

██████████
████████████████████
██████████████████
██████████████████
██████████

Question 1

(a) Folklore refers to the culture shared by a particular group of people, it includes the traditions common to that culture, or group of people. Folklore includes oral traditions such as tales, proverbs and jokes. These are traditional beliefs, customs, and stories of a group of people that has been passed on from generation to generation either by word of mouth (orally) or in written forms. Folklore is informally learnt outside the school curriculum.

(b) Generally most characters in tales are human beings and non-human beings, they differ according to the various subtypes. In myths, characters are human beings and animals with supernatural powers: for instance, human beings the deity and animals the chameleon and millipede. In legends, characters are human beings, usually heroes with supernatural power. In folktales, the characters are human beings, non-humans such as reptiles (snakes, lizards, crocodiles, etc.), inanimate objects such as rivers, logs, and trees, and ogres or monsters.

Question 2

(a) The audience or readers get to know what is taking place through dialogue. The development of the action, setting and all other contextual information are revealed in the dialogue. We can conclude that dialogue is responsible for the development of action in a drama. It is however dangerous to use dialogue for too long a period, as that can lead to boredom on the side of the audience. Dialogue should be short and exciting which will keep the audience glued for the stage, screen or radio.

(b) IsiZulu drama

Title: Izinto Ziyenzeka

Author: M Nzimande

(c) Types of characters

There are different types of characters in a novel. There are main characters and ordinary characters.

(1) Protagonist

The protagonist is the main character in story/novel, drama or any other literary work. The protagonist is the character around whom the entire plot of the story revolves.

The protagonist may not achieve his goal, but by pursuing it, he moves the plot forward. He also undergoes character development during the course of the story.

(2) Antagonist

The antagonist is a character that represents opposition which the protagonist is expected to stand up against. In other words he is the opponent who always opposes the main character of the story. In a novel this is the character that introduces the problem and triggers conflict. He is not always a person, sometimes an antagonist can be anything that opposes the

main character. According to Abhijit Naick, an antagonist does not need to be evil or even malicious, but he needs to be a suitable impediment for the protagonist in order to generate high stakes of conflict within the story.

(3) Foil

Abhijit Naick describes foil as follows: The foil is the protagonist's counterpart, who helps the story generate additional dramatic or comic tension. While the antagonist is directly opposed to the protagonist's aims, the foil serves as more of contrast to the protagonist's personality.

Often the foil brings out the protagonist's lighter side, or causes the protagonist to think about the story's problems in a new way.

(4) Minor characters/ stock characters

Most stories and novels have roles for minor characters, which can be quickly characterised and made familiar to the audiences of their era. These characters do not develop dramatically to the extent the protagonist does, but perform more limited roles to help advance the story.

(d)(i) Lyric

This is the type that a poet uses to give expression to his/her thoughts and feelings. This is a very common type in our African language. You may find a different structured poem doing the same i.e. expressing the feelings of the poet.

(ii) Eulogy

A eulogy is a poem that is that is about death. Such a poem often laments the death of an important person. Such a person can be a friend, a colleague or a relative. In this poem the poet expresses the grief of people around the deceased person. This is the type that is often composed and recited at a funeral.

(e) Imagery

It is important to understand what imagery is. Many scholars have tried to define imagery from different angles. Imagery is made up of words used in our everyday language. Imagery is the art of creating mental pictures in the mind of the reader. Poetry being a compressed genre is successfully created with the use of imagery. Imagery is created by using figures of speech such as metaphor, simile, personification, symbolism, and others.

(f) A simile and metaphor are figures of speech that are used to compare two things. A simile is a comparison that uses the words "like" and "as" in the comparison, whereas a metaphor does not use these two words when comparing. A metaphor directly states the similarity as though the two things being compared are one and the same.

Question 3

Clan praises

A clan is a section of a tribe, a group of families which share a common ancestor. Marivate (1979:31) describes a clan as follows: "the families are linked by patrilineal ties between their male heads and can be regarded as one large family". The founder of a clan is usually their king or chief, whose surname they share. The surname is his personal name and can have a praise behind it, for instance Nkuna (Tsonga), Buthelezi (Zulu), Mukwevho (Venda), or Bakali (Lemba in Vneda). Many people who share an original surname have other surnames. The reason is that in the past there were wars, quarrels, immigrations and so forth which led

to the disintegration of the clan and as some members of the clan left, they decided to use their personal names as surnames. Marivate (1978:32) writes that nearly every clan name (xivongo in Tshonga and isibongo in Zulu and isiduko in Xhosa isibongo) has a history which its members should master. If he is asked to identify himself, then he should be able to provide the patrilineal links from his name to his immediate surname and all the others before it until the clan name.



Bibliography

- UNISA , Only study guide for AFL1502, African Languages and culture in practice.2012, Pretoria
- UNISA , Tutorial letter 101/1/2018



