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## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1. Question 1	p 3-6
2. Question 2	p 7-9
3. Question 3	p 10-11
4. Question 4	p 11-13
5. Declaration	p 14
6. List of resources	p 14

My examples are from the isiXhosa language.

## 1. Question 1

- a. No I disagree with this statement completely.

Folklore in general are meant to entertain, advise, warn, educate and entertain, not only the young but also the adults. It is passed on from generation. It is also a means to preserve the African culture.

### Folktales:

- Are narrated to entertain, educate and instruct both children and adults.
- Social values are instilled and malpractices are condemned.
- It teaches children about their heritage, animals, plants and trees.
- It is a means to expand a child's vocabulary.
- Children relate to folktales through their emotions and own life experiences
- Example: Akungamandla odwa, yingqondo eyona nto. It is about your intellectual and thinking abilities that is more important. It also teaches us that you cannot think clearly when you are angry. King Lion was so cross that he did not even realise that the lion in the water was his reflection and the "roar" that he heard was his own voice that echoed through the mountains.

### Folksongs

- Are composed and sung for various occasions and reasons such as weddings, rituals like asking for rain or in times of war, while working (to combat boredom) and singing to children.

- Songs for children are to educate, expand vocabulary, to soothe, to teach children about their heritage, for enjoyment, to build confidence and to improve listening skills.

- Example: Work song:

Leader- Ho ndihlakula ndikofola

Oh I dig and hoe

Chorus- Umz' unqabile

A homestead is precious

Leader- Kodw' uyasetyenzelwa

But it is worked for

Chorus- Umz' unqabile

A homestead is precious

### Riddles

- Are a form of entertainment and it combats boredom.
- It fulfils a very important social and moral function.
- It plays a significant educational role as it is meant to stimulate and sharpen the intellect of children.
- Example: Qashi-qashi ndinanto yam iyabaleka kodwa ayinanyawo.  
= Ngamanzi emlanjeni okanye elwandle.  
(I have something it can run but has no feet. =river/ sea water)
- Qashi-qashi ndinamfo wam ufa abuye avuke.=Yinyanga.  
(I have a chap he dies and rises up again.=moon)

### Proverbs

- Its function is to express general truths, to warn, to advice or to encourage to do good
- It is mainly used to comment on a social situation where a person interacts with another person.
- Example: Ilanga alitshoni lingaphumi.

The sun never sets forever which means that no matter how big the problems a person is experiencing, a day will come when they will be solved and she/ he will be happy.

- Example: Ingalo yomthetho inde.

The arm of the law is long which means that the law will catch up with the criminal.

### b. Lullabies

- Are used to calm and relax an infant or young child and helps them to fall asleep.
- They are soothing to babies.
- It is also a means of encouraging babies and toddlers to accomplish something (like walking).
- It teaches young children about the African culture.
- It forms part of the child's social development.
- Are a form of children's poetry transmitted to a form of song.
- In some societies they are used to passed down cultural knowledge or tradition.
- It plays a role of developing communication skills.
- Example: Thula Baba

Thula thul, thula baba, thula sana,

Thul'ubab uzobuya, ekuseni.

Thula thul, thula baba, thula sana,

Thul'ubab uzobuya, ekuseni.

Kukh'inkanyezi, zi-holel' ubaba,

Zimkhanyisela indlel'e ziyakhaya,

Sobe sikhona ka bonke bashoyo,

Bayathi buyela. Ubuye le khaya.

Thula thula thula baba,

Thula thula thul sana.

#### English translation

Hush, hush, hush-a-bye little man, be quiet baby,

Be quiet baby, daddy will be back in the morning.

Hush, hush, hush-a-bye little man, be quiet baby,

Be quiet baby, daddy will be back in the morning.

There's a star that will draw him home.

It will illuminate his path home to where we are.

All will urge on.

They'll say go back He return to his home

Hush, hush-a-bye baby.

Hush, hush-a-bye baby.

<https://www.mamalisa.com>

## 2. Question 2

It is essential for authors to create characters that we as readers can relate to. This basically means that the characters should behave, react and respond in a way that mirrors those of people in real life like compassion, anger, sadness, doing wrong or right, etc.

There are different types of characters in a novel:

### 1. Flat characters

This is a character has only one character trait. He/ she can either only be good or bad. He/ she cannot be a bad person and then change for the good. This type of character can be summarised in one sentence. He/ she never develops and is thus not true to life.

### 2. Round characters

This characters have more than one character trait and develops as the story progresses. He/ she is not predictable and is able to change according to circumstances that change. This character resembles people in real life. They are also sometimes referred to as a dynamic or evolving character.

### 3. Main characters

The first and most important character is the protagonist. The whole novel focusses on this character and he/ she receives the most attention from the author. He/she is the hero if he/ she wins

or the victim if he/ she loses. The second most important character is the antagonist. He/ she is the protagonist's opponent.

#### 4. Minor character

These characters do not have an important role or function in the novel. They are also referred to as ornaments. These characters are someone that just briefly meets with the main character like a shop assistant.

My examples come from the novel: Inkululeko Isentabeni by N. Saule.

In this novel the author shows the hardship between three ordinary people. I would say that both Boniswa and Buyile are main characters.

Both men, Afrika and Buyile is in love with Boniswa. Boniswa love Buyile. The two men were best friends. Boniswa is only inlove with Buyile. Due to unfortunate circumstances Buyila ends up in the Robben Island prison and it does not go well with him. Buyile agree to marry Afrika. Afrika has a very successful career. He achieved this by betraying his friends and his people.

He is rarely home and barely sees his wife and son. He ends up marrying someone else. I would say that Boniswa and Buyile are rounded characters.

Boniswa:

- Goes through sadness when Buyile is sent to prison.
- Goes through a bad time when her husband marries another
- Woman and because he was rarely at home.
- Perhaps feels confused and stressed when she realised that Afrika Is not her son's father.



-Perhaps feel relieved when she divorces her husband.

-Perhaps feels happiness and excitement when Buyile is released from prison and they get back together.

Buyile: -Goes through phases of anger of being sent to prison, anger  
And wanting to take revenge because of what Afrika did to  
Him, Happiness and a feeling of relief when Afrika passes  
Away due to a car crash and he and his true love and son are  
Reunited.

### **3. Question 3**

## a. Content:

I would say that the poem is about death.

In stanza one the speaker is talking about how when it (death) comes it takes away love and joy but also pain.

In stanza two the speaker also brings the message that with death comes grief and hurt. However death itself does not care and feels shameless

In stanza three the speaker conveys the message that people build things up but death breaks or destroys everything.

In stanza four the speaker talks about how death never gets tired of bringing suffering.

“Death you are brave and heartless”

Death is brave when taking a very sick person’s suffering away when they pass on.

It is heartless when “taking people away” suddenly/ unforeseen like a car accident or drowning for example.

## b. I would say “Death”

My reason for this title is that the whole focus of the poem is around death itself and what it does.

## c. I would say the tone of the speaker is seriousness or bitterness.

I feel that the intention is to bring across the seriousness or effects of death, its heartache but also relief in some cases.

## d. The poem consists of 4 stanzas. Stanzas 1 and 3 consists of five lines which is called a quintet. Stanzas 2 and 3 consists of 4 lines

which is called a quatrain. Only stanza 1 has some form of rhyme nl. a,a,b,b,c. The poet makes use of repetition for example the whole of stanza 1. “Who has ever really seen you?”, “Who has ever really spoken to you?” and “When you come, love finishes itself”, “When you come, joy stops itself”, etc. The poet also makes use of simile: “you slink like a cat”.

e. Yes he/ she did. Here follows some examples:

1. “When you come, you slink like a cat” simile
2. “Your hands are stained by grief.”- Personification
3. “Death, you are without shame.”-Apostrophe
4. “People plough, but you pick.”-Personification
5. “Death, You are brave and heartless.”-Personification

#### **4. Question 4**

- a. 1. Toy baby books:

It promotes language, cognitive, personal, social development and a love for books.

2. Alphabet books:

It promotes language/ new vocabulary development. It also teaches children about the alphabet and to be able to recognise the letters and their sounds.

3. Counting books:

It teaches counting objects, numbers, number names, counting in sequence and one to one correspondence.

4. Concept books:

It can be used to teach and reinforce concepts such as colours and shapes as well as it's names in written form.

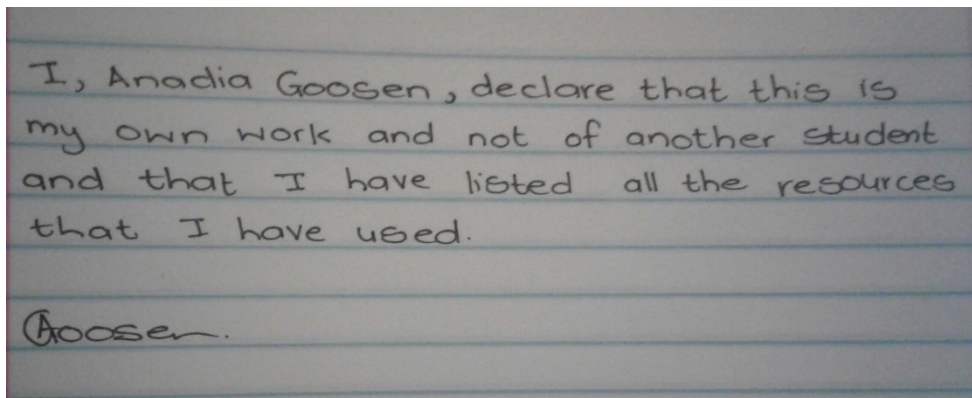
5. Wordless picture books:

It gives all children the opportunity to "read" as young children "read" the book by looking at the pictures and making up their own sentence or story.

- b. -African stories were passed down from generation to generation aurally. Nothing was in written form and there is no real author.
- South Africa use to have only English and Afrikaans as official languages. This however have since changed.
- People tend to send their children to English schools where English is the language of teaching. This means that there is a greater demand for English readers in foundation phase than any other language.

- c. No question provided.
- d. -Princesses like Elsa, Ana, Ariel, Bell, Snow White. Most girls loves princesses and enjoys pretending to be one.
- Super hero's like spiderman, batman. Boys enjoys being adventurous and play wild, active games.
- Barney. Children the purple and green dinosaur. He teaches children concepts through song and dance.
- e. 1. Children's literature deals with issues that is meaningful to the child's life experiences whereas adult literature deals with themes related to adults.
2. Children's literature caters for different age groups which means the books should be age appropriate. Books for adults are not written for a specific age group like 20's or 30's.
3. Children's books contains colourful illustrations whereas adult literature only has a illustration on the cover of the book.

### 3. **Declaration**



I, Anadia Goosen, declare that this is my own work and not of another student and that I have listed all the resources that I have used.

Goosen.

#### 4. List of resources

1. Study guide: AFL1504. UNISA
2. Study guide: AFL2602. UNISA
3. Study guide: AFL2603. UNISA
4. <https://www.mamalisa.com>
5. Inkululeko Isentabeni, Saule, N. Bard Publishers, silverton, Pretoria 2010
6. <https://www.tandfonline.com>



