

# Folk Literature

....And Academic Vocabulary

# Elements of Folk Literature

1. The oral tradition - sharing of stories by word of mouth
2. The Importance of The Story Teller
  - Stories in oral tradition were created thousands of years ago
  - No one knows the first storytellers
  - New storytellers add and change details
  - **Cultural perspective** - view of the world
  - Viewpoints are shaped by story teller's background and experiences

# Elements of Folk Literature Continued

3. Theme - the central idea, message, or insight about life that a story conveys

-**universal themes** - themes that are repeated across many cultures and over many time periods - express insights into life that many people understand

For example: the struggle of good against evil

-**moral** - a lesson about life that is stated directly, usually at end of story



# Elements of Folk Literature Continued

4. Purpose of Folk Literature - the reason it was written

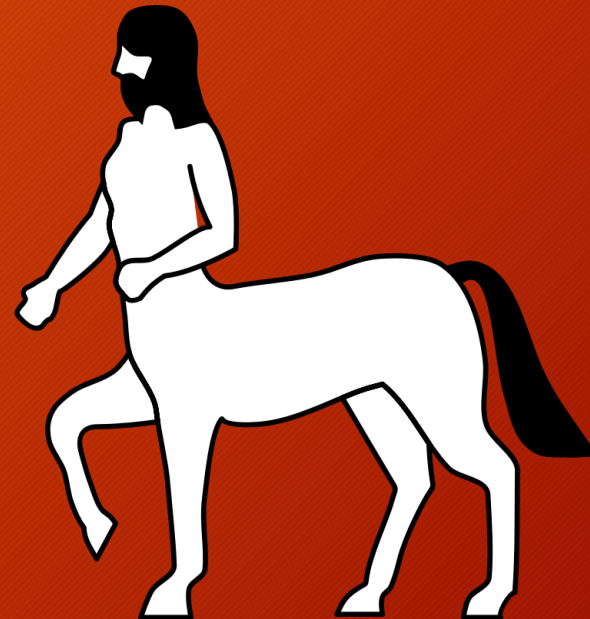
For example: to explain or teach, to entertain

# Forms of Folk Literature

1. Myths - tales that relate the action of gods, goddesses, and the heroes who interact with them

For example: Greek mythology

- **mythology** - collection of myths

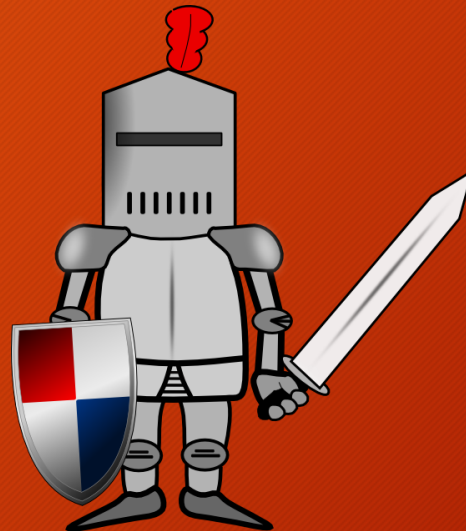




# Forms of Folk Literature Continued

2. Legends - traditional stories based on real-life events...as retold, fact often changes to fiction

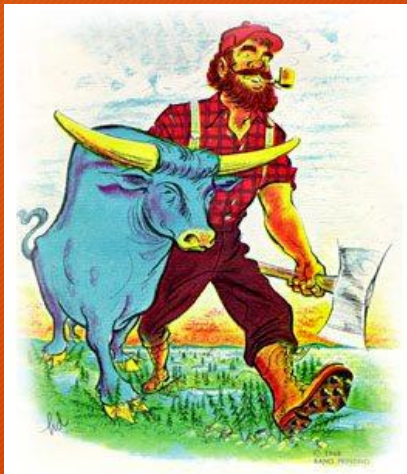
For example: Robin Hood, King Arthur, Knights of the round table



# Forms of Folk Literature Continued

3. Tall tales - often focus on a central hero who performs impossible feats

For example: Paul Bunyan, Pecos Bill, and Johnny Appleseed





# Forms of Folk Literature Continued

4. Folk Tales - may deal with real people or magical characters, and they reflect the values & beliefs of the culture

For example: Little Mermaid, Chinese folk tales about respect, and Cinderella

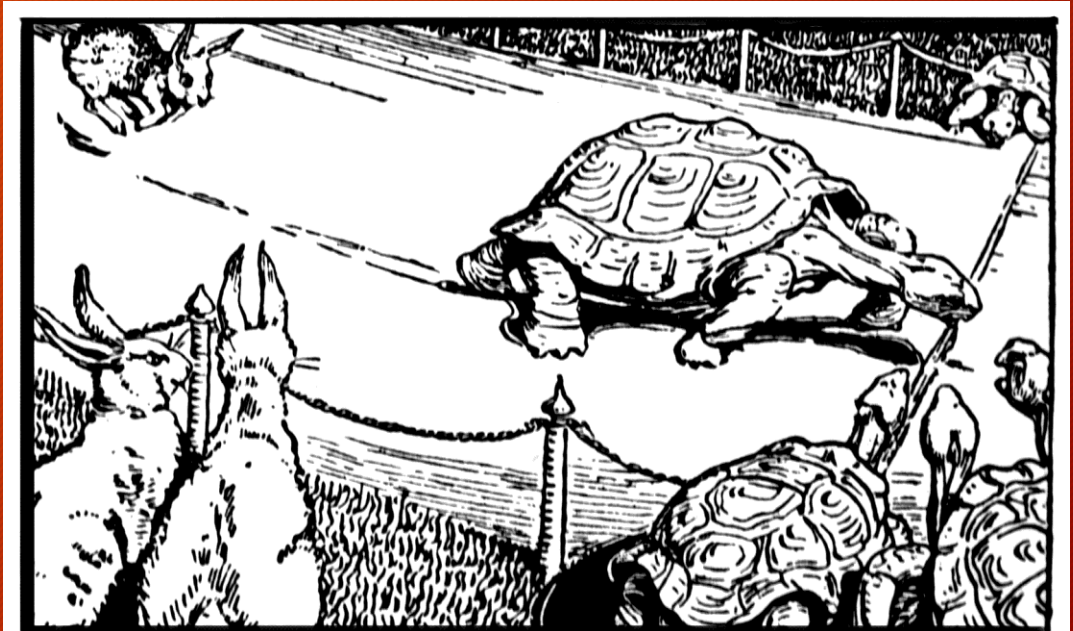




# Forms of Folk Literature Continued

5. Fables - brief stories or poems that often feature animal characters who act and speak like humans, and they usually end with a moral

For example: Aesop's Fables



# Forms of Folk Literature Continued

6. Epics - long narrative poems important to the history of a nation or culture, and they tell of great hero going on a dangerous journey, or **quest**

For example: Beowulf





# Characteristics of Folk Literature

1. Heroes and heroines - larger-than-life figures who over-come obstacles or participate in exciting adventures

Often featured in....myths, legends, epics

2. Trickster - a clever character who can fool others but often gets in trouble

Often featured in....folk tales, fables

# Characteristics of Folk Literature Continued

3. Personification - a type of figurative language in which nonhuman subjects are given human qualities

Often featured in....myth, fables

4. Hyperbole - a type of figurative language that uses extreme exaggeration

Often featured in....tall tales, myths, epics



# Characteristics of Folk Literature Continued

5. Dialect - language spoken by people in a particular region or group

Often featured in...tall tales, folk tales

# Additional Academic Vocabulary

1. Main Idea - what the text is mostly about
2. Supporting Details - additional information that explains, defines, proves, illustrates, clarifies and describes more about a main idea. They can be facts, examples, and statements.
3. Textual Evidence - the details you get from your readings that support your answers and claims



# Additional Academic Vocabulary

4. Allusion - an implied or indirect reference in literature to a familiar person, place, or event
5. Analysis - using a close reading of texts to examine the relationships/connections among ideas, details, and/or examples
6. Inference - a judgment based on reasoning rather than on a direct or explicit statement. An understanding based on “reading between the lines”.

# Additional Academic Vocabulary

7. Text Dependent Analysis - information based on specific evidence within a reading passage and being able to interpret the meaning