

BASIC CONCEPTS OF LITERATURE

THEORY OF LITERATURE

Is a body of principle that gives a learner the origin development and essential qualities of literature. They examine different definition and treatments with the word literature. They also explain how literary works do differ from other works such as law books, science, mathematics etc.

Literature is a multi – dimensional concept hence there have been various attempts to define the term literature as follows:-

- Literature is the product of human imagination employing language creatively to reflect man's relationship within his /her environment (shake speare)
- Literature is mirror that reflects the reality of the society. (Nkwera)
- Literature is the use of language in a peculiar way (different from normal language use) in order to reflect social realities through artistic use of language (Gibbon)
- Literature is imaginative and creative writing which uses language and arbitrary assemblage of devices
- Literature is an imitation based on reality of the society.
- Literature is the work of art which use language creatively to express human realities (the universe is the source of these realities to be expressed)
- Literature is the expression of emotion feelings of someone.

Generally, Literature can be defined as any work of art that use language creatively to reflect social realities within the society aiming at educating entertaining, criticizing, conscientious or worming the society? As Literature it use have Universality, artist, work as well as audience

- Key words to consider
 - Art (Organization of events, characterization, flow of incidents
 - Use language
 - Creatively Words
 - Social realities

Literature is a product of the society; it therefore attempts to reflect the social activities with an interest to not only entertain but also to educate.

The first intention demands that literature has to be artistic in order to provide entertainment to the consumer, however in order to educate the society, literature must uncover its skills and sexiest ways for remedial changes.

Social realities

In order to accomplish this opinion the work of art must be accordant of the same society it's talking about. It's evident therefore that a goods literary work of art is a product of the society, by the outsides, Since literature aims to benefit the society, it has to work upon the daily activities of the society, infect it must be serious commentary, judge and critic of the society.

Words

Words are the brushes to which a literary artist paints the picture of the society.

ART

In defining the word art, two ideas emerge;

1. That art is a skill
2. That art is an item or a product of creativity
3. Art is a skill

This paradigm argues that are the skill used in making or doing different things e.g. the art of basket weaving, the art of tuning a piano, the art of scoring a goal. In this sense there are many arts, infect there are a many arts as there are deliberate specialized activities for human beings to engage in.

Art is used in many other ways. E.g. useful arts this refers to those arts which produce beautiful objects for everyday use. Decorative arts these are arts which produce items for decorations and also for their own use.

The word art is used more specialized way e.g. it is widely used to mean a painting, a novel, music composition to mention a few such activities designed only to product a work of art are after called fine art.

Why Art

Creations of art serve different reasons, for example in human life people have created different tools for cutting, digging, and have needs of special satisfactions things worth looking at or worth hearing. Others want memorable things these need are either formal or recoverable interests.

Formal interests

These are found with people who are interested in order; they enjoy patterns of contrast and balances for

Pre – historic people curved the handles of their hunting knives in regular pleasing patterns objects in our homes are arranged in regular patterns, today we dress up, we wear jewellery and arrange our dresses in certain ways depending on our interests these are examples of formal interests.

Commemorative interests

Some events and ideas take a very high importance in our religious, social and political life. In different societies people use some formal symbols or ceremonies to make such events memorable, for example, pre-historic people used dances and rituals to ensure success at seed time or harvest time, ancient Greeks represented with different symbols, the ideal human politics of strength, courage and beauty in their statues of Gods and goddesses.

Today we mark a marriage with speech songs and ceremonies and therefore give the occasion form in order to mark it memorable.

WORK OF ART

An Aesthetic experience

Works of art result from the formal and commemorative coming together, they satisfy our desires for form and at the same time remind us of something we consider when we experience a work of art we do not feel the two separate interests, they join to create a special experience for us. This is aesthetic experience.

Examples of works of Art

1. The great epic poem ODYSSEY appeals to us in a way that unites the two interests into one, it is not only a story about basic human problems and a study of the resourcefulness and adaptability of human nature and it is also cunningly told with suspense and a climax.
2. Vincent van Gogh's painting of the sunflower is not just a formal composition of shape and color, it has a bright vividness that stays in our minds as a kind of symbol of nature bursting with life.
3. Bertel Thorvaldsen's "Shepherd boy" is a delightful marble statue typical of a neo-classical style. It vividly shows the beauty of youth just as it captures our imagination thus creating a universe of ideas, works of art may differ widely in the proportions which they combine formal and commemorative interest's fine arts and literature usually amount to the conclusion that this picture and that poem induce the same mood in a person. The various arts have their individual history and a different internal structure of elements although they are in constant relationship with each other, these relationships are not influences which start from one point and determine evolutions of other arts.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

A literary work of art cannot survive or even be properly understood without a thoughtful understanding of the language which is its medium of expression. Its use of language is not to be desired than meets the eye. The literature artist concentrates on the books that are thought worthy of preservation as literature, to be studied for their own sake rather than for their extensive value as guide books or political tracts. The language in these books is used in a peculiar way in order to entertain and educate at the same time. There is a difference therefore in the way language is used in literature as opposed to ordinary language use in at least three aspects:-

1. Literature language may violate or deviate from the generally observed rules of the language in many different ways.
2. A creative writer can use features of the language of past ages or even borrow features belonging to other non-literary uses of language.
3. Literature language is well known for its tropes/figures of speech like irony and metaphor and therefore is rich in devices compared to ordinary language.

The result of the above factors is that literature work of art is not a simple object but rather a highly complex organization of a stratified character with multiple meanings or relationships.

BEAUTY AND SIGNIFICANCE

Scholars try to describe the two interests in art as those of beauty and significance, they identify the formal interests with desire to make and enjoy beautiful things. People studying art believe that the formal satisfaction of sheer design and the intensity of the commemorative aspect both contribute to beauty.

BEAUTY AND USEFULNESS

Beauty does not depend on usefulness; works of art such as paintings and music have little or no use apart from their value as works of art. We could use a piece of sculpture to hold the door open although its only real use is that it is the sculpture. Other objects such as cups or chairs are designed to perform special functions yet they too are sometimes considered works of art. They may even be exhibited in a museum if they produce aesthetic experiences.

SOCIAL ROLE OF THE ARTIST

By nature, visual arts like paintings and sculptures involve more physical manual labour than the literary arts. The sculptor or painter has generally more easily assimilated to the traditions of the skilled manual craftsmanship. The poet has tended to be associated with the realm of religious ceremonies and record keeping within or outside the various religious organizations. All in all artists have a role to educate, challenge, revolutionize, entertain and record, these are enjoyed in all spheres of the social structure.

LITERATURE AND THE OTHER ARTS

The relationships of literature and the other arts are many and complex, sometimes poetry has used inspirations from the other arts. Likewise other works of art may use themes of poetry. The poets have used pieces of sculptures, paintings or even music more often poems have been written with the intention that music should be added and in some cases poets and composers have been one and the same. It is evident therefore that there are some relationships among the various arts types.

HOW LITERARY ARTS DIFFER FROM THE OTHER ARTS

Although all arts are similar from the artistic point of view that serves both commemorative and formal interests, there are several differences between a literary and the other arts. The differences are as follows bellow:-

1. LANGUAGE

Literary works of art are presented using language as there medium of presentation. The language used is not the ordinary language which is artistic therefore rich in artistic devices.

2. CHARACTERS

Literary artists use characters to relay their message, the characters are artistic creation of the author or the poet and they are the mouth piece of the writer, through these the authors pass the message to the society. The characters also portray the lilies and shortcomings of the people in the society at a given time.

3. SETTING

Setting refers to time and place. A literary work of art is set at a certain given period of time. Setting is therefore basically divided into two. First, the temporal setting which depicts the period when the period when the work of art was set (period) this interim affects the language and all the aspects of culture found in the work of art. E.g.: dark and what there. This is because if the work of art depicts the 1960's it will also depict the aspects of culture of that period and place including language, dress and music to mention just but a few aspects.

Secondly; due the geographic setting, the author will depict the culture of the society shown in work of art to resemble that of the society were the art is set thus if the work of art is portraying the society of fisherman, this setting will dictate the dressing and all the other details found in the work to fit such a society.

TYPES OF LITERATURE

1. Oral Literature
2. Written Literature

1. ORAL LITERATURE

Is the type of Literature presented through the use of mouth it is the primary to the written genre ie it has been into existence long time before the invention of written form. The element of Oral literature include Legend myth proverbs, saying, Riddles, folktales, Anecdote, fables

LEGEND:

These are the formed stories of the past especially one may not be practically true but of historical truth and perhaps less of supernatural.

Eg:- Wangu Wa Makeri (by Bukenya).....:
These are stories originated in ancient time esp. with focus in idea or belief about the early history of mankind encounters experience as of supernatural . Power and super being creature's that had power more than human being. It tells the origin of life, create and the meaning of life

FABLES:

These are short stories not based on fact often with animal's character that conveys a moral message. People and inanimate objects one sometimes the central figure. Fables have to do with supernatural or unusual incident.

ANECDOTE:

These are short, interesting and amusing story about a person or errant. It is a narrated incident based on the life of an important person and should lay elements of truth.

EPICS:

Are long narrative poem in an elevated style presenting characters of high position in adventures forming an organic whole through their relation to a central heroic figure.

RIDDLES:

These are puzzling questions, statement or descriptions especially one intended to test the cleverness of those within to solve them- E.g:- my house has no door “- An egg, We are tree in our family”

THE FOLKTALES:

These are short narration handed down through oral tradition, they are popular stories; passed from one generation to the next. These explain / tell the things come to existence the way they are eg. The sun and the Moon (by Bukenya)

SAYINGS:

These are phrases or a statement that expresses something about life that most people believe is wise and true. This induces Idioms and proverbs.

IDIOMS:

Are phrases or sentences in which their meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual word. Thus it must be learnt as whole unit

- Hit the nail on the head ie go straight to point

- Breaks one's back i.e. to overwork someone
- Take French leave i.e. to leave without permission
- Beauty is on skin deep i.e. don't judge by appearance.

PREVERBS:

Are short artistic wise. Sayings which are meant to warn or educate.

- Birds of some feathers flock together
- Stitch time same nine.
- Every dog has his day i.e. every one has/his/her success ahead
- A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

TASK:

Comment on the status / position of Oral Literature in Tanzania today.

2. WRITTEN LITERATURE

Is the work of art expressed through written form. It emerged after the invention of writing so it is the second to Oral literature.

Written Literature has three GENRES:-

- Novel
- Plays/ Drama
- Poetry

a) THE NOVEL

Is a long work of prose from fiction that contains character in the form of plot normally presents life basing on history and culture of the society in which it is set. It is also defined as a long narrative in which characters and events are imaginary. Though events contained in novels are fictions, they are said to have verisimilitude (realism) this is due to the fact that incidents that are found in the novel have some relationship with the real life as experienced by the human being. A person who writes a novel is called, **NOVELIST**.

A novel (from French Novella Italian novella new) is an extended generally fictional narrative, typically in prose. Until the 18th century the word referred specifically to short functions of love

and intrigue as opposed to romances which were epic – length works about love and adventure. Novels are generally between 60,000 – 200,000 words or 300 – 1300 pages in length.

During the 18th century, the novel adopted features of the old romance and became one of the literary genres. It is today defined as much by its ability to become the object of literary accusation demanding artistic merit and a specific literary style, the early novel was basically any story told for its spectacular or reveling instincts. The original environment living on with a typical frame setting – was the entertaining conversation. Stories of grave incidence could just as well augment sermons

Collection of examples facilitated the work of preachers in need of such illustrations. A fable could illustrate a moral conclusion; a short historical reflection could do the same. A competition of genres developed. Tastes and social status were decisive, if one believes on the medieval collections. The working classes loved their own brands of drastic stories, stories of clever cheating, with and the ridicule leveled against hated social groups.

FEATURES OF A NOVEL.

- Novels are presented in narrative form
- They are written in chapters unlike plays which are written in acts and scenes and poems which are written in stanzas and verses.
- Novels are meant to read silently, quite contrary from plays which are meant to be performed on stage or poems to be sang.
- A novel has a point of view ie the angle from which the story is told.

b) PLAY / DRAMA

Drama is a work of art is written for the purpose of being acted on stage. Another scholar has defined drama as story telling that uses actors / actress before people's eyes.

A, person who compose / writes a play is called a **PLAYWRIGHT**

FEATURES OF DRAMA /PLAY

- When in scripts, drama shows its setting through stage direction which tell the readers when and where something happened. It also shows where and when characters enter and leave, and it shows different mood of characters
- Drama must have dialogue. ie conversation or speech of two or more characters speaking to each other.
- A play must have a conflict that makes it going. These conflicts passes through stages such as exposition, rising action (complication/ confrontation), Climax (point of no return) , falling action, resolution (denouement / deino: mo/

- Most modern plays have elements of realism that means what an artist says/do related to everyday experience.
- The stages of a play have something that characterizes the mood of the play. Normally a song that is sung all over the play is to affect the emotions of the viewers or readers. The choice of the song will depend on the subject matter of the play.
- Plays have many theories like novels do.

Terms used in Drama/play

- **Scene:** Which can be defined as the smallest unit in a play? a scene has one major event. Thus a play is made up of scenes which combine to form an act.
- **Act** is a major division of a play made of scenes sometimes you may find a play which has neither scenes nor acts.

Each act is made up of more than one scene normally the end of one scene normally the end of one scene or act is marked by a curtain

- **Curtain:** When the actors/actress leave the stage they go behind the curtain. The rising and the lowering of the curtain marks the beginning or end of the scene or act
- **Stage direction:** These are words that are introduced before any action in a play with the intention of making readers imagine they are viewing the actual performance on stage. They show the setting of an act or a scene. They also show the mood of the actors/actress. Stage directions show leaving and entering of characters.

NB: Stage directions are normally directed by using the words in italics so as to make those words unique.

TYPES OF DRAMA / PLAYS

There are four types of play, as shown here under

i) Tragedy:

Is a play that deals with a serious action. Tragedy plays present terrifying events and existence suffering. The source of tragic plays comes from royal (events presenting kings and Queens and great person). Also tragic plays deal with noble person.

It has a hero / heroine who becomes engaged in a conflict, experiencing great suffering and finally dies or is defeated or punished in other words we can tell it a play that ends sorrowful.

ii) Comedy:

This type of play is aimed to make people laugh. It is argued that comedy came into existence because tragedy was considered to be threatening so viewers could not learn because they could

concentrate in pitying the hero/heroine suffering due to tragic action. Thus they introduced comedy to make people enjoy instead of tragedy.

Comedy achieves the purpose of laughter by employing wit (clever/amusing) and humor (funny) usually has happy ending.

- Comedy ridicules the weakness of human nature
- Comedy criticizes and aims to correct human conduct
- Usually comedy is exaggeration in nature.
- Comedy arises from improbable people placed in probable situation.

iii) Tragic – Comedy:-

This is a mixture of tragedy and comedy. It is a play that employs a plot like that of tragedy but ends happily the way comedy ends. In tragic comedy it is the denouement that shows happiness. Thus tragic-comedy has both features of comedy and those of tragedy only because there are aspects that appeal to laughter and those that appeal to sadness or pity.

iv) Melo drama:

It is a kind of drama which uses musing to heighten events and it uses stock characters (characters taken from the past).

The major aim of melodrama is to present confrontation between good and evils. Also it aims to make human beings do good things which are acceptable in the society.

Usually in melodrama there is violence on the stage and usually the good one wins.

v) Mixed form.

This is a contemporary type of drama which includes all the types mentioned. This has been so due to development and changes and it is because of the freedom of form, freedom of style as well as freedom of techniques.

HOW TO WRITE A PLAY:

- Make sure that your play shows characters who are talking to each other. That means a play must be in dialogue form.
- As it is in scripts. It must be supported by stage direction so that readers may know where various incidents take place.
- Stage direction will help the reader to see that the character enters or leaves the stage.

NB: Words that show stage direction are normally in italic form and in brackets. These words help the reader to understand what/when & where the events take place in the play.

- When the play/drama is performed on the stage; Stage direction is replaced by actual activities that the viewer can see and heard. Example things like closing and opening the door, coughing can be seen and headed.
- Know the type of play you are composing
- Before all you must have an idea ie all about the play
- Make sure your play have all the features of being a play.

TASK:

1. What are the features of a play?
2. Differentiate comedy from tragedy
3. What is the difference between a novel and a play?
4. Plays are said to have more power of educating; criticizing and building awareness in their respective society and the world at large than other literary genres Do you agree?why?

C) POETRY

(From the Greet “poles – making or creating) is a form of art in which language is used for its aesthetic and evocative qualities in addition to in lie because of ostensible meaning.

Poetry may be written independently, as discrete poems, or may occur in conduction with other arts, as in poetic drama, hymns or lyrics.

Poetry and discussions of its have a long history early attempts to define poetry such as Aristotle’s poetics focused on the of speech in enter, dram, song and comedy. After attempt concentrated on features such as repetition and rhyme and aesthetics which distinguish poetry has sometimes being more loosely defined as a fundamental creative act using language.

Poetry often uses particular forms and conversions to expand the utterly meaning of the words, or to evoke emotional or essential responses. Desires used to achieve musical or incantatory effects. Poets use of ambiguity, symbolism and other stylish elements of poetic diction after leaves a poem open to multiple interpretations similarly metaphor and simile create resonance between otherwise. Paraclete images layering of meanings, forming connection previously not perceived kindred forms of resonance may exist between individual senses in their pattens of chime or rhythm.

Some forms of poetry are specific to particular cultures and genres, responding to the characteristics of the language in which the poet writes while readers accustomed to identifying it’s as being written in rhyming lines and regular meter, there are traditions such as those of Dufu and Beowulf if that use other approaches to achieve rhythm and euphony, In today globalized world, poets often borrow styles, techniques and forms from diverse cultures and languages.

In addition to specific forms of poems, poetry is often thought of in terms of different genres and sub genres. A poetic genre is generally a tradition or classification of poetry based on the subject matter, style or other broader ternary characteristics. Some commentators' views go as far as natural forms of iterative others view the study of genre as the study of how difference works related and refer to other works.

The term poetry has been defined differently according to different perceptions of various scholars.

-Poetry is the writing that formulates a concentrated, imaginative awareness of experience chosen and arranged to create a specific emotional response through its meaning sound and rhythm. (Wastons new international Dictionary G & C Merriam Co . 1961 3rd ed)

- Poetry is an imaginative work that normally presents experiences or ideas with special reference to emotions using language characterized by imaginary and rhythmical sound.

- Poetry is literary genre that is rich in figurative expression as well as musical features.

-Poetry is a literary genre in verse (line) form language more creatively and artistically than other literary works.

-Poetry is a metrical composition characterized by strong imagination, emotion, significant meaning and appropriate language.

FEATURES OF POETRY

- Very economical in Language use i.e. poetry use few words to convey a lot of information.
- Poetry consists of musical features such as rhyme and rhythm.
- Poetry uses relatively more figures of speech than other genres of literature.
- The basic unit composing a poem is line
- Poetry rarely involves characters with names normally poems use the persona / speaker.
- Poetry is arranged in lines and stanzas.

TERMS USED IN POETRY

Poetry has jargon's that identify it as something unique in itself. These terms / jargon's are common in poetry are called **POETIC DICTION/ DEVICES**

2. POETIC DEVICES

These are techniques or tools used in poetry which help improve the quality of poetry. Poetic method / devices can be number of things used in a poem, for instance language, imagery, assonance, alliteration, simile, metaphor, stanza, consonance, persona, allusion, refrain, Repetition, rhythm, tone, poetic license onomatopoeia.

1.PERSONA

This refers to person who speaks in the poem. Sometime a poet may use the pronoun “I” in his/her poem. This does not mean not mean that it is the poet who is speaking rather than the poet has put him / herself in someone’s shoes.

ALLITERATION:

Is the repletion of initial consonant sounds at the beginning of a consecutive word in a verse / line.

E.g.: But now I am cabined cribbed confide or
when I was one. Or
the babbling brook bubbled the furrow followed free.

CONSONANCE:

Is the repetition of similar consonant sounds at the end of a word in stressed syllable in a given verse.

E.g.: - Foodd is goodd not wordd
- Sett your foott to fit here.

ASSONANCE:

Is the repetition of vowel sounds in neighboring word in a verse.

E.g.: - Jo ascended the throne and told the whole populace to throw a bone to Polonius the vole”

ELLIPSIS:

Is the intentionally omission of some words that the poet consider of less important to be used in his/her work. Normally functional words such as proposition, auxiliary verbs, conjunction and determines are the one that fall victims of being omitted.

NB: The omitted words may be filled by the readers as they read

- **ALLUSION:** Is the use of well-known things as reference so as make readers understand the concept(s) due to the fact the reference used is well know

-**STANZA:** Is a group of lines that stands as paragraph. Stanzas are separated from each other by space.

-**RHYME:** Is the similarity of ending sounds exist between two words. Or is the similarity in sound at the end of consecutive lines or at the same interval in a stanza.

FUNCTIONS OF RHYME

1. The repetition of sounds at regular interrupts bring the reader a season’s gratification meaning it makes the reader enjoy that repetition.
2. The recurrence of the rhyme at regular intervals helps to establish the form of the stanza

3. The rhymes serve to unify and distinguish the divisions of the poem and therefore give a unity to one stanza while marking it off from the others as separate. From such divisions the rhyme creates a sense of movement to the poem as a whole

Types of Rhymes

The types of rhymes are classified according to two schemes;

1. The position of the rhymed syllables in the line
2. The number of syllables involved introducing the rhyme
3. The position of the rhymed syllables in the line
4. End Rhymes

These are most common rhymes and they occur at the end of the line

1. Internal Rhymes

Sometimes called leonine rhyme occurs at some place after the beginning but before the end of the line.

1. The Beginning Rhyme

This occurs in the first syllable or syllables of the line.

- **PHYME SEHEME**: The sequence in which the rhyme occurs for example:-

Like	and	learn	to	be	hard	working	(a)
Like		bees	you		should	live	(b)
You'll		be	like		a	king	(a)
you'll	know		how	to		live	(b)
Indeed,	living		is		learning		(a)

Thus the rhyming scheme in this stanza is ab,ab, a

- **REFRAIN**: Is a word or line that is repeated at the end of each stanza in a poem. It actually act as a chorus. This technique serves two great roles(i) emphatic role(ii)musical purposes

The Refrain

It is a line repeated at the end of each stanza example of poems with refrain

“The song of the low”

“A freedom song”

Function of Repetition in poetry

These two contribute to both musicality of the poem and the meanings of the poem

a). Sound repetition

b). Word repetition

These two contribute to both the musicality of the poem and the meanings of poem.

A good example is “western civilization a poem” a poem with a lot repetitions.

The repetition in this poem shows the monotony of the work.

- **VERSE:** Is a unit a poem consisting of a line in a stanza. No stanza in the absence of verses.

- **RHYTHM:** Is a pattern of stress and pauses that link words in a unit. So rhythm is caused by the poem is either regular or irregular. When it is regular, stress occurs at similar interval and when it is irregular, stress does not occur at the same interval both stress and unstressed syllable form a foot. One foot begins where a stressed syllable begins.

- **ONAMATOPOEIA:** Is the use of words which imitate sound OR. The use of word that suggest meaning through the sounds of things or animals.

E.g.:- The use of tu-tu-tu-tu Which suggest the sound of the Gun?

- **POETIC LICENSE:** Is the right assumed by poets to alter or invert standard syntax or depart from common diction or pronunciation to comply with the metrical or tonal requirements of their

writing. OR The privilege that poets have to violate the rules of the grammar of the language he/she is using to compose his/her work.

It is an allowance or permission to the poet to play around with the rules of language in order to achieve effect.

VARIETIES OF POETIC LICENSE

This is the poet right to ignore set rules and conventions generally observed by users of the language. The poet deviates from the norm (canon) in order to achieve his own end in this presentation of the poem. Through poetic license there are several deviations that can be observed from poems these include the following;

a. Lexical deviation

This is the art of inventing new words for the poem in order to fit the style of the poet. Lexical deviation not a complete variation of lexical rather it only applies the rules of word formation to a greater generality. Quite a number of widely used English words originated in poetry due to the use of lexical deviations, example: - blatant Spencer

Assassination – Shakespeare

Pandemonium – Milton

Usage of lexical deviations

In order to deviate from the norm lexically, the poet waves or ignores the usual descriptions or the rules of word formation. Examples, the English rules of word formation which profits the predication of “force” to a verb to convey the meaning of beforehand as in foresee foretell.

Such a rule may be applied with greater freedom to create words like, foretell or fore appear

In the example above the rule of using the prefix “fore” which limits its usage to just but a number of verbs is over stretched to include other words which do not under normal circumstances use the prefix.

Likewise compounding which is another process of the word formation is used with greater generality in some line or poems. For example in a poem by Hopkins titled the well of the Heathland, he was used the following rhyme “The widow making uncoiling deeps. The use of UN in a prefix on words which do not take a prefix in normal speech. Window making is also used as a on the pattern of music prize winning tub thumping.

However there is strangeness in the usage which such a compound as widow making is not normally or choice by the poet, some words may have to be snorted, in this incidence parts of words are omitted, such as;

1. The removal of the initial part of a word – Ephesians e.g. ‘its instead of its is
2. The removal of the medial part of a word – Apocalypse e.g. Nev instead of never
3. The removal of the final part of a word syncope oft’ instead of often
4. Removal of words with no importance – elision

b. Dialectical deviation

This is the borrowing of features of socially or regionally defined dialects. It is commonly used story teachers humanists, and poets. For the poet, dialect may serve a number of purposes in its usage it evokes flavors and a sense of belonging to the society which reads the poem. A good example is the poem the socialists by Richard mabala.

It had been afraid to draw close dressed as I was in working clothes, But fired by such moving words of commitments approached each Bandung and asked him if they would spare a few hours to help us dig our new irrigation ditch

c. Grammatical Deviations

This is the deviation from the normal grammatical rules in order to suit the requirement of the poem. A good example of this re-arrangement of syntactic elements in an irregular order is what we call “hyper baton, This is done by placing an adjectives after the noun it qualifies, Likewise jumbled structures of clauses are sometimes used in verses. They are taken for granted. This can be seen in the poem “The diverting History of John Gulpin” written by Cowper.

John Gulpin was a citizen of credit and renown

A train – band captain eke he was a

famous of London town

John Gulpin’s spouse said to her dear

“Though wedded we have been”

These twice ten tedious years yet we

“No holiday have seen”

The sections underlined contain the main clause elements which are S for subject, C for compliment and V for verb which impose as in ordinary speech would certainly take the order S V C

However Cowper gives were three separate salvation of that order CVS CSV SCV

d. Archaism

This is the deviation of the language of the Historical period. A poet is not restricted to the language of his or her own periods; widely applauded poets make use of archaism. James Joyce thought a writer must be familiar with the languages history.

T.S. Eliot expressed a similar idea when he argued that the significance and appreciation of the poet is the appreciation of his relationship to the dead poets and artists. This means that many poets have felt that they share the same language, same communicative media as poets of earlier generations, whatever changes the language may have undergone in the mean time.

Archaism is therefore the survival of the language of the past into the language of the present the archaic by Aristotle and has long persisted through much of the history of English poetry.

Poets like Spenser and Milton played a leading role in the establishment of these rational patterns of words the traditional has been kept allies in poetry by such words such

1. Behold meaning see or look
2. Betimes meaning sometimes

3. Damsel meaning small
4. Stetson meaning often
5. Are' meaning error
6. Fain meaning act like
7. Oft - often
8. Smith - hit, kill
9. Unto – to me you
10. Sounder – there

e. Graphologist/Orthographic Deviation

This is the line by line arrangement of words of the printed poem with irregular. The printed line just like the printed stanza is different in its arrangement when it is compared to stanza or a paragraph in prose.

The line in a stanza is an independent unit which is capable of communication on idea; it is also capable of interacting without the use of standard units of punctuation

Good examples of poets who use graph logical deviations are William Charles Williams and E.E coming.

Orthographical deviation: Is the discarding of capital letters and punctuations were conventional prose cables for the use.

A good example of a poet using orthographical deflation is E.E coming. According to them the used for capital letters spacing and punctuation is an expresses device and not just symbols to the used in writing

Seeker of truth by E.E coming

Seeker of truth

Follow no path

All paths lead where

Truth is here

When graphologist deviation is employed and ambiguity arises from a clash between the units of sentences indicated by line action and by syntax.

By elimination the poem above ends with statements Truth is here but according to syntax “truth is must belong to the clause that begun in the previous line and so here is left on its own as an explanatory conclusion.

The significance of the poem puts or lies on the ambiguity which could not have arisen if the poet had used conventional capitalization and functions.

-**Tone:** Is the writer's attitude toward the subject he/she is writing about. It can be happy, angry, lovely, scared, excited, suspicious etc.

-**MOOD:** Is the feeling or atmosphere perceived by the reader. OR. Is the feeling the reader gets when reading something. It can be scary mood, anger, pity, choppy, fun

-**IMAGERY:** Words or phrases that appeal to any sense or any combination of senses.

- **PERSONIFICATION:** Is a figure of speech which endows inanimate objects with human traits OR abilities.

E.g.:- When whole water dappled our cringing brow
In justice strides forth with a sure step

- **Point – of View:** The poet's / author's point – of view concentrates on the vantage point of the speaker or teller of the story/ or poem

- 1st person the speaker is a character in the story or poem and tells it from his/her perspective (uses "I")
- 3rd person limited the speaker is not part of story but tells about the other character but limits information about what one character sees and feels.
- 3rd Person omniscient. The speaker is not part of the story, but is able to know and describe what all characters are thinking

TASK: Add more ten (10) poetic devices you know

TYPES OF POETRY.

Generally poems / poetry can be grouped into two broad types. These are:-

1. Traditional poetry/ closed form poem
2. Modern poetry / open form poem.

i) TRADITIONAL POETRY/ CLOSED FORM POEMS

these are poems which strictly follow ancient rules and regulations of composing a poem. Rules and regulations like; balance in the number of words per stanza, rhyming pattern, rhythm and balance in the number of words in each line of every stanza.

ii) MODERN POETRY/ OPEN FORM

These are poems which are not strict as the traditional ones in obeying all the rules and regulations of composing a poem.

NB: Some of the modern poems have rhymes if you find a modern poem which has rhymes then it is not a FREE VERSE poem because a free verse poem is a poem which has no rhyme.

Also it should be noted that, Rational and modern has nothing to do with time. A poem may be composed today and yet be regarded as Traditional poem. The vice versa is true.

However, poetry can further be categorized basing on form and content. If you categorize/classifies poem in this approach the following are the type you can have:-

i) NARRATIVE POEM

This poetry tells a story. It include other types like epic, ballad, allegory/ and simple narratives Example in "Always a suspect" the poet tells us a story of one Blackman in South Africa.

In the "Shebeen Queen" the poet tells the story of the queen collecting her money. Etc.

ii) DIDACTIC POEM

This is a poem whose aim is to instruct the reader rather than an appeal to his imaginative understand. This poem aims at giving a lesson to the reader so as to move them (change) usually talk about political or social matters. For example. "Your pain (by Armando Gaebuza)

iii) LYRICAL POETRY

These are poems which express the thoughts and particularly the feelings of the poet. So it deals with the internal world of the poet. These can be poems of love, death, torture etc. For instance the poem "I live you Gentle one" or 'Song of common lover" (by Ralph Botanizer and Flaring Renovo) respectively.

iv) SONNET POETRY
Is a lyric poem that contains 14 (fourteen) lines. These lines are divided into two groups. The first eight lines are called Octet and the remaining six lines are called sestet.

A good example of this is (If we must die" (by C. Mackey)

v) DESCRIPTIVE POETRY

Is a poem which tells about the outlook of or people or certain situation or events? For instance "Dying child" (by Lwamba)

vi) BALLAD POETRY.

Is a narrative song with the recurrent refrain it is usually a song that tells a story. It's like a drama as it is in the form of conversation, when you sing it you will find as if here are two people talking to each other in turns.

Example “Ballad of the land lords” (by Langston Auger.

Ballads are tells which touch upon they can be about legends, love passion, battles, human conflicts and even super natural events. They were most popular in the fourteenth to the seventieth century. Many popular ballads describing conflicts were composed in the 15th and 16th century and they were about the conflict between the sots and the English.

Characteristics of a Ballad

1. They are usual written in four line stanzas.
2. They are written in dramatic question and answer dialogue to raise emotion of listeners.
3. They often have a refrain.
4. Probably the Ballads developed from oral tradition (rational songs) this helps to give the narration a smooth flow and serves to intensify or to increase the dramatic; mostly the narrator remains pensive until the talk reaches its tragic climax. The narrator often refrains from making any moral comment, he doesn't judge, he just stays there.
5. The audience draw their own conclusion.
6. Due to passage from one generation to another by word of mouth, the words sometimes change giving each ballad its variation.

vii) EPIC POETRY

This is a long narrative poem presenting characters of high position and adventures normally an epic poem has a central heroic figure whose relation with other characters develops episodes which are important to the history of a national or place.

One theory of epics claims that the first epic took shape from the scattered words of various unknown poets and through their usage in time the episodes were melded into an ordered sequence. This theory has led to the belief that an epic is a product of a single genius who gives its structure and expression.

Epics without certain authorship are called folk epics both folk and art epics share a group a of characteristics

1. The hero is an important figure of national or international importance and of great historical or legendary significance.
2. The setting is vast, covering great nations the world or the inverse.
3. The action consists of deeds of great or seen supernatural courage.
4. Supernatural forces interest themselves into the action and intervene from time to time
5. A style of sustained elevation and simplicity is used
6. The epic poet recounts the deeds of the hero with a measure of objectivity.

viii) ODE

Is a poem that either address a person or a thing or celebrating a certain event. For instance if one compose poem for one's wedding.

ix) ELEGY

Is a lyric poem that expresses sadness about someone who has died so all poems composed for purpose are called ELEGY.

Generally these are some of the categories of poems as there are many ways/approaches of categorizing poems. It should be noted that one poem may fall in several kinds of poetry depending on how one may approach it.

HOW TO COMPOSE A POEM

For a person to compose a good poem one must know all the features of poetry.

- Select a suitable title of your poem in a condensed way but gives summary of your poem.
- Know the type of the poem you are composing.
- Pack your messages in verses. Note that a verse/ line in a poem is not necessarily to be a sentence.
- Use words economically so words that are metaphorical or symbolic are inevitable. AS the poet you need to use words that you think earn best present the message you intended to
- Use imagery to appeal at least one of the five senses of organ such as touch, hears, smell, see, and test. These words are as important as they act as spices in your work.
- Reread the poem see to how it produces the rhythm.

TASK:

Compose a lyric poem.

FORM AND CONTENT IN LITERARY WORK

These are the key concepts to consider when analyzing literary work. Any literary work must have form and content. There is no way one can separate the two concepts understanding form and content will help you to produce your own literary works and easily decipher. The works produced by other artists.

1. FORM:

This part contains all techniques used by the artist for artistic effect. In this part the artist choose the best techniques that will enable him/her to decipher the message to the readers/ audience. It is impossible for the work of art to exist without form.

Form contains the following elements style, plot, flashback, foreshadowing, Characters, suspend, language, setting, point of view etc. Through these elements and artist communicate to his/her reader's listeners or viewers.

i) STYLE

This is the way the author decide to present his/her work, in this; every author has his/her unique way of writing. For instance Ngugi wa Thiong'o in his novel "Grain of wheat" uses biblical quotation. So if you observe. Many works of Ngugi you will conclude that Ngugi prefer biblical question in his work that been the case we say this is Ngugi style.

Not only that but also Chinua Achebe has the tendency of using Igbo proverbs, vocabularies and mixing of languages so again this is Achebe's Style.

Generally, style can be achieved by choice of vocabularies, use of certain figure of speech, incorporating feature of Oral literature like songs, proverbs and other Oral literature genres.

NB: One can be in a good position to say, this is a style of a certain author only if one has gone a number of readings of that particular author.

ii) FORESHADOWING.

This is the technique by the hint of the action which will follow later in the story is given. For example you may be reading a play and find some where a Knife is show. As we continue reading it

we find that one of the characters has used it to kill him/herself. The we conduce that it is a fore shadowing.

iii)SETTING:

This can be described in-terms, of place and time Basing on the occurrence of events presented in the work, so setting depends on time and place for example the novel "The Beautiful. Ones are not yet. Born" is set in Ghana offer independence. There are clues that can help a student/ reader to identify the setting of a particular work. As follow:-

- Actual names of place and people.
- Physical features
- The actual history of the place
- Social context in which events take place e.g. church, school, Wedding ceremony.
- The authors name and history. E.g.:- Atufigwegwe, Mwaifuge, Twikasige etc.
- The culture of people at that particular place described. E.g.:- Type of food eaten, type of clothes worn, economic activities carried out, ways of worshiping, type of dances, the way people marry and bury dead bodies etc
- So there are some of the clues that can assist learners to identify the setting of a given literary work.

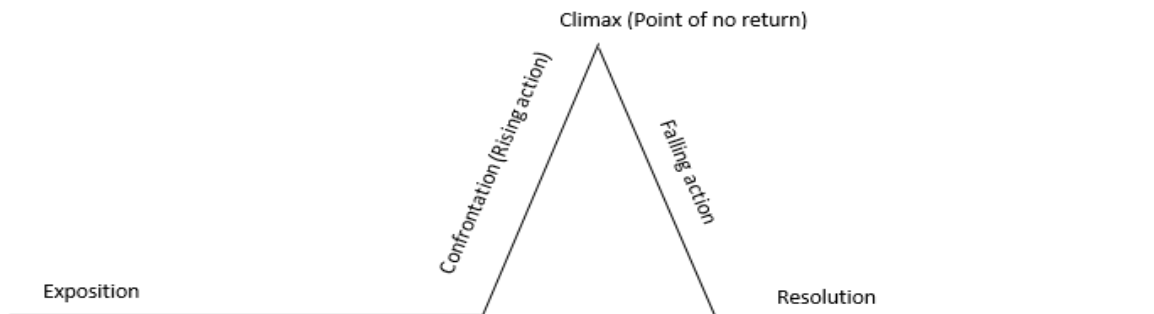
iv) PLOT

This is the arrangement of events in a literary work. Plot out to have unit, means incidents are supposed to be arranged in a good manner to show how those incidents are related. Plot may be chronological or mixed up chronological in the sense that incidents are arranged in series based on the way they occurred i.e. from the beginning to the end (1, 2, 3, 4...)

Mixed plot means that incidents are not arranged chronologically not in series. In this you may find the incident that is supposed to be presented at the beginning is found at the end or middle. For example you may be introduced to the death of a certain main character then about his/her birth and at the end about his/her diseases.

Plot has five stages/ parts these are expository, rising action/ confrontations, climax/ point of no return, falling action and resolution.

Thus, Dramatic plot has the following structure. Point of no return/climax.



NB: If the work of art follow this sequence e then it is chronological plot the viscera is also true.

v) CHARACTER & CHARACTERIZATION

CHARACTER:

Is a person or thing that given a role to play in a literary work. In a novel or play there are people who carry the message of the artists so through these people we understand what the artist wants to tell us.

CHARACTERIZATION:-

Is the process of giving attributes to a character or an artist gives attribute to a character keenly so as to enreach the intended massage to the reader/ listeners/ viewers or the society at large.

TYPES OF CHARACTERS

- Prot agonist and antagonist
- Dynamic and static
- Main and minor.

vi) SUSPENSE

This is a technique where by an artist create anxiety to the reader. The reader may have the desire to see what will be the result unexpected he/she introduces a new incident that means the

previous incidence has been suspended. By doing so the artist has caused anxiety to the reader as he/she will be eagerly to follow the story so as to know the result of the suspended incidence.

vii) POINT OF VIEW

This refers to the angle at which we view the story or vantage point from which a story is told in other words it is a camera to the reader. This helps the narrator to narrate the story.

The story can be told in the first person where the narrator uses the pronoun I/ We. Sometime it can be told in the third person where the narrator uses he/she or they. Third person can be omniscient or limited. When the narrator knows all about the character is called third person omniscient that means the narrator has the ability to describe the thoughts of characters.

The narrator is said to be Limited if he/she can only tell the action done by the character i.e. the narrator does not know more about them.

viii) LANGUAGE

“No Iterative in the obscene of language “This is due to the fact that iterative uses language to convey message to the society. It is said that Language is the vehicle of information transfer in literature.

- Language is the source of pleasure in literature because most of the enjoyment that we find in literary work largely depends on artistic use of language.
- Literature helps people to improve other language skills eg reading skill, listening skills etc.

ix) FIGURATIVE USE OF LANGUAGE

This refers to the way the artist: use language so creatively to convey rarities of message. Under form we came to prove that literature uses language artistically as it uses figure of speech. The divergence of language from normal use for the purpose of achieving a certain effect in what we call figure of speech.

The following are the figures of speech that are commonly used literature.

a) IMAGERY

Is the use of particular vocabulary in piece of writing to present through, emotions and sensory experience and produce a mental picture? Imager appeals to at least one of the five senses i.e. touch, smell, tested, hear and see.

b) IRONY

Saying the opposite of what is met three types of it are:-

- i) Dramatic Irony
- ii) Verbal Irony
- iii) Situation Irony

Example of Verbal irony

“What a beautiful day “Maxine Said, opening her umbrella.

Situation Irony; this is when the result or ending come in opposite way than people or audience expected to be.

Dramatic Iron. This is the situation where by the reader/audience knows the truth about the characters while characters themselves are not aware or are ignorance of what is going on. Character can considered good while he/she is bad and vice versa.

c) PERSONIFICATION

Is the situation where by inanimate or abstract things are given qualities or attributes of a human being.

For example: - The house pleaded for a new coat of paint
- We could hear the singing of water streams as we walked in the forest
- The trees were whispering as the wind blew.

D)SARCASM

Is a form of verbal Irony that insults a person with insincere praise.

For example: If a student comes late in class and the teacher says; I congratulate you for coming to class on time.

E) SATIRE

This is another form of Irony it uses humor and wit to criticize a person or a community in order to improve that person or the situation. For example most of the political cartoon and frequently original comedy use satire.

f)SIMILES

Is the direct comparison of two dissimilar things by using conjunctions such as like, as as an than

For example: - She is as beautiful as an angel
- his hand was small and cold, if felt like wax
- In the morning the dust hung like fog.

g) METAPHOR

Is a comparison in which two dissimilar things are compared by one being given the attribute of the other. This is indirect comparison without using words like, 'as as.... as'... "than", or 'like'.

E.g:- She is an angel

- In battle the soldier is a tiger
- Michael's face is a map of Ireland

h) PARADOX

Is a statement that seems absurd / contradictory that may actually be true. For example:-

- For slaves, life was death and death was life.
- They call him a lion, but in the boxing the lion was a lamb.

i) OXYMORON

This is the combination of contradiction words to reveal a truth. Oxymoron is a form of paradox; however unlike paradox, Oxymoron places opposing words side by side. For example;

- Parting is such sweet sorrow
- The hurricane turned the lush Island strict into a hellish paradise.

j) HYPERBOLE/OVERSTATEMENT

Is the deliberate use of exaggeration or elevation in order to give emphasis.

For example:-

- There are thousands of students in my class
- Hyperbole is a way of speaking or writing that makes something sound better, more exciting, dangerous, etc than it really is

k) UNDERSTATEMENT

Is deliberately avoidance of stressing points this treats serious matters as if they are minor or normal things. It also sounds as a form of Irony because it intends to mean the opposite of what it says.

l) SYNECDOCHE

Is the figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole.

E.g.:- Many hands make light work.
(Hands stand for workers)
- Jack bought a new set of wheels
(wheels stand for a car)

m) SYMBOLISM

Is the use of symbols to represent ideas?

Is a way of representing an important idea/ issue using abject or thing.

A symbol is something that exists and stands for/represents something etc

-For example in some context cross stands for Christianity

-In other context a lion may be a symbol for bravery.

TASK:

Is form so important I literacy work? Why?

2. CONTENT

This is what is being said or conveyed in literary work. Content is what is said or written about

in the book, an article, a programmed, a speech etc.

Content literary work includes:-

- Themes
- Messages
- Conflicts
- Prologue and
- Crisis

THEME

Is the subject or main idea in a talk, piece of writing or work of art It is an abstract concept that is made concrete through its representation in person, action, image in the work of art. It is the basic or general idea expressed in the book.

The following are the main themes in African literature (common themes in African Literature)

- African traditions
- Betrayal
- Position of women
- Corruption
- Love
- Poverty
- Protest
- Self-awareness (Consciousness)
- Unemployment
- Classes

Others are:-

- Racism
- Violence
- Oppression
- Unity
- Torture
- Colonialism

MESSAGE

is a main idea that the author wants the readers to understand from what they read? It is actually something that the artist wants the readers to do after reading the work. So we conclude that message is a kind of an appeal that tells readers what action to take after reading the work

E.g.:- We should struggle for our development

- We should fight against corruption for the betterment of our society.
- People should struggle and stand for their rights

LESSON

A lesson is something especially moral that we learn from a literary work. Lessons are deduced from what befall characters in the work. So a literary work is hardly read without a lesson being learnt

Eg:- In “A man of the people” we may learn that living corrupt life like that of chief Nanga has a bad ending

CONFLICTS

Is the misunderstand between two parts or two people or an individual. There may be conflict between characters and their environment or circumstances or a character may be at war with himself, feeling an internal struggle between conflicting ideas, thoughts or feelings.

Types of conflicts

- Social conflict e.g – Family conflict
- Political conflict e.g – ruling party Vs opposing party
- Economic conflict e.g – the reach against the poor.
- Personal conflict e.g – internal feelings, ideas, thoughts etc
- Philosophical conflict e.g idea Vs idea, feelings Vs feelings.

CRISIS

Time of great danger difficultly or confusion when problems must be solved or important decisions must be made. E.g:- A political / financial/ economic crisis

PROLOGUE

A speech, etc. at the beginning of a play, book or film/ movie that introduce it.

Functions of literature

- 1 Entertain
- 2 Educate
- 3 Bring sense of awareness to people about issues.
- 4 Bring up skill of language (writing, reading, and speaking)
- 5 Maintain goods traditional values
- 6 Instil revolutionary attitudes in peoples' minds.
- 7 To criticize society wrong doings
- 8 To promote skills like participation (acting)
- 9 To promotes cultural identity
- 10 Promotes the growth of a language

- 11 Promotes critical thinking & problem solving skills
- 12 To console people about problems affecting their society
- 13 It makes people share various aspects of life.

APPRECIATING LITERARY WORKS OF ART

- 1. NOVELS
- 2. PLAYS/DRAMA
- 3. POETRY
 - 1. NOVELS

DIVINE PROVIDENCE (by S. Ndunguru)

Chapter 1

SAINT Theresa, hospital in Namath which was run by sister Devonian but since her departure the hospital now deteriorating to a point that it can be called a dispensary. It is now under sister Valerian assisted by Madonna a sister also. Is happens to be the same hospital which Nolana is in after having to deliver a baby the previous night before Christmas day. Unfortunately a baby had died due to the inability of hosanna to deliver her own. She was attended by sister Valerian who also at some point adduced her regarding her past life and her health at the moment.

This incidence brought back memories to Hosanna about her life. Aunt Pauline who was Hosanna sole serving relative was with her taking care of her during this situation. She also advice her for her betterment. Regarding the fact that the day after she had given birth to a dead baby and the following day was Christmas as she was in pain, Hosanna said to her aunt who was telling her about the burial of her child and the fact that she could not see the dead baby. She said "it is strange, others are celebrating the birth of the Baby who was born last night while you buried my baby the same night she said this while weeping.

Old father Wolfgang had married Hosanna and Richard, who has already walked out on there to start a new life due to her character including not caring about their daughter mallet who was now living with Richards uncle. The same old man was now conducting the Christmas service in the nearby church of saint Karola wangle. He was the only white priest still left in the whole area of Bunyan, the land bordering Lake Janaya in Endow. He together with father Hilary Kaiser Brother Poly carp and sister Atropine were the ones who started the mission station at Namath in 1920. During the Christmas service old father Wolfgang preached to the people weasels of wisdom and

spoke of how he felt this was the last Christmas for him to share with the people regarding his health status which is deteriorating as days go on. His preaching made some people weep. After this people would engage themselves in the mango as part of the celebrations.

Hosanna had demanded to see father Wolfgang and so Aunt Pauline had to go ask him to come see her. On the arrival at the house where father lived, she met Boniface Amanda who was the house Keeper, they spoke for some time until father Wolfgang had the conversation and agreed to meet and listen to Pauline. Father, after hearing this agreed to see her. In the afternoon he went to the hospital, meeting with Boniface who also had been to see Hosanna. Entering the room father Wolfgang stared at Hosanna who begun weeping due to what had happened to her and knowing this and through expensive father Wolfgang did not stop her until she calmed down, He spoke to her on words of encouragement and eased her pain. This was also good to him that one of his lost sheep and returned to the fold.

Six months since Hosanna had left the hospital and life went on together with her Aunt. Hosanna thought of starting a new life with a new job. At the same time father Wolfgang health was deteriorating and was taken to Ngerenge without delay under Dr Hoffman. It was later found out that the cancer of the duodenum and his days were numbered. He news about father's witless was sent to animation and prayers were said for him. Hosanna was also affected by this she was unable to sleep and had a terrible dream that she did not understand. This led her have the urge to see father Wolfgang while there was still time so as to get advice and the interpretation of the dream. In the morning she told her aunt all about it due to then notice that she was not in a good mood.

Her Aunt agreed to this and the journey begun, it takes eight hours by the mchakamchaka bus from Namati to Ngerenge. She reached at 4p.m the following morning and did not waste time she went straight to the sisters' convent where father Wolfgang was being kept. The place was forbidden ground for lay people with much security but she had nothing to lose. Sister Karaoke was the one who appeared after Hosanna's doorbell three times was pressed at first she was denied and after giving explanation on herself and how important it was to see him. It was later agreed that she may go but not to take too long.

Hosanna was able to do what she came for, the dream was interpreted and father wanted a letter to be written for him to his dear brethren back in Namath advising giving precautions and may other things in the social life. Hosanna kept the letter safe and was ready to leave. Father Wolfgang death was announced a week after Hosanna returned to Namath. It was received with great grief. It was decided that father Wolfgang body was to be buried at Namath, in the cathedral of saint Kasongona at Ngerenge was the final decision but a school was to be built at Namath in the Concourse of Father Wolfgang, to be known as TRADE SCHOOL.

Chapter 2

This is Richard Mwandikaulaya's part of the story whereby he had decided to move on and walk out on his wife Hosanna, after her character changing to a worse one. Seeing his level of education in this chapter on medical issues and was satisfied. He had decided to apply for job advertised in the papers on the medical assistant grace on position. One morning he had received a letter from Lilungu for an interview. He wrote a letter to his wife saying bye and ask her to look for him when he reached Lilungu, whereby this was not his first visit, he begun looking for a place to stay at Babbles Holiday Guest house. After refreshing in his room he had an idea of going to see the building which he will be doing his interview the next morning.

After having to eat at a certain restaurant, he went to the Harbors corporation where there was strict security and no one who did not work there was allowed unless one had a special pass. Richard decided to go regardless, on the entrance the mate Mr. Daudi Alale the gate keeper who denied him but after giving him what he had asked for "the so called cigarette" he was allowed escorted by a man called him Athumani. On the day of the interview looking smart and without forgetting the letter as the pass, Richard went to the Harbors cooperation and wasn't disturbed this time by Mr. Alale. The meeting or the so called interview went well he met the General Manager Chairman Mr. Malipula Maliyatabu, allas Mr. LISP together with other members of the board. He finally got the job as the Assistant medical of the cooperation.

The first month of work wasn't easy but Richard manager as a hard worker he was people liked him for that. He had already cope with the environment and mostly the language foul language of the port employees phrases such as my tea or my cigarette Richard was so busy considering the fact that Mr. Mawalla had traveled to china for business which he was successful and through a party at his place when he come back and had invited everyone including Richard. From the harbors cooperation. The day of the party workers were taken by a minibus of the cooperation to Dr. Mawalla villa situated in the famous kabisela Beach. The environment was astonishing that I left Richard speed together with other employees.

Within all that time he had few beers as he was not a person who takes hard drinks he also had time to move around the house and ended up hearing a conversation in one among the rooms in the house that left wondering (about Manumit) the party ended at exactly midnight and left with the same minibus dropping everyone off at their point when Richard dropped behind was Mr. Malipula who was totally drunk and insisted that today was their night and they should enjoy. Richard had to let him in but telling him he was tired and wanted to sleep Malipula drinking brandy sat down at started talking to Richard about how the people lived on their sweat and grow on their labour. So they should drink once they have a chance. Richard just took a coke and listen. Malipula went on talking to Richard on becoming cunning as others so as to be rich. He spoke a lot that made Richard wonder giving example of Mawalla after a half an hour malipula had gone.

The next early morning Richard received a call from Dr. Mawalla telling him that Alale was murdered, Richard asked a lot in panic but no answers were given but rather he was to prepare for leave. Reaching the areas of the scene together with inspector Joel Mwakibete who was working onto scene of the crime later joined by the G.M Mr. Mtekateka, A lot was done under the inspector

including removing the dead body to the mortuary. Investigation begun from the ownership of the dagger that had stabbed Alale's back. His organs such as the liver, heart and more Dr. mawal took control and wrote the report. Suspicion about the recent murder fueled the people of the corporation including Athumani wondered a lot why it had to be Alale who was murdered.

It was well known that Malipula had a dagger with him most of the times. Athumani decided to break it down to the inspector about the dagger. Inspector investigated much on the dagger, initials MM on it and Mr. Manipula being the owner. Malipula admitted to be the owner but had not murdered Alale, he had to write a statement about his activities during the day and night of the murder.

Chapter 3

The murder case begins, Malipula being the victim under judge pritorious Mandwanga and inspector Mwakibete assisted by Kilian Shauritanga and Wilson Okwenje on the defense side and others members of the jury. The case took place with a lot of disagreements on both sides concerning the dagger mostly due to the initials MM Malipula defended himself a lot as the accusations got strong. Athumani was one among the witnesses together with Richard. The case took long discussions on the inner organs issues on rigor mortise and much more that in the end Malipula was declared guilty by court.

Days went after the case; Richard received a call from Kristina who wanted to see her and agreed of a place to meet. It was about the judgment of the case, it's that she felt malipula was speaking the truth it's like this on the days you and the others came for the interview Mr. Malipula had left the dagger with me after prohibiting him on not carrying it in the office and so it stayed with me until one day the boss wanted something to cut string of a parcel the dagger was available, I gave it to him and he said he would give it to him. This when Richard told Kristina of how important this would have been if she would have brought it forward to the court but she was afraid to get mixed up.

Richard decided getting to the bottom of this situation believing that malipula is innocent. He started asking different people who are surrounding the environment to begin with Josephine for the issue of "poison x" which he thought would have been used Richard decided to involve supt. Samuel matola with experience unlike the ones who had dealt with the case at first so he called him and asked if he could see him and explained the whole scenario about what Kristina said about "poison x" the silent report of autopsy. It took time for supt. To come to understand all this but finally he did and was satisfied on everything needed to revive alale's murder case.

Supt. Matola begun getting to the bottom of this it was Monday whereby together with constable William and Inspector Gabriel, they both went to the Harbours Corporation and wanted to hold to meeting with Dr. Mawalla, Kristina, Josephin, Richard and many others seventeen in total. This was about the developments concerning the murder of Alale involving new evidence and the

motive for the killing. He went on and explained all to the people in the meeting he did this and took time to see what reaction the listeners had after hearing this and he continued with alale's murder in connection to the theft of Rolex watches. He conducted by saying that the murder of alale is in this room and that he doesn't want trouble rather they gave time that anyone involved should turn up the threats seemed to work.

Nobody had turned up at until three o'clock at three thirty sister Josephine come running to Richard office asking him to come see what had happened Dr. Mawalla had died, he had taken cyanide.... into the end the truth always comes out supt. Matolla was well informed Mtekateka was also arrested tor being involved in this.

Chapter 4

This is a story about the sojourn in Africa of Professor Huxley who is a naturalist of the world, he had done work in the Para in the Amazon forest of South America, he was also a young professor at Oxford university, the outcome of research on baboons of the Amazon and the published a book about it. He is now an old man leaving in one of the old Victorian houses in the country side in England. He lived as a bachelor with no children or relatives once he read an article into the naturalist which contained facts about baboons in the forest along River libobi in kondowe, Africa who showed extraordinary behaviors of tools such as sticks to dig, this astonished and interested him that without wasting time he made plans to travel to Kondowe. He joined a group of tourists who were coming by ship so as to enjoy marine fauna. The trip was nice it he was bothered by two Spaniards who kept asking questions about his work and more. Professor had no intentions of going with the tourists around game reserves and other activities. All he wanted was to go to libobi for his research. He wanted for the ministry of Tourism and natural resources to finalist arrangements.

Jorome Gladman was throwing a cocktails party in hour of the major of Lilungu in MV Liverpool before it left many people were invited including Richard and father professor Huxley's. During the arrival of the divests in the slip which one had to climb down a ladder which led to the lung, while this went on Richard noticed a white man who was very drunk and seventh he was falling into the sea. Rich went after him with speed without having to think twice using his experience from way back home in the shores of lake Nyanja, without taking off his suit or shoes there he was in the sea strongly to rescue a man's life while all this was going on people had already noticed and two seamen went to help Richard. Back on dry land Richard used his skill to make the old man so this helped but it was suggested that he was to be taken to the harbor cooperation Hospital.

Jerome Gladman agreed to this suggestion and had to write a note to the professor explain what had happened for he had to start sailing the following day. When the professor wake up realizing he is a hospital work asking where he was Richard had to tell him the story and confirmed it by captain Gladman. Professor stayed for four days in the hospital and during that time Richard

had a time to get to know him and share his life experience with him and professor thanking him. When the plans were ready for him to go libobi, 2 days after he left the hospital the professor was on his way.

Professor arrived where he would set camp for his research at the research station that used to be home of the Mr. Rebman Schneider, a German then later the government made it a research center where even the natural that had written about the strange behaviors of baboons had infected carried out his research from here. It was built with many little huts whereby professor close to occupy on which distance from the main building was avoiding noises. He embarked on his research without delay, taking photographs and writing copious notes. Two months later he was done and ready to leave. One night, at around ten o'clock still at the center professor had people knocking at the door thinking it was beauts, the house keeper and he opened the door. Only to his surprise it was Miranda and scapula, the two Spaniard tourists holding automatic pistol

They led professor away to a car where there was a third member Perez Franco of Kondowe who runs a saw mill. All this was planned from the journey from Britain the stay at Libobi they were watching him. This was a kidnap and with it these Spaniards had their demands of release of their fellow members of the terror international so they used professor as their shield and promised to kill him in case their wants were not fulfilled. They sent a letter to British high commissioner in Lilungu. In a short time the news had spread and people grieved by the news including Dr. Richard who had just known and saved the man.

Hosanna on the other hand after finding out that Richard had worked out on him, she had gone to live with Mr. Boko and things did not work well there also she went back to live with her aunt and when she had brought the letter of father Wolfgang to father Malyuga she entered church to pray. Now Hosanna wanted to look for job and search for a new life changing her name was also what she did it was now Grace Watua. She went or malenyi was she got a job as a mid wife and worked very hard also volunteered to social work as a leading girl guide in a scout group. Hosanna was well aware of the kidnapping as one afternoon as Grace and her girls did their exercises in the bush, using a binocular to check the girls she noticed a hut into the middle of the bush two white men followed by an order person who was tied at the roof posts. Grace was shocked and decided to postpone the exercise until next time she went to the police. The investigations began the same night from the centre in libobi, Beatus to identify the professor and going to the hill for observations.

The next morning gathered together Grace told Sgt. Ndalama that they should get to the bottom of this and she gave out a plan that went well it involved Grace acting as a woman injured to punk the kidnappers who were then shot by the ambushed police and professor was saved and also their plans failed as the police were in time to stop the terror international from escaping and send them back to Britain. Before leaving for Britain, Professor met Richard and explained the experience he had curing the kidnap and about Grace Watua.

Chapter 5

Days went on and the death of Dr. Mawalla was been spoken of at large. His wife started having a hard time, there were unpaid bills surrounding her and all this became a wage until she was left with no choice but to give the house to the bank and move in with her brother in Makadara misufini. People started talking about Dr. Mawalla's death and suspecting someone else to have been the cause, Dr. Richard it was he who received the case the evidence was strong that Dr. Mawala had to commit suicide knowing the truth will come out anyway. Richard's life was now in danger people were hunting him down to kill him by any means the some to Kristina the secretary who was forced to move to another town and get a new job for safety. Richard was longing to hear from the professor and it come so.

He received a letter from the professor that a university of Glasgow in Scotland was found for him it had the best medical training and professor new one of the Deans of faculty of medicine professor Buchanan. Richard told no one about this regarding the present situation preparations begin for the trip passport, visa health paper and new clothes not arrival in London, Richard told no one about this regarding the present situation preparations begun for the trip passport visa health paper and new clothes. On the arrival in London, Richard was to stay at Hotel Russell booked by the professor. The following day he had time to go around the streets and admire them, he could not believe he was in London. He even compared all he saw with the situation back home in Kondowe. The journey from London to Brighton took one hour and fifteen only to professor house. Richard was pleased with the big, old and clean house credit goes to MacKay who has worked for the professor for over ten years.

Richard stayed with the professor for month before going to Glasgow. Being there was so far the best thing for Richard, the environment the people and him being determined to the best which he did. He made friendship with buncan kaona from ushisha. By the time he was done with his studies professor had advice him to stay in Britain for another two years working under Dr. Taylor fox more advantage professor was now seventy six his health was failing.

Professor had not forgotten Grace Watua who recently had written to him saying she would be in Britain in two months time for the girl guider issue, he wrote back giving details on how to reach Brighton, Richard was well informed of the visit of Grace watua and two others. During the day of the arrival a lot happened that demanded explanation but filled with joy Richard meeting Grace watua who is Hosanna Yoakima. All this was clear after a lot of conversation. Professor found this interesting and great and thought he was not a man of going to church or doing such stuff he had or felt the urge to declare that there was divine providence and that all happen for a reason and it directed from above professor persuaded Hosanna at stay with her husband and so the other two went back.

Arrangements were made for Hosanna to get a job as a midwife where Dr. Richard was working at the Queens hospital. A year after Hosanna gave birth to baby twins called Kenneth and Wolfgang. Richard was astonished by his wife's character change all this time. At a time when everything seemed well, professor's health was deteriorating rapidly. One morning Richard received

a call room MacKay about professor, together with Hosanna and Dr. Taylor they went hurriedly in Brighten and had a chance to speak to the old man before he died.

The burial was done and the lawyer initiated the will whereby it was declared that half of his property was Dr. Richards, A quarter for Mackay and the rest to the Royal scientific society and the house as a museum of natural history. Having this huge sum of money Richard and Hosanna saw no point in remaining in Britain but rather go back to Kondowe and open a hospital. Richard begun purchasing equipments for that and shipped them to Lilungu there months before he and his family left.

Chapter 6

Back in Kondowe, Dr and Mrs Mwandikaulaya spend the first two months resting and visiting relatives uncle Ndomondo being one of them, he was now advanced in age, it took him time to understand how his marriage (Richard) had gone back to normal, Hosanna and Richard were anxious to see their daughter but Ndomondo told them that she had gone to Ushisha with his friend Joshua Chikawe who has promised to take her to the best schools in Ushisha but as time went by he stopped writing and Ndomondo was now too old to travel to the city. This information did not please Richard and his wife, it only increased their worries and so Richard had to travel to ushisha. Afterwards they visited Aunt Paulina who was very excited to see them and the grandchildren he was also advanced in age.

Richard also went to Namatvi to see father Malyunga who was now the priest in charge he spoke of his intentions to build a hospital some were in Unyanja. At this time saint Theresa hospital was in a despicable condition there were no drugs and no equipments. Father had no objections and advised him to use the same hospital, to renovate it so as to avoid expenses of having to build a new one. He was even free to change the name if he had to. Dr. Hoffman also paid a visit and agreed to help Dr. Richard with some unused equipments back at Ngerenge. When the renovations were complete Dr. Richard begin work immediately with Hosana in the maternity wing. They charged nominal fee only considering the financial status of the people.

Worries about their daughter increased and Richard decided to contact his friend Duncan Kaona who was a doctor in Lundo, the capital of Ushisha asking him to find about the were about of her daughter and the man called Joshua Chikawe in a small town called Chita Dr. Kaona wrote back informing Richard that Joshua chikawe had died of cholera and had claimed many lives in the chisita area of ushisha and that no one knew were Marietta may have gone if she survived the outbreak. This did nothing to away the fears of the mwandikaulayas plane, was the easiest way to reach ushisha but all flights start from lilungu so Dr. Richard had to travel to Lilungu to catch his plane to Lundo. Arriving lilungu Richard stayed at a new built Mapinduzi Hotel after having lunch he felt the very urge to around places he knew since he had worked there before. He noticed some small changes. He saw shop named D.M.S Grocery on the way past the house he had lived then. He saw an old man who was kind of familiar to him but he never bothered and also a woman. From there

he decided to go to the port area, approaching the area he heard two people talking one was Mr. Thaidi and the other was Mr. Malipula according to the conversation he was having. They spoke of what had happened to people who did evil now that they believe in God, especially Malipula who was more like confessing.

Richard found it hard to believe that in reality the man and woman he saw was old Dickson Mtekateka and the former G.M of course and the woman was Dr. Mawalla's wife who later got married to the old Dickson. He pictures the lady he had seen back in the party the elegantly depressed lady standing on the steps on her Kabisela avila. Back in the hotel Richard relived his afternoon experiences and found himself recalling the words spoken by professor Huxley in his death bed that affairs of man are directed from above. The plane took one hour to land at lundo airport. Dr. Kaona was at airport to meet is friend. The following saturday Dr. Kaona felt the need to show him around. He took him to famous night club in Lundo, it was situated in the outskirts of the city. The club was beautiful itself through much of what is said about it. Only the best bands were allowed to play. Through this Richard was able o realise why ushisha was to famous for its dances. Dr Kaona ordered drinks for both of them. He was also a man who coved dancing and could not help the good music. Richard also had to join in with other.

CHARACTER ROLL CALL

Richard Mwandikaulaya

Hosanna Yoakim

Marietta

Sister Valerian

Sister Madonna

Aunt Pauline

Father Wolfgang

Boniface Bondman

Dr. Hafmann

Sister Deokara

Father kleofas Malyinga

Mr. Chakamchaka

Amelia

Mr. Boko

Dr. Van

Daudi Alale

Athumani

G.M. Malipula Maliyatabu

Mr. Dickson Mtekateka

Dr. Reginald Mawalla

Mr. Christant Kapungo

Inspector Mwakibete

Constable Shauritanga

Jason Katiti

Judge Pritorious Mandwaga

Wilson Okwenje

Members of the jury

Dr. Maxwell Nyirenda

Captein Gladman

Professor Huxley

Miranda and capilla

Supt. Matola

Dr. Nyirenda

Sister Josephine

Inspector Gabriel

Constable William

Chapter	Character	Trait	Illustration
1	Hosanna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not a good mother - Not faithful --Determined - Intelligent - Faith - Carling - Humble - Hard working 	In regards to the loss of her baby the night before Christmas. This brings back memory of her awful past life, due to this she demands advice from father Wolfgang at large and aunt Pauline and sister Valerian being one among the divisors.
	Father Wolfgang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wise Spiritual Humble Carrying Respectable 	Only white priest left in Namatui. A wise man that tough well his perishes about life, the lord God and much more. He was the one who gave Hosanna advice when she wanted to see him and gave her hopes of life regarding matters such as her family reunion. He later on dies out of cancer.
	Aunt Pauline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caring Wise 	The only relative Hosanna has left who took care of her during her recovery from the body close incidence. She is caring and advised hosanna ones she had to.
	Sister Valerian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No - nonsense Woman and a good advice 	A German who now runs the saint Theresa hospital assisted by sister Madonna. She attended hosanna during her child bearing process of all her children. Knowing hosanna well she was able to also advice her about

			her health then and the things she did and asking her to begin new life
1	Boniface Bondman Dr. Hofmann	Helpful	Father Wolfgang's house keeper for many years. He saw Hosanna at the hospital page a lay missionary, Doctor by profession who attended father Wolfgang at Ngerenge, he found out that it was concerning that disturbed him.
	Abort Norbert and sister Deokara		Assisted Dr. Hofmann in Ngerenge hospital they felt sorry for father Wolfgang during his sick period.
2.	Richard	Hard working	Hosanna's husband, he gets a new job at the Harbors corporation as is said to be a hard worker and also a man with dreams but due to lack of enough money by his parents he never had a chance to go for further studies until then page 26 and continuous seniors' medical officer for the Harbors corporation, A man who is sold to the cunning in what he does so as to be rich. He was involved in stolen watches and the murder of Daudi Alale. But was not recognized until later on.
	Daudi Alale	Corrupt drunker	The gate keeper of the Harbors corporation who is very corrupt (demanded cigarette from Richard page 30. He is also a great drinker as stated in what happened at Kabisela Beach page 35. He was eventually murdered page 10
	Kristina	Beautiful five of hospitality	Secretary who received Richard at the corporation and escorted him to the area of the interview.
	Malipula Maliyatabu	Drunk Accused of murder.	Malipula shows that he is suspected/Accused of Alale's murder regarding the dagger that was used.

	Inspector Mwakibete	Inspector on the prosecution side, he is very good at his work.	He gets to the bottom of the case, this includes investigating people like athumani, Jason and more
	Athuman		Alale's friend
	Mawallas wife	Elegant Vengeful Economically Dependent Courageous Good wife	
	Marietta	Beautiful Intelligent	
	Professor Huxley	Intellectual Anti - social Generous Rich Alcoholic	

THEMES IN S. NDUNGURU'S DIVINE PROVIDENCE

1. Betrayal

To break someone's trust

- a. Hosanna betrays Richard (goes against the vows, she starts having an affair, planning to murder him and also Richard betrayed her baby running away)

b. Dr. Mawalla betrayed Malipula Alale

2. Crime

- Terror international (international crime)
- Stolen goods (watches)
- Murder of Alale
- Suicide (Dr. Mawala)
- Attempted murder - Hosanna
 - Mrs Maawala

3. Conflicts

Internal

Hosanna

External

Richard and Hosanna.

Richard and Mrs Mawalla.

Terror international and the British government.

4. Role of women in the society (use the positive traits Hosanna)

Women can change from bad to good

Grace Watua

- Hard working
- Brave
- Contributing to the society
 - Loving mother and good wife

Pauline

- Caring

- Consoling (hosanna)

Kristina

- courageous

Marietta

- Strong willed

5. Bravery

Grace Watua

Richard

Kristina

6. Role of Religion

Religious institutions - social service, Faith and Counseling.

7. **Patriotism** - feeling of love towards your country Richard come back of Africa to build a hospital he make justice exist, police duty toward the heroism Kristina giving evidence above the loss of the dagger.

8. **Corruption** - misuse of office or power for personal interests.

9. **Protest** - a reaction against any unwanted situation active - demonstrate, Boycott, chaos

Passive - Singing, poems, novels

10. **Alienation** - move away usually by use of force direct or indirect

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE (By C. Achebe)

SYNOPSIS OF THE NOVEL

A man of the people is a novel reflect most of African Countries after independence where by Most of the leaders show Moral decay to their citizens.

Through the central character (Chief Nanga) Leaders are reflected as corrupt people. As we see through the Novel Chief Nanga posses luxurious cars and owns

Mansions. Chief Nanga as minister for culture he misuses the public funds for his benefits

This shows dishonesty of some leaders and how they secure a position in the government.

Not only leaders but also the author wants to show how citizens are blinded by their leaders pretending that they are good to them while they are not. The narrator tells us that the Anata grammar school hall was full of the villagers waiting for the Honourable Minister chief Mirah A. Nanga to address. This is an obstacle to the few people like Odili who have come to realize that chief Nanga is not a good leader as he stands for the bad decision made by the PM believing that only by doing so he will secure his position in the government.

Also the author shows us that in African countries privileged people continue to exploit unprivileged people. This is through Josiah who possesses a shop and a bar and exploits his customer by selling his commodities at a higher price. As a gain he steals Anzages stock for the purpose of getting richer.

Together with the central theme, the author shows minor themes like ignorance, Conflicts, poverty, protect, Betrayal, Nepotism, immorality, Irresponsibility, Cultural imperialism sacrifice etc.

Here the author wants to make us aware that we need to fight against corruption as it is the obstacle of development to the society.

FORM

The title. The title *A Man of the People* is a satirical/ironical title as Chinua Achebe wants to tell us that a man they consider as a man of the people is not because of some of the features we observe from him (Chief Nanga) e.g. Being a womanizer helping Edina for the self interest, using public funds for personal benefits, being a nepotist. Etc.

The setting: *A Man of the People* is an imaginary novel (fictional novel) as Chinua Achebe uses imaginary towns like Bori and villages like Urua and Anata. Though students do believe that the setting of the novel is Nigeria, apart from the pidgin used in the novel we don't have any other clue that supports us when making such a generalization. It is obvious that all other works of C. Achebe are set in Nigeria but this is different in the novel "*A Man of the People*" where he uses imaginary

setting so as to be in a safe side regarding issues he rises in his novel as they direct to the government.

The plot: This refers to the arrangement of events in the novel Chinua Achebe uses chronological plot as he starts at the beginning to the end. The novel has thirteen chapters – in chapter one the narrator introduces the honorable Minister Chief Nanga and his visit to Anata Grammar school. In chapter two Chief Nanga invites Odili to visit Born. In Chapter three Odili visits his home village Urua before making a long journey to the capital. Odili describes Ezekiah's family and in this chapter we see Odili in Chief Nanga's empire. Odili explains that living with Chief Nanga makes him know many things which many people do not know. Odili is surprised because Chief Nanga's house has seven bathrooms each with WC.

Chapter five, Odili and Nanga are invited by Jean and John to a party on Saturday. We see Odili and Jean exchange ideas. Chapter six Odili explains the relationship between him and Elsie and the book Exhibition.

In chapter seven, Chief Nanga as a politician, the visit of the editor Julio, also the love affair between Nanga and Elsie, Odili becomes fused with Elsie's behaviour. Odili leaves Chief Nanga's home and goes to his friend Maxwell. Chapter eight At Maxwell's home Odili recalls the previous events about the betrayal of Elsie. Odili and Maxwell discuss about their new political party CPC (Common People's Conversion).

In Chapter nine, is about the discussion of Josiah as an exploitation, we are also told about the blind beggar (Azoge) defined as a thief in the name of trade. Odili meets Edna on their way to the hospital to see Edna's mother they get a bicycle accident. Chapter ten Christians at Anata village Odili convinces Edina not to be the second wife of Nanga. Odili tells many students who come have come back to Anata to spend Christmas, they are fond of western culture. Odili announces to contest against Chief Nanga hence he is hated by everybody. Chapter eleven, Odili receives a letter from Edina, Odili enters the dangerous game of politics, Chief Nanga tries to bribe Odili he offers Odili a scholarship so that Odili can leave the bad game of politics, Odili denies the offer.

Chapter twelve. Odili's father welcomes CPC members in his house, Maxwell receives corruption from Chief Koko. Odili's father condemns Odili for rejecting the offer campaign starts.

Chapter thirteen, Odili attends the Nanga's campaign meeting Chief Nanga beats Odili and Odili is taken to the hospital. We are informed the death of Maxwell.

Edna visits Odili in the hospital, Eunice shoots chief Koko, the Army takes over the government. Edna marries Odili.

Though the plot is chronological this does not hinder C. Achebe to use flashback as we see in chapter one Odili takes us away back in 1948 where he tells us that chief Nanga was his teacher in standard 3 and how he became a minister in 1960 after supporting the firing of Dr Makete and other ministers.

Also we see the flashback in Pg. 28-29 Odili tells us how he was chased away by his friend's father just because of the hatred that Ezekiah Samalu had to the people. It is in this pg. That we get to know who is Ezekiah Samalu.

Style of the Novel.

This novel "A man of the people" is well developed in style as we read the novel we find that in narrating the story the author uses all persons but 1st person singular is dominant. The author uses Odili to narrate the story of Chief Nanga. In chapter one we see how Odili starts to narrate the story using the first person point of view "..... I have to admit this I was teaching at the time I took one look..... I couldn't remember when I last Pg 1

Also the author uses another genre in a novel for instance the author uses poems in the novel

"it is the time to spread the news abroad

That we are well prepared

To tie ourselves with silvery chord Pg 22

He also uses songs (i) Pg 122 & Pg 80

"Hip, hip – hip -,

For they and jolly good fellows

For they and jolly good fellows"

Again we see the use of letters in Pg 10 and Pg 133

Likewise the author use story telling in chapter one Odili takes us way back in 1948 and tells us the story of Nanga. Also in the same chapter when he was chased away by his friend's father. Also in Pg. 96 he gives the story of the group of dancers. Also in Pg 106

Language use:

Generally the Language in "A man of the people" is understood but it is a bit difficult to say whether the Lg is complex or simple, such kind of generalization can base on an individual reader.

The author use pidgin in some incidences intentionally so as to make clear a distinction between characters basing on education Chinua Achebe use pidgin to distinguish two classes in the society ie the schooled and unschooled people where by educated people use the standard Language while the uneducated people. Use nonstandard Language (Pidgin). Eg. –"Why I go kill my master?..... I de erase why I no go go jump for insider lagoon instead to kill my master?" "Pg said tge cook in pg 34. Another pidgin in Pg 14 and 15 after the ministers speech. Also in pg 31 by gate keeper.

He also use American dialect. Eg..... But at the same time we have gotten somewhere" In British English we don't have such past participle. This is in Pg 44 where Odili was making conversation with John the husband of Jean, these are the parties who are advising their government on how to improve public image in America.

Together with this we have different figure of speech that accompany Language Use in the novel

Similes:

- District officer was like the supreme deity" and the interpreter the principal minor god who carried prayers and sacrificed to him says Odili Pg. 28
- His huge body was quivering like jelly

Chief Koko's cook quivered as he was brought by the cowboy to answer to why he put poison to his boss's coffee. Pg. 34

- "..... the towel as large as a alapa" Pg 37
- "..... looking as fresh as a newly -hatched chick....." Pg. 43

- “He turned on are then like an incised leopard” Pg 73 said Odili
- “You are eating all the hills like yam” Pg 93

Sayings:

- “Do the right and shame the Devil” Pg 11. Means that one should be honest to others and do things according to ten commandments.
- “Kick the bucket” – to die “I nearly kicked the bucket, Pg 25 this shows the way Odili and Elsie was very close.
- Pouring a little water into a dried up well” said by Odili when she remembered her died mother hence he says giving thing to his father is nothing as he used to have more than that Pg. 27
- “When one slave sees another cost into a shallow grave he should know that when the time comes he will go the same way Pg 35-36 quised Odili that the fear of Chief Nanga is not the safet of chief Koko rather himself
- “Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown” said Elsie in Pg 61. She comes to say this after Nanga says that being a Ministers is like to welcome problems.
- “Man no fit fight tiger with empty hand” Said Boniface Pg. 113 –Means one should be full equiped when fighting for 5th
- “He that knows not and knows not that he knows not is a fool” Pg 117
- You have lost the sky and the ground Pg 120 samalu tells Odili.
- A man of worth never gets up to unsay what he said yesterday Pg. 135 samalu tells Odili.

Symbolism:

- Azoge the blind begger- stands for the people in the society who are blind hence can not see the evils done by their leaders like corruption, misure of government resources etc

These people are poor hence are exploited cheated easily

- Azoge stick – This symbolize the remaining wealth for the poor people. That means it is the only resource that poor and blind people are left with. Because of the blindness these people do not make effective use of it hence the preveleged ones want it so as to increase their wealth.
- Cadillac in the novel stands for wealth
- Gun is a symbol of power.

- Love making in the represent trouble instead of pleasure
- The journey to the hospital on bicycle stands for struggle.
- The refusal of the villagers to buy commodities to Josiah's investment is a symbol of unity.

Irony:

The title of the book

- "Teaching is a very noble profession" in Pg. 9 by Chief Nanga is an ironic expression as he means the opposite
- "I can swear to God that I am not as happy as when I was a teacher" The opposite is true. Pg 9.
- "If someone wants to make you a minister run away" The opposite of this is true Pg 36

Biblical language:

"A voice was heard in Ramah

Weeping and great limitation

Rachel weeping for her children

And she will not be comforted, because they are not Pg. 81 (Merthew 2:18)

Satire:

Chief Nanga tells Odili that he can bring him six girls and Odili will have sex with them till he gets tired Pg. 72

"If you like I am bring you six girls this evening"

Chief Nanga says Julio has composed a song instead of a book

“I know Mr. Julio himself has composed a brilliant song called erm what is it called again?” Pg 63

Chief Nanga prones that he does not know the meaning of book exhibition

“Book exhibition? Asked Elsie How they de make that one again? My sister, make you de ask them for me- O Pg 61

Chief koko realizes that the coffee was not poisonous Chief Nanga starts tearing him.

“ But S.I you to fear death” Pg. 35

CHARACTER CHARACTERISATION

1. Chief Nanga.

- He was a teacher later a minister for culture
- He is corrupt, he receives bribes from different British companies
- He tries to bride Odili, he uses his position to influence things
- He represents African leaders who are immoral ie. Adulterer Womalizer and sexmaniac
- He uses his money and position to oppress and humiliates women e.g Edina
- He lives a luxury life.
- He is a standard six graduate, he does not fit to be a minister
- He is unfaithful husband as he is having sexual relationship with different women

2. Odili Samalu

- He is the narrator of the story
- An educated
- He represent African intellectuals after independence
- He is anxious to educate the mass about the evils of the leaders but people are not ready
- He hates corruption
- He is a teacher at Anata Grammar school

- He joins politics because he want to revange chief Nanga.
- He has honest love for Edna
- He has weakness towards women (sexist)
- Politically, he represent people have progressive mind and desire for change.

3. Maxwell Kulamo:

- He is lawyer and a poet
- He is one of the founder of CPC
- He was killed by chief Koko
- He wants to contest chief Koko's position Chief Koko bribes him but Maxwell does not withdraw from contesting chief Koko's position but later on he ends up being killed.
- He also represents progressive intellectuals in independent african states
- He meets the qualifications of being "A man of hte people"
- After the coup detat the new government declare him a hero.

4. Ezekiah Samalu

- He is Odili's father
- He is a polygamist, he has five wives and thirty five children
- A district interpreter during colonial period
- Local chairman of P.O.P
- He invites Odili's friends from the opposition part O.P.O in his house and allows them to start compaigning.
- He is corrupt, he blames Odili for rejecting chief Nangas bribe.Edna Oda

5. Edna Odo

- An educated (chief Nanga sponsored her believing that he will marry her) Edna lamented but she didn't succed
- Come from poor family
- She represents girls who loose their freedom and surrender themselves to men because of poverty
- She is sympathy as she went to see Odili to the hospital after being beaten by chief Nanga's thugs.

- She married to Odili after being realized that chief Nanga is not her right choice

6. Eunice:

- She is a lawyer
- She is Maxwell's fiancée
- She is a member of C.P.C
- She shoots Chief Koko as a vengeance
- She has true love
- She was prisoned after killing chief Koko and she was released after the revolution
- She represents, women who can fight against evils without considering their safety

7. Elsie:

- An educated (a trained nurse)
- She is immoral
- She betrays her fiancée Ralph by making love with Odili and chief Nanga
- She is Odili's girlfriend
- She caused conflict between Odili and chief Nanga

8. Mrs Nanga:

- She is standard six leaver
- She was intelligent but she was forced into marriage (ie by Chief Nanga)
- She is a traditionalist, she struggled to maintain her tradition value
- She represents women who are humiliated and oppressed in the society who are considered as house keepers

9. Azoge:

- He is a beggar
- He is having visual impairment (blind)

- He represents poor people who are harassed by the privileged one

Other characters include:-

Mr. Mwege Dr. Makinde, Josiah, Boniface, Jean, John, Mr. Julio, the PM, Odo, Agness etc.

II. CONTENT:

1. Corruption.

Through the novel we see how leaders are corrupt and how they use their little to get what they want, a good example is chief Nanga who uses his position to blind the mass so that they can not see his evils. Chief Nanga uses his money to sponsor Edna for the purpose of winning her he tries to bribe Odili so that he can not contest against him, also Chief Nanga receives bribes from British companies. Also we see the same Chief Nanga bribes the journalist so that he can keep on writing things which are not true or are not to be done.

Not only that, but also chief Koko bribes Max as the way of weakening the CPC power. Boniface tells Odili that they have bribed the police officer and court clerk to cancel their case

Generally chief Nanga has succeeded in this because the majority are ignorant and blind and their silence have paved the way to this succession

“It is impossible to any society to prosper under corrupt leadership.”

2. Ignorance:

People of Anata are ignorant as they have failed to realize how corruption affects them and the nation at large. Though they encounter problems in their daily life still they don't take action against it. We are told that even if someone tries to educate them they are conservative

Ezekiah Samalu who is a local leader of P.O.P is not away of what is going on in the party

Edina's father failure to realize the trick played by Chief Nanga.

Also we see ignorance among the leaders and professionals like Elsie who do not know the meaning of book exhibition

Azoge the blind begger failure to realize the trick played by Josiah proves that people are not even aware with the simple trick played by privileged people.

“People need to be aware and take action once they realize something bad”

“Ignorance lead to blindness”

3. **Poverty**

This is the state of being unable to get basic needs. A good example of this is Azoge the blind bigger who earn his living by begging. Edna’s family who are very poor chence Edna sacrifice his body to chief Nanga so that she can get education as her parents have failed to educate her. (to take her to school) Edna’s father want his daughter to be married by chief Nanga so that she could get wealthy Also when Edna and Odili was on the way to the hospital they get an accident and the food was poured down, Edna cried claming that her mother to buy another food.

All these shows the sign of poverty

Chief Nanga’s brother says he is poor innocent. Victim P.I.V he is just enjoying his brother’s bevelage

Likewise Odili’s life as a house boy in Gillgili all these are the indicator of poverty

“Poverty is an obstack towards development

4. **Self awarenes**

In the Novel Achebe shows different evils done by African leaders. Achebe’s intention is to rise awareness to the mass so that they can take action against evils in the novel we see the villagers refuse to buy goods from Josiah as they have realize that Josiah is exploiting them. Not only that but also we see Odili who has realize that chief Nanga is not a good leader as he is a corrupt leader he wants to rise awareness to other.

Not Odili perse also the formation of CPC is a sign of awareness as the main objective of CPC is to fight against corruption .

“People need to be aware with what is taking place in the society”

5. **Nepotism:**

The situation of some one who is having authority to assist those he/she knows especially those they share tribe.

A good example of this is the expression we get from the novel that, “No matter what you know but who you know.

All the favour that Chief Nanga provides to Odili is because he knows him

Also the old man at Urua (after Max's speech) he says it is the time of Urua people to eat because those of Anata have eaten already

“We need to discourage nepotism as it leads to uneven distribution of services”

6. **Moral decay**

- Being a corrupt leader proves the immorality of African leaders
- Elsie is also immoral as we do not expect an African lady to be like that (sexist)
- Chief Nanga shows immorality because as a leader who is a model in the society we do not expect to see him the way he is i.e. Womenizer of the society
- “Leaders and adults should be front line to maintain moral of the society”

7. **Betrayal**

That means going against certain agreement

In the novel we see Chief Nanga betrays his wife after having relationship with other women.

Also the same Chief Nanga betrays his people as he lives a luxurious life while his people are suffering.

Elsie betrays her ex-boyfriend Ralph after having relationship with Odili and Nanga
Agnes betrays her husband after having sex with Nanga

8. Protest

The situation of being against something in the novel we see the villagers are against Osiah's behaviour of exploiting them.

Odili is against his father's behaviour of marrying many wives hence many children. Who can not be able to take care of them.

Odili is protesting Chief Nanga's bad behaviour hence he decides to go and live with his friend Maxwell.

"People should protest against bad things"

2. PLAYS BETRAYAL OF THE CITY (By Francis Mbuga)

It was Kenya's national entry to the second world Black and African Festival of Art and Culture in Lagos, Nigeria in 1977. It is a play within a play we have the play where Juser is the main character and it is this main character who composed a play to entertain the visitor which makes creatively ending of the first play. Due to this we can say. Mbuga's play is very unique as he composes two plays in one. It is the second play which gives the title of the main play which is "Betrayal in the City".

It is a tragic comedy play as it has elements of both plays (tragedy and comedy). It is a tragedy as it appeals to sadness where we see many people suffer in jail and some of the killing in the play. eg Adika, Chagga, Mulili, Kabito. It is a comedy because there are some areas that appeals laughter. For instance in page 36 where Juser says "shit! God what crap Is your toilet repaired", Also in page 47 he says "...you need a little grey and perhaps a blue here and there" again in Page 49. Tumbo tell Juser "Juser tell your cousin that life is not a straight line" Juser tells his cousin..... "Juser tell your cousin that we are here for a season". Also Mulili language (poor grammar) "so I wakes up .I go to my cousin to explanation him "Page 54" I objection Mr. Chairman! Children should must....." page 55 "That one, he be a green grass in snake page 59".

Generally the play examine problems that encounter most of African Independent countries. As we seen from the play Francis Mbuga shows how African leaders treat the citizens. We see in Kafira one is not allowed to shout against evils. We see people like Adika and Kabito who were killed in cold blood. Moses and Jere were jailed because they stand for the truth.

FORM

Plot summary

Francis Mbuge's play starts by showing the contradiction between African culture inherited government system in Africa. Francis cuts a clear distinction between leaders and mass. The play opens by showing the life of Nina and Doga who mourn for their lost child, who was killed on an organized demonstration, which was focused on African dictatorship and corruption.

Plot is built up by the author by adding more characters who represent different situations in different circumstances. For instance, we see Mulili, an illiterate soldier who was employed and given high post because the president (Boss) is his cousin. On the same scene, we see Jere, who is a faithful soldier and he adores African style of life. Him and Mulili fall into fight since they take different courses of reasoning. Here Mulili represents the ruling class and it is common habits of bulldozing the society.

Again, country is proven rotten and how harmful speaking the truth.

We see how those dare to open their mouths and reveal of truth face difficulties, sometimes are being imprisoned if not silenced. For example, Juser, Jere and Mosses also the late Adika.

Title of the Play

Title of the play "Betrayal in the city" is straight forward to what we see in the play as the general concept is to show the relationship between the system and the citizens after independence. Leaders go against the agreement and the expectation that people had during the struggle for independence. People are still suffering from exploitation, poverty, injustice and many other evils. So leaders have failed to fulfill what they promised.

Saying (Proverbs and Idiom)

PROVERBS

"A mouse does not share a bowl with a cat" Doga tells Nina. Here Doga is against the sub chief because Chagaga killed Adika Page 3

"A cloudy sky does not always cry rain" said Doga as he tells Nina that the ceremony will be conducted no matter what they say page 3

"Silence is the best ship home" Askari acknowledges Mosese in Page 19

"The tree climber begins from the bottom, not the top" page 53

Kabito tells his member of the committee that we better know about the potatoes then we shall talk about the responsibilities of the committee

"Colour name in blood" page 59. Mulili tells boss that Kabito colour his name in blood to mean that Kabito has said bad thing against him (Boss).

"Determination is greater in worth than numbers" Page 65 says Juser that means if you are determined

number is not a factor.

IDIOMS:

" Hot mouth" Page 19 to be tocative. Askari worn Moses

-"In cold blood"Means he died inocently page 24. Moses explains to why he is jailed just by attending the funeral of his student Adika who was killed in cold blood.

-"Bend so low "Page 26.Means to be humble and Mosese is not ready for that ,Moses believes that because he is not guilt he can never bend low as by doing so is to sale his dignity.

-"Black and white"means to be transparent in Page 47 Jusper says in Kafira things are not in black and white instead you need a little grey and perhaps a blue here and there."

-"Tears in eyes" to cry page 63.This is when Mulili was explaining about the death of Kabito and says "Boss is with tears in his eyes."

-"Cut short"Means to stop someone from saying something "Don't cut me short,You do the listening I talk".Askari tells Jere.

Similes

-"You work like the meteorological department "This means that No public questions into method used and no assurance page 17

-"We have no choice like caged animals,we move but inside the cage .Says Tumbo in Page 62.This means that though they are in the committee they've no choice they are to do as the instruction of the boss".

Hyperbole

-For instance Regina says"there is no brand of beer that Jusper hasn't tested"Page 41.This is exaggeration of fact because it not true that Jusper has tested all brand of beer.The idea here is that Jusper drinks too much.

Symbolism

-Coins in the grave symbolize money of illiteracy of the people in the system.

-Potatoes symbolize money page44

-Mulili poor grammar is a symbol of illiteracy

-Also the picture on the cover of the play shows the pressure of injustice/torture

Foreshadowing

-When Jusper picks up two sticks and hold them as if they were two pistols.....squad,attention!Aim.....one,two....in page 66.This was a prediction of what will happen

later, he kills Mulili at the end in the same way.

-Doga's curse foreshadow the death of Mulili....."....May you die the way Adika died!"page 10.

-Paradox eg: Jere tells Askari "I know .innocence can be an offense "page 29.

-Has it ever occurred to you that the outside of this cell may well be the inside of another Page 16.

Soliloquy

Is a speech in a play in which a character who is alone on the stage, speaks his/her thoughts it is like monologue

e.g. Observe Juser's speech on page 5-6
also Mose's speech on page 30-31

Onomatopoeia

e.g- Tu-tu-tu-tu !this is the sound of the gun given by Juser in page 6. This means that in Kafir state killing is something common

Generally language used in the play is standard and understood except the ungrammatical structure used by Mulili which is made intentionally to show incompetence of some of the leaders. Mulili is the adviser of the boss while his English shows that he is an uneducated person. This led to the failure of the government due to involving people who are not qualified.

Character & characterization

1. Juser Wendo

Patriotic – he advocated for change

Brave – did not sway away regarding issues for truth

Courageous

Stubborn

Creative

Philosophical

2. Mulili

- Soldier, Jere's colleague then a farmer's distant cousin
- Betrayer
- Flamboyant
- Not very educated

- Self centered
- Ego

3. Jere

- Mulili's colleague, comes from a difference culture
- Kind heated
- Trust worthy
- Short- tempered
- Religious
- Naive

4. Boss

- Head of state of Kafira, wasn't liked by the students mostly
- Arrogant
- Naive
- Dictator
- Womanizer

5. Mosese

- □ • Lecture in Kafira, Regina's brother, framed for drugs and got arrested
 - Intellectual
 - Silent
 - Philosophical thinker
 - Caring
 - Patriotic
 - Tolerant

6. Nina

- Caring
 - Religious
 - Tradition
 - Courageous (pg 9)
 - Uneducated

7. Doga

- Traditionalist
- Religious
- Courageous
- Vocal
- Egocentric
- Looks down upon women (wife)

8. Regina

- Caring
- Truthful

- Naive
- Courageous

9. Tumbo

- Corrupt
- Self centered
- Kind
- Coward

10. Nicodemo

- Lazy
- Greedy
- Betrayer
- Self centered
- Coward
- Uses innuendo

11. Kabito

- Considerate
- Coward
- Corrupt
- Greedy
- Educated
- Unhappy

ELABORATION OF TRAITS

1. Juser wendo

- Patriotic because he advocated for change being one of the students in Kafira university he also played part in the protest that ended up with the death of Adika (one who loves his country).
- Brave and courageous due to the fact that he was not afraid to speak truth regarding matters of Kafira and he did not sway away from that.
- Stubborn, this is seen through the conversation between him and his mother (page 6) and also with Regina his girlfriend who seems to be advising him and convincing him to change (scene 3) page 32 (determined not to change)
- Creative because he could come up with a play for the visiting of the head of state
- Philosophical – He is a philosophy student at Kafira University. In page 33 he claim it himself that he is a philosophy student and also it can be proved by the way he speaks.
- Vocal in a sense that he expresses his ideas loudly (evident in normal conversations with others)

2. Mulili

He is an ex - soldier who is now a farmer. He is Jere colleague and Boss distance causing

- Betrayer because he betrayed Jere, his colleague who trusted him (evident in pg 14 where Jere reminds him that he had not told on him regarding a man called Mustafa who escaped.
- Flamboyant – one who misreads others
Not very educated this is evident on the way he speaks e.g. 11 what have happen?
And many more in his conversations.
- Ego - the act of thinking that you are right and if gets you way you seal with him or her. Mulili has e.g., this is evident on the way he dealt with Kabito who seemed to get on his way. He ended up three
- Self centered – to think about you and not about other people. Mulili thought much of himself, regarding his action of betrayal having ego.

3. Jere

Mulili's colleague comes from different culture

- Trust worthy – one that you can trust. Jere is trust worthy because he could keep a secret (about Mustafa) and never told, unlike mulili.
- Religious – to be connected with religion (having strong belief) Jere shows that he is religious, as he claims to read the bible (the New Testament) and taught religious knowledge for three years before he went to the army.
- Short tempered – to be easily annoyed
Jere proves to be short tempered (page 15) considering his conversation with Mulili after having a misunderstanding he reaches a point of aiming a pistol at him
- Naive – to be easily convinced
Jere is naive in the sense that he was easily coned by Mulili on the matter of Mustafa
- Patriotic is one who loves his country and Jere being one of them proves it by.
- Kind –Hearted because of his intentions of do good Jere (page 13) feels the need to allow the ceremony to go on

4. Boss

Head of state of Kafira and wasn't like so much mostly by the students of the university

- Boss was naive because he was easily convinced by Mulili through false information that led to the death of Kabito.
- Also he was a dictator, one who rules with force, He wanted everything his way caring less what others think, that why people did not like him.

- Arrogant that is one who thinks he is better or more important than others (pg 60) after finding out that had gone against him, he deals with him.

- Womanizer is also a trait for Boda whereby despite of being married to Mercedes he also wanted Regina.

5. Mosese

Lecturer at Kafira University (philosophy) He is Regina brother and was framed with drugs and got arrested.

- Mosese is intellectual in the sense that he has the ability to reason and understand. This is a fact because he is a lecturer at the university.
- He is silent in the sense that he rarely speaks or makes noise. This is evident in prison whereby there was silent up until Askari decides to ask him (page 18) and he replies saying "it prudent to be silent".
- Mosese is a philosopher / thinker regarding to the way he speaks e.g. Page 28 where he talks of memories, the past and the future.
- Caring in the sense that he was concerned about his sister Regina, he was not ready to let her face the Boss knowing what man he was and what might happen to her.
- Patriotic due to the fact that he plays part in the play which was based on advocating for change and stopping the worse that could probably happen in Kafira.

6. Nina

Doga's wife and Jusper and Adika's mother

- Caring – being concerned about someone or something, Nina cared much about his son, and mostly evident towards Jusper as the only son left.
- Religious – one who is greatly concerned with religion Nina proves to be religious when she decides to put the day in God's hands and saying a prayer (page 8).
- Traditionalist – very concerned with tradition Nina and Doga her husband were to have a ceremony for their dead son Adika (shaving ceremony)
- Courageous – showing that you are not afraid when you do something that might be dangerous or difficult. Nina has this trait in the sense that the way she was able to confront Mulili and Jere who wanted to stop the ceremony was with courage and without fear regarding what they said and their response (page 9).
- Remorseful – a feeling of guilty or compassion

This is shown by Nina in (page 12) whereby she feels guilty having to send her son to address something which she didn't know therefore ever thought would bring trouble but rather it does.

7. Doga

- Nina's husband
- Jusper and Adika father
- Courageous also in the way he addressed issues without fear of the consequences of what is saying.
- Traditionalist in the sense that he is so attached to it and seems to know much (pg 4).he practises the shaving ceremony for Adika.
- Religions, his also concerned with religion (page 12) he offers Jere a pocket Bible and tells him that may God open his eyes to the suffering of his people.
- Vocal as in he expresses his ideas loudly, the way he speaks with Jusper, his wife Nina
- Egocentric also describes Doga in the sense that he thinks he is always right.
- Looks down upon women whereby he tends to crash most of his wife thoughts and also (pg 3) he speaks of women they think the beds upon which they wide for the night.

8. Regina

Mosese sister and Jusper's girlfriend

- Caring

She was very concerned about both Mosese and Jusper she gave Jusper advice despite his stubbornness and wanted to help Mosese get out of prison through seeing the Boss to help Mosese get out of prison through seeing the Boss.

- Truthful

Regina preferred to stick to the truth when Tumbo brought the idea of having Jusper win play write competition immediately so as to get extra cash.

- Naive

She was easily convinced by Tumbo to go see Boss.

- Courageous

Regina courageous because she could address matters without fear and also had the courage to face Boss for the sake of his brother Mosese.

- Wise

She is wise because she could give advice to Jusper regardless his stubbornness.

9.Tumbo

- Chairman of the visitors entertainment committee corrupt - his corrupt due to his unfair or dishonesty of conducting the play write competition.

- Kind – Tumbo has a good heart because he brought drinks for Regina and Jusper and also connected Regina with boss.

- Coward – Tumbo is afraid of Boss, has no courage

- Self centered - Misuses play write by making short cuts also in page 42

10. Nicodemo

One of the members of the visiting committee.

- Lazy

Nicodemo proves to be lazy by asking for a three hour break as the meeting begins.

- Greedy

Page.53 Nicodemo is so anxious to know the size of the potato (money) that he will be getting from the committee he insists on been played per hour.

- Betrayer

He betrayed Mosese by framing him with drugs on page 52 he speaks of what a tragedy it would be to him if mosese is pardoned after the visit of the head of state.

-Self centered

Does not like the fact prisoners are been treated nicely, now that they are going to act a play.

-Coward

He is afraid of the boss and knows what is due to happen.

11. Kabito

Member of the visiting committee.

- Considerate
Whatever decisions brought forward, Kabito tends to consider the possible impact of them (page 55) the school children.
- Coward – He is afraid of the boss (pg.52)
- Corrupt he practiced corruption by giving people cash and being nice so as to get a tender which he didn't get.
- Greedy – he is interested to know the amount of money he will be getting as payment in the committee before it even begins.
- Educated – this is due to the way he gave ideas which proved at some point that the was intellectual.

THEMES IN BETRAYAL IN THE CITY

THEMES

The main idea in a literary work.

i. Betrayal

The act of being disloyal/unfaithful to someone a serious breach of trust

- Nicodemo betrayed Mosese (page 25)
- Nicodemo frames Mosese with drugs
- Mulili betrays Jere by dinning to keep a secret unlike Jere who did not tell about Mustafa escape.
- Mulili betrayed Kabito who ended up dead.
- Mulili betrayed the boss denning that he is his cousin and that they can kill him.
- Boss betrayed people of Kafira by putting power into people such as Mulili and Tumbo.
- The government betrayed the people of Kafira by breaking their trust in protecting them but yet they end up shooting Adika during the protest.
- Tumbo betrayed the visitor's entertainment committee and the boss by not practising a fair play write competition for the money.
- The boss betrayed Mercedes by being a womanizer.
- Jusper betrayed Doga and Nina; he left the grave when he was told to guide it.

ii. Corruption

Misuse of power and office position for personal use /gain

- Tumbo squandered the money for the play write.
- Mulili let Mustafa escape using his position.
- To get the milk tender (convinced boss regarding the fact that they are relative)
- Used his position to do away with people by convincing the boss also (kabitos death).
- Kabito birded people expecting to get the milk tender but it didn't work, Mulili get it instead.

iii. Protest

Is a statement/action that shows disagreement to something or

A reaction against unwanted situation.

- University student of Kafira against the government which led to the death of Adika.
- Nina and Doga against Mulili who wanted the ceremony not to go ahead.
- Kabito against Mulili which led to his death.
- Jusper by killing the sub – chiefs brother.
- Mosese against the system from boss.
- Jere against Mulili.

iv. Conflict

Clash between two parts which can be ideological.

- Students of university of Kafira and the government

Why – didn't like the system

How – they protested, and Adika ended up shot

- Kabito and Mulili

Why – Mulili took kabito tender

How – throwing words to one another

- Nina and boga against Mulili

Why – Mulili did not want the ceremony to go on

How – Nicodemo framed mosese with drugs

- Jere against Mulili

Why – about the ceremony and the fact that milili was a betrayer

How – he gets upset they throw words against each other and jere aims a pistol at mulili

- Jusper against sub – chief's' brother

Why – he thought he was responsible for the shooting of Adika

How – Jusper kills him

- Boss and Mercedes

Why – Boss was cheating, he wanted Regina

How – Mercedes reacted to boss after finding out “she become rude”

v. Nepotism

- Giving favour because of a relation either blood, tribe, schoolmate ... mostly they don't deserve the favour.

Boss favoured Mulili – they are distant relatives

Tumbo favoured jusper

Jusper might be able to write a play but he was favoured in the sense that he did not go through a competition and the fact that Regina was in relation with him

Mulili favoured Mustafa who escaped across the border.

vi. Dehumanisation

To treat a person a person in a way that makes him or her less human (denies him/her basic rights)

- Student of Kafira university been shoot at as they demonstrate against the government.
- Doga and Nina are denied there right to mourn for their son and to conduct the shaving ceremony.
- Kabito was denied the right to live
- Adika was denied the right to live

vii. Patriotism

Is the feeling of love and willingness to do anything for the benefit of one's country

Jusper wendo

University studens + adika

Mosese (passive protest)

Jere (passive protest)

An Enemy of the People

Author - H.Ibsen

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLAY

Ibsen is a Norwegian playwright he was born in 1828-1905. The play deals with political and environmental issues. The action of the play passes during four consecutive days in early spring of the year 1881-1882 at a coastal town in southern part.

The town in which the play was set built a huge bathing complex which was very crucial for the development of the town. Doctor Stockman discovers that the baths drainage system is seriously contaminated. He decides to report the matter to Mr. Hovstad, Billing and Aslaksen who are the people working in the newspaper (The Herald).

Next morning his brother Peter Stockman who is the Mayor of the town hears that his young brother has discovered something in the bathing system. Mayor tells Dr. ignore his discovery as it is very expensive to repair the bathing system.

As if not enough the mayor goes to the Herald to order the workers (Hovstad, Billing and Aslaksen) that they should not print Dr's article. After that obstacle Dr. Decided to call the meeting to talk to his people about his finding once again he finds some challenges in getting the venue. Finally, Dr. succeeds to find a place where he can address the majority. Unfortunately the solid majority see his speech offensive to them. Next morning they went to Dr's house and renderise it. Her daughter Petra was fired from her job, Morten and Elif was chosen away from school, Captain Hovstad and Dr. himself

PLOTTING

Act One

At Dr. Thomas Stockman's sitting room, Katherine together with Mr. Billing who is eating after been served a meal, later joined by Peter, then Mr. Hovstad they begin speaking about the bath and how it has played a role in bringing development in the town plus the "The Herald magazine. Dr. Stockman arrives with the boys later on along with Captain Hovstad.

Peter and Dr. Stockman begin talking, Peter is curious to know why Thomas is so caught up with writing articles about the bath and warns him that if he gets too far it might cost him then he leave normal conversation proceeds, they decide to have a cup of tea (today) later on Petra gets back home with a letter for Dr. Thomas he receives it anxiously because he has been waiting for it for long. He exists to another room to read it, Katherine on the other hand explains how this letter must be of importance to him to the others.

Dr Stockman comes back later claiming he got good news a virtual discovery about the baths being a play spot, he examines how he got all this discovered.

Katherine argues why he didn't say earlier but on the other hand it was found out on the right time. After all that, they had to wish Dr. Stockman good luck knowing what he might face bringing this news to public.

Act Two

The same scene as in act one, Katherine brings a letter to Dr. Stockman from Peter it says that he will be here to see him during midday. Morten Kiil comes in asking about what he heard about the bath, he was told by Petra on the way, and Dr. Stockman confirms that it's true. But the Morten Kiil brings the idea that it might not please Peter as in the discovery Mr. Hovstad also hearing about the news as they speak about it he comes up with a thought that he believes that is the pollution not the only cause for this issue but rather a marsh what he calls it, it involves the people in high positions (something to do with bureaucrats) he also tells doctor that how sure is he that he might get his way in this situation.

The doctor believing that this is common sense it therefore should be solved. Another visitor Mr. Aslaksen also asking if the new about the discovery is true, after the doctor confirms it, he offers to give support claiming that middlemen forming a "solid majority" are behind him he even speaks having a demonstration, regarding to the fact that he is the chairman of the house holders Association hence has influence to a great number of people. They also agree that an article about this should be written.

Peter arrives later on when Hovstad and Morten have left, Petra is back Peter and Thomas have a private conversation in the dining room. Peter is angry regarding the investigation on the baths done behind his back, the suggestions made towards the issue that they might cost a lot, it will also lead to decline in economy in the town. The conversation was long and involved threats as well (Dismissal) this leads to the saying enemy of the people which was told to Thomas by Peter Katherine is worried about her husband who is now angry about is going on.

Act Three

At the editor's office into the Herald office, Mr. Billing and Mr. Hovstad were having a chat on the possibility of anything happening towards the recent issue on the bath with regards to the major. Letter on Dr. Thomas enters, angry still emphasis on the printing of the article which should be supervised by Aslaksen conversation among them proceeds proving Dr. Stockman to be courageous. And the rest assuring him that they will support him. Dr. Stockman leaves later on a chat they the matter proceeds whereby Mr. Hovstad Mr. Aslaksen seems to be worried that if things go too far, there might be worried that if things go too far, there might be problems, the rest claim that he is scared.

Petra comes in later on wanting to return a story book was given to her translate it, she says she cannot, Mr. Hovstad does not know the content of whatever is in it simply because he cannot read English. Petra argues that whatever is in there cannot be kept in the Herald simply because it carried along things that don't really happen in reality, Mr. Hovstad now puts the blame on Billing that he was the one who brought the idea. The conversation became bitter when they end up talking about Petra's father and the discovery plus Mr. Hovstad saying that Thomas cannot do it without him. Petra leaves, by surprise the mayor comes to the Herald's office.

Without wanting to be seen he uses the back door, his aim is to persuade hovstad and the rest not to print the article but mostly not to support Dr. Stockman, he speaks of the costs the town will incur loans if possible, raising tax and at the end forcing the other to change their minds. Suddenly Dr. Stockman forcing Peter to hide (billing office). With panic hovstad asks why he is back, and the Doctor say that he is so concerned that he doesn't mind coming back twice. Kate also walks in wanting or claiming that she supports her husband she is here to tell him that he is been fooled, he disagrees but within or claiming that she supports her husband, she is here to tell him that he is been fooled, he disagrees but within a minute, he finds out that its true.

Seeing Peters cap and stick, proving that he is here and was trying to talk them over. This was true right after Dr. Stockman saw him and started to confront him, but it still does no good after Hovstad and Billing together with Aslaksen refuse to help again, stockman and his wife leave the office with anger and determination to stand on the truth, he claims to organize a mass meeting.

Act Four

A mass meeting was prepared in captain Horster's house, people of all classes enter, almost full mostly men, few women and a small group of school boys. Few citizens' start questioning why they are here, because of Dr. Stockman who going to have a go at the mayor, his brother, why the House Holder Association nor the city club didn't give him a hall and much more.

Captain Horster, a brave man who cares and supports Dr. Stockman and his family, Hovstad, Aslaksen and Billing are also present, later on Peter and Thomas also arrive. Doctor is ready to start when Aslaksen suggest that they elect a chairman, the citizens also agree, first they choose the mayor but he choose Aslaksen (president of the House - Holder Association)

Peter is honoured as the mayor to Address then Dr. Stockman begins whereby his speech is faced with objections at large, All this is due to his discovery, but rather not the baths as what he claims, he speaks of his love for his native town what he has done and much more.

Being told not to talk about the baths, Dr. Stockman decides to speak of moral decay in the society that the people are morally polluted. Also he talks of how the majority is always wrong because it is full of fools (pg 80) but rather the minority is always right, Mr. Hovstad declared that the Doctor is a revolutionary, he as wondering from the subject (page 81) which he agrees because he wants to stand on the truth an why the people do not want to listen to him (83)

Also Dr. Stockman claims that Mr. Hovstad is a Hypocrite (pg 84) because he turned the whole thing upside down. As the presentation proceeds, Dr Stockman is declared an enemy of people because he would rather see the town perish than prospering on a lie (page 86) and people agree. Mr Billing and Mr Aslaksen as agree to the Dr. Being an enemy of the people.

The meeting ends with noises, people shouting that the Dr. Is an enemy of the people (pg. 90) Dr and his family together with captain, Horster leave.

Act Five

The last act in the play takes place in Dr. Stockman's consulting room. It is the morning after the lecture (p.92) window panes are broken a few stones can be seen. We then remember that the crowd promised to smash the windows and they did. Dr. Stockman collects them so as to be a reminder for Eilif and Morten when they grow up.

A letter arrives, it is a notice from the landlord that they have to move out, it is obvious that he is forced by authority to do because he was such a nice man. Petra gets back home because she has been dismissed from where she was teaching by Mrs Busk who also received threats (3 letters come to her things morning) Also in this act it is also learned that Captain Horster has been dismissed from his work as a captain of the ship only because he lent Dr. Stockman (pg 97) his house by his boss Mr. Vik. This also affects the fact that Dr. Stockman was to give him a lift as he was to leave the polluted country.

Peter also comes hypocritically, to sympathize with Dr. Stockman for what happened last night and at the same time he gives the Doctor a letter of dismissal that he will not be a doctor anymore, he was not to be consulted and afterwards Peter advises him to write a letter of apology (meaning that he made a mistake but the doctor remains firm. He simply tells Katherine to scrub the floor to remove Peter's dirt (pg (102).

Another consequence is that Dr. Stockman is made to experience the fact that Morten kills decides to buy more shares of the spa baths, he uses the money that he wanted to give Katherine (103 – 104). He did this to punish Dr. Stockman who still stays firm and calls his father-in-law a devil (105).

Dr. Stockman proves that he hates hypocrisy by chasing away Mr. Hovstad and Aslaksen, threaten to hit them with an umbrella, they came to sympathize.

Also his sons come back suspended from school the doctor he will teach them himself (113) And because the doctor is determined to stay firm, he declares himself as the strongest man in the world "the strongest man in the world is he who stands alone.

Characterization

1. Dr Thomas stockman

- Father of Morten, Eilif, Petra and husband to Katherine
- He is a doctor (intellectual)
- A brother to Peter
- Traits
- Determined
- Confident
- Patriotic
- Radical
- Short tempered
- Caring
- Enthusiastic
- Humble

- Brave
- Optimistic
- Naive

2. Peter

- Selfish
- Self centred
- Coward
- Hypocrite
- Cunning
- Conniving
- Jealous
- Greed

3. Mr. Hovstad

- Hypocrite
- Naive
- Coward
- Egocentric

4. Katherine

Dr. Stockman's wife

- Kind – way she deals with visitors
- Patriotic
- Responsible
- Hospitality
- Humble

5. Petra

- Hardworking
- Patriotic
- Confident
- Confident
- Radical
- Activist

6. Mr. Aslaksen

Chairman of house holders association, sub- editor

- Hypocrite

- Naive
- Coward
- Betrayer – the doctor

7. Captain Hoster – A captain, travelled

- Caring
- Generous
- Courageous
- Patriotic
- Wise

8. Morten kill

- Master tanner

A. Elaborations of Character traits

1. Dr. Stockman

- Determined – to find out.

Dr. Stockman was determined to act upon his discovery, that is to ensure renovation of the baths from the pollution.

-Confident – believe in one's ability

Dr. Stockman knew he was right and he trusted his ability to stand and fight against any form of obstacle regarding his discovery.

- Patriotic – Love for ones country

Dr. Stockman proved to love his own country and was ready to do anything regardless the consequences for it. The way he fought for his discovery because he cared about the peoples welfare and ended up being the enemy of the people.

-Radical – One who advocated for change

Dr Stockman wanted the baths renovated after his discovery regarding its contamination.

-Optimistic – believe that good things will prevail

After the doctor made his discovery he believed that eventually actions will be taken upon the matter.

-Humble – Does not think he is better or more Important than others

Dr. Stockman was kind to visitors at his home

Caring – feel concerned about someone

Dr. Stockman care about his town much that he wants to expose a disgraceful state of affairs

2. Peter

-Selfish – To think about yourself and not about (self centred) other people

Peter was selfish in the sense that he did not care about others regarding the discovery he didn't want renovation to take place he didn't want renovation to take place because there would be a loss on his side.

-Hypocrite – Pretend to have feelings that you don't have

Peter went back to the doctor after the meeting claiming that he cared but he actually didn't.

Also he pretended to care about the people by telling them the effects of the renovation which were false.

Also he was a hypocrite to Hovstad and aslaksen telling them false information hence they changed their mind towards helping Dr. Stockman.

-Conning – Plan something behind someone's back.

Peter being gains the discovery, he decided to speak to hovstad and aslaksen behind the doctors back so as to change their minds.

-Cunning – To achieve something by lying

Peter achieved what he wanted by lying to Hovstad, Aslaksen and the society by making them belief that the renovation of the baths will cost a lot and they will have to contribute to it.

3. Mr. Hovstad

-Hypocrite – to pretend to have feelings that you don't have Mr.Hovstad pretended to side with the doctor after betraying him because of peter, he and Aslaksen came back later to apologise but the doctor chased them away.

-Naive – Easily convinced by peter to betray the doctor with his discovery after peter claiming the effects of the renovation.

-Coward – He was a coward because he was afraid of peter who convinced him to side with him against stockman.

- Egocentric – Because he thinks he is very important and that others cannot do without him (pg 56) He speaks to Petra, then ends up telling her that her father cannot do without him.

4. Katherine

-Kind – Having intentions to good. Katherine was kind because of the way she was dealing with visitors.

- Responsible – Having a job or duty to do something Katherine was a responsible mother regarding the fact she cared much about her kids future life consider the situation they were getting into and its effect.

-Hospital/humble – she cared about others mostly the way she handled visitors and also she did not think that others are not important.

5. Petra

-Radical – Concerning the most basic and important parts of something.

-Petra was concerned with the system of the society (how children are taught lies at school and at home are not told the truth).

-Confident – feeling sure about her ability to do something.

6. Mr. Aslaksen

-Hypocrite - Pretend to have feelings that you don't have Aslaksen pretended to care about Doctor stockman and dared to come apologies but was chased away together with Hovstad.

-Naive – Easily convinced

Peter convinced him together with Aslaksen to betray stockman by giving them wrong information about effects to having to renovate the baths.

-Coward – One who is afraid

Aslaksen was afraid of the mayor, him and hovstad and hence they were easily convinced to betray the Doctor.

- Betrayer – a serious breach of trust.

Aslaksen not only betrayed the doctor but also the citizens by feeding them wrong information.

7. Captain Horster

- Caring – Cared about doctor Stockmann and his family as he was beneath them through the whole situation.
- Generous – Kind enough to let the doctor use his house for the meeting and offered to sail with them before he lost his job.
- Courageous – Regardless of the whole Dr. Situation, the captain did not hold back to support them.
- Patriotic – Loves his country enough to support for what's good for it.
- Wise – He has moved around the world, hence knows a lot to make them know the best.

THEMES IN AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE

i. Betrayal

- Peter betrays his brother
- Moten kill betrays Katherine and the kids
- Hovstad and Aslaksen betray the doctor
- Solid majority betrays the doctor
- The bosses of Petra, Dr. Hovstad betrayed

ii. Corruption

Misuse of power for personal gain

- The mayor practises corruption towards Hovstad and Aslaksen
- The mayor towards the solid majority.

iii. Patriotism

Love for one's country

- Dr. Stockman
- Petra
- Captain Horster

iv. Hypocrisy

Pretending to have feelings that you don't have.

Mr Hovstad and Aslaksen is hypocrite to Katherine, doctor, and to the people

Peter is hypocrite to Dr.Stockman, people, Hovstad and aslaksen

v. Conflicts

A clash between two parties

- Dr.Stockman + Katherine
- Dr.Stockman + Peter
- Dr.Stockman + Aslaksen and Hovstad
- Dr.Stockman + People
- Dr.Stockman + Hovstad
- Dr.Stockman + Peter
- Dr.Stockman + Morten Kiil
- Petra what goes down in the entire society.

vi. Ignorance

Lack of knowledge or information about something people of the society

vii. Pollution

Introduction of unwanted material to the environment

- Pollution of the water bath
- Pollution of the land (marsh land)
- Society is polluted through receiving the wrong information from the media

viii. Protest

- Reaction against unwanted situation
- Doctor why discovery

- How publicizing, holding a meeting
- People against the doctor

Why against his idea

How threw stones

- Petra against the system society
- Why – they teach lies
- How express her views and saying
- That she could open her own school

ix. Bravery

Act of dealing with something difficult or unpleasant in order to achieve something

- Doctor
- Captain Hoster

x. Arrogance

The behaviour of a person when they feel that they are more important than other people

- Peter
- Mr. Hovstad (pg 56)
- Morten kill

xi. Cowardice

Fear or lack of courage

- Mr Hovstad and Aslaksen

STYLE IN H. IBSEN

The play uses simple less formal and didactic language possibly with the intention of making sure that reader understands.

Originally the play was written in Norwegian language – Nordic which was later translated to an English version by Max Faber.

A part from the simple language used, he has also made use of imagery.

a. Symbolism

A symbol refers to the use of specific concrete objects to stand for one or more abstract ideas for example a wedding ring has come to symbolize the qualities which marriage ideally represent the ring symbolizes the following.

- i. The preciousness of the ring (gold) symbolizes the preciousness of marriage.
- ii. The ring symbolizes lifelong commitment it is circular with no end,

In the play the following symbols are found.

i. The baths

These symbolize the town leaders and their followers. These baths are contaminated filthy and dirty hence represent leaders like the major, Hovstad, Aslaksen and the people who clear them up.

ii. Water in the baths

The water symbolizes the citizens of the town. The water was tasted in the hall but could not stand the taste for truth and therefore they (citizens) are guilty in fact they are contaminated by their leaders' guilty.

iii. Tannery

The Tannery symbolise the greediness of the leaders which leads to the filth of precipitation of all the filth.

E.g. of the filth

Corruption

Greed

Hypocrisy

Betrayal

Not here that the contaminating germs in the baths are from the tannery the ills of the leaders are a result of their greediness.

b. Foreshadowing

This is the arrangement of the presentation of events and information in a fiction or drama in such a way that later events into the work are prepared for (introduced in advance)

I WILL MARRY WHEN I WANT (1986)

(By Ngugi wa Thiong'o and Ngugi wa Mirii)

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLAY

This play depicts the protest of peasants in Kenya after independence. It is the play that shows the plight (a difficulty and sad situation) of the peasant family like Kiguunda's family. Kiguunda has only one and a half acre which he considers the basis of the family though the small piece of land is situated in the marginal area. The play dramatise high rate of exploitation as the foreigners use indigenous to exploit Kenyans as we see the multinational companies from abroad engineer people like Ahab Kioi wa Konoru to exploit fellow Africans. So the major attempt of this play is to dramatise high exploitation of workers and peasants by both the foreign capitalist and indigenous people who act as middlemen. The playwrights discuss the issues connected to neo-colonialism and its effects to the developing countries.

Thus this play is the criticism of the contemporary world where big companies from the developed countries in collaboration with the indigenous are exploiting the developing countries under the name of globalization so this play is generally an attack of neo-colonialism.

STRUCTURE OF THE PLAY

The play is made up by of three acts, where by act one is not divided into scenes, act two is divided into two scenes and act three has three scenes.

All these acts and scenes contain events as summarized here under:-

ACT 1

- At kingdom's family, they are having a poor life. He has a square, mud

Walled white – ochred, one roomed house for the whole family. Gathon is using the floor as bed, where we see rags used as her bedding.

- 2nd Kiguunda and Wangeci are preparing for the visit (Kioi and his Wife Jezebel) Kiguunda mending the broken chain .In the process he cause the title dead fall on the floor He picked it and looked at it and proud of it but Wangeci never praised it as it is so small and the land itself is unproductive.

- The play writgt show the concept of drunkenness in the country especial people who have been dismissed from job.
- We see this through the dranker who passes by Kiguundas house singing.
- He utters sarcastic words and starts to urinate such that Wangeci gets annoyed and chases him away.
- Another aspect in this act is Harambee for the churches and attempts the Christians to convert Wangeci.
- Kiguunda and Wangeci are against new religion and hate the Harambee which asks contributions for building churches from the poor.
- He says he doesn't see the necessary of building church while it is used once a week. So Kiguunda chase away the group of singers.
- Conflict between Gathon and her mother, mother complains that Gathoni is busy doing her hair while she has a lot of domestic activities.
- Her mother tells her to help her but Gathon become furious
- She starts to complain of too much work and having not sent to school and the state of poverty where she uses the floor as her bed and the rages as her bedding
- She starts exchange bitter word with her mother and later her father shout at her in an intimidating manner
- The parents start discussing modern children that they have undergone moral decadence and they have no respect at all.
- Kiguunda and Wangeci discuss the problem of Wages after running shortage of salt. Hence he don't have money to buy it
- They send Gathoni to Gicaamba to big salt. Kiguunda says the price of different things have gone so high while Wages have not risen
- Kiguunda complaining that they take long time working in farms of the rich people like Ikuua Wanditika and Kioi but they are paid low wages.
- Kiguunda says Ikuua and Kioi are exploiters hence calling them bedbugs.
- In this act we see the relationship between John Muhuuni and Gathoni;
- Wangeci says that Gathoni is misbehaving because of the relationship between her and John Muhuuni who keeps on hooting on the road in the presence of the parents. Gathoni goes to meet her boyfriend on the road.

- Wangeci later guess that perhaps the visiting of Kioi and Jezebel is to discuss about the marriage of John Muhuuni and their daughter. This was not the case to Kiguunda as he never thought of that.
- Gicaamba and Njooki are introduced in the play. They discuss the relationship between John Muhuuni and Gathoni
- Njooki caution them to tell Gathoni to cut relationship between her and John Muhuuni giving the reason that rich marry to the rich and poor to the poor so there won't be any marriage as Gathoni and John do not belong to one class.
- They also discuss about the Wages and the way they are exploited in the factories and farms and they blame their fellow Africans like Ikuua and Kioi who work for the interest of the whites in Europe and America.
- We see the arrival of the expected guest plus two other people who make four guests in total ie Kioi, Jazebel, Samwel Ndugire and Helen who are well dressed. They start preaching and convince Kiguunda and Wangeci to be christian and go to the church to have their wedding blessed.
- Kiguunda get annoyed and chases them away. Wangeci blame him that he has done it in a hurried manner. She says he should have waited till they finish the full purpose of shier visitation.
- At the end of this act, Gathon comes in with new clothes and new shoes.
- Kiguunda and Wangeci are unhappy because they never bought their daughter those things so they become furious.
- Gathoni tells them that she has been requested by John to accompany him to Mombasa for a week.
- Kiguunda was completely annoyed but Gathoni never care about that she left them and go with John
- Wangeci calms her husband telling him to stop being dejected as she still have her illusion that the instance of Kioi to go to the church would probably mean to pave the way to the marriage of their daughter and John

ACT 2

SCENE I: Kiguunda brief Gicaamba and Njooki about Kios family that they want Gathoni and John Mhuuni to marry that's why they want him and Wangeci to be Christian so that the Marriage can be accepted.

- Gicaamba and Njooki do no accept

- Gicaamba tells them that they must avoid promises as promise doesnot mean delivery.Njooki stress by saying rich families never marry from poor families,Njooki still says that true love between the two does not base on wealth or property.
- Gicaamba support her and shows his dejection against hypocrisy as people now a days just go church for fashion.
- Gicaamba shows hypocrisy and he says not only in marriage but also in churches. As he says when the rich dies they pray for him but when the poor man die they don't care about him/her and they don't even pray for the burial ceremonies. That's why Gicaamba add a proverb that "A rich man's fart does not stick" means that if someone is rich or a leader people do not consider his/her weakness.
- Gicaamba is against Christian marriage claiming that even the tradition wedding has blessings.
- Gicaamba says the new religion brought by the whites intend to soften the Africans so as to get an easy way to penetrate and exhaust Africans by establishing what they want citing the way African religious leaders to the detention. Camps like Manyani, Mageta, Hola etc to facilitate the process of weakening the freedom fighter.
- Trying to persuade people to betray others by their secret but some refused like Wanjeri.
- Finally after a long discussion he discourage the blessing of marriage between Kiguunda and Wangeci in church and allowing the marriage between Gathoni and Wangeci to take place.
- Wangeci seem to be enoyed as she want her marriage to be blessed in church so as to facilitate the marriage between her daughter John Muhuuni as she has the illusion that her daughter will have better life.
- As a result she convince her husband to go to Kioi's place to tell them that they accept his plan.Kiguundi accept and go to see Kioi the other day.

SCENE II

- At Kioi home, where we see the difference between Kiois home & that of Kiguunda Kio's home is well furnished TV, sofa set, plastic flowers on the table, radiogram etc. presence of electric light. On the wall words written CHRIST IS THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSE, THE UNSEEN GUEST AT EVERY MEAL, THE SILENT LISTENER TO EVERY CONVERSATION. This shows that they are Christians. In the house there are Jezebel, Kioi, Ndugire, Hellen, Ikuua and a Waiter.

- Ikuua want to leave the place but before he leaves. They discuss about the insecticide factory that their friends from abroad want to build. They say the factory should not build at the area where important people live but to the poor people like Kiguunda.
- Ikuua say the land to build factory should be bought from poor people as they sell their land because of laziness.
- He says once the land is bought Kioi should not write his name rather he should write either of his wife or his son John Muhuuni.
- These people seem to use their wealth in marrying many wives. For instance Ikuua wa Nditika is a polygamist as he has two wives and he has the intention of having the third one.
- After the departure Ikuua, Kioi tells Ndugire that he has sent his son to Malindi to check the plot he has bought near Watamu bay where he wants to erect a hotel base of tourism. He says the hotels are very profitable as there are many tourists from different countries like America, France and Germany.
- Kioi blaming the workers that they usually demand increases salaries giving reason of paying school fees or having sick people in hospitals.
- We see in this scene the rich are criticising the churches of the poor just because they are run by illiterate people.
- The arrival of Kiguunda and Wangeci at Kioi's place
- Wangeci is humiliated by the waiter who draws away a tray as she tries to pick up a cup of tea. This shows that at Kioi's family food is prepared by considering the number of people (This is western culture)
- Also Kiguunda and Wangeci are given water from the drum while some of it is in the huge jar on the table. This is another humiliation.
- Kiguunda expresses what brought them there, he says they are ready for their marriage to be blessed in the church, Kioi's are so impressed to hear that.
- Kiguunda introduces the issue of economic crises hence he can not afford the expenses Kioi advises him to take the loan promising him to secure the loan. Kiguunda agrees with the idea hence promises to bring the title – dead next day.

ACT THREE (3)

Scene I

-New outlook at Kiguunda's place. New plates caps, basins, new dining table with chairs, suitcase etc. On the wall we see words like that of Kioi's home

-Kiguunda and Wangeci are very happy with the changes and they are determined to go to the church for the blessings of their marriage

-We see Wangeci and Kiguunda are rehearsing for the wedding ceremony, Singing Christian songs.

-During their rehearsal Gathoni arrives weeping claiming that she has jilted by John Muhuuni after impregnated her.

-She tells her parents that she has conceived because John tells her that she cannot marry a girl before being pregnant as he afraid to marry a barren.

-Kiguunda tells Gathoni that, it is what she wanted because she does not consider his advice.

-Wangeci suggests that they should go to see Kioi for the matter and advise him to let children marry first before blessing their marriage.

Scene II

-At Kioi's place, where we see Ikuua and Kioi are alone in the room busy counting money.

-They also discuss the establishment of the factory. Ikuua suggests that they should buy the land to the poor people and if Kiguunda will accept that it will be good.

-Kioi shows nepotism as he says/ suggests that John Muhuuni should be the director of the factory

-As he says that their sons should practice responsibility "charity begins at home" Kioi's said.

-After the departure of Ikuua, Kiguunda and Wangeci arrive at Kioi's place.

-They tell Ahab Kioi wa Kinoru to postpone their marriage blessing instead they should let children (Gathon and John)to marry first as John has impregnated Gathoni.

-Kioi become angry and reject the idea and he says that his son cannot do that as he has been brought up in a Christian way .

-Kioi chases away Kiguunda clamming that he is telling him nonsense. Kiguunda threaten Kioi that he will take the matter before the law but Kioi says it will not help

-Kiguunda take out his sword threaten to kill Kioi if he cannot sign the agreement. Kioi saved by his wife who comes with the gun and orders Kiguunda to drop his sword. Kiguunda dropped his sword but when he wants to take it Jazebel fires the bullet in air where Kiguunda fall down.

-It is in this point where we see that Gathoni did not marry John and it is in this point we prove what Njooki was saying that rich people never marry from poor and poor people never marry from the rich.

-It is in this point we see the concept of disillusion of Kiguunda and Wangeci as their illusion did not come true.

Scene III

-At Kiguunda place. After two weeks Kiguunda is away and his home is like as it was the beginning of the play as all the new things he bought were not there except the picture of Nebuchadnezzar and the words which was written on the wall.

-Wangeci is dejected and Njooki is near her trying to comfort her. Gicaamba is shaking his head showing disbelief of what has happened.

In this scene we see how women and girl are being treated.

-Gathoni has been chased away from home by her father something which makes Wangeci uncomfortable. As she says that her daughter has gone to be a barmaid which she associate it with being prostitute. Gicaamba advises her not to call a children prostitute as this negative repercussion has been caused by the parents who neglect woman in giving them education. He says women have been neglected even before colonialism by tradition and customs

-Gicaamba complain that people have completely forgotten the rule played by women from family level to the national level.

-He says women in Kenya fought for independence but many of them died in the forest still they are neglected.

-Njooki says being a housemaid is not a good job hence he consider Gathoni that she is jobless. She also says housemaid is being used by their bosses as their wife when their real wife is away.

-Kiguunda was dismissed from the job after exchanging bad words with Kioi. His and has been sold by the bank to Kioi, Ikuua and whites as he fail to pay back the loan because he engage himself into drinking too much. He sold his furnishes but he never paid back the loan.

-Kiguunda conflict with his wife as the wife is against the habit of drinking. Wangeci attack Kiguunda because of his habit as a result Kiguunda fight with his wife and they are separated by Gicaamba and Njooki.

-Gicaamba advises them to stop fighting as fighting cannot eliminate their problem (this shows that Gicaamba is a wise man) . Instead they should sit and think together the way they can use to solve their problems and think critically who are their real enemies and how to fight against these enemies like exploitation, Poverty, oppression etc.

-Gicaamba insist unity as the only way they can use to eliminate poverty.

He also discourages the habit of drinks so much as they can not solve their problem in that way.

FORM

(i) Symbolism

The title I WILL MARRY WHEN I WANT has been used symbolically to represent the way people especially girls need freedom in different perspectives of life.

For instance the issue of Gathoni's marriage where by the mother force her to get a husband but Gathoni tells her that she will marry when she wants.

Gathoni “Sorry!

I shall marry when I want

Nobody will force me into it” Page 16

- It also symbolize too much freedom that girls want to have which result into negative repercussion.
- It also shows the way people are traditional due to ignorance hence they want things to happen as they want.
- Bedbugs

This refers to the class of exploiters like Koi IKua and the foreigners who use the poor people while paying them very low wages.

- Gun & Sword

This symbolizes the struggle between the superior against inferior are the rich Vs the poor. The sword shows the weakness of the poor while the gun shows the strength of the rich.

- Wedding

-It shows the justification of love between the two

-It also shows the satisfaction and blessings given by the society to the couples

In the play we see the concept of second marriage between Kiguunda & Wangezi at first they refused. This shows that people have freedom in making decision.

The acceptance of the second wedding shows the weakness of the traditional weddings that they are not blessed and traditional customs and norms are not accepted

This symbolizes the acceptance of Neo-colonialism in African societies.

- Trumpet

This symbolizes unit as it is used to call the oppressed, exploited, humiliated etc so as to unite and struggle against evils. Page 115

(ii) Hyperbole

“..... your face shone like the clear moon at night

Your eyes like the stars in heaven

Your breasts were full and pointed like the tip of the sharpest thorn” pg 22

“..... when I see her I am unable to walk” Pg23

(iii) Simile

Those are used to emphasize the idea or concept

As Gicaamba says, “..... Poverty is like poison in a body” pg 42. Also Wangezi says wedding cake which is as white as a snow or as white as a wedding dress pg 96

“We the workers are like that monkey” pg 33

(iv) Metaphor

Gicaamba says

“.....The owners of these companies are real scorpions” pg 33. In this metaphor Gicaamba shows how the owners of the Company save or saving for their interest and not to help the poor

“..... Religion is the alcohol of the soul!”

“..... Religion is the poison of the mind!” pg 61

(v) Personification

Kiguunda says

“..... that silenced the entire forest making even the tree to listen” pg 23 in real sense trees can not listen

Wangezi tells Gicaamba that, Kiguunda had become married to chibuku Liquor! Pg 106

(vi) Vulgarism

This is the use of words which have no good taste or without use of euphemism as Kiguunda tells her daughter:-

“A man brags about his penis however small” pg 51

The playwright uses this to show uneducated people are poor in selecting words during communication

(vii) Euphemism

To use a word to reduce harshness of a particular word.

Wangezi tells Kiguunda:-

“..... Gathoni being a child,

Does she realize that man have prickly needles! pg 20-21

Here the playwright uses Euphemism i.e. prickly needles to avoid mentioning the genital part

(viii) Code switching or barbarism

I.e. shifting from one language to another. The aim of this is to emphasize the point. As Kiguunda tells Gathoni

“..... If ever I see or hear that again!

Utakiona cha Mtema Kuni

“..... To enable us to educate boys and girls?

Go away

Na uchunge mdomo wako" pg 17

(ix) Sayings

These are given intentionally to warn or educate someone

- “A man brags his own penis however tiny” pg 4

Means that a person should be proud of his own property however small

- “Many hands make work light” pg 12

This proverb calls for unity hence people should unite to fight against Malpractices

- “An aging hero has no admirers” pg 13

Wangezi tells Kiguunda. This means that there is a tendency of neglecting people (heroes) who fought for something. For instance those who fought for independence

- “Utakiona cha Mtema Kuni” pg 17

This is a Swahili proverb given to warn or threaten someone

This was uttered by Kiguunda to intimidate his daughters

- “The given does not know when the granary is empty” pg 18

Kiguunda says this to his wife to emphasize the way he is financially. He says he has given all the money to her hence he doesn't have more money

- “A flower is robbed of the colours by the fruit it bears!” pg 29

Wangezi tells Kiguunda. As Kiguunda seems to show the dissatisfaction of the fellow Africans as there is nothing new since they have attained independence. This means that it is your son,

relative or fellow people who can help you and not the distant people.

- “If you want to rob a monkey of a baby it is holding you must first throw a handful of peanuts” pg 33

- “A parent is never nauseated by the mucus from his child's nose” pg 52

“A she-goat suckles its young however deformed

- “Promises do not mean delivery”

Clouds may be in the sky but it does not mean it will rain pg 53

Gicaamba tells Kiguunda & Wangezi

- “Charity begins at home” pg 100

(x) Songs and dances

This play has many songs where by the playwright use various songs for mobilizing people to fight against neo- colonialism. As we see the song in page 4,5,7,8,11,13,22,28,38-39,41-42,46-47,49,57,61,etc

Also these songs are used by the playwright for entertainment like on page 11-13

(xi) Mimicry

This is the skill of someone being able to copy the voice or movement of others. In this play we see this as the way of expressing negative attitude towards something or the way of showing dejection

For instance Kiguunda shows his anger by mimicking the group of singers in pg 10

"The devil must be crushed,
crush him!
For darkness is falling....."

(xii) Satire:

Some of the character has been used in a fun way but intend to give a lesson to the society. For instance in pg. 4 where the drunker sing that he will marry when he wants when all padres are alive. This makes people laugh. Here the playwright want to show the weakness of the poor people that despite of being poor they drink too much instead of working hard

- Also the drinkers is funny as he blames Kiguunda not as Kiguunda does not want to go with him to drink
- Also at the end we see Kiguunda has indulged into the drinking business after selling his properties that he bought from the loan he took from the bank instead of paying back the loan. This lead to auction of his piece of land

CHARACTER CHARACTERIZATION

i. Kigunda

- The exploited character
- Bad tempered and cruel to his family
- He is Gathoni's father and wangeeci's husband
- He is a farm labourer who receives low wages

- A drunkard
- A man of contradictions
- He is illiterate and not wise
- He is a funny character who despises women despite his weaknesses he have.

ii. **Gicaamba**

- He is a factory worker who works for long time and he is paid low wages.
- He is Kiguunda's neighbour and Njooki's husband
- He is a wise man
- He is a traditionalist hence against new religion
- He is a patriotist and mobilizer as he calls for the people to unit as it is the only weapon for success
- He is constructive man as he always give positive idea.

iii. **Wangezi:**

- She is Kiguunda's wife
- A wise woman than her husband
- She force her daughter to get married
- She is also illiterate
- She hates the tendency of drinking so much
- She represents all women experience humiliation from their husband by being bitten and isolated by the system

iv. **Gathoni**

- She is not educated but eager to be educated
- Unmarried girl
- She does not want to be force into marriage hence she wants freedom in her own affair.
- She is the lover of Muhumi who impregnates her
- She was gilty by John Muhumi as she ended being chased away by her father
- She later becomes a barmaid

- She suffers humiliation of being called a whore or prostitute.
- She represents young generation who want changes after being frustrated with life.

v. **Njooki**

- She is Gicaamba's wife
- She is aware of the existence of classes hence she believes that it is very difficult for the rich to Marry from the poor people
- She also represents women who are oppressed
- She is a wise woman

vi. **Ahab Kioi wa Kanoru**

- He is a wealth person
- He is John's father and Jezebel husband
- He is Ikuua's business partner
- An exploiter
- He is a black capitalist as he works for the interest of the white(Hypocrite)

vii. **Ikuua wa (Nditika)**

- He is Kioi's business partner
- He also represent the class of black capitalist who exploit fellow Africans
- He is a polygamist

viii. **Ndugire**

- He is saved and encourages Kigunda and Wangeci to be saved
- He also represent the class of exploiter who collaborate with the foreigners to exploit fellow Africans
- Himself plus Kioi and Ikuua use bible as an instrument to soften fellow Africans so that they can do their evils. Without any protest.
- He is up becoming rich.

CONTENT

i. **Exploitation**

People like Kiguunda and Gicaamba are selling labour power in the plantations of few people like Kioi, Ikuua and the whites and they are paid low wages. This is through the use of indigenous people like Ikuua and Kioi who act as the middlemen, Landlords and church men. These exploiters link the multinational companies and the Africans

- Gicaamba provides his manpower in the factory; he doesn't even have time to rest but he is paid very little wages.
- Also Kiguunda works in Kioi's farm but also he is paid low wages.
- These people also use church to exploit people as they demand Kiguunda and Wangeci to have their marriage blessed as we see that Christian marriage needs a lot of money that's why Kiguunda takes the loan from the bank to facilitate the ceremony.
- Also poor people are exploited as they are demanded to contribute something for the building of church, despite the fact that they are poor.
- Generally we find that in this play churches are used to clear the way for the domination of Neo-Colonialism.

ii. **Land Alienation**

- People like Kiguunda and Gicaamba are alienated from their fertile land. The minority like Kioi and Ikuua own large pieces of land and the foreign companies are the only people who own large and fertile land.
- The land has been taken from colonial error and even after independence the land has not yet been given back to the owner.
- Poor people are marginalized and are given pieces of land in the areas which are not fertile. As we read from the play Kiguunda is having one and a half acre for the whole family.
- Also we see in the play that rich people work hard to take even the small land that poor people have. The foreigners want to establish a project but they want to get a small piece of land from Kiguunda i.e. one and a half acre.

iii. **Awareness**

- People like Gicaamba are aware of the existence of exploitation that's why Gicaamba complains that they work for long duration but they are paid low wages. He says they are paid the amount that cannot even sustain their essential needs.
- Gathoni is also aware that education is very important that's why she is complaining to her mother for not having sent her to school. Also Gathoni is aware that she has the freedom of selecting her partner, so she knows her right of making decisions.
- Also Wangeci is aware of the impact of drinking excessively. That's why she tells her kingdom to leave that habit, as she knows that they won't get away (get rid) from the pity.

of poverty. She knows that many people who used to drink too much they always end up with nothing. This is due to the fact that excessively drinking lead to irresponsibility.

- Not only that but also , Gicaamba is aware on the danger of relying on promises that's why he advise Kiguunda and Wangeci not to rely on promises as promises does not mean delivery . he tells Kiguunda and his wife that Gathoni and John may not marry because of their class differences .
- Gicaamba is aware on the best way of solving the existing problem. That's why he says that they need to come together and think deeply so as to identify their real enemy so that they can select the best way to fight against him/her. So Gicaamba calls for unity and patriotism. Hence he uses a song to mobilize his fellow Africans.

iv. **Conflicts.**

- Conflict between Gathoni and her parents. This is when Gathoni complain about their poor living condition. She complains that she uses rags and the floor as her bed. Also she complain of not being taken to school like her brother instead she is left at home for domestic activities and for picking tea leaves so that she can get money.
- Another conflict is Gathoni Vs her father. This is when Gathoni is back from Mombasa as she tell her parents that she is pregnant. Kiguunda become furious as he claims that Gathoni never listened to his advice.
- Conflict between Gathoni Vs John Muhuuni. This is when John cheats Gathoni to conceive so that he can marry her claiming that he is afraid of marrying a barren woman. Gathoni accept that but after being pregnant and tries to tell John, he refuses chase Gathoni away and accompany her with insult as he calls her a prostitute
- Conflict between traditionalist Vs Christians. At the beginning we see Kinguunda , Wangeci, Gicaamba and Njooki are against Christianity as Christianity is connected to the whites and they believed that if they accept Christianity is like to accept neo – colonialism. That why Kiguunda chases the group of singers away from his home. He says he doesn't see the necessity of contributing for harambee to build the church while it is used only once a week.
- Conflict between Kioi's family and Kiguunda's family, The first conflict is when Kioi and Ndungire family went to Kiguunda to preach him the word of God and convince her to be Christian. In this case Kiguunda seen to have no interest hence he chases them away.
- The second conflict in this is when John Muhuuni impregnated Gathoni hence Kiguunda and his wife decide to go to Kioi's place to tell him about their idea to let the children marry first this idea has completely denied by Kioi. This cause Kiguunda to be exasperated hence he decides to pull out his sword to threaten kioi so that he can accept the idea.

Intra- Personal Conflict:

Gathoni

- About the poor living condition
- Of not being taken to school
- After being jilted.

Wangeci

- About obstinate (stubborn) of her daughter
- Also after her daughter being jilted
- About excessive drinking behavior of her husband

Kiguunda

- Unhappy with low wages which makes them live in poor living condition and obstinacy of her daughter.
- Also unhappy with the system who seem to favor rich people even if they are guilty. That's why Kiguunda uses his sword

v. Illusion

- Gathoni has the illusion that once she gets a husband she will have a better life but until the end we find that nothing has come as she expects.
- Also Wangeci has an illusion that the relationship between Gathoni and John Muhuuni will lead to their marriage. She even believes that the visiting of Kioi is to talk about the marriage of their children but we see there is nothing like that. She also connects the idea of Christianity as the paving way towards the marriage of their children that means if they accept Christianity it will pave the way for the marriage of the two.
- Another illusion that Wangeci has is when she believes that Kioi will agree with the idea that they should let the children marry first as John has impregnated **Gathoni**

vi. Education

- In the play we see that girls are not given a chance to education, they are left at home to do domestic activities and to work in farms e.g. Gathoni. Girls are not taken to school because of cultural influence and poverty of the family. In the play we see that girls are not given equal chances as boys in education. Women are considered as people who are not important in society. This is gender imbalance in society.

- In the play we see that education is so important as majority who are illiterate fail to opt for the best way of solving problems in different life perspectives eg Kiguunda

vii. **Neo – Colonialism**

- Not only Germans, Japanese or Americans who buy large area of Kenyan land for erecting their factories and dominating major means of production but also we see black imperialist enriching themselves under the umbrella of neo- colonialism for instance Kioi who plan to create tourists hotel in Mombasa but he does not want to be recognized hence he uses the name of his son.

viii. **Classes (social stratification)**

- In the classes of poor represented by Kiguunda and Gicaam Vs that classes of rich represented by Kioi and Ikuua who are in antagonism. This is because the rich use the poor to enrich themselves. Other themes include

- ix. Poverty
- x. Disappointment
- xi. Position of women
- xii. Love affairs and
- xiii. betrayal

3. POETRY

Selected Poems of East Africa - Institute of Education

POETIC APPRECIATION

Poetic appreciation is a step by step analysis of the features or the elements within a poem

The word appreciating a poem attempts to understand it in detail and therefore enjoy the sounds and purpose, the elements of the poems also differ.

There are many ways of appreciating a poem just as they are very many different elements to be found in different poems.

Since the person appreciating the poem attempts to look in the poems and the success we do not talk about what is not found in the poem rather we are satisfied by the elements within a particular poem

S - Subject matter

P - Purpose

E - Emotions/mood

C - Crafts man ship/technique / style

Can assist as the identify poetic elements in a poem the craftsmanship consist of

S - Structure

L - Language

I - imagery

M - Movement/Rhythm

S - Sound

AFRICA BY DAVID MANDESSI DIOP (1927 – 1960)

Mandessi was born in Bordeaux, France by a Senegalese father and a Cameroonian mother. He was one of the leading lights of Negritude. He published only one book of poetry on which his fame rests. After the independence of Guinea, he went to work there as teacher. He died in a plane crash in 1960 together with his wife. The manuscript of his new book of poetry was also lost in the crash.

AFRICA

Africa my Africa

Africa of proud warriors in ancestral savannahs

Africa of whom my grandmother sings

On the banks of the distant river

I have never known you

But your blood flows in my veins

Your beautiful black blood that irrigates the fields

The blood of your sweat

The sweat of your work

The work of your slavery

The slavery of your children

Africa tell me Africa

Is this your back that is bent?

This back that breaks under the weight of humiliation

This back trembling with red scars

And saying yes to the whip under the midday sun

But a grave voice answers me

Impetuous son that three young and strong

That tree there

In splendid loneliness amidst white and faded flowers

That is Africa your Africa

That grows again patiently obstinately

And its fruit gradually acquire

The bitter taste of liberty

PHRASE

The poem is about a person who has lived away from his continent (Africa) therefore he does not know it well.

The person laments about suffering of Africans who works like slave and their blood and sweat plus those of their children irrigate the fields. The person compares Africa with an impressive lonely tree in the middle of the white and fertile fowlers. The tree(Africa) has produced fruit which has gradually acquired the test of Liberty

THEMES

1. EXPLOITATION

The persona portrays the exploitation done to the Africans who was treated like slaves because they worked and sweated for their masters to enjoy. For instance in stanza two

“your beautiful.....

The message we get from this poem is that

All forms of exploitation should be banned in the society

2. UNITY

We see the essence of unity as the oppressed Africans who decide to mobilize themselves and form the warriors in order to fight for the liberation of their continent for instance in 1st stanza the 2nd verse the persona says

“Africa of proud warriors in ancestral savannahs. The message is that, unity is important to the oppressed so as to end oppression in the society

3. DEHUMANIZATION

The persona shows humiliation to Africans as the Africans were treated as if they are not human. While they are in their own continent. For example in 3rd stanza verse 1,2,3 and the person says,

“ is this your back that is bent?

This back that breaks under the weight of humiliation.

This back trembling with red scars,

and saying yes to the whip under the midday Sun".

The message from this theme is that, all people are the same under the sun so they deserve equal treatment

4. AWARENESS

This shows that the person has realized that though he was not born and grew in Africa still he is an African because of the African blood which flows in his vein. As we observe it in 1st stanza, 5th and 6th verses. The message we get is, "we need to be aware and proud of our origin".

5. SACRIFICE

The poet shows sacrifice made by African warriors who were whipped and shed their blood in ancestral savannahs, the savannah where their blood irrigated the fields but they never give up the fight. We observe this in 1st stanza the 2nd verse.

The message we get,

"we need to sacrifice ourselves for the betterment of the society".

6. ALIENATION

The poet shows alienation of those who were born and live in foreign countries like the poet himself so these people who are born and grow in Diaspora they find themselves alienated because they do not enjoy the way indigenous do in their home countries in 1st stanza the 5th verse the poet says

"I have never known you"

In this verse we see that the poet he could know his place of his origin and enjoy his home land as the whites do in their home land.

The message from this theme is that "people should remember their place of origin even if they are born and grow in other places which are not the place of their origin".

7. LIBERATION STRUGGLE

In this poem we see movement done by the African warriors so as to get rid of the colonial regime. For instance in 4th stanza the last four verses the person says

"That is Africa your Africa

That grows again patiently obstinately

and its fruit gradually acquire the bitter test of Liberty"

The message from this theme is that, "mobilization, self-sacrifice and until are very important when struggling for liberation in any society

POETIC DEVICES

Sound devices

i. ALLITERATION

This is the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of the words in the same verse. For example in the 2nd stanza the 1st verse

“your beautiful black blood..... “Also in 3rd stanza the 1st verses

“Is this your back that is bent?

This back that breaks under the weight of humiliation”

ii. CONSONANCE

This is when the poet decides to repeat the same or very similar consonant sounds usually at the end of words in the same verse

“Impetuous son that tree young and strong

The sound/ŋ/ is repeated in two words

iii. ASSONANCE

This is the repetition of similar vowel sounds in the same verse. For example the 1st stanza verse 4 in the words “distance” and “on the banks of the distance river”

SENSE DEVICES

1. SYMBOLISM

The poet uses the words like “red scars to symbolize suffering (oppression which is done to Africans. The 3rd stanza verse 3)

“this back trembling with red scars”

1. USE OF IMAGERY

Visual image where we see the poet use lonely tree represent Africa

Image of taste, the poet use words like

“the bitter taste of Liberty” this show this reflects the bitter feeling that African warriors had against the colonialist. For instance the last stanza in the last verse

1. PERSONIFICATION

Africa as a continent is given human character as it seems that the continent speaks like a human being for example in the 2nd stanza the last verse the persona says

“Africa tell me Africa”

Mood of the poem

The mood of the poem can be sad or sympathetic due to exploitation, humiliation, oppression etc done by the colonialists

Tone of the poet

The tone is bitter this is due to the fact that the themes revealed tell about the condition of the oppressed Africa.

THE DYING CHILD

THE DYING CHILD BY FREEMAN PETER LWANDA

A Tanzania poet who worked for the Tanzania Tourist Corporation

The Dying, Child

Thin and red,

Skinny and bald

The boy groans on the ground

Swollen stomach

Full of waste,

Thin arms,

Twitch

As the boy

Fights with flies

Over the empty plate

Ten years old

He looks older than ten,

And so small

As he wriggles

Prisoner

Of his unproportioned body,

'Mother' shouted the boy

When I grow up

I will carry a gun

And not a pen!

'My son' shouted the mother

'My son' cries the mother

'You will never live to carry a gun

There is no meat for us

PARAPHRASE

The poem is about a ten year boy who suffers from Kwashiakor caused by Malnutrition, where we see the boy is busy fighting with flies over the empty plate. The boy is thin. Bald red skin, has thin leg and arms .

The boy has swollen stomach which is full of waste which makes the boy groans on the ground because of his imbalanced/proportioned body

We see the boy who is ten years old but he looks older than his real age. The boy has vague mind hence he tells his mother that when he grows up he will carry a gun and not a pen but the mother shouts to her boy that he will never live to carry a gun as there is no meat for him to make him survive. This shows that the mother is disillusioned.

THEMES

1. Poverty

The persona shows that the boy is living in extreme poverty to an extent that they cannot afford to buy a balanced diet. The mother tells the boy that he will never live to carry a gun as there is no meat for them. As in stanza two, verses 14 & 16th . he says,

“you will never live to carry a gun
there is no meat for us”

Also we see the boy is busy competing with the flies over the empty plate. All these are the indicators of poverty. As it is shown in 1st stanza the 10th and 11th verses

“the message we get from this is that, "people should work very hard so as to get enough money to buy balanced diet for healthy of our families”

2. Classes

In this poem we see that the poet depicts the existence of classes in the society. That is the people who can afford to eat meat. In the 2nd stanza the 15th and 16th verses the mother tells her son that he will never grow up to carry a gun because there is no meat for them “you will never live to carry a gun there is no meat for us”

The message from the above theme is that, every human being has to eat a balanced diet for good health and longer life. Also classes are not good in the society as they may cause disunity among people within the society

3. Disappointment

In this poem we see the essence of disappointment as we observe this through the mother who tells her son that he will never live to carry a gun this shows that the mother is disappointed hence she believes that her son will not live longer as they are eating unbalanced diet. In the 2nd stanza the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th verses.

The message we obtain here is that, “we should never accept failure in our lives instead we should fight to the last minute

4. Awareness

We see that the boy has realized that changes in the society can be brought through the use of gun or by force and not peacefully means or education for example in the 2nd stanza, the 8th, 9th and 10th verses.

Also the awareness of the mother that her only son can not live to carry a gun be he will not live longer.

5. Irresponsibility

The poet shows irresponsibility of the government which does not show any concern to those people who live under extreme poverty. Hence the citizen are living hopelessly for instance the mother who cries bitterly to her dying son. As we see in 2nd stanza 14-16 verses. Also we see irresponsibility show by the mother as she lives her son to fight with flies over the empty plate as in 1st stanza verse 9th up to 10th

“fights with flies over the empty plate”

This is irresponsibility because the mother knows very well the effects of eating with flies

POETIC DEVICES

SENSE DEVICES

Imagery: The poet draws the mental picture so that we see the dying child as the son has thin arms swollen stomach, thin leg and has unproportioned body also we see the image of the groaning and starving child who is fighting with flies over the empty plate due to shortage of food as a result of his poor family

Diction

The choice and arrangement of words in a poem in this poem we see that the poet is real struggling to use words which will effectively convey what he intended to the society, so while reading any poem one needs to be very keen in making sense of the words used as they both have exactly meaning and connotations. For example words like “skinny”, “bald” “thin” swollen stomach, “flies” and “pen” they are all used in associated meaning. For example from the poem the word “flies” in the 1st stanza the 9th stanza associates with dirty or rotten

- Also the word skinny in the 2nd verse 1st stanza associates with hunger/malnutrition/starving etc
- The word “bald” in the 1st stanza 2nd verse associates with absence of balanced diet
- The word “pen” in the 2nd stanza the 11 verse associates with learning /knowledge
- Again the word prisoner in the 2nd stanza the 6th verse associates with absence of freedom/presence of suffering/torture and many other words in the poem.

SOUND DEVICES

Alliteration

In the 1st stanza the 3rd verse the words “groans” and ground the consonant/g/is repeated. Therefore alliteration is used to show emphasis but also create the rhythm of the poem

‘the boy groans on the ground’

In the 1st stanza the 4th verse the word “swollen” and “stomach” also alliterate because they both begin with consonant sound/s/. This repetition is made intentionally to emphasize the concept of poverty, malnutrition and the suffering of the boy

“swollen stomach

STRUCTURAL DEVICES

Use of stanza

The poem has two stanzas. The 1st stanza has 11 verses and the 2nd stanza has 15 verses

Parallelism

In 2nd stanza the 13th and 14th verses are parallel

The verses have similar structure to emphasize the disappointment of the mother who sees the suffering of her dying child

“my son, shouted the mother

My son cries the mother”

Repetition

The word “thin” is repeated in the 1st stanza in the 1st, 6th and 7th verses to express the horrible condition of the boy. This repetition helps the poet to evoke the feeling of sympathy towards the referred boy

“Thin and red...

Thin leg

Thin arms”

Dialogue

The poet uses the dialogue between the boy and the mother, this is made to reveal the real situation of the mother and his son. As we see in the 2nd stanza, the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 15th verses the poet says

“ Mother, shouted the boy

When I grow up

I will carry a gun

And not a pen!

“my son, shouted the mother

my son, cries the mother

“you will never lie to carry a gun

there is no meat for us”

An African Thunderstorm (by David Rubadiri)

From the west
Clouds come hurrying with the wind
Turning sharply
Here and there
Like a plague of locusts
Whirling,
Tossing up things on its tail
Like a madman chasing nothing.

Pregnant clouds
Ride stately on its back,
Gathering to perch on hills
Like sinister dark wings;
The wind whistles by
And trees bend to let it pass.

In the village
Screams of delighted children,
Toss and turn

In the din of the whirling wind,
Women,
Babies clinging on their backs
Dart about
In and out
Madly,
The wind whistles by
Whilst trees bend to let it pass.

Clothes wave like tattered flags
Flying off
To expose dangling breasts
As jagged blinding flashes
Rumble, tremble and crack
Amidst the smell of fired smoke
And the pelting march of the storm.

- What is the subject matter?

The poem is about the incoming of a certain situation in a village, suddenly and out of nowhere living the people shocked as they wonder about.

- Identify the instances of Alliteration

In the second stanza, the 5th line “wind whistles” in the third stanza the 4th line “whirling wind” in the third stanza the 4th line “whirling wind” in the 2nd line of the 4th stanza “wind whistles” 2nd line of the 1st stanza clouds come.

- Explain the effect of onomatopoeia

Being words which imitate sounds produced by an action, onomatopoeia in this poem occurs “whirling wind” (3rd stanza 4th line) the effect of it is that is emphasized on that is been told and it enhances imagination at large tremble, Rumble....

- Identify and explain the use of imagery

Imagery in the poem is greatly used to explain the incoming of the storm which is said to be hurrying with the wind, here and there like a plague of locusts showing its speed like a mad man chasing nothing its direction.

“Pregnant clouds” showing the shape of the clouds which are likely to be heavy and ready to release its weight anytime. “Clothes wave like tattered flags expressing” expressing the situation of the women’s clothes due to the wind direction.

- Show and explain the significance of personification in the poem

Personification refers to the process of giving non- human beings human traits. In the poem “pregnant clouds” (2nd stanza, 1st line) clouds are said to be pregnant representing their current state of expansion.

The significance of personification in the poem is that it brings a dramatic expression and makes the poem interesting to convey the mood of any kind meant by the poet. Also personification makes it easy to relate (the poet idea and the object personified).

6. Comment on the structure of poem

The structure of the poem involves four stanzas each with a different number of lines, 1st stanza has nine lines, six lines for the second, eleven for the third and seven for the fourth.

The lines are of different sizes arranged in any irregular manner. Without a rhyme scheme. The poem is likely to follow modern way for writing poems.

7. Explain the use the similes

Similes refer to a figure of speech that involves comparing of two dissimilar things using the words like or as. In the poem similes are found

Here and there “like a plague of locusts this is meant to express the movements direction of the wind as it approaches the village.

clothes wave like tattered flags this represents the situation of the women’s clothes due to the winds showing how they were humiliated.

8. Why do mothers hurry in and out?

Due to the fear they have because of the approaching storm, the wind and noise of thunder. What could possibly happen to them and their children?

9. Why do the children cry with delight?

Children are naturally always pleased to experience something interesting, the wind, and thunder was thought to be of great pleasure to them so they cry with delight, there not aware of the danger.

10. Explain the deeper meaning of the poem

The poem is about the incoming of colonialism in Africa from the west “clouds come hurrying with the wind”, this represent the colonialists rushing to Africa for their needs such as raw materials market and land. Turning sharply her and there like a plague of locusts. His involves the great number or influx of the colonialists in Africa, like a madman chasing nothing, knowing the potentials of the territory.

"Pregnant clouds", the colonialists are seen to be excited and ready to exploit any chance they get in Africa. The whole second stanza shows how determined they were and also proved to the evil "like dark sinister wings" wind whistles by using force and measures such as congest land alienation forced labour and others for the aim of getting what they want.

The third stanza explains the reaction of the nature of native of Africa to the incoming situation, that is colonialism filled with fear, women dart about in and their children screaming with delight, the fact that they are more or less pleased to see and experience new people and probably new rules in their villages. There said to move madly posing confusion among them toward the situation

In the whole situation, the last stanza shows how colonialism exploited and humiliated African clothes wave like tattered flags due to the wind which in this case is colonialism. They were put under poor working conditions as slaves paid low wages and more.

1. Paraphrase the poem

The poem an African thunderstorm entails of the coming of a storm in a village, originating from the west coming in a hurry up and down, here and there, the wind whirls and is said to move like a madman chasing nothing because its fast and moves randomly.

Clouds during the storm filled up and ready to rain gather around, the wind blows making trees bend, In the village, children scream with pleasure as their mothers are filled with fear they move in and out. Their clothes are blown by the wind exposing their bodies' flashes of thunder strike.

2. Assonance, identify and comment on the use repetition of vowel sounds without regard to the preceded consonant sounds. Eg. Here and There

13. Consonance, show and comment on its use final consonant sounds are agreed but the vowels that precede them differ.

E.g.about,.....out

YOUR PAIN (by ARMANDO GUEBUZA)

Your pain

Yet more my pain

Shall suffocate oppression

Your eyes

Yet more my eyes

Shall be speaking of revolt

Your scars

Yet more my scars

Will be remembering the whip

My hands

Yet more your hands

Will be lifted fully armed

My strength

Yet more you strength

Shall overcome imperialism

My blood

Yet more your blood

Shall irrigate our victory

ABOUT THE POEM

Your pain is the poem which was written during the struggle for independence. It was written by the present President of Mozambique (Armando Guebuza).

The little of the poem matches with the content of the poem as we see the persona encourage other members of the society to take action/part in the struggle for liberation. The pain that the persona repeats every time is the commitment that he asks this fellows so that their straggle can be successful.

The type of the poem

This poem is didactic as it gives instructions to the reader. The poem teaches readers what to do so as to win in their struggle.

The language in the poem

Armand Guebaza has used the standard and understood language as the choice of words match with the content of the poem.

He has also used some figures of speech as follow

- Personification

This has been used for artistic affect of the poem as we see that the inanimate things have given attributes to act as human being. The person says

“Say your pain.....

Shall suffocate appression”

Also in 3rd stanza

“Your sears

Yet more sears

Will be remembering the whip”

So scars have been given the ability to act as human being

- Symbolism

This poem is full of symbols

Scars symbolize suffering/ humiliation

Hands/strength symbolize unity.

Blood is symbolize sacrifice.

Repetition

This is done for the purpose of showing emphasis to what the poet is trying to communicate; in this poem we see the repetition of the phrase

"Yet more....." in very stanza. In this repetition the poet wants to mobilize his kinsmen to offer total commitment for their liberation straggle

Sometimes poet repeats so as to catch the music purposes

Rhyme

The rhyming Patten of the poem is regular to the large extent. The regularity of this poem is when we see the repetition of similar words in first two verses of each stanza

For example.

.....pain

..... pain

..... eyes

.....eyes

..... scars

.....scars etc

So the rhyming pattern of this poem is aab, ccd, cce
Due to this pattern, the poem sounds very musical.

Alliteration

We see alliteration in this poem as we observe the repetition of similar consonant sounds in one verse at the beginning of word. For instance

“Your pain

Yet more my pain”

If you observe the poem you will realize that the consonant sound/m/is repeated. This also catch the musical feature of the poem.

POSSIBLE THEMES

There are many issues talked in the poem,some of them are as follow

- **Rising awareness/consciousness**

The poet rises awareness to his fellows by revealing the real situation in which they are. The poet makes, his people aware of the situation so that they can take action hence succeed in their fighting. As we read in the second stanza,

“Your eyes

Yet more my eyes

Shall be speaking of revolt”

Here the poet wants his fellow to open their eyes and see the real situation and by seeing them they can be away of what is prevailing.

- **Lack of humanity**

In this poem we see words likes “scars” and "whip" which gives the evidence that there is humiliation. These words show that people were whipped as if they are animal hence experienced severe pain. This situation angers the persona and that is why he decides to mobilize his fellows to fight against humiliation. This can be proved from the following verses,

“Yours scars

Yet more my scars

Will be remembering the whip”

This is the indicator of inhumanity and torture the people experienced.

- **Oppression**

In the first stanza we see the essence of oppression as the person says.

“Your pain

Yet more my pain

Shall suffocate oppression”

This stanza shows that people are oppressed so now they want to start the movement against oppression.

- **Struggle against imperialism**

We see the issue of imperialism as in stanza five the personal says;

“My strength

Yet more your strength

shall overcome imperialism “

In this we observe that the persona wants his people to come together and unite so that they can uproot imperialism or colonialism.

- **Sacrifice**

This is another issue we get from this poem as the personal want this people to sacrifice themselves for their freedom. In the last stanza the poet says

“My blood

Yet more your blood

Shall irrigate our victory “

The relevance of the poem

The poem still relevant to our country today as we still need unity among us so that we can reach our goals. For instance we need unity so that we can boost our economy; we also need freedom against neo-colonialism. There are good number of problems that we have in our society today which real need cooperation among us so that we overcome them.

SHALL COMPARE THEE TO A SUMMER DAY

Shall i compare thee to a summer’s day?

Thou art more lovely and more temperate,

Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summers lease hath all too short a date.

Sometimes too hot the eye of heaven shines,
An often of his gold complexion dimmed,
And every fair from fair sometimes declines.
By change or nature changing course untrimmed.

But they eternal summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession on that fair thou oust
Nor shall death drag thaw wanders in this shade
When in external lines to time thaw grows

So long as men can breathe or eyes can see
As long as lives this and this gives life to thee

Questions

1. What is the subject matter of the poem?
2. Identify the main theme of the poem
3. Comment the mood of the poet
4. Comment on the rhyme scheme.
5. What type of the poem is that?

Answers

1. Subject matter

The subject matter of the poem is love where by the poet talks about his feelings towards a woman, she is compared with a summer's day, she is more lovely and temperate with a summer's day, she is more lovely and temperate. In the two last lines (couplet) the poet says so long as men can breathe or eyes can see.

So long as men can breathe or eyes can see meaning so long as life, goes on and many shall pass the woman will never be compared with another.

2. The main theme of the poem is **LOVE**

The poem is talking about love. The poet has love feelings towards a woman who he describes as the most beautiful and lovely woman. He compares her to summers day. And whatever happens, life goes in but she will always be the best.

3. The poet is in romantic **mood** as he expresses his feeling towards a woman

4. **Rhyme scheme**

abab, cdcd, efef,gg

5. **Spencerian sonnet**

This sonnet combines the Italian and the Shakespearean poem, it has three quatrains and a couplet but it has linking rhymes among the quatrains. The Spenserian sonnet rhymes schema is ababa bcbc ee e.g. however those sonnets are very rare.

STYLISTICS AND COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

The term communication is defined as follows;

- a). Communication Is the exchange of information and understanding between parts.
- b). Communication is the process of transferring of information and understanding between parts.
- c). Communication is a transferring of information between parts, from a source or sender to a receiver through media.

From the above definitions communication is characterized by the following;

- Communication is the process not an event; it is something that takes the form of continuity.
- Communication is the two way process. It involves exchange of position or a role between a sender and receiver.
- Communication become complete where there is a feedback (Information from a receiver to a sender).
- Communication involves exchange of information (intangible things) and not goods. Sending of tangible things called transport/transportation and not communication.
- Communication requires medium (language) and channels.
- Communication is not rarely sending but also understanding between parts is the communication process.

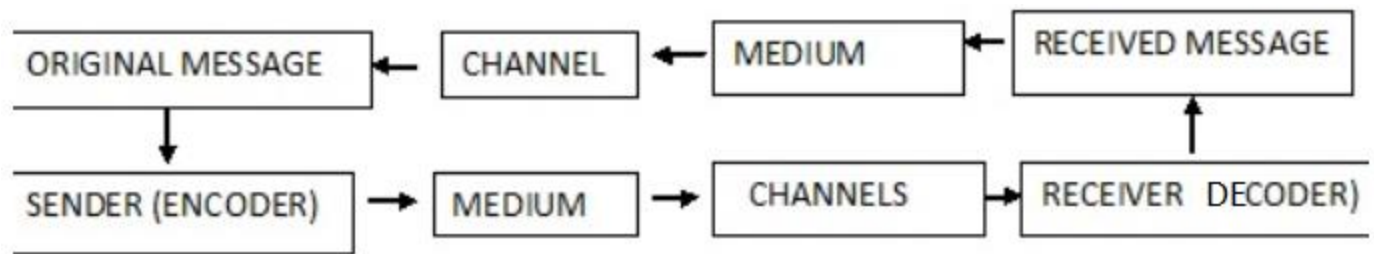
Tools or means of communication and categories into

- a). Verbal tools (language)
- b). Non verbal tools e.g. Body language, sign, signals e.g. Traffic light, colours etc. Therefore the major tools communication is languages.

COMMUNICATION MODEL

The term model is used to refer to a diagram or pictorial representation of a certain idea, fact or process. Therefore communication model is a diagrammatic or pictorial representation of a communication process more specifically communication is a representation of a verbal linguistic communication process.

Communication model



-Speaker or
Listener or

-spoken or

-Television

-

- Writer

- Written

- Radio

- Reader

- Dialogue etc.

From the above model a message originate from a person who is called encoder or sender, then the sender selects a language e.g. (English and Swahili) and it's from spoken or written. Then a sender selects channels or means methods for message transition. Finally the message reaches the receiver who decodes (interprets the message into understandable idea or thought, finally the receiver again select a medium and channels and sends a feedback to original speaker making a communication process.

Guide Questions

With the aid of communication model explain how communication takes place in human language.

COMMUNICATION BREAKDOWN OR FAILURE

Communication breakdown or failure is a situation or circumstance intended message timely and effectively. It entails the following situation or circumstances;

- i. Failure of a message to reach the intended/targeted destination Receiver.
- ii. A message is misunderstanding by receiver.
- iii. A message arrives to the right receiver but not timely (arrives late) and therefore it become useless.
- iv. Message passed through a wrong medium or channels.
- v. Sender sends a wrong message e.g. Rumors.

EFFECTS OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS

There are several negative effect of communication breakdown some of them include;

- Conflict fight /war/misunderstand.
- Hatred/hostility and anger against one to another.
- Lack of trust and existence of suspicion.
- Destabilizing sociology-economic activities.
- In a learning process, teachers and students fail to understand each other. Hence failure in academy, It is also the source of strikes and boycott in schools and colleges etc.

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

Effective communication is a cure to communication failure/breakdown were quite certain special skills so that we avoid the above dangerous

or risks. These skills are referred to as communication skills. Communication skills are fundamental to effective communication.

Definition of effective communication

Effective communication can be defined as;

- a) A careful and timely sending/transferring of right information and total understanding between parts.
- b) Is the process of sending right information through right media and channels to the right receiver at the right time.

FACTOR OF INFLUENCING EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

The factors that influences effective communication is the same (if received that can lead to communication breakdown

These factors are categorized into

- a) Linguistic factors
- b) Psychological factors
- c) Environment factors
- d) Social or cultural factors

A) LINGUISTIC FACTOR

These are language related factors. They include

- i) Proper pronunciation.
- ii) Use of language according to the level of the audience.
- iii) Use of right/ appropriate register or style depending on the field of study or area of specialization e.g.: science, law, literature.
- iv) Use of appropriate dialect common to the audience.
- v) Being clear and use of common language avoid using bombastic words and unnecessary vocabularies.

B: PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

These are factors associated with attitude interest, perceptions and only other feelings of the sender or receiver of message. They include the following;

- i) Avoid being judgment or biased. We should not judge people's personality. Status or history but the message they give us. That is we should not judge a book by its cover but by its contents.
- ii) We are advised to cultivate interest when we intend to communicate (to say write, read or listen) this promotes effective communication.
- iii) Psychological preparation is important when we want to communicate we have to come down from anger or emotions otherwise we may fail to communicate effectively.

NB: Tensions frustrations, anger, hatred emotions etc do affect our communication and therefore causing communication breakdown.

C: SOCIAL FACTORS

These are factors related to beliefs, traditions, ideology, customs and norms. During communication one has to be sensitive or aware of these issues so as avoid offending others or create hostilities we need to be carefully and respect other people beliefs, ideologies, traditions customs and norms for active communication.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

These are factors related to climate conditions and other environmental condition. They include

- i) Noise
- ii) Rainfall
- iii) Wind
- iv) Temperature (heat or coldness)

- v) Psychological interruptions interference e.g. speech interfere, passing of people, vehicles or animals.
- vi) Smell
- vii) Dust and other climatic extremes
- viii) Timing of information is also key to effective communication of the above are not carefully analyses e.g. we want to communicate, we may fact communicate effectively.

Advantage of effective communication

Effective communication has the following advantage

- i) It promote unity, cooperation and solidarity in a society
- ii) Effective communication promotes peace, security and order of disputes or conflict are discussed amicably and compromise is reached peaceful.
- iii) It promotes social and economic development
- iv) It facilitates understanding e.g. in education or learning process
- v) Serves time
- vi) Serves resources(financial capital)

STYLISTICS

This is the study of differences or variations or language style which depends on the situation in which the language is used and the effect the user wishes to create on the person he is addressing (addressee). It is important to understand the following key words in the definition above.

Variation

This refers to the different forms of the same language that are known or used. Any different form of the same language is called a variety.

Situation.

This refers to this non- linguistic variable which makes the user choose a certain variety as appropriated, for example the relationship existing between a user and addressee may cause the user to choose a variety which he finds to be appropriated.

Example;

When we intend to create a good relationship with another person and therefore solicited a prompt favorable reaction we may use a polite language.

However if we are at a higher position over another person we may revert to a commanding language to ensure that things are done promptly e.g. a police inspector to a recruit.

TYPES OF VARIATION (CAUSES)

There are 2 major types of variations of language;

a. Variation according to user(Dialect)

This is caused by people belong to a particular place or class in a large geographical or social scale.

b. Variation according to use(Register)

This is the variation that is caused by the condition placed on the user due to use the underlying situation.

Language variations according to user

The characteristics of a user may cause language variations. This is so especially when we compare users to the same language but from two different circumstances. These lead to detect and accents.

i. Dialect

A dialect is language variety distinguished from another by differences of vocabularies and grammar. It is usually defined as variation of language which contains typical idiosyncratic features which particular to any individual, place and social class.

A variety of language used by people from a certain geographical setting is called a regional dialect.

A variety of language used by a particular social group upper class or lower class educated or uneducated is called sociologist.

ii. Accent

An accent is the way a speaker pronounces a language in a way that speakers from a certain geographical area do e.g. British accent, American accent. It is a way of pronouncing the words of a language that shows which country or area a person comes from

Language variation according to use

The use for a language must choose the language elements and structure to fit in the situation requires, these varieties of language resulting from different use are called register.

The following are the names of registers according to the use;

Field of discourse (domain)

This refers to an area of operation where the language activity takes place. This is basically the subject matter of the speech activity it could be agriculture, physics History or Geography etc.

The subject matter determines whether to use technical or non technical language.

For example: in a medical seminar, a wide range of medical vocabularies and other medical technical terms will be expected to be used.

The language choice will be more formal and language construction would therefore be expected to have longer sentences.

Mode of discourse (medium)

This refers to the medium of language activity we therefore get the written and oral modes. The difference of the two is that the written language is more organized with careful punctuation and sentence structures shine the oral language will be expected to be less organized with gap fillers pauses hesitations slips of the tongue ellipsis etc.

tenor of discourse (status)

This refers to the relationship between user and addressee (s) it is in this that use distinguishes between polite and impolite language or formal and informal styles. Involving temporary causes permanent or intimate forms of relationship manner which one behaves.

Styles of registers identified in stylistics

i. **Consultative/common core/basic style:** Spoken anywhere at any times even a stranger while seeking information.

Example of dialogue

Consultative

Caro: Muumuu excuse me miss

Stranger: Yes, may I help you?

Caro: Yes I can't seem to find the PPF tower

Stranger: Oh! Actually we are standing right opposite to it

Caro (smiling): oh oh, I see one

Caro: Thank you

ii. **Casual:** Among friends.

Example of dialogue Casual

Noreen speaking to her friend Irene through the phone

Irene: what's up girl, tell me,

Noreen: You tell me

Irene: Girl please I call you and you get nothing to say

Noreen: Well I didn't ask you to call me

Irene: Ha ah.... okay goodbye.

iii. **Intimate:** Spoken to more friendly /close partners e.g. Married couples

Wife: Baby please takes the kids to school

Husband: Thought that was your responsibility wife stares at him then says “but am tired sweetly”

Husband: I always tell you not to look at me like that when you ask for something

Wife: (smiles) I don’t do it on purpose you know

Husband: Yes right, fine i will take them

Wife: Love you mean it

Husband: Love you too

iv. Formal: Official, proper grammar

Example of dialogue

At the Transform office, Mbezi

Bundala: Cecy would you bring me those files

Cecy: Yes, boss

(She takes them in Bundala’s office)

Bundala: I need you to make a call to Neringo and have him meet me at 12:00 noon sharp.

Cecy: Yes boss

(She departs)

Other characteristics of formal language

- i. Proper punctuations
- ii. Proper Grammar
- iii. Use of more polished vocabulary

E.g. poor health – impoverished

Go down – descend

iv. Frozen style

This is used in particular field of discourse such as literature, religion and law. It is called frozen because it is usually never affected by changes as it retains its features.

In the field of literature, the frozen style is mostly found in poetry than in prose. In religion, it is shown by the use of special religion terminologies and archaism. In law, it is indicated by the use of legal terms. Search style is always familiar to the people who use it always.

Other terms used

Various features constitute some peculiar features which make them be treated as varieties to be labelled, these include;

STANDARD VARIETY (Standard dialect or language)

This language variety has the highest status in the community or nation. It is a kind which is usually based on the speech or writing or of educated nature language speaker. A standard variety is generally used in the news, media and literature. It is the variety found in dictionaries and grammar and is taught in schools and to foreign learners of the language in question.

NON – STANDARD VARIETY

This is the one that is marked by serious deviations from the so called standard spoken variety. It is characterized by wrong pronunciations and grammar sometimes with wrong pronunciation and grammar, infect it may have wrong language uses.

SLANG

This is the informal use of words and expressions that are more common in spoken language, especially by a given group of people. Slags are always new, flashy and popular words which are usually short lived in terms of use.

It is normally used in familiar talk among peer groups but is not accepted as good language. When spoken or written language. The

central reason for use of slang is desire for novelty, vivid emphasis for being knowledgeable, being up with times or a little ahead.

Example of such words include

Crib – cheat

Contract – order to kill someone

Dough – money

Peg out –die

JARGON

These are words or expressions which are used by a particular profession or group of people, and are difficult for others to understand. It is therefore a language of a special group profession or activity. It is usually compared with a lingo in fact, any speech that sounds strange to people who do not understand it while it is well understood by people of the special profession as doctors, lawyers and other scientists is associated to jargon.

EUPHEMISM

This is a word or phrase used instead of another which is deemed to be embarrassing or unpleasant, sometimes to make it seem more acceptable. It is used to make speech less harsh or unpleasant example the word “pass away” for die short call for pee etc

Situations calling for different language varieties

- a. Write a press release to the Tobacco farmers at Tabora together with their Agricultural officers concerning a disease affecting their crop and how to combat it.
- b. A play written to encourage farmers at Mvika to plant more coffee due to its profitability.

In (a) we are going to use Formal language – official
-proper grammar

- Standard language – has high status in community or nation

- Language should incite the awareness of the disease, its causes, effects and ways to combat it.

In (b) Language should be simple.

Casual – to farmers talking

Formal – If it involves official scenarios such as a meeting and someone with facts is addressing the people.

Persuasive – the fact coffee is likely to bring profit.

DIALOGUE:- Study the Dialogue below

Setting : Vulage

Characters : Atu

Uswedi

Rwegashora

Wane

Rwega : Waguma

Swega : Are you from the farm?

Uswedi : No am from taking Rubisi

Rwega : at this farming time

Uswedi : Farming time!! What farming time are you talking about?

Rwega : I mean now shouldn't you be pruning your coffee

Uswedi : ha ha ha man Rwega, I thought you were a very understanding man ...everyone is complaining about the coffee does not full our packets

Rwega : Uswedi my friend, we are fast reluctant to implement what our officers tell us.

Wane/Atu: hallo

Uswedi : Hallo

- Rwega : where are you young beautiful ladies coming from?
- Wane : We are from SUA University we are here on field studies
- Oswed : ooh so your swat
- Atu : Ha ha! yes, we are actually studying agricultural.
We happen to overhear your conversation may we could be of help.
- Uswedi : Rwega your people (leaving)
- Rwega : Uswedi where are you going let us hear from them
- Wane : It seems your having problem with coffee farming, this matter can be resolved by just using the proper agricultural skill or technique.
- Atu : My colleague is right, the only key to a better production as sufficient technology.
- Uswedi : sorry what do you mean by sufficient technology
- Wane : It is applying the proper tools and methods which can help to yield high out puts for example this village has shortage of water but
coffee can be produced here, you can employ irrigation as a solution.
- Atu : Not only that, but also employ perfect tools and not hand hoes thus by doing so you will be able to earn more output considering the fact
that coffee is very profitable.
- Rwega : I think you have very good ideas and i think it's the right time to plan a seminar so that all Mwika coffee farmers will be aware.

ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT LANGUAGE STYLES

LANGUAGE STYLES/REGISTERS

The analysis is done by looking at language features used which are either the features/levels

- Lexical features (kind of vocabulary)
- Phonological features
- Graphologist features
- Semantic features
- Syntactical features (grammar)

A. Conversational style

Is likely to have informal language

Features expected to be seen

a) Lexical features/level (vocabularies)

Characterized by Colloquial, Idioms and slang vocabularies
Colloquial vocabulary refers to the words used informally especially in everyday conversation, such words are avoided in formal writing or speaking, this is evident in casual style where people predominantly use this kind of language variety.

Example:

I told him to shove off

Use you coconut

Such words are used in spoken (conversation and)

Conversational Style, avoids technical terms this style uses the words the words that are not technical as it is naturally informal where technical terms

are used they are meant to be humorous (funny).

b) Syntactic level (grammar)

The grammar of a conversational style is characterized by the following

Use of interjection

Words that show feelings or emotions of the people involved in the conversation

To express	Interjection
Joy	Hurrah!
Sorrow	Oh! Aah!
Science	Hush! Ssh!
Pain	Ouch!
Wonder	Woow!
Disgust	Puh!
Greetings	Hi, hallow
Surprise	What! Ah!

Use of attention calling devices to make the listeners get what the speaker says, he or she may use attention calling expressions such as

You see

Look here

I Mean

By the way

I say

You know what



Hesitations

When the speaker thinks what to say in the act of an utterance, these expressions are used as fillers for gaps

.....e eh.....

..... umm.....

- ☐ **Use of sentences beginning with coordinators** are used because the sentences are said in response to what is been discussed.

E.g. But he didn't attend the party

Or may go to Arusha

And they took everything in the shop

- ☐ **Use of non – sentence expression**

E.g. see you there

See you later

Sorry for disturbance

Pleased to meet you

- ☐ **Use of simple sentences**

Language of conversation is characterized by use of sentences that are simple in that they lack subordination or use them very rarely.

E.g. I will be there

We shall see

He came

- ☐ **Use of short responses**

In conversations where we know the context very well we may use short responses because we are aware that the speaker knows what is taking place when we are speaking.

E.g.: Yes I did (for – did you see him)

No I can't (for- can you drive)

To Arusha (for – where did you go last week)

Short responses save time that could otherwise have been used

- ☐ **Use of contracted forms**

Aren't you coming today?

I'm sorry, I am not

What is wrong?

- ☐ **Use of question tags**

E.g. A. Marry come here, didn't she

a. Yes she did

b. You like honey, don't you?

c. Of course I do, don't you

d. Yes, but not that much

Omar : Aah!!!
Adam : I swear I had it before.....er....umm
Omar : Before what (grabs Adams neck)
Adam : Lis....te...n (he coughs with pain)
Omar : Give me answers fool, that shit cost us our lives (he
lets go Adams neck)
Adam : (coughs while holding his neck) i will look for it
Omar : Piss off, don't trust you no more
Adam : Told you shit happens
Omar : Shit my foot (he leaves)

Analysis under syntactical level

-Use of interjections such as Aah! To show pain what! To show the act o surprise (omary's reaction after Adams confection of losing the item)

-Use of hesitations such as..... eeh.... uumm

(Adam hesitates to tell the truth)

-Use of short responses such as “yeah” for – you good)

- Use of question tags such as

You still have the crush, don't you?

-Use of incomplete sentences

Adam - I swear i had it before ...er..

Omar - before what

- Lack of clarity

The dialogue does not give room for a passerby to tell what the argument is about, the topic is discussion is made a secret through not mentioning it or use of words such as cash which not many are familiar with.

Analysis under lexical level

The dialogue has involved some features that show or prove the existence of lexical features

- The use of colloquial vocabulary such as piss off
- The use of slang vocabulary such as oh in the dialogue

Graphological features

Such conversation can be found recorded in novels, plays short stories and journal interviews

The features found are as follows

1. The use of exclamation marks – To show emotion

A -The man is dead

B-What.....! are you sure?

2. The use of italics, bolding, capitalization and underlining to show unusual stress especially emphasis.

Phonological features of conversational style

Normally the conversational style is phonologically shown by the rise of the voice to a louder volume or higher pitch.

1. In the example below, the emphasis (loud volume words) is shown by the use of capital letters.

E.g. I wanted to go

You don't want me to but a will

2. Some people use a pronunciation that is dialectically identified to the direct of the people in the pronunciation.
3. In humorous style some speakers imitate sounds of the people being quoted, in principal this is an informal style in that it is said that the style deals with matters which are not very serious.

1. FORMAL WRITTEN

- Is the English found in the written material such as news papers political speeches reports
- It is a language style which lacks all the features to be found in the conversational style.

2. FORMAL LITERARY STYLE

- Poems, Novels, short stories, critical essays etc
- Unlike these works, plays use the conversational style
- The language in formal literary styles involve emotion working words
- Imagery and other figurative expressions

The following extract from the rape of the pearl by Magala Nyago

Winnie had been brought up a staunch Roman Catholic her parents had been little short of fanatic. She could not recall a day when her parents had missed a Sunday mass unless they had been seriously ill. Even then, armed with a rosary, the invalid would keep on saying one after the other, the “Hail Mary” the “our father” and “glory be to the father not less than seven times a day.....

The extract about is full of figurative

“Her parents had been”

“Armed with a rosary”

“Those two were more catholic than the pope himself”

a. Lexical features of a formal literary style

- Use of symbolic words: most literary works use words that stand for things other than what they say.
- Use of emotion evoking words such words are found by the use of imagery.

Reader is affected by words that appeal to various senses such as touch, smell, taste, sight and hearing.

These senses make the reader feel like participating in the sense been described

b. Syntactic features

- Use of the simple and complex sentence done to maintain variety

Language of literary works use both simple and complex sentence done to maintain satiety

Language of literary works use both simple and complex sentences, complex are mainly descriptive because they full tell the readers about the characters as well as incidents at the setting at which such incidents took place.

<p>Mugo felt nervous, he was lying on his back and looking at roof locks hung from the fern and grass thatch and all pointed at his heart. A pure drop of water was delicately suspended above him. The drop fattened and grew steadier as it absorbed grains of soot. Then it started drawing toward him (from a grain of wheat by Ngugi wa Thiong'o</p>	<p>Use of pre and post modifies in noun phrase. Pre and post modifies are used to describe characters and the incidence which help to make work sound live. This makes the reader feel as if they were present at the places of the ancient, in that way readers understand the works.</p>
<p>-Narrations are either made of first person or second person subject of narrations either I, she or he</p>	<p>Extract :</p> <p>A terrified nurse, who happened to be</p> <p>passing by, let out a nerve shattering scream which echoed through the entire hospital (from the rape of the pearl)</p>

THE TECHNICAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE STYLE

This is the language used by people of the same specialization such as lawyers, teachers, and doctors.

It can be referred to as a Jargon. It's understood by specialists therefore outsiders like you and I cannot understand.

Words like photosynthesis, phyla, etc can be understood by biologist's nouns, adverbs, morphemes by linguists.

General features of technical style;

1. Its characterized by the use of technical terms that is words that are meant to be understood by specialists of a given field.

2. The use of impersonal language i.e. most of the statements are passive (not interested with the subject but the action).

3. It sound objective e.g. Fruits are served with lunch

4. The sentences are well connected so as to show a logical flow of ideas

5. It shows headings and subheadings which make readers know which issue is included under the other.

6. Use of generalization

Uses general statements that are mainly in a simple present tense and are used as if they are principles e.g. the Archimedes principle states that when an object is partially or totally emerged in water, the water displaced has the weight equivalent to that of the object emerged.

Various examples of a technical style

Scientific style

This is the style that we find in natural sciences such as Biology, chemistry, physics etc

Lexical features of the scientific style

1. Makes use of words that have Latin or Greek origin e.g. diameter

2.They use S.I units for measurements which are internationally recognized e.g. 4 kg 45dm

3. Use numbers and formulas

E.g. CaCO_3 , $\text{CaO} + \text{CO}_3$

4. Use abbreviations for S.I units

E.g. cm, kg

Structural features of scientific style

1. The use of passive voice

Passive voice is dominating used in order to make the information being presented sound objective aim is to make scientific findings look different from opinions, the observes distant themselves from

E.g.: “The experiment was carried out, 1st a small amount of calcium carbonate was hated. Then a colorless gas was liberated. The gas was tested using burning splint. The splint stopped burning. It was then concluded that the gas was carbon dioxide”.

In the text above, we do not know who performed the experiment because the report is given in passive voice.

2.The use of past tense in reporting experimental findings in the text above, we can see that the report is in the post tense. This is something common in most experiments.

3.The use of completed sentences

The sentences are mostly complete and clear. These sentences are normally complex with connectors that show how ideas are logically organized

4. Noun phrases are well modified for clarity reasons noun phrases are accompanied with modifiers e.g. dense white fumes where modified”

Graphological features of scientific style

1.The use of diagrams and figures as well as tables for illustrations

2.The use of symbols

The long of science is full of symbols that stand for various measurements; they include things like \hat{a} , \ddagger , \AA , Π , H_2SO_4

3. Well patterned paragraphs as well as headings and subheadings
