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QUESTION 1

a.

Lullabies and praise poem in my opinion are not archaic. But instead it is the way and manner of presentation of these traditional oral poetry that have changed. These changes to me, occur as a result of many factors such as advent in modern technology and exposure.

As we know, lullabies are used to lull babies to sleep or to soothen and calm a crying baby. Lullabies are also use in the upbringing, socialization and development of the child.

People now have many options of how to handle babies and how to render their praises unlike those days where they were limited. Mothers, Babies minders and crèche workers can choose different options such as singing lullabies, playing music on the phone, letting the baby watch a television program and body percussion to specifier their babies. As long as the end result, which is, to lull the baby to sleep or calm the crying baby is achieved.

b. i. **Story telling:** this is educational as young people develop listening and communication skill. They help to develop the vocabularies of children, teach them about the society in which they live and how to obey norms values.

ii. **Proverbs:** the term proverbs is referred to as short and pithy expressions of truism that is usually transfer mainly by words of month. It is used to teach children how to live people and teaches solutions to problems and this makes proverbs welcome in many society in the world.

iii. **Riddles:** riddles can be seen as a game. These games are used as seeds that refine the cultural norms and values of a particular society. (Study guide for AFL2602. P12). Children are able to learn how to socialize and interact with other people in the community

iv. **Lullabies:** these are song used to lull children to sleep and teach children the culture of their community.

v. **Folktales:** are stories told to children by the elderly through the words of mouth. They are used to sharpen the listening skills of young children. Through folktales, children learn about creation, develop communication skills and build confidence.

- c. The surname "Zulu" is used to represent the Zulu or the inguni clan. This surname gives honour and praise to the Zulu people.

QUESTION 2

- a. A plot can be defined as the changing events in a story. It is referred to as the principles which knit it together.
- b.
1. **Climax:** in this stage, two forces confront each other. The protagonist or antagonist becomes the winner when two conflicting forces meet.
 2. **Denouement:** conflict begins to diminish and events return to normal in this stage.
 3. **Conclusion:** in the conclusion state, the conflict is resolved and a permanent change occurs in the relationship between the two conflicting parties.

QUESTION 3

- a. The author of this poem has very high hopes. The poem talks about how the poet will go about overcoming the disease (HIV/AIDS) as a result of determination. Through repetition, the poet has been able to emphasize his or her desire to conquer the disease. In the fourth stanza refrain, 'I will conquer the infection, I will conquer the syndrome, I will.....' the poet draws the reader's attention by further analyzing the step-by-step process in fighting against the disease. While the last three stanzas refrain create emotions in the reader. 'I will take the podium, I will unite families, and I shall defeat HIV. All of these point to the content of the poem, overcoming HIV/AIDS.
- b. The tone of this poem is hopeful and believing. The diction such as 'higher higher I will, I shall, and I will' help create the tone. The refrain also 'when I rise' in the last line of all the stanzas gives the poem a melodious tone.
- c. The poem talks about the fight against HIV/AIDS. The poet portrays the message by the use of repetition.

d. The poem contains 28 lines of which are in seven stanzas. The lines of the poem are not in a particular order. In this poem, the first, third and fifth stanza consist of four lines a quatrain, second and sixth stanza consist of three lines a triplet while fourth and seven stanza consist of five lines a quintain.

The poem also contain repetitions which gives the poem a certain pattern thereby creating a pleasing variation and rhythm.

e. HIV/AIDS so far medically have no cure but with fight against stigmatization, discrimination and fear, it can be conquered.

QUESTION 4

a. **Alphabet**: the values of this type of book is that its stimulate vocabulary development. Children learn about letters and their sounds.

Counting books: this book create opportunity to children to learn to count and recognize numbers.

Toy books: this type of books introduce babies to early reading. They stimulate language and provide a happy experience and to appreciate the work of art and aesthesia.

Wordless books: this create the opportunity for children to interpret actions thereby developing their observational skills and descriptive vocabularies.

Concept books: help children to identify and understand basic terminology and increases vocabularies.

b. 1. Adult literature is in full detail historical background while children literature is a brief and light historical background

2. Adult literature is intense with big vocabularies while in children literature, the language are made simple

3. Adult literature deals with serious matters while children literature is shaped to address children's need and interest.

C. As a matter of fact, Africa literature development in my language is very poor and it's not encouraging. In Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria where I am from, there were few written books for children. Our History, traditions and cultures were usually pass by words of mouth by our grandparents. Writers as time goes on, begin to see the need to write children's books.

d.

1. **Spider man**: children love spider man because of the various action he does like flying
2. **The lion**: the lion is loved because he is the king of the jungle and has strong powers
3. **The mouse**: usually help those in need or bring help their way and children love this

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