**ASPECTS OF AFRICAN CULTURE(Festivals and celebrations)**

**Abstract (English)**

African cultures are rich and diverse, characterized by a variety of festivals and celebrations that reflect the continent's heritage, traditions, and community spirit. These festivals, often rooted in ancient customs, include vibrant events such as the Durbar festival in Nigeria, celebrating Islamic culture; the Timkat festival in Ethiopia, commemorating the baptism of Jesus; and the Maasai Mara wildebeest migration in Kenya, marking a natural spectacle. These celebrations play a vital role in preserving cultural identity, fostering social cohesion, and attracting tourism, which in turn supports local economies. Despite modern influences, many African communities continue to uphold these traditions, highlighting the resilience and dynamism of their cultural practices.

**Muhtasari (Kiswahili)**

Utamaduni wa Kiafrika ni tajiri na wenye utofauti, unaojulikana kwa aina mbalimbali za sherehe na maadhimisho yanayoakisi urithi, mila, na roho ya jamii ya bara hili. Sherehe hizi, ambazo mara nyingi zina mizizi katika desturi za kale, zinajumuisha matukio ya kupendeza kama vile sherehe ya Durbar nchini Nigeria, inayoadhimisha utamaduni wa Kiislamu; sherehe ya Timkat nchini Ethiopia, inayokumbuka ubatizo wa Yesu; na uhamaji wa nyumbu katika Maasai Mara nchini Kenya, ukionesha tukio la asili. Sherehe hizi zina jukumu muhimu katika kuhifadhi utambulisho wa kitamaduni, kuimarisha mshikamano wa kijamii, na kuvutia utalii, ambao unasaidia uchumi wa ndani. Licha ya ushawishi wa kisasa, jamii nyingi za Kiafrika zinaendelea kushikilia mila hizi, zikionyesha uvumilivu na uhai wa desturi zao za kitamaduni.

**Abstract (Kalenjin)**

Kobo koito nebootab chumbekab Africa ko itore chu ko ne kenya ng’olyot ak chichindetab bik ko ne yaiyaget tugul en chito nebo rotwek, kit ab koit, ak koitinye nebo chepyoset. Ngetinye chumbekab oret ne mi cheptoen ko mi en atau bik alak, ko ng'oreten chang ko ng'alekab Durbar en Nigeria, kou chepyosetab Islam; ng'alekab Timkat en Ethiopia, kou chepyosetab Baptizo nebo Yesu; ak ng'alekab Maasai Mara wildebeest migration en Kenya, kou kutok chumbek che tindo. Ngebo en chichindetab bik che mio kele koito nebarnotab, oretab nebo bik alak, ak kou keltoyo nebo tourism ne ketinye tugul. Ko kutore chu ko makitenyei kotinye kou kirwogikab koita en olto chumbekab Africa, koba kobo kityo koba ichek tugul ko ng’alek ab ak boisione nebo chumbekab bik chechang.

### Abstract (Luhya)

"Lisani yikole yenyu ya Africa ni etonbe mbo bulesi bulayi ni esikuli shio shio ikhololanga buna enzi oluchendekho nende endayi yabe bosi bukhasi, obulayi bwe bulayi, ninde bulayi bwe bukasi khubekho ebindu bia busaene ninde khwekho. Lisani yenyu yesikolanga mwikisa enzi okhunyola ohwaya enzi Ethiopia, enzi ya Kenya: e.g., eshilo shio Durbar enzi Nigeria kuene Islam; okhunyola ne Timkat enzi Ethiopia kuene Baptizo yabe Yesu; ninde okhunyola Masai Mara wildebeest migration enzi Kenya kuene lisani shiokhuyilwa. Lisani ye sikolanga mwikisa ebindu bia busaene ninde bosi bosi obwoyo, obukwana, ne tourism ye ibindani ibio ninde bulayi. Bulayi obuli ni mboya khuyilwa mwikisa wene oluchendekho ni Africa, obuli mwikisa no kumanya na khubereka ebindu bosi bosi be bulayi ne bosi bosi obusaene."