

2014

Book reviews

JAPAS

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ideaexchange.uakron.edu/amishstudies>

Please take a moment to share how this work helps you [through this survey](#). Your feedback will be important as we plan further development of our repository.

Recommended Citation

JAPAS. 2019. "Book reviews." 2 (1):

This Book Reviews is brought to you for free and open access by IdeaExchange@Uakron, the institutional repository of The University of Akron in Akron, Ohio, USA. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Amish and Plain Anabaptist Studies by an authorized administrator of IdeaExchange@Uakron. For more information, please contact mjon@uakron.edu, uapress@uakron.edu.

Book Reviews

Review of **Weaver-Zercher, Valerie. 2013. *Thrill of the Chaste: The Allure of Amish Romance Novels*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.**

By Sarah Jasmine Stork, *Comparative Studies, Ohio State University*

Over the course of her book, Valerie Weaver-Zercher guides us through an analysis of the constituents of the increasingly popular Amish-fiction genre. In particular, her chapters explore the content of stories that fall within the genre, the general writing style employed by authors of Amish fiction, the common ways that Amish fiction functions for readers, and a few concerns with regards to the genre that Weaver-Zercher finds worthy of additional attention. In discussing the content of Amish fiction, Weaver-Zercher not only presents common attributes of the main characters (especially the protagonist) but also establishes major themes in the story settings themselves. These settings and themes are effectively employed by the particular style of writing that is used in Amish fiction precisely because the emphasis in this genre is on clear communication and the use of text as a mechanism for transporting the reader—rather than emphasizing the literary nature of the book in ways that distract from the story content. In addition to a discussion of the content and structure of Amish fiction, Weaver-Zercher also uses conversations with Amish fiction readers and authors to establish the ways that Amish inspirational fiction functions in the lives of readers. This function includes not only the reasons that people choose to read Amish fiction, but also the ways that Amish fictions affects readers' lives in more profound ways. The final topic that Weaver-Zercher addresses in her book are those criticisms and concerns that the genre of Amish fiction—as a subgenre of inspirational fiction—raises; these concerns are used to end the book because they provide opening questions and issues for future research and conversations about Amish fiction, inspirational fiction, and literary representation more broadly.

The content of Amish fiction stories—sometimes called Amish romance or Amish-themed inspirational fiction—most often includes a young female protagonist, almost always unmarried and struggling with some aspect of her Christian faith. Although the protagonist is most often Amish, she may also be non-Amish, in which case she is generally escaping from her hectic city life, has gotten lost and ended up in an Amish community, or is attempting to 'find herself' because she has realized that something is missing from her life and has gone in search of it. The protagonist character often builds a romantic relationship with another character, but the most important relationship built during an Amish fiction novel is the protagonist's relationship with Christ. Most Amish fiction books are published by Christian publishing companies and for a Christian readership, particularly evangelical readers. The evangelical goals of these novels leads to a narrative arc that revolves around the protagonist developing a greater relationship with Jesus, and becoming a 'believer' (truly Christian) by the end of the story. These

protagonist characters, whether Amish or non-Amish, embody the values of modesty, chastity, and the desire to be better Christians. While the details of the story's content vary, these embodied values and common character traits help to establish a common context within the genre that is present on top of the Amish theme.

The writing style for Amish fiction is presented much like the style used in romantic fiction more broadly. Romantic fiction in general—and Amish fiction in particular—acts as a way of transporting readers to a different context and mindset. Amish fiction is written so to present the Amish as different enough and far enough away from the reader to be a destination but also similar enough to the reader to allow them to relate to the stories. There are a number of ways that Amish fiction is able to act as transport, including the actual writing style, and the structure of the fictive world being presented. The stories that fall under the Amish fiction genre are written in a straightforward and easy manner, because the goal is to act as transport rather than to draw attention to the text as literature through the use of fancy metaphors or obscure language. Instead, Amish fiction authors often employ rhetorical questions—questions which make a statement—to enhance clarity, and write in ways that encourage parasocial relationships between the readers and characters. These parasocial relationships present are the ways that readers are encouraged to learn about characters and feel they are building relationships with and coming to like the characters; these relationships are most evident when readers indicate that they felt like they were becoming friends with the characters, or when they write to the authors and express intense interest in the lives and happenings of minor characters within a story.

In addition to characters, the fictive world becomes a sort of character as well because the structure of the fictive world helps readers to be transported and to become invested in the story. The fictive world is structured through the use of 'focal things,' emphasis on a pastoral place, and use of chaste characters. Focal things are those items and actions that require tending by people and, through the devotion of one's self to the care or learning of a focal practice, lead people away from hyperactive and hyper-real lives and towards a natural and communal world. Focal things and practices, then, include things like horses and home-cooked meals, which not only require active engagement of one's mind and body, but also require that you engage with others; home-cooked meals imply communal preparation and eating communally and so act as something that helps to focus the actions and attention of a social group. Pastoral places are another device used in the structure of the fictive world of an Amish novel. It involves celebrating the rituals of country life and emphasizing agrarian innocence and charm. As a common trope for the Amish, pastoralism masks the transformations that Amish life have undergone—particularly “that less than half of Amish people actually farm...[because] the majority of fictional Amish are depicted as living and working on farms.” (147) The conventions of the fictive world of an Amish novel also include the presence of chaste characters, which are not only a representation of the values of modesty and chastity within Amish communities, but who also espouse the value of chastity that evangelical readers support. By presenting sexuality only offstage—through foreshadowing or ending with the hope or presence of a child—Amish

fiction is not only appropriate for a younger audiences but also removes attention from sex and the production of children and instead shifts the focus to the young woman's faith in God by indicating that she is pregnant by God's will or that God will grant her children if it is his intent. Finally, Amish fiction is written with a happy ending and in a way that preserves a nostalgic perspective on the Amish, which can act as a mechanism for readers to imagine a different future and to critique "current conditions of the self and society...By reading about the Amish, who seem to have somehow escaped history's inexorable march, non-Amish readers get to rehearse alternatives to hypermodernity" (152).

Weaver-Zercher has conversations with a number of readers of Amish fiction, and is able to explore the functions of Amish fiction in and on these readers' lives. In particular, she finds that the primarily female readership of Amish fiction (and inspirational fiction more broadly) use Amish fiction as a tool to nurture their real life relationships and to reinforce their Christian commitments. By this, Weaver-Zercher means that these female readers use Amish fiction stories as reminders that their struggles with their own faith or families are both common and part of their path to be closer to Jesus. Many of the female readers that Weaver-Zercher spoke to indicated that they related to the characters partly because they felt their experiences were similar to those portrayed in the stories. These stories, then, modeled ways of coping with one's life and of reaffirming faith. In addition, the content of Amish fiction (the female protagonist and the emphasis on modesty specifically) also allowed the novels to act as "sanctuaries, of sorts, from the body-sculpting rituals of a culture that, to many readers, feels increasingly both immodest and dangerous to women's sense of self" (160). As a space generally free of explicit focus on physical descriptions of bodies and which does not depict women as primarily sexual objects, Amish fiction allows readers a space that does not seem to belittle them or to force them to compete with an idealized set of characters—the characters are people just like the readers, with flaws and talents just like everyone else.

The last point Weaver-Zercher emphasizes is concerns about Amish fiction, including whether or not Amish fiction is a form of appropriation, issues of exoticism and domestication, and issues of race and ethnicity in both the fictive world and the real world. In relation to appropriation, Amish fiction is challenging to consider because there is not a clear power differential between the Amish subjects of writing and the evangelical writers. However, the question of borrowing and benefiting from another culture can be addressed; in fact, Weaver-Zercher notes that although the goal of Amish fiction authors is not to assert dominance or control over the Amish, "the sheer number of Amish books written by evangelicals, and the success they are finding in the publishing marketplace, makes it fairly clear who is in charge" (213). The question then becomes, is it ethical to benefit from portraying the Amish through the medium of inspirational fiction when the Amish themselves may have no say in that representation and may not be benefiting also?

Following this concern about who is benefiting from the portrayal of the Amish in fiction, there is also concern about the practices of exoticism and domestication of the Amish within

these novels. Although exoticism works by emphasizing difference and domestication works by masking difference, both are employed to represent the Amish as “Other” so that the Amish are more interesting while also being relatable to readers. The use of exoticism and domestication both lead to problems relating to racial and ethnic difference, although the real-world demographics of Amish communities make this consideration difficult to address. Though non-White members of Amish communities are rare, the invisibility of racial difference within Amish fiction is a salient point of discussion because the genre does not generally engage with the conversations of race and ethnicity that are pressing in contemporary society. According to Weaver-Zercher, “the whiteness of Amish fiction is notable because it incarnates the racialized reality of fiction in the wider CBA marketplace,” which is to say that evangelical fiction in general is dominated by White characters despite criticism by African American readers of inspirational fiction that have been calling for more racial and ethnic diversity in Christian romance publications (226). In fact, one African American reader and author of inspirational fiction with whom Weaver-Zercher spoke indicated that many African American authors writing inspirational fiction with the intention of reaching a Christian audience had to publish with secular publishers or had to self publish; this challenge to getting published when writing inspirational fiction engaging with issues of racial and ethnic difference helps us to explore additional reasons that Amish fiction might be controversial. Through exoticism and domestication—and as a result of change to American society over time—the Amish “slide between nonwhiteness and whiteness in the popular imagination,” which means that they can function within inspirational fiction as both “Other” (nonwhite) and “self” (White, as the reader is assumed to be). The Amish can act as different enough and exotic enough so that the reader can learn from that difference without feeling threatened, but can also act as similar to the reader—by virtue of their Whiteness—so that the reader can identify with the characters and their lives without being challenged by overt concerns of difference. The conundrum here is in how—and even *if*—Amish fiction can and should engage with the discourse of ethnic and racial difference in contemporary society; this is an area of study that Weaver-Zercher opens for us and encourages us to do more work on.

Weaver-Zercher has chosen a topic that, while seemingly addressing a niche interest area with regards to Amish, is actually quite versatile. She has managed to weave together Amish society studies with literary and narrative analysis, evangelical soteriology, and a critical exploration of race and cultural appropriation. Of particular interest for people researching across disciplines or areas of study are chapters five, six, and nine. Through these chapters, cross-disciplinary scholars are exposed to: an analysis of iconography and coded meanings as they apply to Amish fiction, examples of the myriad ways that readers of Amish fiction relate to the stories and use the stories to better their personal lives, and an examination of issues of race and cultural appropriation in the context of primarily White, non-Amish authors portraying primarily White Amish characters. Although each of these concepts is being looked at in relation to Amish fiction, they may be usefully applied to other groups being portrayed in inspirational and romantic fiction—especially other plain and Anabaptist groups, as they are also being

increasingly portrayed in fiction. This book is also a useful resource for those who study the cross-cultural interaction and social conflict because the issues of literary representation (by non-members), and the use of fiction for social critique and social change can be applied to contexts far outside those of plain and Anabaptist studies. Her discussion of racial and ethnic difference and representation in literature is particularly applicable for people interested in studying media (because Amish fiction and romantic fiction in general are easily accessible public mediums) and social change through examining social responses to changes in media content—like that of African American inspirational fiction authors and readers to the overwhelming Whiteness of the genre of inspirational fiction, especially with the rise of Amish fiction.

Review of **Keiser, Steven H. 2012. *Pennsylvania German in the American Midwest*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.**

By Lara Downing, *Department of Linguistics, Ohio State University*

Keiser's book "Pennsylvania German in the American Midwest" combines data from a decade of field work in order to present a detailed account of the origin and distribution of several key features distinguishing Pennsylvania German spoken in Pennsylvania (PPG) from that spoken in the American Midwest (MPG) and the internal and contact induced changes that resulted in their divergence. He compares the Amish communities of Lancaster County and Montgomery / Bucks Counties in the East and Holmes County, Ohio; Kalona, Iowa; and Grant County, Wisconsin, in the Midwest. His work is grounded in ethnography as well as quantitative methods of data collection and analysis.

Although there is a sizable body of work on PPG dating back to the 1950s, comparatively little work has been done on PG outside of Pennsylvania, despite the fact that the majority of PG speakers now live outside of its namesake state and that Holmes County, Ohio, is home to the world's largest Amish population. Keiser's work is among the first of its kind, along with Loudon (1993; 1997; 2001), to empirically demonstrate the systematic differences between the two varieties and trace the development of MPG. Keiser places his work in the context of linguistic studies of dialect contact such as Weinreich (1954) and Thomason and Kaufman (1988) as well works specifically in the American context, Haugan (1953) and Silva-Corvalan (1994). He includes his research in the body of work on other German speech islands, "sprachinseln," although it departs from previous work by describing secondary migration patterns following the establishment of the speech island.

This book, published by the American Dialect Society as a supplement to Volume 86, *American Speech*, is best suited to readers with a basic knowledge of linguistic concepts as well as familiarity with Amish cultural practices. Although some historical background is given at the onset, there is very little description of cultural and sociological differences that distinguish the Amish from the majority American society, or the core beliefs that guide their cultural and

increasingly portrayed in fiction. This book is also a useful resource for those who study the cross-cultural interaction and social conflict because the issues of literary representation (by non-members), and the use of fiction for social critique and social change can be applied to contexts far outside those of plain and Anabaptist studies. Her discussion of racial and ethnic difference and representation in literature is particularly applicable for people interested in studying media (because Amish fiction and romantic fiction in general are easily accessible public mediums) and social change through examining social responses to changes in media content—like that of African American inspirational fiction authors and readers to the overwhelming Whiteness of the genre of inspirational fiction, especially with the rise of Amish fiction.

Review of **Keiser, Steven H. 2012. *Pennsylvania German in the American Midwest*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.**

By Lara Downing, *Department of Linguistics, Ohio State University*

Keiser's book "Pennsylvania German in the American Midwest" combines data from a decade of field work in order to present a detailed account of the origin and distribution of several key features distinguishing Pennsylvania German spoken in Pennsylvania (PPG) from that spoken in the American Midwest (MPG) and the internal and contact induced changes that resulted in their divergence. He compares the Amish communities of Lancaster County and Montgomery / Bucks Counties in the East and Holmes County, Ohio; Kalona, Iowa; and Grant County, Wisconsin, in the Midwest. His work is grounded in ethnography as well as quantitative methods of data collection and analysis.

Although there is a sizable body of work on PPG dating back to the 1950s, comparatively little work has been done on PG outside of Pennsylvania, despite the fact that the majority of PG speakers now live outside of its namesake state and that Holmes County, Ohio, is home to the world's largest Amish population. Keiser's work is among the first of its kind, along with Loudon (1993; 1997; 2001), to empirically demonstrate the systematic differences between the two varieties and trace the development of MPG. Keiser places his work in the context of linguistic studies of dialect contact such as Weinreich (1954) and Thomason and Kaufman (1988) as well works specifically in the American context, Haugan (1953) and Silva-Corvalan (1994). He includes his research in the body of work on other German speech islands, "sprachinseln," although it departs from previous work by describing secondary migration patterns following the establishment of the speech island.

This book, published by the American Dialect Society as a supplement to Volume 86, *American Speech*, is best suited to readers with a basic knowledge of linguistic concepts as well as familiarity with Amish cultural practices. Although some historical background is given at the onset, there is very little description of cultural and sociological differences that distinguish the Amish from the majority American society, or the core beliefs that guide their cultural and

linguistic maintenance. Such background information would aid his later discussion of identity and ideology.

Keiser begins by outlining three main goals for the subsequent chapters. He “aims to provide empirical detail on the distribution of key phonological, lexical, and morphological variants in several communities... to explore the internal linguistic changes, patterns of migration, and language contact that have led to the current geographic and social distribution of these features,” and to consider “the potential for future dialect divergence or convergence as it describes the links between these language varieties and the notions of regional identity and religious ideology in the attitudes of PPG and MPG speakers toward each other” (p. 1). With these goals in mind, I’ll give an overview of each chapter.

The first chapter provides a historical account of origins of PG within Europe before immigration to the New World in the nineteenth century, and the key concept of “portable community,” the practice of frequent movement within and eventually out of Pennsylvania into the American. He provides some speculation as to whether contact between communities, be it other German speakers, non-Anabaptists, or English speakers, was sufficient to presume dialect convergence, often referencing population densities and shared occupations. Overall, he describes a process of dialect leveling, in Europe as well as early Pennsylvania colonies.

The second chapter provides a broad overview of previous dialectal studies of Pennsylvania German. The first section covers dialect contact between Pennsylvania German and English speakers as a source of innovations. This includes studies such as Louden (1997) and his own previous work. The second section covers studies comparing sectarian and non-sectarian PG in Lancaster County, such as Huffine’s work of the 1980s. The third covers previous descriptions of regional variation, mostly work in southeast Pennsylvania, as well as Louden’s early studies proposing distinctive features of Midwestern PG, and becoming the first to propose the existence of MPG as a distinct variety.

In the third chapter, Keiser outlines his choice of variables, methods, and communities. His variables are the monophthongization of /ai/ across large, older settlements in the Midwest and new, smaller settlements in Wisconsin where PPG and MPG are in contact; variation of /r/ across MPG speakers, and variation in /l/ across MPG speakers. The first variable, /ai/, is an internal innovation characterizing MPG, while /r/ and /l/ are both adoptions of English-like allophones originating in PPG. The story that Keiser is attempting to weave, quite successfully, about the divergence of MPG from its PPG origins would likely be served just as well without his inclusion of /l/, which poses several implementational complications, and seems to serve a very similar purpose to /r/ variation, in that it is also the result of contact with English, and present in PPG but much less so MPG. However, it is a much less socially salient marker of regional differences to speakers, and tricky to measure and to perceive due to the lack of discrete articulatory differences between the variants of /l/: clear [l], dark velarized [ɫ], and vocalized [ɔ] or [ʊ]. He describes the difficulties associated with coding this variant in chapter five, which he

does impressionistically. Although I do not begrudge Keiser the inclusion of this variant, as it serves to differentiate MPG and PPG, the implications of this data seems less substantial than those based on the other two variants' data sets.

As is often the case in ethnographic research, Keiser's choice of communities is motivated by a combination of sound theoretical justification and questions of access. Kalona, Iowa, and Holmes County, Ohio, the two largest and among the oldest established communities in the Midwest, serve to study the emergence PG in the Midwest. For comparative purposes he also collects data in the earliest and largest Amish communities in Pennsylvania, Lancaster County and Montgomery/ Bucks counties. Finally, Grant County, Wisconsin, provides evidence for the effects of ongoing movement of MPG as well as the movement of PPG into the Midwest. He gives a brief overview of patterns of interaction and migration between communities and demographic data, including population, language use, and affiliations. He also gives information on economic changes and the impact of decreased farming opportunities for the growing populations.

Finally, he outlines his choices in independent variables and methods for data collection and statistical analysis. Because the data was collected over the span of a decade and in the course of many different studies investigating different aspects of language variation and change, there is some variability to the circumstances of data collection. However, these are best evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Chapter four begins the quantitative analysis of dependent variables. This chapter focuses on monophthongization of /aɪ/, which is realized variably as [æ] or [ɛ]. He demonstrates remarkably similar patterns in the Midwestern settlements of Kalona and Holmes County, bolstering the basic claim that there is a variety shared across the Midwestern settlements. He also shows that the most predictive independent variable is age, suggesting that it is an innovation that was spread in the mid-twentieth century. The most advanced tokens are those spoken by young women in Holmes County. He also found that young PPG speakers in Fennimore, Wisconsin, where Pennsylvania Amish and Midwestern Amish live in close geographic proximity, still retain the diphthong form, and may even be innovating a monophthong that is distinct from the innovation in MPG.

In chapter five, Keiser takes a close look at the /r/ and /l/ variants, the former of which he refers to as the most salient feature of PPG, where it is realized as an English-like alveolar approximant [ɹ] in onset and intervocalic position and [ɻ] in coda position. In MPG, this variant is only found in simple onset position, and the more conservative alveolar tap [ɾ] is found in onset clusters and intervocalically, or as vocalic [ɻ] in coda position. His statistical analyses in this chapter are markedly more simplistic than the previous chapter on the /aɪ/ variable. Here, he only shows raw tokens and percentages across independent variables. He is still able to demonstrate, however, that PPG and MPG have divergent patterns of /r/ realization, where PPG

has categorically replaced the alveolar tap with the approximant, MPG has retained the tap in intervocalic position and variably in complex onsets, and that this pattern is stable across age groups. Despite difficulties in coding /l/ variants discussed earlier, he also shows that MPG has maintained the clear [l] in all syllable positions, while PPG now favors the English-like dark [ɫ] in all but intervocalic position.

Chapter six includes descriptions of lexical and morphological variation between MPG and PPG and within different MPG settlements. Keiser found that, although MPG and PPG share the vast majority of lexical items, the few that are different tend to be very socially salient, along with the rate of English borrowing and phonological incorporation of English loanwords. While he found no significant difference between the rates of borrowing or phonological incorporation between communities, he found that speakers often had firmly held opinions on who borrowed most and incorporated the most loan words.

The final chapter is titled “Regional Identity, Ethnoreligious Ideology, and Change.” Here, more than ever, I feel that a more thorough cultural background would be a huge advantage to the reader who is not an Anabaptist scholar. Although subtle to outsiders, central values such as the rejection of individualism which defines most of American society, the desire to limit reliance and maximize separation from the world, and the central role of the community run deep through most Amish communities. These are essential in understanding issues of identity, particularly in any discussion of language contact and change. Such a discussion would have greatly served the earlier chapters addressing contact between communities and with English speaking non-Amish. It would also put the ideas of “dutchiness” and “demut,” discussed in this chapter, into much clearer context.

Despite that, Keiser addresses several interesting and important issues, such as the seemingly contradictory views toward the “dutchification” of English loanwords in the context of “demut,” or humility. On the one hand, greater use of native German words is viewed positively, and perhaps conflated with greater religious orthodoxy. On the other hand, due to the value of demut, the use and admission of English loan words is evidence of “a humble spirit and as a tacit admission of less vigorous maintenance of the old ways”(161). Keiser also stresses, in this chapter and in earlier sections, that the choice to dutchify or not dutchify English borrowings is just that, a choice, and not due to incomplete English acquisition. Although he does not offer empirical evidence of this, the level of integration and observation he has done in the Amish community over the course of a decade leaves me with little doubt in his conclusions.

Keiser then connects his work to the Anderson (2002) dialect contact research in African American populations in Detroit, and explores the possibilities for future divergence of MPG from PPG, as well as potential dialect leveling or diversification within MPG.

Returning briefly to the three goals laid out in chapter one, Keiser has certainly been successful in what he set out to do. The first goal, to provide empirical detail on the distribution

of features which serve to differentiate speech in several communities was done in his descriptions of the /aɪ/, /r/, and /l/ variants. The second goal, to explore the “internal linguistic changes, patterns of migration, and language contact that have led to the current distribution of features” was achieved reasonably well, although, again, I think that more cultural background would have added to the discussion on language contact, he did a thorough job of demonstrating migration patterns and the potential for contact induced change by looking at an internal change as well as two contact induced changes. And thirdly, he sought to “consider the potential for future dialect divergence or convergence as it describes the links between these language varieties and the notions of regional identity and religious ideology in the attitudes of PPG and MPG speakers toward each other.” This was also accomplished reasonably well, although, considering that two of the three variants he investigated were the apparent result of contact with English, further discussion on attitudes in that direction may have strengthened the discussion.

This book represents a substantial contribution to the field of PG dialectology. While his third goal hints at a linkage between pure description and sociolinguistic theories of identity and ideology, he addresses these concepts more as superficial terms rather than belonging to any particular theoretic framework. However, this may be all that is necessary, given that what he has accomplished opens the door for future theoretical work by those more inclined in that direction, now armed with distribution patterns of salient linguistic features throughout Pennsylvania and the Midwest and the beginnings of the social meaning attached to them.

References

- Anderson, Bridget L. 2002. “Dialect Leveling and /ai/ Monophthongization among African American Detroiters.” *Journal of Sociolinguistics* 6(1):86-98.
- Haugen, Einar I. 1953. *The Norwegian Language in America: A Study in Bilingual Behavior*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Huffines, Marion Lois. 1989. “Case Usage among the Pennsylvania German Sectarians and Nonsectarians.” Pp. 211-226 in *Investigating Obsolescence: studies in language contraction and death*, edited by Nancy C. Dorian. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press.
- Louden, Mark L. 1993. “Patterns of Sociolinguistic Variation in Pennsylvania German.” Pp. 284-306 in *The German Language in America, 1683-1991*, edited by Joseph C. Salmons. Madison, WI: Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

- Louden, Mark L. 1997. "Linguistic Structure and Sociolinguistic Identity in Pennsylvania German Society." Pp. 79-91 in *Languages and Lives: Essays in Honor of Werner Enninger*, edited by James Dow and Michele Wolff. New York: Peter Lang Publishing.
- Louden, Mark. 2001. "The Development of Pennsylvania German Linguistics within the Context of German Dialectology and Linguistic Theory." Pp. 7-52 in *A World Atlas of Pennsylvania German*, edited by Lester Wilhelm Julius Seifert, Howard Martin, and Joe Salmons. Madison, WI: Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison.
- Silva-Corvalan, Carmen. 1994. *Language Contact and Change: Spanish in Los Angeles*. Oxford, U.K.: Clarendon.
- Thomason, Sarah G., and Terrence Kaufman. 1988. *Language Contact, Creolization, and Genetic Linguistics*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Weinreich, Uriel. 1953. *Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems*. New York: Linguistic Circle of New York.