

Question 1

- a) Folklore is stories that were created by a community which was generated by traditions, beliefs, customs and myths from the people within the community and passed on through different generations. Folklore can consist out of stories, dances, sayings or art which comes a long way from people in the past of one community. The stories, sayings and beliefs could not necessarily be true but people believe it because it was passed on from ancestors or people from many generations. The culture or practice of the traditions are followed out of respect and commitment to a community or culture but not necessarily proven to be true. Folklore is passed on by people telling one another about it and is not necessarily written down anywhere. Example of folklore is the tooth fairy, which is a myth stating that if a child loses their tooth, they need to put it under their pillows for the tooth fairy to collect and trade them for money.
- b) A Myth is a story that has not been proven to be true that has some sort of symbolic meaning which is told by word of mouth but not proven or have any recording of evidence provided which means that the story is not based on fact. A myth is a story of something that happened that someone else heard about but did not see with their own eyes or have anything to look at to confirm that it is true and did really take place. There are myths that generate from true events but have been altered to accommodate or fit traditions and to represent a symbolic meaning.

A legend is a story that is partially true as it is generated from historical events. A legend is longer than a fable and usually involves human characters that are realistic and places that are realistic.

A fable is a short story which is usually a fantasy that involves animals as the characters. A fable usually ends with a story that has a purpose or a message of inspiration which is to execute a lesson. Example of a fable story is the ant and the Grasshopper.

Question 2

- a) A dialog is an important part of a drama because it the way in which characters of the drama interact with one another and the way the drama is presented to the audience. A drama without Dialogue will cause the audience not to understand what is happening or the story of the drama that is being played out to them. The way in which the dialogue is executed and utilised determines how the audience will receive the message of the drama. The dialogue of the drama also reveals the personalities of the characters to the audience.

The action in the drama is the part that intensity rises as there is a dramatic change of event or a conflict that usually takes place between characters and arises from the main character in the play. The action is the part of the play that creates an anxious feeling from the audience as they are keen on finding out what will happen next. The action is designed to keep the audience interested in the drama.

b) Ithemba (Zulu edition) by D.B.Z Ntuli ✓✓

c) The characters that are in novels are not real people or the people that were actually involved in the story that is being told. The characters are made to be like stunt doubles that are made to live similar to real people and have their actions defined and have a reason that follows. The characters in a novel can be a human being, an animal, a supernatural being or any character that the author wants to base the story on. ✓✓

There are main characters and ordinary characters in a novel which consists out of Protagonists which are main characters in a novel and the entire novel is based around the main character and the events that take place in their lives. The protagonist can play either a good persons role or the bad person in the novel and depending on his role, the novel needs to be presented in a certain way to keep the audience interested and to follow the novel with the emotion based on the characters doings. ✓✓

There is also an Antagonist which is usually the character that is supposed to be against or conflicted against the main character. The antagonist does not necessarily have to be another human but can also be based on something that happens that stops the main character from following out or acting out his goal in the novel. The Antagonist character usually causes conflict in order to bring in a different plot in the story. ✓✓

A foil is the counterpart of the main character who usually helps the protagonist see the lighter side of the problems or challenges that the main character faces. The foil provides a different take on things for the Protagonist to enable the character to think of a different way to tackle the problems faced. ✓✓

A minor character or stock character is part of the story or novel as roles used to advance the story with minor roles that do not progress as fully as a Protagonist's role but feature within the novel to create more events, more variation to the story and to bring it more to life. ✓✓

d) Lyric poetry is poems written by a poet used to express their feelings. The lyric poetry consists out of emotions poured out by the poet to help the reader understand what the poet was feeling at the time that they wrote the poem. The Lyric poetry is filled with thoughts and emotions that the poet shares with the readers and develops a sense of understanding from the readers. ✓✓

Eulogy poetry is based on information on someone's life, poems that are normally about death usually about an important person. The poem consists out of the grief felt by the poet regarding the death of someone important which can either be a relative, a loved one or a friend. These kinds of poems can be used at events such as memorials, unveilings or funerals. ✓

e) Imagery is used to help the reader imagine the surroundings of the poem being told. The imagery is created by creative images in the mind that are formed by the descriptions in the poem enhanced from the use of metaphors, personifications, figure of speech and other methods of figurative language in poetry. Imagery helps the reader feel like they are in the poem and that they can see what the poet is describing. The manner in which the poet uses their words contributes to the way in which the reader visualizes what the poet is explaining. ✓

- f) A metaphor is a figure of speech used to compare two things to assist the poet in expressing their intentions in their descriptions and to amplify their use of words. The use of metaphors in poetry assists the poet to create an image for the reader by having them imagine what the poet is describing and the intensity there of. The comparison can be between two things that are not alike but have something in common. Example: Time is money. Poets use metaphors to explain the poem in ways ordinary words cannot explain.

A simile is when two things are compared including the words "like" or "as". The two objects are compared to one another to highlight their similarities for example "The horse is as thin as a twig". Similes are used to make the poetry more interesting for the reader to push them to imagine what they are reading and envision the scenery in the poem.

Question 3.

Clan is a group generated from a community, a household or family who create words of praises called clan praises for objects associated with them like animal or their surroundings and environments like rivers, landmarks and any other organisations associated with their group. These clan praises are recited and said repeatedly in lyric form to praise the clan within the poem. Clan praises are used to reprimand, warn or express great emotion towards something. Clan praises can be seen as a historical tradition that forms part of a culture that takes place when events happen within the clan such as death, victory, new life or anything that requires celebration. Clan praises can be used to educate generations about the past events of their ancestors and what happened in a period before their time. Individuals from clans can generate clan names as they separate themselves from the clan but remain connected by the clan names they have established.

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