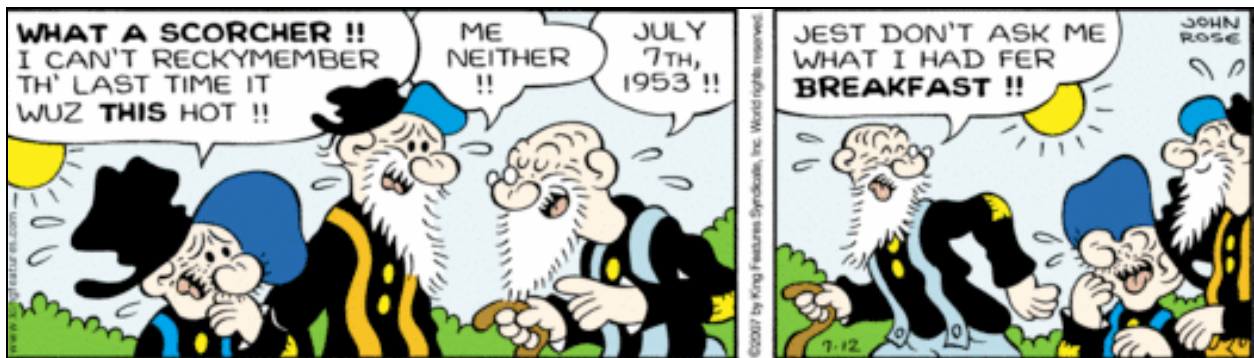


Dialects in West Virginia: Fiction & Fact and How to Learn From Both

1. FICTION 1: ENGLISH IN APPALACHIA DEMONSTRATES IGNORANCE AND STUPIDITY
 - 1.1. Joke 1
 - 1.1.1. Q: What's the difference between a hillbilly wedding and a hillbilly funeral?
 - 1.1.2. A: There's one less drunk at the funeral.
 - 1.2. Joke 2
 - 1.2.1. Q: How do you get a hillbilly out of a bathtub?
 - 1.2.2. A: Throw in a bar of soap.
 - 1.3. "In short, a Hill-Billie is a free and untrammelled white citizen of Alabama, who lives in the hills, has no means to speak of, dresses as he can, talks as he pleases, drinks whiskey when he gets it, and fires off his revolver as the fancy takes him."
New York Evening Journal, 1900, as cited in DARE 1991
 - 1.4. [Hillbonics](http://www.hillbonics.com/)
 - 1.4.1. <http://www.hillbonics.com/>
2. THE FACTS OF FICTION 1
 - 2.1. A Mountains Sound Follows A Sophisticated Rule
 - List A: Sentence Pairs for A- Prefixing**
 1. a. ___ Building is hard work.
b. ___ She was building a house.
 2. a. ___ He likes hunting.
b. ___ He went hunting.
 3. a. ___ The child was charming the adults.
b. ___ The child was very charming.
 - List B: A Further Detail for A- Patterning**
 1. a. ___ They make money by building houses.
b. ___ They make money building houses.
 2. a. ___ People can't make enough money fishing.
b. ___ People can't make enough money from fishing.
 3. a. ___ People destroy the beauty of the island through littering.
b. ___ People destroy the beauty of the island littering.
 - List C: Figuring out a Pronunciation Pattern for A- Prefix**
 1. a. ___ She was discóvering a trail.
b. ___ She was fóllowing a trail.

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2. a. ___ She was repéating the chant.
b. ___ She was hóllering the chant.
 3. a. ___ They were fíguring the change.
b. ___ They were forgétting the change.
3. FICTION 2: ENGLISH IN APPALACHIA IS ELIZABETHAN ENGLISH/OLD ENGLISH
 - 3.1. William Goodell Frost (1899), President of Berea College: "Our Contemporary Ancestors"
 - 3.1.1. The rude language of the mountains is far less a degradation than a survival. The [Old English] pronoun "hit" holds its place almost universally. Strong past tenses, "holp" for helped, "drug" for dragged, and the like, are heard constantly; and the syllabic plural is retained in words in -st and others. The greeting as we ride up to a cabin is "Howdy, strangers. 'Light and hitch your beastes." Quite a vocabulary of Chaucer's words which have been dropped by polite lips, but which linger in these solitudes, has been made out by some of our students. "Pack" for carry, "gorm" for muss, "feisty" for full of life, impertinent, are examples.
 4. FACTS FOR FICTION 2
 - 4.1. Montgomery
www.cas.sc.edu/engl/dictionary/articles/SpeakLikeShakespeare.pdf
 5. FICTION 3: ENGLISH IN APPALACHIA IS ONE DIALECT (NAMED APPALACHIAN ENGLISH)
 6. FACTS FOR FICTION 3
 7. FICTION 4: ENGLISH IN APPALACHIA IS FADING AWAY (OR BEING HOMOGENIZED INTO AMERICAN ENGLISH)
 8. FACTS FOR FICTION 4



8.1. A-prefixing (for the expanded WVCEA of 89 speakers)

Speakers with a-prefixing	6 speakers	15 tokens	None of the speakers were born after 1947
Progressive	<i>I mean, you could be a-reading Baby Ray Has A Dog in the primary class.</i>		
	<i>Howard was a-living.</i>		
Past participle	<i>Then after the kids got a-married</i>		