth boys and girls away at college and in the services, who returned, bringing outside customs with them.

Thus it is felt generally, that unless some organized effort is made to preserve the language and customs of the community by the people of the community, the language and customs will rapidly be lost and the village will become completely Americanized.

Although many of the villagers feel the need for such an effort, nothing is being done at present.

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APPENDIX A

Gott is ein Gott der Ordnung

Gemeinde-Ordnung

der

Gemeinde Frankenmuth[29]

Da es der Wille des Herrn ist, dass Alles ehrlich und ordentlich zugehen soll, die Gesetze dieses Landes aber! den einzelnen für ein streng geordnetes Gemeindeleben wenig beschränken, so sehen wir uns gedrungen, folgende Gemeinde Ordnung unter uns aufzurichten, durch welche wir uns jedoch keines wegs der Obrigkeit entziehen, sondern nur vermeiden wollen, dass nicht jeder unter uns nach Willkühr handle, und wir nicht gezwungen sind, bei jeden Fall uns an ein fremdes Gericht zu wenden, von dem es noch dazu höchst wahrscheinlich wäre, dass seine Beamten sich nicht einmal äusserlich zu einer Kirche hielten. Wir haben dazu desto mehr gefallen, da es hier bräuchlich ist, dass Nachbarn unter sich solche freiwillige Uebereinkünfte treffen.

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29 Warren Washburn Florer, Early Michigan Settlements, (Herold Printing Co., Detroit, 1941) pp. 99ff.
It is felt that an additional permanent record of a document of this nature should be kept and thus it is added to this thesis. The contents of this document help to explain the nature, character and atmosphere of this community. The spelling is faithful to the original manuscript.

II

Da jedes Glied der Gemeinde, an den Wohlthaten des Gemeindelebens Antheil hat, so ist auch jedes Gemeinde oder Kirchenglied verbunden, nach seinem Vermögen an den Lasten der Gemeinde, als Pfarr und Cantor Gehalt, und zu allen kirchlichen Zwecken beizutragen, welche freiwillig unterschrieben werden doch so dass der Verstand darüber zu wachen hat.

III

Gemeinde Arbeiten sollen in folgender Weise geschehen, jedes Glied arbeitet für seine Person jährlich einen Tag, das übrige freiwillig. Knechte und grossjährige Söhne arbeiten jährlich einen Tag. Wittwen sollen frei sein wenn sie keine grossjährigen Söhne haben, die Grossjährigkeit wird auf 18 Jahre festgesetzt. Im Bezug auf das Holzhakken für Pfarrer und Cantor. Jedes ordentliche Gemeinde Glied, haut im Wald 1 oder 1½ Klafter, je nach dem Bedürfniss, und liefert es auf dem Platz, und hakkt es klein zum brennen.

IV

Im bezug auf Kirchen und Verbindungswege, finden wir uns durch das Gebet der Liebe gedrungen, es nicht blos bei den gesetzmässigen Sectionswegen zu lassen, sondern verbinden uns wechselsweise die nöthigen Wege

frei zu geben, doch so, dass sie nicht etwa schräg über die Felder gehen. Über diese nöthigen Wege, die zum Theil schon jetzt zum Theil in Zukenft nöthig werden, werden, hat die Gemeinde einen Beschluss gefasst den 29 Januar 1850, nämlich: dass, so weit unsere Ansiedlung geht, alle zwei Lot breit; und alle Lot läng, oder: zwischen zwei Sectionswege, in die Mitte davon, ein zwischenweg angelegt werden soll, jeder 4 Ruthen breit ausser diesen, ist noch ein nöthiger Weg zwischen Haspel und Kirchenland angelegt, 2 Ruthen breit. Nach einem späteren Beschluss der Gemeinde sollen die oben bezeichneten Wege bleiben, aber nur einstweilen die Wege, welche nicht ausgelegt sind, und doch geöffnet werden müssen, können 2 Ruthen breit gemacht werden, bis sie zu Hauptwegen ausgelegt werden.

Vergütung der Wege

Wer ein Lot breit hat, hat den Weg auf einer Seite allein zu tragen eine Ruthen breit, haben mehrer an der Lot breiten, und so viel daran haben, haben nach der Zahl der Acker zu vergüten, und soll vom Acker 4 Dolar und für das Land Klären, das einem der Weg abnimmt 4 Dolar bezahlen.

Werden Wege durch umgestürzte Bäume verlegt, so haben die angrenzenden Besitzer, sie alsbald wieder zu reinigen. Ueberhaupt soll auf den Bau der Weg die grössmöglichste Sorgfallt verwendet werden. So wie ein solcher Wege ausgelegt ist, wird er in die Gemeinde Ordnung mit einer genauen bezeichnung eingetragen.

V

Ueber Einfriedigangen zwischen Nachbar und Nachbar sollen folgende Bestimmungen gelten.

a) Wenn Sie, Sie voraussichtlich in kurzer Zeit beide gebrauchen, so soll sie mitten auf die Grenze gestellt werden, und von beiden gemeinschaftlich gemacht werden.

b) Will späterhin ein Nachbar die Einfriedigung des andern mit benützen, so soll ihm das frei stehen, er aber gehalten sein, den andern seine Mühe billig zu vergüten.

c) Unter der Voraussetzung, dass es bei uns nicht muthwilliger Weise geschieht, soll in dem Fall, dass der eine Nachbar mit seiner Einfriedigung auf Grund

und Boden des andern gerathen ist, bei uns kein Pfandrecht geübt werden, sondern beide gehalten sein, sich gütlich miteinander zu vergleichen.

d)) Alle Einfriedigungen sollen möglichst gut gemacht sein, 5 Fus höhe haben und dürfen die 4 untern Riegel nicht weiter als 3½ Zoll auseinander sein.

e) Das Zucker, Syropp und Essigmachen im freien offnen Wald, wenn nicht Geschirre aufgestellt sind, dass das Vieh, Schwein und Rindvieh kein Wasser haben können, verbieten wir einander bei 5 Dolar Strafe, und jeder hat die Pflicht, wenn er es von einem sieht es anzuzeigen, und wenn ein Vieh solches Wasser säuft und stirbt, hat ein solcher den Schaden zu ersezen.

VI.

Ueber den Schaden den Nachbarsleute, etwa vom Vieh und Geziefer den andern erleiden, und über billige Vergütung derselben, sollen folgende bestimmungen gelten:

a) Hat einer Rindvieh oder Pferde, die über die Einfriedigungen springen, und sie richten in eines andern Feld Schaden an, so soll wenn sie sich nicht gütlich vergleichen können, vor allen Dingen untersucht werden, ob die Einfriedigung der Ordnung gemäss, und fest genug gebaut war, und ob nicht etwa das näher als 6 Fuss an der Fenz stehende Korn das Vieh verreizt hat,

anderseits ob der Eigenthümer des Viehes die nöthigen Vorsichtsmassregeln sein Vieh vom springen zu verhindern gevraucht hat oder nicht, stellt sich dabei zur Gewissheit heraus, dass er durch gemachte Anzeige oder sonst weiss, dass sein Vieh diese Untugend hat, er aber die nöthigen Vorsichtsmassregeln nicht gebraucht hat, ferner dass auch die Fenz regelmässig gebaut war, so hat er nicht allein den Schaden zu ersezen, sondern auch die Unkosten der Beschauung zu tragen. Sollte das Vieh so schlimm sein, dass es auch durch Vorsichtsmassregeln nicht an dem hineinspringen zu verhindern wäre, so müsste solches Vieh abgeschafft oder eingesperrt werden.

b) Wenn der Schaden durch Schweine angerichtet wird, so soll es das erstemal dem Nachbar angezeigt, und er aufgefordert werden sie einzusperren, oder sonst Vorsichtsmassregeln treffen; thut er das nicht, und sie brechen durch eine regelmässig gebaute Fenz, so hat er den Schaden und Unkosten zu tragen, der andere durch sie aber nicht Pfänden, noch viel weniger töten.

c) Wenn Nachbarn über das gegenseitige halten vom Geziefer, keine gütliche Uebereinkunft treffen, und das Geziefer des einen richtet wiederholt im Felde des andern Schaden an, ohne dass er sich zu einen gütlichen Ersatz

versteht, so soll ihm die Abschaffung auferlegt werden, oder jedesmal Schandenersaz und Unkosten zu tragen haben.

d) Hat jemand stössiges Vieh, so muss er Vorsichtsmassregeln treffen, wenn dieselben nicht ausreichen, muss solches Vieh abgeschafft, und angerichteter Schaden ersetzt werden.

VII

a) Sollte jemand beim Fällen des Holzes oder sonst wie das andern Vieh beschädigen oder töten, so hat er, wenn sie sich nicht gütlich miteinander vergleichen können den Schaden zu ersezen, jedenfalls hat er die Pflicht seinen Nachbar von dem Unfall anzeige zu machen. Das Rindvieh soll im Januar und Februar Morgens ein halben Tag eingesperrt bleiben.

b) Findet jemand ein todes Vieh in seinem Land, oder wohl gar nahe an einen Weg, so soll er, wenn das Vieh kennt, es dem Eigenthümer des Viehes anzeigen, und derselbe hat es alsbald wegzuschaffen.

c) Böse, bissige Hunde, dürfen nicht ohne Beisskorb laufen, auch nicht mit, ohne Beisskorb aufs klären genommen werden, sondern müssen an der Ketten hangen bleiben. Die Säubeis müssen von Jacobi bis Lezten October eingesperrt werden, oder der Eigenthümer, hat den Schaden den sie anrichten zu tragen.

VIII

Um diese gesezlichen Bestimmungen Aufrecht zu erhalten, die nöthigen Anordnungen zu treffen Aufsicht zu führen und bei vorkommenden Streitfällen schiedsrichterlich zu entscheiden, wählt die Gemeinde durch Stimmenmehrheit, nach der Vorschrift des Staats Gesezes wegen Incorporieren des Kirchenguts, 6 Trostees wovon der Vorsteher und Kirchenpfleger auf drei Jahre, 2 Kirchenräthe auf zwei Jahre, und 2 Bevollmachtigten auf ein Jahr gewählt werden, diese Wahl muss jährlich den 6 Januar stattfinden. Dieselben sind für ihre Amtsführung der Gemeinde verantwortlich, und kommen ihnen folgende Rechte und Pflichten zu.

IX

Dem Vorsteher kommt zu:

a) So oft es nöthig ist eine Gemeinde Versammlung zu berufen und zu leiten.-Er hat dabei Aufsicht zu halten, dass keines der ordentlichen Glieder der Gemeinde ohne triftige Entschuldigung weg bleibt; er hat den der ohne triftige Entschuldigung fehlt, eine ernste Ermahnung zu ertheilen.

b) Die nöthigen Geldbeiträge vierteljährlich einzucassieren un zu entrichten.

c) Bei nöthigen Gemeindearbeiten die Anordnung und Bestellung der Leute zu treffen, und mit Hülfe der

bevollmächtigten strenge Aufsicht zu führen, wer ohne triftige Entschuldigung wegbleibt, soll ernstlich ermahnt werden! Auch soll die Zeit auf welche man bestellt ist, genau eingehalten werden:--wiedrigenfalls man nachzuarbeiten hat.

d) Bei vorkommenden Streitfällen mit den bevollmächtigten das Schiedsrichterliche Amt genau nach obigen Bestimmungen zu verwalten, und die Entschädigung für etwaigen Zeitverlust dem schuldigen Theil aufzu legen.

e) Ueber sonstigen Zeitverlust and Unkosten der Gemeinde jährlich Rechnung zu stellen; damit sie ihm auf eine billige und passende Weise verfütet werden.

f) Wenn sich welche bei dergleichen Gelegenheiten versündigen und Hartnäckig bleiben oder öffentliches Argerniss gegeben haben, dem Pfarrer Anzeige zu machen.

X

Die bevollmächtigten sind in obigen Fällen, und sonst wo es nötig ist die Gehilfen des Vorstehers, und in einer Abwesenheit oder bei Verhinderung desselben, ist abwechselnd einer von ihnen sein Stellvertreter, dem dann die gleichen Rechte und Pflichten Zukommen.

XI

Alle diese Bestimmungen sind so lange in Kraft und Gültigkeit, als sie nicht durch einen Gemeinde Beschluss

mit 3/4 Stimmen abgeschafft werden, oder abgeandert werden. Zusäze und neue Paragraphen sind gultig so bald sie von der Gemeinde angenommen sind.

Bei Abstimmungen werden die Stimmen nach der Zahl der Anwesenden gezählt, wer also nicht zugegen ist, verliert seine Stimme:--wofern er sie nicht bei möglichen Fällen schriftlich einsendet.

XII

a) Jeder der in die Gemeinde aufgenommen wird, hat für seine Person (ausser den 20 zigsten Acker zur Vermehrung des Kirchenguts nach der Kirchenordnung) 2½ Dolar in die Kirchencasse zu bezahlen.

b) Kauft aber einer Land von einem, der den 20ten Acker schon davon abgegeben hat, so hat der Käufer nicht den 20ten Acker, auch nicht den 20ten Schilling abzugeben, sondern er soll nach seinem Vermögen in die Kirchencasse bezahlen.

c) Will ein unbekannter oder fremder, von einem Land kaufen in der Gemeinde, so soll ihn der Verkäufer zuvor Aufmerksam machen, auf unsere Kirchen und Gemeinde Ordnung, dass er sichs zuvor auch vorlesen lässt, oder dass er sich auch anschliessen will. pp. oder wenn er (der Verkäufer) selber besorgen muss, dass ihn die Gemeinde nicht aufnehmen kan:--so soll er zwor der Ge-

meinde sein, der sich nicht zur Lutherischen Confession bekennt, oder sich im Bann befindt.

Date Due

AUG [redacted]			
DEC [redacted]			