



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION**

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF ENGLISH AND LINGUISTICS (HONOURS)	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BAEN	LEVEL: 8
COURSE CODE: AOL811S	COURSE NAME: AFRICAN ORAL LITERATURE
SESSION: June 2022	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3h00	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	DR. ALETTA MWENENI HAUTEMO
MODERATOR:	DR. L. NAMASEB
INSTRUCTIONS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read all the questions carefully before answering.2. Number the answers clearly3. Give essay type responses where necessary4. Use blue or black ink only	

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES (Including this front page)

QUESTION 1**[50 MARKS]**

- 1.1. Differentiate between Oral literature and folklore. (6 marks)
- 1.2. Formulate the actantial model for the following actions. (12 marks)

A student wants to obtain a diploma.

- 1.3. Read the following folklore and discuss 6 social functions of oral literature. Give examples from the narrative. (12 marks)

Once there was a lazy husband, who let his wife do everything in the house. He would sit all day and call her whenever he needed anything. The wife was miserable indeed. One day while fetching water, she was approached by a floating turtle. The turtle asked her if she wanted help, so that she could leave her husband. The wife was too scared to leave. So, the turtle told her to not be afraid, and to follow his every instruction. The turtle told her to cook a bowl of ticks for the husband while he slept. She must then pack all her things and bring them and her children to the river. She did as she was told. When the husband woke up, he went straight to the bowl of ticks and started eating. He then realised he was eating ticks, he screamed in rage, then saw his wife and children running towards the river. He followed them but before he could get to them, they claimed on top of the turtles back, and the turtle carried them away, leaving him behind all alone.

- 1.4. List and explain five examples of syntactic approaches to riddles and give one example for each. (20 marks)

QUESTION 2**[50 marks]**

Read the following extracts and answer the questions that follows.

Nekoto

Once there was a very poor but smart girl named Nekoto. Nekoto lived with her grandmother. They lived in a peaceful village. Their village was plagued by monsters, which took up residence near the river. Whenever villagers would go to fetch water, they would be

eaten. The villagers were too afraid to fetch water. The wealthy man suffered a lot because he had plenty of cattle, and no water. He offered two cattle to whoever could get him water. Nekoto went to her grandmother and told her of the news, her grandmother told her that these creatures are very fond of singing and dancing. Nekoto went to the river, and she danced loudly (traditional dance) so the creature could hear her, they began to drool, anticipating the meal. When they heard her singing, they could not contain themselves, they began to hum along, then when they heard her dancing, they began to dance along, then they began to sing very loudly. While they were singing and dancing, Nekoto would collect the water, and before they knew it, she would be gone. She repeated this until she had plenty of water. The creatures humiliated, and angry, left the village forever. Nekoto was given her price and many other gifts by the villagers, and she was never poor again.

Poem

I am Keamogetsi Joseph Molapong
 And I am Namibian; born that way
 Some comrades claimed over the years
 That my surname does not sound Namibian
 Comrades, this Namibia is my country 5

When you left the country to the administrators
 and opted to fight from beyond the borders
 I was already here, breathing the cloud of dust
 You left behind, the same dust that covered our blood
 Covered screams, the graves of many people, lives 10

You left in such a hurry; you forgot your memory,
 Escaped the land that called after you, comrades
 The soil missed the naked feet with which you massaged
 Its aching belly, ageing silly, hissing in anger, loneliness
 I was there the day you left for the unknown, exile, freedom 15

I have seen things, experienced segregation, survived it.
 Time brought the enemy to my doorsteps, to our hearts
 I have felt the breath of the enemy against my black skin
 The rage of the master was never tamed, it burst by itself
 Yes comrades, I was taught to be inferior, made to die young 20

I was here when you came back, listened to your stories, visions
 You kept on talking, I listened, and I heard every single word you said
 Felt the pain in my soul, for I knew what I told me, I understood
 Yes comrades, I was part of the process, but inside the country, home
 I too had tales to tell, ideas to share, visions to secure our freedom 25

I talked, comrades, I share my ideas, explained my purpose, I spoke.
And only deaf ears listened to me, nodded in ignorance, stared at me
My voice echoed in my head, my heart thrust, my veins opened
The sun set and the dust rose again, hovering above, falling on me
Covering me with hopelessness, my spirit sunk burying my hope. 30

I might not be a returnee, or a detainee for that matter
Neither am I an *I-have-been*, nor a *wannabe*, comrades
I have no political ambitions, nor am I vyifing B.E.E.
I am just a Namibian, the one you left many years ago
The very same one who welcomed you some decades later. 35

2.1 With close reference to the oral narrative and poem above, identify at least five social functions of oral literature in Africa and explain them giving relevant examples associated to your culture. (25 marks)

2.2. Identify and explain the purpose/effect of any five stylistic features of oral poetry from the poem above. Support your discussion with specific examples (from the poem). (25 marks)

Students' answers will vary.

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