



Assignment 05 (Assignment 20 - English)

Unique number: 841171

Question 1

(a) Myths

- Characters are human beings and animals with supernatural powers e.g. human beings the deity and animals such as the chameleon and millipede.
- A myth is a narrative dealing with Gods, demigods or cultural heroes
- It is concerned with creation of the world, the establishment of the present order, origins of people, tribe or culture trait
- Myths are sacred tales told as truth and believed as facts
- They contain explanation of life phenomena

Legends

- Characters are human beings usually heroes with supernatural powers.
- A historical story that contains a nucleus of historical facts such as name of a particular character but whose existence is shrouded in mystery as to be mythical or semi – mythical
- It may also be said to be distorted history in that the memory of the historical facts in it has been distorted and explained by different elements derived from myths

Folktales

- Characters are human beings, none – humans such as reptiles (snakes, lizards, crocodiles etc.) inanimate objects such as rivers, logs, trees and ogres or monsters.

- A fable is a untrue or imaginative story that features personified animals or natural objects as characteristics
- They always end up in an explicit moral message
- They are instructive tales that contain moral messages about human social behaviour
- It is unspecific to time and space

(b) Traditional poetry

It is poetry that refers as rhythmical form of words which express the imaginative, emotional and intellectual experience of the writer in a way that creates a similar experience in the mind of the reader or listener. The poet uses a combination of word symbols to convey his ideas. Examples: praises of kings or queens, clan praises, lullabies, address names, war songs and working songs.

Question 2

(a)

- Exposition
- Rising action / complications
- Climax
- Denouement

Exposition

The exposition is the author's providing of some background information to the audience about the plot, character histories, setting and theme. According to Maxwell – Mahon (1984: 31) our

exposition of life is a period of childhood, when we receive our first sensory impression from which thoughts are formed.

Climax

Climax is the turning point in the story, which in turn leads to the resolution according to Cohen (1973:69)

A climax in a story may be a moment of disaster, of joyous discovery or of a sober recognition of a truth previously unknown to the character.

Maxwell – Mahon (1984:32) in his approach says that the climax is our stage of adulthood which brings with it a number of personal crises or climatic movements that require decisions and resolution in order that we can go on living meaningfully.

b)

Essay

An essay is a short literary composition on a single subject, usually presenting the personal view of the author.

Elements of an essay

Topic:

The topic of an essay is what the author wants to talk about with his audience or readers. All the events in an essay revolves around it.

One main idea:

The main idea sentence is the key to cohesive, effective writing. The main idea is the leading point that guides your reader so they easily can decipher the point of your writing.

Structure of an essay

Introduction:

- The first part of an essay that reader will first encounter, we expect it to grab their attention so that they continue reading.
- Introduction serves to introduce to readers the central ideas expressed by the essay.

Good introduction require a few elements:

- Opening sentences introducing the topic of an essay
- Background information leading to the analysed aspect of the theme
- Literature techniques to grab the reader's attention (www.legacy.blue-grass.ketes.edu)

Body

- The body paragraphs will explain ye essay's topic.
- Each of the main idea that are listed in the outline will become a paragraph in an essay.
- If the outline contained three main ideas there will be three body paragraphs.
- It is important to keep in mind that each paragraph should have one main argument to analyse and has to reveal it in one solid thought in sentence.
- Therefore the amount of body paragraphs equals the amount of topic sentence.

Conclusion

- This is the last part of an essay.
- This is the part that drives home the central idea of an essay.
- This is the part that it must be memorable by the readers.
- This is where you summarise what you have said in your essay stating what your answer to the question is and why.

c) (i)

Poetic language

Imagery:

- Is made up of words used in our everyday language
- Is the art of creating mental pictures in the mind of the reader
- Poetry being a compressed genre is successfully created with the use imagery.
- Is created by using figures of speech such as:
 - Metaphor
 - Simile
 - Personification
 - Symbolism and others.

Simile: A simile is the art of comparing something with another by the use of a function word such as **like** or **as**.

Simile in the poem: “you are twice **as** good and abundantly.”

Metaphor: A metaphor compares two objects by identifying one object and calling it with the other object’s name.

Metaphor in the poem: “The kaross of a great many, karosses made of jackals.”

Personification: A thing or an abstract concept is given human qualities.

Personification in the poem: "the mother of the earth"

Symbolism: one thing represent another thing.

Symbolism in the poem: "they praise us it is taken to God, God who remembers his children in famine."

Hyperbole: a figure of speech that exaggerates.

Hyperbole in the poem: "the whole nation expresses exaggerated admiration for you."

Apostrophe: is an exclamatory rhetorical figure of speech when a writer or a speaker breaks off and directs speech to an imaginary person or abstract quality or idea.

(ii) Three examples of metaphor:

1. "The kaross of a great many, karosses made of jackals."
2. "The snow on the mountains chilled us to death."
3. "The birds sing the flute."

Question 3

a) The main aim of chanting clan praises is to teach the clan their history, their culture, heritage as well as Ubuntu.

b)

Soccer teams – *praise* – description

Manchester united – *the red devils* – the use of this name would be more intimidating to opponents than its cute predecessor.

Arsenal – *gunners* – the team was founded in a place associated with the military. The team's nickname reflects the influence of a cannon.

Liverpool – *the reds* – the use of the name is because of the major tragedy the team has been through. Therefore their praise symbolises their team strength.

The relationship between the three soccer teams:

Manchester United and Liverpool is one of the biggest rivalries in the football world.

The three soccer teams are well known and are the three biggest football clubs, all three soccer team praises indicate strength, are against giving up and have a history that influences their known praise or nicknames.

c)



The message is telling us that you should clean your life instead of burning the rest of the world, the emotion is both concerned and informative, it also shows a little of anger.

References:

Question 1: page 42 study guide for afl1502 – African languages and culture in practice: Author Prof N Saule, et.al

Question 2 (a) page 50+51 study guide for afl1502 – African languages and culture in practice: Author Prof N Saule, et.al

(b) page 58+59 study guide for afl1502 – African languages and culture in practice: Author Prof N Saule, et.al

(c) (i) page 65 study guide for afl1502 – African languages and culture in practice: Author Prof N Saule, et.al

Question 3 (a) page 77 study guide for afl1502 – African languages and culture in practice: Author Prof N Saule, et.al

(b) Page 80 study guide for afl1502 – African languages and culture in practice: Author Prof N Saule, et.al

(c) http://smashinghub.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/print_ads_20.jpg

