

Riddles Folktales And Proverbs From Cameroon

Gurage Folklore
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Riddles, Folktales and Proverbs from Cameroon

Gurage Folklore

A rich multivoiced anthology of folktales, legends, joik songs, proverbs, riddles, and other verbal art, this is the most comprehensive collection of Sámi oral tradition available in English to date. Collected by August V. Koskimies and Toivo I. Itkonen in the 1880s from nearly two dozen storytellers from the arctic Aanaar (Inari) region of northeast Finland, the material reveals a complex web of social relations that existed both inside and far beyond the community. First published in 1918 only in the Aanaar Sámi language and in Finnish, this anthology is now available in a centennial English-language edition for a global readership. Translator Tim Frandy has added biographies of the storytellers, maps and period photos, annotations, and a glossary. In headnotes that contextualize the stories, he explains such underlying themes as Aanaar conflicts with neighboring Sámi and Finnish communities, the collapse of the wild reindeer populations less than a century before, and the pre-Christian past in Aanaar. He introduces us to the bawdy humor of Antti Kitti, the didacticism of Iisakki Mannermaa, and the feminist leanings of Juho Petteri Lusmaniemi, emphasizing that folktales and proverbs are rooted in the experiences of individuals who are links in a living tradition.

Flour from Another Sack & Other Proverbs, Folk Beliefs, Tales, Riddles & Recipes

Explores how modern folklore, through its preservation of ballads and folktales, supplements our understanding of the oral tradition and enhances our knowledge of early literature.

Greek and Roman Folklore

Riddles stimulate learning and make learning and teaching of almost any subject in

any setting enjoyable for any age of learners. They strengthen social cohesion between tellers and listeners. Riddles guide new generation to compare, differentiate, question and confront phenomena they encounter daily in their lives.

Riddles

Kentucky Folklore

Folklore in America

" Thicker'n fiddlers in hell. Independent as a hog on ice. If a bride makes her own clothes, it's bad luck. It'll snow in May if it thunders in February. How's a hen on a fence like a penny? What's the reddest side of an apple? Learn what folklore and folk culture are and enjoy a generous helping of sayings, rhymes, songs, tall tales, superstitions and riddles from Kentucky.

The Journal of American Folklore

Haunted Greece and Rome

Folktales, Proverbs and Riddles from Gbundeeland

Irish Riddles

Gives students a thorough introduction to Chicano folklore and its presence in literature and contemporary society.

Khasi Myths, Legends & Folk Tales

Folklore and Literature

In the olden days, after a day's work in the farms, children and parents returned home feeling worn out. As a sort of evening entertainment, children of the same family, compound or village then gathered round a story-teller to listen to folk tales and riddles. This was common in every African home. The listeners participate with joy by joining in the songs and choruses. Sometimes the children were given the opportunity to tell stories that they had known while the adult story-teller listened attentively in order to add more details where necessary. In telling these stories and riddles, children were expected to learn something through all those activities connected with the customs, environment, language and religious practices of their people. This book provides children with stories, riddles and some proverbs that parents ought to have told their children at home but have failed because of

their present-day busy schedules. Teachers will fill that vacuum at school as they guide the children in reading the stories, riddles and proverbs in their second language - English. As an instructional tool, this collection will foster literacy, promote cultural awareness and create situations where learners share with one another their personal experiences and traditions.

African Oral Narratives, Proverbs, Riddles, Poetry, and Song

A Companion to Folklore presents an original and comprehensive collection of essays from international experts in the field of folklore studies. Unprecedented in depth and scope, this state-of-the-art collection uniquely displays the vitality of folklore research across the globe. An unprecedented collection of original, state of the art essays on folklore authored by international experts Examines the practices and theoretical approaches developed to understand the phenomena of folklore Considers folklore in the context of multi-disciplinary topics that include poetics, performance, religious practice, myth, ritual and symbol, oral textuality, history, law, politics and power as well as the social base of folklore Selected by Choice as a 2013 Outstanding Academic Title

Ancient Chamorro Society

Stories of ghostly spirits who return to this world to warn of danger, to prophesy, to take revenge, to request proper burial, or to comfort the living fascinated people in ancient times just as they do today. In this innovative, interdisciplinary study, the author combines a modern folkloric perspective with literary analysis of ghost stories from classical antiquity to shed new light on the stories' folk roots. The author begins by examining ancient Greek and Roman beliefs about death and the departed and the various kinds of ghost stories which arose from these beliefs. She then focuses on the longer stories of Plautus, Pliny, and Lucian, which concern haunted houses. Her analysis illuminates the oral and literary transmission and adaptation of folkloric motifs and the development of the ghost story as a literary form. In her concluding chapter, the author also traces the influence of ancient ghost stories on modern ghost story writers, a topic that will interest all readers and scholars of tales of hauntings.

Towards a Mwaghavul History: an Exploration

The Baganda people of Uganda enjoy an extraordinarily rich oral tradition, which serves as a window into their culture, history, and experiences as a people. This comprehensive, multigenre work is both a study of the Baganda people's oral literature—framed within the broader contexts of the African oral tradition genre, modern African literature, and global literary studies—and a collection of representative stories. Cultural explanations throughout the text explore the living culture of this unique East African nation. Particular attention is paid to the history of Uganda, thus placing the oral tradition within its proper context. An appendix offers sample Luganda songs.

Introduction to African Oral Literature and Performance

Fields of Offerings

A comprehensive ethnohistory of the earliest people to settle the Mariana Islands. Maps, line drawings, glossary, bibliography, and index.

Folklore Matters

The Sacred Door and Other Stories

This book brings together in one volume two earlier books by the authors, now revised to meet the challenges of 21st century scholarship in African performance and cultural studies. Topics covered range from sources of oral traditions, the relevance of cosmology to oral performance, myths and legends, occupational and heroic poetry to name but a few. The central theme is performance and the reader is provided with projects and exercises intended to keep them involved in research and performance experience.

Oral Literature in Africa

Silliman Journal

The history of the Mwaghavul is a long one, documented in various forms, ranging from records of administration by the colonialist, to the documentation of archaeological discoveries by white explorers and administrators, documentation and analysis of languages, oral lore and culture by linguists and the latest series of narration and documentation of various aspects of the Mwaghavul people by students and individuals. These have not been collated into a single source of information about the Mwaghavul. Information on the history of the Mwaghavul are mostly found in students thesis, dissertations and long essays on Mwaghavul origin, the Jos Museum, National Archives Kaduna (NAK), the Jos Province (Jos. Prof) archival materials and the History Department of the University of Jos and other Nigerian Universities. Providing a comprehensive history of the Mwaghavul for its future generations is the aim of this book. This is in view of the fact that most of the older publications and documented information on the Mwaghavul are out of print. In addition, the transmission of history from the elderly to the younger generation is dying out as the gap between these two is ever widening because of the rural-urban drift in the country, and the international migration of the Mwaghavul people. Primary source of information was obtained from oral traditions of the Mwaghavul people with focus group discussions conducted with elderly Mwaghavul people and opinion leaders, including visits and interviews of individuals during key Mwaghavul festivities such as Ryem-Pushit, Titdiu-Kombun, Kopshu-Mpang West, Bwanzuhum-Kerang and Wus-Panyam. Secondary data were sourced from written documents and records of colonial administration, explorers and early missionaries. Other sources of secondary data were academic write-ups on Mwaghavul students thesis in Nigerian tertiary institutions and write-ups on Mwaghavul by individuals in the society. The use of both indigenous and corrupted (by English or Hausa) names for Mwaghavul polity and places are generally

adapted in this work. The Mwaghavul language is among the Afro-Asiatic languages spoken on the Jos Plateau and it belongs to the Chadic sub-family as indicated by Isichei (1982, p. 7) and Meek (1971). Although Meek places it under the Hamitic group, Ames (1983), Isichei (1982) and Danfulani (1995a, 2003) place it under the Nilo-Saharan or Afro-asiatic, under the Chadic sub unit. Professional linguists, among them, Crozier & Blench (1992), Zygmunt Frajzyngier (1991, 1993), Paul Newman (1990), Carl Hoffman (1976), Joseph Greenberg (1966), Hermann Jungraithmayr (1963/64, 1970) and Hermann Jungraithmayr and D. Ibrizimov (1994) all agree with the opinion given above when they unanimously assert that Mwaghavul as a language belongs to the Chadic branch of the Afro-Asiatic, which is elsewhere referred to such in the works of Richard Morr (1968) and Daniel N. Wambutda (1991) as Nilo Saharan. This makes the Mwaghavul and their other Chadic-speaking neighbours of the Jos Plateau and other groups scattered between the Chad-Borno basin and the Jos Plateau hills, the kinsmen of the Maguzawa or the Hausa, which constitute the single largest Chadic-speaking group in the whole world. Isichei (1982, 1983) further notes that Mwaghavul is closely related with and is mutually intelligible to Goemai, Ngas, Montol, Mupun, Mship, Chakfem, Yuom, Mushere, Kulere, Jipal, Njak and other Chadic languages spoken on the eastern part of the Jos Plateau, especially in Bokkos, Pankshin, Kanke, Mikang, Tal and Shendam Local Government Areas of Plateau State. According to proponents of the migrant view, the Chadic speakers presently found on the Jos Plateau left Borno between 1100 A.D. and 1350 A.D. They were among the pre-Kanuri inhabitants possibly associated with the So who had occupied the plains of the Chad basin. In Mwaghavul so or sokho means horse racing. The Mwaghavul are noted as horse riders and war

Languages in Africa

This Festschrift celebrates the multifaceted career of Raphael Patai, presenting twenty-two articles on Jewish folklore and mythology, Jewish and Middle Eastern ethnology and anthropology, the social psychology of Arabs and Jews, Jewish cultural history, and Zionism. All of these are fields in which Raphael Patai has made major contributions.

Publications of the Modern Language Association of America

Riddles are a journey into a fascinating world rich in delightful metaphors and ambiguity. This book is based on material drawn from all over the world and analyses both traditional true riddles and contemporary joking questions. It introduces the reader to different riddling situations and the many functions of riddles, which vary from education to teasing, and from defusing a heated situation to entertainment.

Inari Sámi Folklore

A Reference Grammar of Mbili explores the major linguistic components of the Mbili language from a primarily descriptive point of view and within the cultural context of this Bantu language spoken in Cameroon. It presents a detailed and accessible account of the roots and history of the language, clearly situated within

both the Niger Congo language group in general and the Grassfield Bantu language sub group specifically. The language portion begins with a descriptive introduction to the sound segments of Mbili and the methods of combining them. It then moves into the suprasegments of the language, including tone, stress, and intonation; it investigates the interaction of tone, tense, and mood, as well as the distribution of tone and intonation in Mbili. Segmental and suprasegmental phonemes are related in terms of what they require, tolerate, and exclude. The next presentation deals with the morphology of nouns and verbs. On the one hand it establishes a structural identification of the noun classes and determines a functional and semantic categorization of the classifiers; on the other hand it identifies and relates the temporal, aspectual, and modal categories of Mbili, and also studies the semantics of the verb through a case grammar analysis. Finally, the book approaches syntax through a clause and sentence level of analysis to explain the nature of sentence structure in a manner related to English sentence structure. The appendix contains a lexicon as well as traditional folk stories and their translations to convey aspects of Cameroonian culture and examples of the nature of the Mbili language.

A Companion to Folklore

A Reference Grammar of Mbili

The Greek and Roman world is often noted for the rationalism of a few outstanding thinkers. This book is about the traditional superstitions, beliefs, taboos, folk-remedies, ghost stories, and folk tales that haunted the rest. It defines and categorizes types of classical folklore, provides examples and texts, reviews scholarship and criticism, and discusses the importance of folklore in the ancient world. The volume closes with a glossary, a bibliography of print and electronic sources, and an extensive index.

Fatherhood - Philosophy for Everyone

The twenty essays that comprise this book, which was first published in 1994, were written by leading paremiologists and folklorists from Africa, Canada, Great Britain, Germany and the US. They represent the best scholarship on proverbs in the English language, and together they give an impressive overview of the fascinating advances in the field of paremiology.

The King's Heir

The region of northern New Mexico and southern Colorado holds a unique place in the world of Spanish folk literature. Isolated from the rest of the Spanish-speaking world for most of its history since its first settlement in 1598, it has retained, even into our own time, much of its Hispanic folkloric heritage from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries-ballads, songs, poems, folktales, sayings, anecdotes, proverbs, riddles, and folk drama. In this book, written in the late 1930s and never before published, Aurelio M. Espinosa, New Mexico's pioneer folklorist, presents the first comprehensive, authoritative account of the relict folklore, bringing together

the results of his collecting during the first third of this century, in the Southwest and in Spain, and his many ground-breaking scholarly studies.

Chicano Folklore

First Published in 1995. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Nigerian-Ibibio Riddles Idioms and More Proverbs

The Oral Tradition of the Baganda of Uganda

Contains a riddle on one page with an illustration on the opposite page. Answers to the riddles are on page 60.

Wise Words (RLE Folklore)

The Folklore of Spain in the American Southwest

The Sacred Door and Other Stories: Cameroon Folktales of the Beba offers readers a selection of folktales infused with riddles, proverbs, songs, myths, and legends, using various narrative techniques that capture the vibrancy of Beba oral traditions. Makuchi retells the stories that she heard at home when she was growing up in her native Cameroon. The collection of thirty-four folktales of the Beba showcases a wide variety of stories that capture the richness and complexities of an agrarian society's oral literature and traditions. Revenge, greed, and deception are among the themes that frame the story lines in both new and familiar ways. In the title story, a poor man finds himself elevated to king. The condition for his continued success is that he not open the sacred door. This tale of temptation, similar to the story of Pandora's box, concludes with the question, "What would you have done?" Makuchi relates the stories her mother told her so that readers can make connections between African and North American oral narrative traditions. These tales reinforce the commonalities of our human experiences without discounting our differences.

Children's Folklore

Fatherhood - Philosophy for Everyone offers fathers wisdom and practical advice drawn from the annals of philosophy. Both thought-provoking and humorous, it provides a valuable starting and ending point for reflecting on this crucial role. Address the roles, experiences, ethics, and challenges of fatherhood from a philosophical perspective Includes essays on Confucius, Socrates, the experience of African fatherhood, and the perspective of two women writers Explores the changing role of fatherhood and investigates what it means to be a father An ideal complement to Motherhood - Philosophy for Everyone (Wiley-Blackwell, 2010)

Black Africa

Have you heard these common proverbs? Let sleeping dogs lie. Where there's smoke there's fire. You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink. Or what about these riddles? What is black and white and red (read) all over? Why did the chicken cross the road? Why is 6 afraid of 7? Proverbs and riddles are tiny, bite-size pieces of folklore. They make us think. They tease our brains. They may make us laugh. But most of all, they tell us something about who we are and how we see the world.

Mandinka Dilemma Stories, Puzzles, Riddles, and Proverbs

People in many African communities live within a series of concentric circles when it comes to language. In a small group, a speaker uses an often unwritten and endangered mother tongue that is rarely used in school. A national indigenous language—written, widespread, sometimes used in school—surrounds it. An international language like French or English, a vestige of colonialism, carries prestige, is used in higher education, and promises mobility—and yet it will not be well known by its users. The essays in *Languages in Africa* explore the layers of African multilingualism as they affect language policy and education. Through case studies ranging across the continent, the contributors consider multilingualism in the classroom as well as in domains ranging from music and film to politics and figurative language. The contributors report on the widespread devaluing and even death of indigenous languages. They also investigate how poor teacher training leads to language-related failures in education. At the same time, they demonstrate that education in a mother tongue can work, linguists can use their expertise to provoke changes in language policies, and linguistic creativity thrives in these multilingual communities.

An Apple a Day: Folk Proverbs and Riddles

Ruth Finnegan's *Oral Literature in Africa* was first published in 1970, and since then has been widely praised as one of the most important books in its field. Based on years of fieldwork, the study traces the history of storytelling across the continent of Africa. This revised edition makes Finnegan's ground-breaking research available to the next generation of scholars. It includes a new introduction, additional images and an updated bibliography, as well as its original chapters on poetry, prose, "drum language" and drama, and an overview of the social, linguistic and historical background of oral literature in Africa. This book is the first volume in the *World Oral Literature Series*, an ongoing collaboration between OBP and World Oral Literature Project. A free online archive of recordings and photographs that Finnegan made during her fieldwork in the late 1960s is hosted by the World Oral Literature Project (<http://www.oralliterature.org/collections/rfinnegan001.html>) and can also be accessed from publisher's website.

Nuer Folktales, Proverbs and Riddles

In October 1972, our Czech-written book *Literary eerne Afriky (Literatures of Black Mrica)* was published in Prague, presenting a survey of an extensive field. The publication, which was signed at that time by all three authors, differed from

most contemporary introductions to the study of African literatures in a threefold way: a) The authors attempted to cover various literacy and literary efforts in the area roughly delimited by Senegal in the west, Kenya in the east, Lake Chad in the north and the Cape in the south. We were well aware-even at that time-that neither technically nor linguistically would it be possible to cover all literary efforts within that area. We did try, however, to include in our survey both the literacies and literatures written in the Indo-European *linguae francae* (English, French, Portuguese) and in at least several of the major African languages of the area. We did not attempt an exhaustive description, but wished, rather, to show the mutual relationships which emerge, if the literatures of this area, written either in the major *linguae francae* or in the African languages, are studied not as isolated phenomena, but as mutually complementary features. b) As two of us were linguists and one was a literary historian, we did not limit our analysis of the developing literacies and literatures to the purely cultural and literary aspects. Our intention was to deal-where and if it was relevant-not only with the process of African literary development, but also with the simultaneous, complementary.

Jamaican Folk Tales and Oral Histories

Riddles, Folktales and Proverbs from Cameroon

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