

ANALYSIS OF LITERARY WORKS

PART A: PRAY

- ✓ **THE LION AND THE JEWEL**
- ✓ **THE TRIAL OF BROTHER JERO**
- ✓ **THE DILEMMA OF THE GHOST AND ANOWA**

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PART C: PRAY

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PART. A: PLAY ANALYSIS

Analysis of the Form in the Lion and the Jewel

TITLE: THE LION AND THE JEWEL

PLAYWRIGTH: WOLE SOYINKA

SETTING: NIGERIA AT ILUNJUNLE VILLAGE

TIME: 1963

CHARACTERIZATION

BAROKA

- ✚ He is the chief of Ilujinle village
- ✚ He is the character who is referred as the lion
- ✚ He is the husband of Sadiku and Ailatu
- ✚ He has conflict with teacher Lakunle because both have been competing to win Sidi's love
- ✚ He has inherited his eldest wife Sadiku from his late father's Okiki
- ✚ He pretended to be important which led Sidi to go to mock him as the result her virginity has been removed

SIDI

- ✚ She is the character who is termed to be the jewel due to her beauty
- ✚ She has been loved by teacher Lakunle
- ✚ She told teacher Lakunle if he wants to marry her, he should pay her full bride price
- ✚ Her virginity has been removed by chief Baroka when she went to mock him

AILATU

- ✚ She is the youngest wife of chief Baroka
- ✚ She has been given special respect of the youngest wife to pluck armpit

SADIKU

- ✚ She is the eldest wife of Baroka.
- ✚ She has been inherited from Baroka father called Okiki who just failed to remove her virginity
- ✚ She has been sent by her husband to seduce Sidi to be the wife of her husband

LAKUNLE

- ✚ He is a teacher
- ✚ He doesn't like to pay bride price, this lead to failure to marry Sidi
- ✚ He is irresponsible teacher as he has left his students in the class and went to seduce Sidi
- ✚ He had conflict with chief Baroka because all have been competing for Sidi

OKIKI

- ✚ He is Baroka's father
- ✚ He has married Sadiku but he has failed to remove her virginity, Sadiku later has been inherited by Baroka

TITLE

The title of the play *the lion and the jewel*, The title is symbolic because lion means the good animal hunting other animals. In this play Baroka stand as the lion as he is hunting for Sidi and jewel means precious mental like diamond jewel is used to symbolize a beautiful girl called Sidi who is the virgin.

SETTING

The setting of the play is in Nigeria at Ilunjinle village where women have been oppressed by being married in polygamy and set to seduce women for their husband example Baroka who sent Sadiku to go to seduce Sidi to be his youngest wife ,the setting of Nigeria has been used as the representative of other places in the world where there are oppressed. Within the story there other minor physical setting which are as follows:

- ✓ The physical setting where Baroka is seen in his room with his wife , Ailatu plucking Baroka's armpit hair, through this setting convey the themes that women are object of entertainment
- ✓ The physical setting where Lakunle teaching his student in the classroom going to seduce the beautiful girl called Sidi , through this physical setting the writing has used to convey the theme that some teacher like Lakunle are irresponsible

LANGUAGE USE

a) Symbols

- i. Sadiku unopened treasure house this symbolize virginity to Sadiku which Okiki failed to remove and still claimed to be her husband, through this symbol conveys the theme of oppression of women
- ii. Okiki rusted key said by Sadiku to Sidi to symbolize male reproductive organ of Okiki which seems to be too old thus why he failed to remove. Sadiku virginity ,This symbolize convey the theme oppression of women
- iii. The action of Lakunle to agree to marry Sidi, Even though she is no longer a virgin symbolize moral decay into real society where many women are married but they are no longer virgin.
- iv. The action of Sidi to praise the old man Baroka after removing her virginity and refusing to go to young men like Lakunle symbolize the importance of virginity in the society to help to keep faithful in the marriage.

b) Metaphor

- i. This is seen through Lakunle when he say to Sidi (romance is the sweetening of the soul age) this metaphor convey the theme of love which Lakunle had to Sidi
- ii. Baroka says to Sidi I told Sadiku my faithful lizard that I'm Important
- iii. I knew she could not keep the secrets through this metaphor convey the message in the society that women cannot keep secret

c) Irony

- i. It is seen when Sidi who expected Baroka is importance that is why she agreed cheaply to send her virginity to Baroka , Baroka removed Sidi's virginity it convey the message of hypocrisy in the society
- ii. Another irony is seen through sadiku who expected Baroka is importance ,this led her to assure sidi to go to mock Baraka through this irony conveys the themes of betray which is done by different people in the society.

d) Euphemism

- i. This is shown through Sadiku word to Sidi when she told her the way she scotched Okiki she say Sadiku's unopened treasure house demanded scarifies Okiki came with his rusted key and went back like a rag (pg 32).through this euphemism convey the message of oppression of women through the failure of Okiki to remove Sadiku's virginity.

e) Hyperbole

- ii. This is shown through Lakunle who said to Sidi, my heart burst into flower with my love (pg6) this hyperbole convey the message of love which Lakunle has to Sidi.
- iii. Another hyperbole is seen when Lakunle said to Sidi "Sidi swear you will be my wife and I will stand against earth, Heaven and nine hells (pg6)" through this hyperbole shown the theme of love which Lakunle wise to Sidi.

f) Under statement

- i. It is seen when Lakunle say to Sidiku though you are nearly seventy your mind is simple and unformed (pg37), This understatement has been used to show that changes in any society is possible however much people are old.

g) Imagery

- ii. Image of love is seen when Lakunle says to Sidi that my heart burst into flower with my love ,through this imagery conveys the theme of love .
- iii. Image of oppression of women in the society which is seen through Okiki who failed to remove Sadiku's virginity but He claimed her to be his wife.
- iv. Image of love is also seen through the voice of Sidi while making love with Baroka, Sidi sings yokolu yokolu, okoyoke ... (pg 44).

h) Proverb

- v. I cannot make myself a cheap bowl for the village (pg7) that proverbs is used to means that Sidi can not give herself to every man.

vi. Example “Old wine thrives within a new Bottle”.

i) Personification

vii. This seen through Lakunle when he says heaven strike me deal earth open and swallow Lakunle (pg60) through this personification convey the theme of disappointment.

viii. Sidi says heaven forgive you do you scorn child bearing in a Wife (pg8) this personification convey the message into the society that People should marry for the sake of life and not for Children so as to avoid conflict when it happens one between the two is unable to bear Children.

PLOT

The plot is chronological which has involved the use of some flash backs and fore shadowing

- i. Flash back is seen when Okiki Sadiku says Okiki failed to remove her virginity through this flash back convey the theme of oppression
- ii. Used of fore shadowing, Is seen when Lakunle predicted that Baroka is not important and later Baroka , Removes Sidi’s virginity this fore shadowing conveys the message not be hyperbole like Sidi who has gone to mock Baroka.

Analysis of the Content in the Lion and the Jewel

THEMES

1. Oppression and humiliation of women

This is shown though Baroka who is married in polygamy and using his youngest wife to pluck his armpit hair which is regarded as the special ,also oppression of women is shown by Baroka by sending Sidi to be Barokas wife.

Betrayal

It occurs in the following aspect:

- Sadiku has betrayed her husband Baroka by going to expose the secret of impotence of Baroka to Sidi .
- Lakunle has betrayed his custom and traditions after being educated he refused to pay bride price of Sidi as he says paying bride price is implying to buy a woman.
- Sidi has betrayed Lakunle by expecting to marry him but later she refuses to marry Lakunle and married Baroka the man who has removed her virginity.
- Betrayal is shown through Lagos women who are using lip sticks and wearing heeled shoes by doing so they are betraying their culture.

2. Role and position of women

- Women are oppressed class this is shown through Sadiku who has been sent by her husband to seduce Sidi to become Baroka's youngest wife.
- Women are objects of Entertainment, this is shown through Baroka who uses his youngest wife Ailatu to entertained him by plucking his armpit hair.
- Women are defending their culture , this is seen through Sidi who refused to be kissed by Lakunle which implies western culture
- Women are oppressed class; this is shown through Sadiku who has been sent by her husband to seduce Sidi to become Baroka youngest wife.
- Women are ignorant, this shown by sadiku who mites said she could not read and write.
- Women have no common stand, This is shown by Sidi whom at first she accepted to marry Lakunle but later she refused him and marry Baroka.

3. True love

This is shown by Lakunle who agreed to marry sidi even after Baroka removed Sidi's virginity, Lakunle says to Sidi my love to you is not the love of the flesh it is love of the soul.

4. Conflict

It occurred in the following aspect:

- Sidi against Lakunle because Lakunle doesn't want to pay bride price Sidi.
- Sadiku against Lakunle because Sadiku claims that Lakunle has taught Sidi to refuse to marry Baroka by claiming that Baroka is older than Sidi.
- Baroka against Lakunle, Because Lakunle want to marry Sidi the girl who is also loved by Baroka.

5. Protest

- This shown through Sidi who has been protesting the idea of western culture to be kissed by Lakunle she says it is unclean
- Also Sidi protected the idea of Lakunle to marry her without the bride price because that would means that she has no virgin
- Lakunle protected the customs and tradition of paying the bride price

6. Hypocrisy

- This is shown through Baroka who pretend to be importance which has led Sidi to go mock him as a result she has been removed her virginity.
- Also hypocrisy is shown by Sidi having heard that Baroka is importance she has gone to mock her which cause her virginity to be removed.
- Hypocrisy is also shown by Sadiku who pretend to be sorry after Baroka to tell her is importance but later she has gone to tell Sidi happily to go mock Baroka.

Bad customs and traditions

This is seen when the villagers of Ilunjike believe that a man who has removed the virginity of a girl is the one who is supposed to marry her, this is what has affected Sidi whose virginity has been removed by old man Baroka who later married her.

Polygamy

This is shown in the play through Baroka who has married many wives Sadiku and Ailatu later Sidi.

Alienation

This is shown in the play through Lakunle who has alienated himself from his society after being educated by refusing to pay bride price.

MESSAGE

- ✓ Love doesn't ask why Lakunle vs. Sidi
- ✓ Don't trust women, e.g. Lakunle was betrayed by Sidi
- ✓ Be a good leader to solve people's problem and not to solve your only problem e.g. Baroka.

RELEVANCE OF THE PLAY TO OUR SOCIETY

We have leaders in Tanzania who use their power to humiliate other people. The police officers are good examples of people who use their power to punish those who compete with them in love. The issue of dowry payment is common to most of the African families. There are people who have failed to marry the girls they love due to lack of money to pay bride price.

There is a tendency of old people in our society to be in love with young girls. This has partly been contributed by poverty and influence of money and power. The rate of young girls engaging in love with old men is increasing in different parts of the country. Changes in any community are inevitable, yet there are people who are conservative and reluctant to accept new changes, especially the old generation. Polygamy and prostitution are common practices in our society. People are not faithful to their lovers.

TITLE: THE TRIAL OF BROTHER JERO

PLAYWRIGTH: WOLE SOYINKA

SETTING: MORDEN AFRICA RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY

TIME : 1964

INTRODUCTION

- Brother Jero is a false /fake prophets
- He users his position to deceive, Exploit, oppress his followers due to their ignorance e.g. Chume and Amope worshippers
- Therefore brother Jero does not only represent evil religious leader but also political leader in Africa who are not transparent honest and accountable to their people

CHARACTER AND CHARACTERIZATION

Brother Jero or Jero boom

- ✓ The mains or central character
- ✓ He is the man, good personality with power in speech
- ✓ He is a beach divine lacking church preceding bin the open in the public
- ✓ Brother Jero is a womanizer who is always after women
- ✓ He is a false prophet
- ✓ He represents not only fake religious leader but also political leaders in Africa

Amope

- ✓ She is Chume wife
- ✓ She is a petty trader who earns a living from her small trade
- ✓ She present all those who are discriminated oppressed and exploited in the world
- ✓ She is a strong and courageous women
- ✓ She represents conscious women who can differentiate between right and wrong value in the society

Chume

- ✓ He is a husband of Amope
- ✓ He is chief message in the local government office
- ✓ He is assistant to brother Jero in the religious matter in the church
- ✓ He represents devoted Christians
- ✓ He represents ignorant people in the society
- ✓ He is poor and petty because of ignorance and laziness

Fish seller / fish monger / women trader

- ✓ She is a poor women who lives by selling fish
- ✓ She represents all petty trader who works in difficult condition such as food vendors
- ✓ She is in conflict with Amope

Drummer boy

- ✓ He is poor beggar who lives by begging
- ✓ He represent all poor people in any society
- ✓ Such people are sometimes forgotten and neglected in our societies

Member of parliament (mp)

- ✓ This is a politician who got minister post and political Fame from Brother Jero's Prayers.
- ✓ He is a lazy Leader, He always sit at back bencher.

Worshippers

- ✓ These are jero's followers who are ignorant
- ✓ They trust brother Jero in all aspects
- ✓ They do not know that brother Jero is a Liar, Exploiter, Oppressor and Hypocrite.

Neighbors'

- ✓ They are ignorant people
- ✓ They also lazy
- ✓ They think their success comes as result of religious miracles
- ✓ They are also represent the society on the public that thinks that success comes as a result religious miracles

SETTING

The play is set in Nigeria in urban area during pre - colonial era

THE TITLE OF THE PLAY

The title of this play "*the trial of brother Jero* " it reflects Africa religions which emerged nowadays because of private gain, e.g. Brother Jero represents fake Prophets, who use religions matter to gain wreath and fame,

LANGUAGE USE

Use of biblical words

Analysis of the Content in the Trial of Bother Jero

THEMES

Misuse of religion

The play has shown that some people like brother Jero, misuse religion to exploit, the ignorant mass that cannot notice their malicious promises and advice which is geared towards their own economic gain and social welfare

Betrayal

In the play we see brother Jero betrayed old prophet who teaches him to become a prophet by chasing him out of the land at the beach, Jero then takes ownership of the land and establish his church, also brother Jero betray his own profession by going against the ethics of his religions.

Exploitation

Brother Jero uses people to exploit them because they provide him money, and even sometimes he called this worshipers my customer because he get money from them. In addition brother Jero buys velvet cup from Amope on credit promoting her that he would pay her within a few days, But time comes he seems reluctant to pay Amope.

Hypocrisy

In this play hypocrisy is portrayed by brother Jero who deceives people that he is poor, while he has five houses and a true prophet, he said that he is prophet by birth and inclination

Brother Jero deceive Chume that he will be promoted to another high rank with a better income through prayer.

Oppression

In the play Amope is oppressed by brother Jero, this is shown when he refuses to pay the money he won her at the right time because he believe that a women is weak

In addition Amope is also seen oppressed by her husband, this is seen when Chume forces her to go back home with the intention of beating her when he reaches home.

Ignorance

Ignorance means lack of knowledge information and conscious in this play worshipers are ignorant because they don't understand that brother Jero was a liar and a womanizer and a false prophet also ignorance is portrayed through Amope and her husband (Chume) as well as the women trader (fish monger) .

Conflict

Conflict refers to the misunderstanding between two opposite side or more or is quarrel fight disagreements misunderstand in interests between people or group. There are lots of conflicts in the play as follows:

- ✓ There is conflict between the old prophet and brother Jero: The conflict occurs when brother Jero succeed in getting a land offer from the local government and decide to chase away the old prophet
- ✓ There is a conflict between Amope and her husband (Chume): This is a family conflict, the conflict is due to difficulties that they face in life and Chumes lack moral and tolerance to Amope
- ✓ There is a conflicts between Amope and women trader (fish monger), when passing with a basket of fish on her head , Amope calls her so that he can buy fish while assisting her to put down the basket to contracting with fish. Amope notice a bad smell from fish and despises the fish so as to influence a discount ,the women trader say that smell doesn't come from fish instead it is Amope herself who has not taken a shower for some days mistreatment result into a big quarrel between them.

The position and the role of a women

- ✓ Women are portrayed as wicked, they are compared with Eve, Delilah and Jezebel from the reference made by brother Jero. It seems that women do lead men to commit sins as brother Jero comments on discussing girl who tend to be naked before him.
- ✓ African women are also are portrayed as ignorant, oppressed and humiliated as seen in the play by what brother Jero does to Amope , he takes a velvet cup from her credit promising to play money in few days later. Amope it also oppressed by her husband, this is seen when Chume forces her to go back home with an intention of beating her when he reaches home.

MESSAGE

- 📖 Don't trust anyone in terms of money e.g. brother Jero
- 📖 Be aware of fake prophet
- 📖 Be a good leader not a lazy leader e.g. MP

Analysis of the play The dilemma of a ghost and anowa

PLAY TITLE: THE DILEMMA OF A GHOST AND ANOWA.

PLAYWRIGHT: AMA ATA AIDOO.

PUBLISHERS: LONGMAN AFRICAN WRITERS.

PUBLICATION: 1965.

A: CHARACTERS AND CHARACTERIZATION.

i). ATO YAWSON.

-A young Ghanaian graduate

ii). EULALIE YAWSON.

-An Afro-American graduate

iii). ESI KOM.

-Ato's mother

iv). MONKA.

-Ato's sister

v). NANA.

-Ato's grandmother

vi). AKYERE.

-Ato's elder aunt

vii). MANSA.

-Ato's younger aunt

viii). PETU.

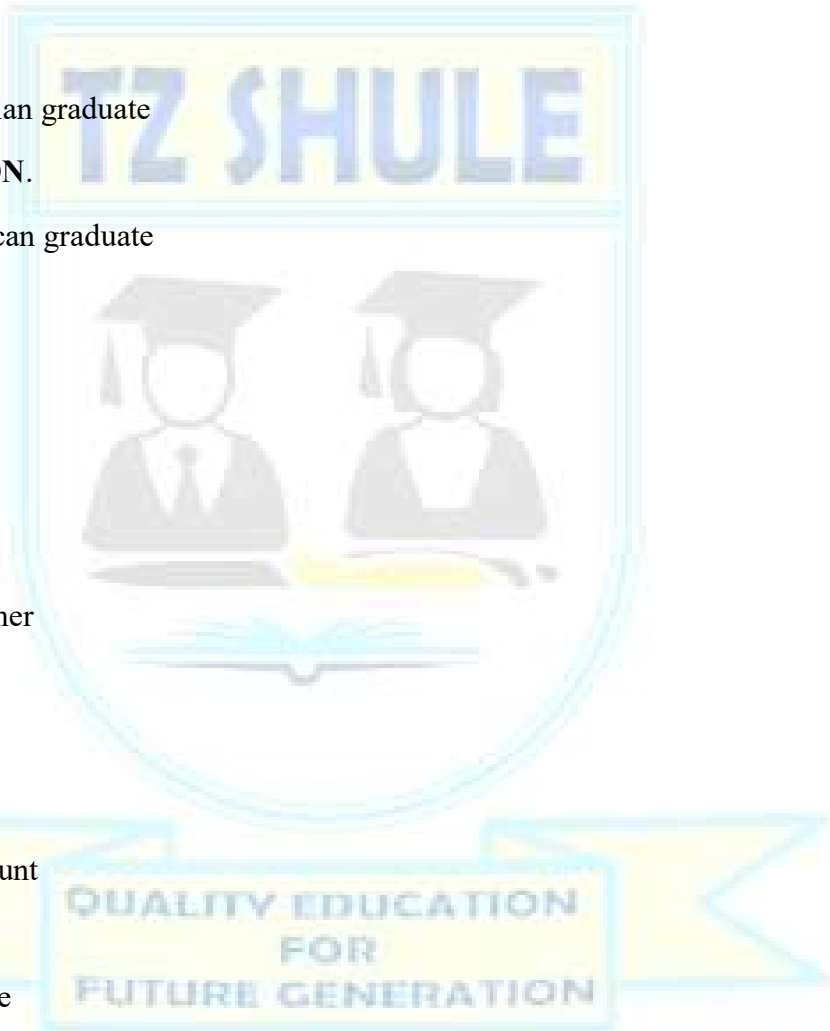
-Ato's elder uncle

ix). AKROMA.

-Ato's younger uncle

x). 1st AND 2nd WOMAN.

-Ato's family neighbours



B: THEMES.

1. Promise-This is portrayed as it is said that,

“And all my people your people...”

EU: And your god my gods?

ATO: Yes.

EU: Shall i die where you die?

ATO: Yes... and if you want you shall be buried there also...” Page.9-10

2. Love-This is portrayed as it is said that,

“ATO:...I love you Eulalie...” Page.10

3. Jealous-This is portrayed as it is said that,

“ATO:...I couldn’t bear seeing you love someone else better than you do me...”
Page.10

4: Cultural alienation-This is portrayed as it is said that,

“ATO:...We shall postpone having children for as long you would want...”
Page.10

“ATO:...She said that my people have no understanding, that they are uncivilized...” Page.50

5. Awareness-This is portrayed as it is said that,

“EU:...Darling, some men do mind a lot...

...But still I understand in Africa...” Page.10

6. Position of a child-This is portrayed as it is said that,

“2nd W:...Sometimes we feel you are luckier
Who are are childless.

1st W:You are luckiest ho have them...” Page.11

“PETU:...When two people marry, everyone expects them to have children.

For men and women marry because they want children...” Page.44

7: Ignorance- This is portrayed as it is said that,

“NANA:...They say they buy *kresin* and pay for it with money...” Page.13
(KRESIN-KEROSIN)

“MONKA:...Hurere...

THE W:...Hurere...” Page.16 (HURERE-EULALIE)

“MONKA:...Amrika! My brother...” Page.17 (AMRIKA-AMERICA)

8. Advice-This is portrayed as it is said that,

“NANA:...Why do you not take her to Kofikrom? The herbalist there is famous...” Page.14

9: African tradition

i). Bride price- This is portrayed as it is said that,

“ESI:...and add to it to give to Ato’s father to pay for the bride price for its owner...” Page.15

“...I have sold your sheep to pay the bride price for you when you make up your mind to marry...” Page.16

ii). Treatment- This is portrayed as it is said that,

“PETU:...Whose stomach shall we wash with this medicine...” Page.43

iii). Believes- This is portrayed as it is said that,

“PETU:...This day we try to drive away all evil spirits, ill luck and unkind feelings...

...We invoke our sacred dead to bring us blessings...

...Then pour libation to ask the dead to come and...” Page.44

10: Illiteracy- This is portrayed as it is said that,

“ESI:...Ato, you know that some of us did not hear the school bell when it rang...” Page.17

11. Tribalism- This is portrayed as it is said that,

“AKYERE:...What is her tribe?...

NANA:...She has no tribe?...” Page.17

12. Humiliation- This is portrayed as it is said that,

“ESI:...And if you threw my gifts into my face and drove me out of your house how, can I forget it?...” Page.34

“ESI:...Where did you through the snails?...” Page.34

13: Meanness- This is portrayed as it is said that,

“ESI:...Neither you nor your wife bothered to give us seats to sit on or water to cool our parched throats...”

...How can I then sleep in a house where I am not welcome?...” Page.34

14. Lamentation- This is portrayed as it is said that,

“ESI:...Oh, Esi of the luckless soul...”

...My knees are callous with bending before the rich...

...how often did I wept before your uncles and great uncles while everyone complained that my one son’s education wasruining our home...” Page.35

15: Modernity- This is portrayed as it is said that,

“EULALIE *makes as if to stand and speak but sits down again and continues puffing at her cigarette...*” Page.34-35

“...EULALIE *still puffing at a cigarette...EULALIE continues to puff her cigarette...*” Page.36

“ATO:...Her womb has not receded!...If we wanted children, she would have given birth to some...

In these days of civilization...It can be done...” Page.51

C: CONFLICTS.

i). Ato against his family- This is portrayed as it is said that,

“ALL:...You are married? Married! Married!...

ESI:...Who is your wife?...

AKYERE: When did you marry?...” Page.16

“AKYERE...What is her tribe...

PETU:...Where does your wife come from..." Page.17

ii). Ato against his mother- This is portrayed as it is said that,

"ATO:...Are you still harbouring this grievance?

ESI:...Do not annoy me, please. How can I forget it?..." Page.34

iii). Ato against Eulalie- This is portrayed as it is said that,

"ATO:...Now you have succeeded in making trouble for me..." Page.36

D: DICTION/LANGUAGE USE.

I: FIGURES OF SPEECH.

a). Simile- This is portrayed as it is said that,

"EU:...I am not as good as your folks..." Page.9

"ESI:...I have been quite as if I were a tortoise..." Page.34

"ESI:...Living a life of failure is like taking snuff at the beach..." Page.35

"ESI:...The name keeps buzzing in my head like the sting of a witch bee!..."
Page.36

b). Tautology- This is portrayed as it is said that,

"ALL:...You are married? Married! Married!..." Page.16

c). Personification- This is portrayed as it is said that,

"...Eulalie's eyes follow him as he goes back..." Page. 26

"2nd W:...If Nakedness promises you clothes..." Page.37

d). Rhetorical question- This is portrayed as it is said that,

"ATO:...You went to the farm?

PETU:...My Master where else have I to go?..." Page.29

"NANA:...Who says it is not your affair? It's his affair, isn't it?..." Page.42

e). Symbolism

i). Ghost- This stands for cultural alienation.

II: SAYING- This is portrayed as it is said that,

- a). “AKROMA:...We can soon know the bird which will not do well, for his nest hangs by the wayside...” Page.15
- b). “PETU:...One must take time to dissect an ant in order to discover its entrails...” Page.16
- c). “ESI:...Some of us did not hear the school bell when it rang...” Page.17
- d). “NANA:...Young man, one does not stand in ant-trail to pick off ants...” Page.42

E: SETTING.

- a). Ghana- This is portrayed as it is said that,

“ESI:...The same thing happened the day i came to visit you at Accra...” Page.34

F: STYLE/TECHNIQUE.

- i). The play has been told in dialogue, however there are some parts of monologue as soliloquy when characters are portraying their personal conflicts. This has been revealed where it is portrayed that,

“NANA:...Do not be pained...” Page.13

“NANA:...My spirit mother ought to...” Page.19

“ATO:...Where are they?...” Page.29

“MONKA:...I remember the time he was preparing...” Page.35

- ii). Singing and dancing- This has been revealed where it is portrayed that,

“BOY:...Shall I go

To Cape Coast,

Or to Elmina...” Page.28 and 51.

G: PLOT.

-The play has been portrayed in chronological order as events are arranged in series form. The playwright has divided this text into two parts;

The first part is called **PRELUDE** in which a play resumes portraying on the way the Odumna clan has vested its wishes and hope toward its only scholar who will soon return a

graduate. Later this part introduces a dialogue of two elites ATO YAWSON and EULALIE YAWSON who are shown to be lovers and they expect to come in Africa for a better stay after their studies.

The second part is divided into **ACTS**. **ACT ONE** begins by showing a conversation made between two women, the 1ST W and the 2ND W. The 1ST W is portrayed being childless and she believes that women with children are luckiest. Also, this chapter builds an expository part by creating a disagreement on the affair of marriage the thing which builds a core part of what the text is all about.

ACT TWO begins by portraying the two women telling on the way ATO's mother has become angry from the way her only son has married a stranger. Not only that but also her only daughter MONKA does not get married in spite of her age being ripe. Parallel to that this chapter portrays that ATO is staying at the city Accra with his wife and they are shown living a happy life.

ACT THREE is set at ATO's village where he has gone with his wife to spend a weekend. The act starts by portraying on the conversation made between a BOY and a GIRL on what they should do either to play a game of hiding or to sing. Then they decide to sing a song of a Ghost. These are portrayed to be ATO's thoughts in a dream. Also, the chapter portrays on the way ATO is visited by his uncle being followed by his mother being accompanied by MONKA with a present of snails. This chapter creates another conflict as ATO's wife throws the present brought by her mother in law at her presence, this creates grievance between them.

ACT FOUR is set at the city Accra at ATO's home. This chapter begins by the portrayal of two women who portrays that ATO's mother has changed she is not the same as she was. Also, this chapter portrays on the position of a child in any marriage as it portrays ATO's family visiting him and his wife to ask as to why they have no child in spite of a long time of their stay. Here, a theme of traditionalism and modernity is established as it is portrayed that ATO's family has visited their son with a bowl of herbal concoction, the medicine to wash EULALE's womb as it is believed to be receded. But this brings a strong conflict as ATO tells them that there is nothing of a disease but is their way to family planning.

Moreover, the Act introduces some African traditions like pouring libation and thanksgiving as a way of rejoining with the dead and their blessings the thing which were of a dream to EULALIE.

At last the chapter sums up by showing ESI, receiving ATO and his wife as her children as she becomes aware that the issue of bearing children can be planned by a couple as well as living a life to a new society by the beginning people becomes stranger but they can be used to the new traditions and become good people.

To sum upon a plot of this play a playwright has ordered the events from **exposition** named prelude where the societies expectation is portrayed being followed with an illusive life that ATO expects to live with his lover EULALIE as they come in Africa.

Rising action begins when the two women portrays on the value of children in African marriages being followed with a conflict between ATO against his family as he informs them that he is married.

Climax is portrayed through EULALIE's failure toward coping the African living style like eating of snails, worshipping the dead, thanksgiving as well as pouring libation, thus EULALIE is portrayed a stranger the thing which alienates ATO from his society. This part continues until when ATO's parents comes with the demand of a child in ATO's family resulting to a misunderstanding with his family as he informs them that there is nothing wrong.

Falling action comes as ATO making his mother aware that his family has no problems at getting children but they are exercising a family planning the thing which is nit useful among village dwellers.

This part leads us to a last part of **resolution** as ATO's mother understands and promises at telling other relatives. Also, ESI blames ATO from failing to tell her of that to the extend they embarrassed his wife by suspecting her as a receded woman. Then ESI ends the play by telling ATO that "...No stranger ever breaks the law..." being followed by the acceptance of EULALIE to begin a new life with ATO's parents.

H: MESSAGE.

- a). Marriage is a complicated institution but it should be left on the hands of lovers to decide while parents overseeing as advisors.
- b). Being educated it doesn't mean knowing everything rather the elites have to learn from others in order to cope with the societal life.
- c). Some African traditions like medication and unity in decision making are good and they should be preserved but others like worshiping gods and the dead by pouring libation are not good to cope with the world of science and technology.
- d). Love has no boundary as it doesn't focus on tribes or nationality.

I: RELEVANCE OF A PLAY.

-Aidoo's play ***THE DILEMMA OF A GHOST*** is relevant to Tanzanian as well as any other African society. This comes as Africans hates intermarriages basing on tribes as well nations as ATO's parents portrays.

-Also, the play is relevant among Tanzanian as well as Africa at large because of the position of a child portrayed in it. To Africans, having children after marriage is a good luck. Any other way round it is a misfortune as ATO's parents portrays.

-Moreover, the play reveals on the way youngsters meets with opposition from their parents as they decide to marry in families, tribes or nations that are not favorable to their parents. This reveals the reality existing in most of the African societies.

-Parallel to that, this play reveals some African traditions like paying of bride price, traditional dances, traditional medicines as well as beliefs like pouring libation and thanksgiving which still exist in most of some African societies.

PART.B: NOVEL ANALYSIS

Analysis of novel House boys

HOUSE BOY

WRITER: FERDINAND OYONO

SETTING: CAMEROON AFRICA

a) Character

Toundi omdoua (Joseph) house boy

- He is the main character, who is activity of circumstances of colonial rule in Cameroon
- He is forced to live away from his family due to both his father harshness and brutality and family poverty
- He represent poor African children whose life is full of messiness/problems that is from birth to death
- He reflect child labor and street children in modern society due to family poverty when he works as a house boy oppressed , humiliated, discrimination, exploitation tortured to death
- He is partially educated but he remained unaccepted as a fellow human being by the whites who is loves and serves them
- He is baptized as Joseph then became the house boy of new local commandants (head of the government)

Farther Gilbert

- He is a catholic father , who lives in missionary center
- He is portrayed as oppression , exploiter that humiliates his house boy (toundi) who is an Africa
- He portrayed as a racist despite being as a religious
- He represent all religious leader who are hypocrites that is those who don't practice what they preach

Father Vandermayer

- He is the assistant to father Gilbert
- He took the position of the father Gilbert after his death
- He is a racist ,exploiter ,oppressor
- He treats Toundi worse than father Gilbert
- He also represents hypocritical religious leader

Gullet

- He is the white chief of police force
- He is harsh and brutal to Africans

Sophie

- She is an Africa girl
- She is agriculture engineer's house girl who not only sleeps with her boss but also a girl

friend to the houseboy (Toundi)

- She steals the agricultural engineer's money and moves to Spain

Madame Suzzy

- She is commandant's wife and very beautiful who has an extra marital affair with prison director
- She seems to like commandants
- At the beginning, she treats Toundi friendly but later miss treat him as an enemy

Toundi father

- Harsh and brutal to his son
- He use abusive language

b) LANGUAGE USE/ TECHIQUE

Similes

- E.g. father Gilbert hair is like the beard of a maize cob
- E.g. the dog of the king /the commandant like the king
- E.g. the author in the novel ,the author says toundi was treat like a pet animal by father Gilbert and kicked like a dog by the commandant

Metaphor

- E.g. Toundi say my ancestors cannibals
- Sophie herself is called by agriculture engineers my cabbage my chicken
- Madam refers the African food is an old baboon

Symbolism in characterization

- father Gilbert is a symbol of colonists with religions goals and Death of symbol of transition from initial colonists
- Toundi parents are symbol of old generation lost to the colonists
- Madame/commandant both symbolize the French colonists and colonialism in general

c) TITLE OF THE NOVEL

The title of the novel is just it just like other literature work, the title of " **house boy** " it standard for symbolism of African country where by other character like father Gilbert e.g. represent white domination, in order to exploit Africa nation

d) SETTING

In the novel of house boy the setting was in Cameroon Africa

Analyse the Content in House boys

A) THEMES

i) Oppression / exploitation

These are among of overriding theme in the book; they are mostly depicted through the main character for example;

- ✓ Father Gilbert used to show sugar lumps to the children the ways people throw come to the children
- ✓ Toundi was not paid
- ✓ Toundi's toured caused his death
- ✓ The servant were given very bad food

ii) Ignorance

- ✓ The Africans who underwent an act of assimilation was not any use to them, at the first Africans had thought that the white had a very high level of civilization and that is why some of them were assimilated example Toundi.

iii) Humiliation

- ✓ The French humiliated the black Africans, they claim the Africans to be the French after undergoing the policy of assimilation
- ✓ They don't pay Toundi as the house boy
- ✓ They tortured toundi until he lost consciousness
- ✓ Father Gilbert also throws sugar lumps to African children as animals or children

iv) Disappointment

- ✓ Toundi is disappointed at last when he discovered that inspite of being assimilated he still despised by whites, he still humiliated, opposed ,exploited by the whites though toundi is honest and respect to them
- ✓ Toundi is blaming himself for his decision of being assimilated and leave away the African tradition ways of life

v) Awareness

- ✓ Toundi became aware of the French hypocrisy at his bed during his death "he say brother what are we? We blacks who calls our selves French man?" This question shows that finally Toundi has come to discover that the assimilation done to them was full of hypocrisy aimed to facilitate oppression, exploitation, among the Africans

vi) Immorality

This is moral pollution in which there is a tendency of people violating the social norms and going against the moral value. This has seen/shown in the novel in different occasion's value;

- ✓ The agriculture engineers also makes love with his house girl in secret
- ✓ Father Vandemayar also acts immorally because he treat people against
- ✓ Prostitution has also been revealed in the novel as, discovered that Kalisia used to be a prostitute at the coast

b) MESSAGE

The French colonial administration include the police, the prisons and the police of assimilation and catholic mission (religions) and the white man's culture are used to oppress, exploit, humiliate and segregate Africans in their own countries.

c) RELEVANCE OF THE NOVEL

The book is relevant to the society due to the following aspect;

Some leader parents fail to set good example to the young generation to copy because they are the source of moral decay

People have failed to live by what they preach, including the church which is expected to be the savior of humanity ,in sometime leads by hypocrites e.g. father Gilbert

Analysis of the novel the Concubine

TITLE ; THE CONCUBINE

AUTHOR ; ELECHI AMADI

SETTING ; NIGERIA (PRE COLONIAL ERA)

Like other novels, the concubine has many aspects of form that helps to present the themes intended by the artist, the following are some of these aspects of form

THE TITLE OF THE NOVEL

The title of this novel THE CONCUBINE is neither **ironical** or symbolic there is straight ,it is all about the beautiful , Hard working and courageous women (Ihuoma) whom despite her good ways of hiring Ihouma should not be married but she could be someone concubine.

According to the medicine man Anyika, behind this women there is a powerful and dreadful spirit who is the sea king ,such spirit is jealous and kills every human being who dares to marry Ihouma.

SETTING

The novel is set in Nigeria in rural area during pre- colonial era.

PLOT (STRUCTURE)

The author Elechi Amadi has arranged the story into thirty chapter but the flashback style. There is a flashback style for in the beginning of the novel is seen the incident of fighting between Madume and Ihouma ,such incident is fall owed by the death of Emenike, later on the author reveals the origin of Madume and Emanike conflict as well as the secret behind Ememike death.

Therefore regarding this arrangement it can be proved that there is flash back style because the event which were supposed to be at the end of the story have been put in the beginning o the story

THE DICTION (LANGUAGE USE)

The language used is generally simple ,clear, straight forward and it has got some language artistic element such as figure of speech and other language techniques, the figure of speech include simile ,metaphor, personification symbolism and saying etc

Simile (s)

This is a figure of speech in which two basically dissimilar thing are compared by using conjunction such as like, as, as.....as etc (indirection comparison).

- Example your foo –foo balls are as big as the head of a baby (pg45)
- The fresh red earth contrasted strongly with the surrounding, like a big red boil on a black skin (pg19).

Metaphor (s)

This is a figure of speech which compares two basically dissimilar things without the use of conjunction.

- Example she is the quiet dog that eats up the hen's egg without a bark (pg157)
- Ahurole was an unhappy load on his head and he just had carry it (pg140)

Personification

This is a figure of speech where by the human feature characteristic or behavior are attributed to non human being things or object.

- Example Partridges began to laugh in the near –by (e.g. 140)
- Look the sun is going to chiole now (pg 213)

Symbolism (s)

This is a figure of speech whereby something concede is used to symbolize abstract such as idea etc In this novel there are several symbolisms as follows

- ✓ Snake:This has been used to symbolism evil spirit behind Ihuoma, The action of this snake swallowing.
- ✓ An arrow :This symbolism the fight or defeat from the evil spirit ,the action of Nwomas arrow missing and hitting the upper part of Emenikes be basically pg(215) symbolism how the evil spirit is undefeated.

Sayings

Sayings are sentences that people often say that gives advice about something such saying include

- ✓ Death is a bad reaper; often plucking the unripe fruit (pg34)
- ✓ He who entertains a stranger entertains himself also (pg 212)

THE CHARACTERS AND CHARACTERIZATION

In this novel we have the following character as follows;

IHOUMA

- ✚ She is the main character of the novel
- ✚ She is beautiful ,hardworking and courage women in Omokachi village
- ✚ She lives in good way of having ,she also used to settle quarrels among the women in her village and she offered advice to older women
- ✚ She is Eminikes wife and mother of Nwonna and Azuhunike ,she suffered her husband s death
- ✚ She once rejected Emenike but later on she fell in love with him and she agreed to marry him
- ✚ She has powerful spirit behind her who destroy every man who dares to marry her
- ✚ She protested against the exploitation which was done by the fishermen to the traders.

EKWUEME

- ✚ He is also the main character of the novel
- ✚ He is hardworking supportive short to is family and he is courage character
- ✚ He fell in love to Ihouma ,but when she rejected him he married Ahurole, when his marriage with Ahurole broke he came back Ihuoma and wanted to marry her again.
- ✚ He used to question about exploitation done by fisher man.

EMENIKE

- ✚ He is Ihuomas husband and father of Nwonna and Azubuike
- ✚ He is among the best wrestler in the village
- ✚ He has a conflicts with Mademe and they had a fight
- ✚ His death is attributed to the spirit behind Ihouma

NNADI

- ✚ He is Emikes brother and Ihouma brother in law, he is also Mgbachis husband
- ✚ He is hardworking, courageous and supportive character; he supports Ihuomas in every aspect of life.

WIGWE

- ✚ He is adakus husband and Ekwuemes father
- ✚ He once disagreed Ekwuemes marriage proposal towards Ihouma and he force him to marry Ahurole. Later on he supported the marriage idea between his son and Ihouma
- ✚ He uses to listen and follow the advice given by his wife

ADAKU

- ✚ She is Wigwes wife and Ekwuemes mother
- ✚ Like her husband she once disagreed Ekwuemes marriage proposal to marry Ahurole, but later on he supported the marriage idea between her son and Ihouma
- ✚ She has strong convincing power to the men

NWONNA

- ✚ He is Eminike and Ihoumas son
- ✚ He is naught boy and like to be free
- ✚ He accidentally killed Ekwueme when trying to shoot a lizard who was to be used for the sacrifice

NNENDA

- ✚ She is Owhojis wife
- ✚ She loves her neighbour Ihouma and she support her
- ✚ Ekwueme uses her to persuade Ihouma about his marriage proposal but she did not succeed

AHUROLE

- ✚ She is a daughter of wagbar ,she is also Ekwuemes wife
- ✚ She is dull who kept on crying much even for small misunderstanding with her husband ,she believed to have evil spirit in her head
- ✚ Due to her frequent quarrel with her husband, she convinced with her mother to make love position for Ekwueme
- ✚ Her love potion turned Ekwueme mad and due to that her marriage with Ekwueme broke down

NWOKEKERO

- ✚ He is the chief rain maker and the leader of Omakochi village , he iis also the priest of God of thunder and sky
- ✚ He is most respect and feared person in Omokachi
- ✚ He use to conduct sacrifice

Analysis of the Content in the Concubine

The concubine contains a variety of themes; the following is a discussion of some of these themes

1. AFRICA TRADITION

Based on tradition beliefs and other Africa tradition such as traditional dances, food, medicine, time telling, dressing etc,

Traditional beliefs ,belief in which craft example the people of omokachi believed that the divine priest can tell all problems through divination, eg the medicine men Anyika used to divine when different matters were brought to him, for example he divine on the marriage idea between Ihuoma and Ekweume, they also believed that such divination must be paid otherwise they would not be right

Furthermore they believed that when one behaves unusually he must have been bewitched that is when Ekwueme started to behave strangely his parent believed that he was bewitched.

Another traditional belief is that the people in this society believe that there are some people who have got spirit power and that they can communicate with the gods ,e.g. Nwokey is believed that he is spiritual power full enough to control rain in the society

2. THE QUESTION OF MARRIAGE

In the question of marriage Elechi Amadi has reflected it in different ways. Some of the marriages are stable while others are unstable, for example Wigwe and Adakus marriage is stable also Ogbuji and Okachis and others. On the contrary some are unstable for example Ekwueme and Ahuroles marriage but due to the fact that Ekwueme was forced to marry Ahurole (forced marriage).

It is also clear that in the society given there are polygamy marriage , That that is why once Ihouma told ekwueme that if he does not marry the second wife people will think she is selfish

3. EXPLOITATION

The fisher used to exploit used to exploit trade who were selling their farm produce at the village market , such Riknos used to buy such products so cheap that the traders got no profit, Ihouma was protesting that to Ekwueme that she had sold twenty prize yams.

4. DISUNITY

Some people in the society seem to be disunity and that is why they suffer with the problem for exploitation, Ihouma suggest that all the traders must unite and make rules which will help them to overcame the problem of exploitation which is done to them by fisherman but ekwueme said that no rules will work because most of the traders are greedy, this shows that they are disunited.

5. THE ROLE AND POSITION OF WOMEN

The author has portrayed women in different and various aspects as follow:

- Women as hard working. Some of the women in the society have been portrayed hard worker example she used to farm hard and she managed to harvest the best yams ever seen in the village. Other women who have been portrayed as hard worker are Nnend and Ahuole.
- Women as supportive. Women have also been portrayed as supportive i.e. They support others in different and various social activities e,g Ihouma supported Wigwe and Adaku call down Ekwueme until he was proved fine, also Nnenda used to support her neighbour Ihouma.
- Women as brave, some of the women were brave e.g. aleruchi oji was a brave woman who ever dared to wrestle down her husband.
- Women as care taker to the family, Ihuoma is a good example she used to care her children even after the death of her husband Emenike, she also once rejected to marry husband compound and to take care of his children left behind inheritance women have always prepared discussion meal for their husband and they had watch on them.
- Women as weak creature and stupid, women have as portrayed as weak and creature who can't stand alone and take care of their families, Ogbuji told Nwonna that she would

behave like a women that is when he was talking while eating, also Ogbuji regard all women to be fools.

- Women as advisors, some women have been portrayed to have an ability to advise other even men and can be listen, Adaku advised her husband on different matters, she is the one who advised Wigwe to go to Anyika and see what was behind Ekwueme problem, also Ihouma used to advise other women.
- Women as quarrels settlers, Ihouma has had ability to settling quarrels among women in the society.
- Women as witch craft holders, Ahurole and her mother went to Anyika to seek for love potion which would make Ekwueme fall in love to Ahurole heavily.

6. LOVE AFFAIRS

An author has also reflected love affair put in different ways. some had immoral love affairs while some had formal for example Ihouma and Ekwueme was formal love because they want their love to be official in marriage stage.

7. PROTEST

In the society some character protected against different and various issues;

- Ihuoma protested against exploitation which was done by fisherman to them, because fisherman used to buy their products cheaper
- Ihuoma also protest against the marriage proposal brought to her by Ekwueme but later on she agreed to marry Ekwueme .
- Ekwueme protest against Anyikas divination that they should not marry Ihuoma for that she is unusual. He also protest against the marriage between him and Ahurole

8. DISAPPOINTMENT

- Ekwueme was disappointed when once Ihuoma rejected her in front of his father wigwe ,he was also disappoint when he was to marry Ahurole against his wishes.
- Ihuoma was disappointed when Ekwueme used to follow her several times at her farm despite Ekwueme marriage with Ahurole
- Wigwe and Adaku were disappointed when Ekwueme told them that he was not ready to marry Ahurole
- Nnadi was disappointed when he realized that Madume disturbed Ihouma in the forest

9. LAND ALIENATION

Madume inherited Ekwueme plot of land something which led into big conflict between them.

10. CONFLICTS

- Emenike vs Madume: They had a conflict over land which led them into fight and Madume attracted his open violent later on emeike died of lock chest
- Madume vs Ihuoma: Ihuoma was harvesting plantain in her husband land but Madume told to care the plantain alone and that is not her land ,Madume also had conflict with Ihouma because she wanted to marry Ihouma but she refused
- Madume vs village elders: Madume had conflict with village elder i.e. Chima and Webilo who went to settle quarrel between him and his wife but Madume quarreled with them also.
- Ihouma vs Ekwueme: Ihuoma and Ekwueme had conflict once that is because he wanted Ihuoma for marriage but Ihuoma refused
- Ekwueme vs Villager especially nwokekoro: Ekwueme was found in the free and was told

to descend but he refused till Ihouma was brought.

Novel question

1. Discuss form in literature by using novels.
2. Africa traditions can be bad or good discuss it by using two novels
3. Themes goes with character discuss it by using relevance information. Many people in today societies have dishonest practices, justify this statement by using two novels you have read.
4. Discuss conflict from two novels that you have ready
5. With reference to one novel you have read , explains some of traditional and customs which are not useful to the society



PART C: POEM ANALYSIS/POEM CRITICISM.

OBJECTIVE (S)

-It is expected that at the end of this sub-topic students should demonstrate ability to read and interpret poems to identify thematic relevance to their personal or national culture and daily life experience.

TEXT: SELECTED POEMS FROM TANZANIA INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION (1996)

1. TITLE: EAT MORE

POET: JOE CORRIE

“Eat more fruit”, the slogan says
More fish, more beef, more bread
But I’m on unemployment pay
My third year now and wed

And so I wonder when I see
The slogan when I pass
The only one that would suit me
“Eat more bloody grass”

Guide questions

- i. What is this poem all about?
 - Eat More is a poem which is about eating balance diet. It addresses on an individual’s feelings toward the commercial slogan which insists people to eat balance diet while most of them are poor.
- ii. What kind is this poem?
 - Eat More is a lyric poem. It expresses on the strong feelings of poor people about a commercial slogan which emphasizes on all people to eat balance diet while most of them are poor.
- iii. Who speaks in the poem?
 - A poet portrayed as poor person is the one who speaks in the poem. The persona is angry, bitter and unhappy complaining on the commercial slogan which insists all people to eat balance diet while most of them are poor and cannot afford to buy items needed for balance diet.
- iv. What is the mood of the persona?
 - The mood of the persona in Eat More is angry, satirical and sad
- v. What are the possible themes portrayed in this poem?
 - In Eat More there are themes portrayed like;
 - a). Balance diet b).Unemployment c). Poverty d). Protest e). Hypocrisy f). Classes
- vi. Examine the figures of speech used in this poem
 - a). Personification b). Tautology c). Symbolism d). Satire e). Imagery
- vii. Identify the lessons portrayed in this poem

- a). Balance diet builds stronger health to people b). Unemployment stagnates development
- c). Poverty make people fail to eat balance diet d). Protest can make people get their rights
- e). Hypocrisy is not good in the society because it can lead to misunderstandings between people

viii. How far is this poem related to what happens in the society today?

- Eat More is related to what happens in the society because it portrays on issues like Balance diet, unemployment, Poverty, Protest, Hypocrisy and Classes which are happening every day.

2. TITLE: BUILDING THE NATION

Today I did my share
In building the nation
I drove a permanent secretary
To an important urgent function
In fact to a luncheon at the VIC

The menu reflected its importance
Cold beer with small talk
The fried chicken with niceties
Wine to fill the hollowness of the
laugh
Ice cream to cover the stereotype
jokes
Coffee to keep the Ps awake on return
journey

I drove the Permanent Secretary back
He yawned many times in the back of
the car
Then to keep awake, he suddenly
asked
Did you have any lunch friend?
I replied looking straight ahead
And secretly smiling at his belated
concern

POET: HENRY BARLOW

That I had not, but I was sliming

Upon which he said with seriousness
That amused more than annoyed me
Mwananchi, I too had none
I attended to matters of state
Highly delicate diplomatic duties you
know
And friend it goes against my grain
Causes me stomach ulcers and wind
Ah, he continued yawning again
The pains we suffer in building the
nation

So the Ps had ulcers too
My ulcers I think are equally painful
Only they are caused by hunger
Not sumptuous lunches

So two national builders
Arrived home this evening
With terrible stomach pains
The result of building the nation
Different ways

Guide questions

- i. What is this poem all about?
 - Building the nation is a poem which is about responsibility and irresponsibility. It addresses on the way some government leaders' misuses their positions by using the government funds and properties for their personal benefits while citizens are responsible in building the nation.

- ii. What kind is this poem?
➤ Building the nation is a free verse poem. It expresses the strong dissatisfaction on the idea of building the nation whereby Government officials are not building but destroying the nation while leaving the majority citizens starving with life hardship.
- iii. Who speaks in the poem?
➤ A poet portrayed as Driver and Ps is the one who speaks in the poem. The persona is angry, bitter and unhappy toward the Ps way of building the nation hypocritically.
- iv. What is the mood of the persona?
➤ The mood of the persona in Building the nation is serious, angry, sarcasm and ironical
- v. What are the possible themes portrayed in this poem?
-In Building the nation there are themes portrayed like;
a). Responsibility b). Misuse of resources c). Hypocrisy d). Selfishness e). Classes f). Awareness
- vi. Examine the figures of speech used in this poem
a). Irony b). Sarcasm c). Personification d). Barbarism e). Imagery f). Tautology
- vii. Identify the lessons portrayed in this poem
a). Being responsible makes people attain their daily goals
b). Irresponsibility and misuse of power stagnates development
c). Hypocrisy and selfishness are bad ideals because they divide people
d). Awareness can make people know their rights and fight for them when they are violated
- viii. How far is this poem related to what happens in the society today?
➤ Building the nation is related to what happens in the society because it portrays on issues like Misuse of resources, Classes, Hypocrisy and Awareness which are happening every day.

QUALITY EDUCATION
FOR
FUTURE GENERATION

3. TITLE: YOUR PAIN

Your pain
Yet more my pain
Shall suffocate oppression

Your eyes
Yet more my eyes
Will be speaking about revolt

Your scars
Yet more my scars
Will be remembering the whip

POET: ARMANDO GUEBUZA

My hands
Yet more your hands
Will be lifted full armed

My strength
Yet more your strength
Shall overcome imperialism

My blood
Yet more your blood
Shall irrigate our victory

Guide questions

- i. What is this poem all about?
 - Your Pain is a poem which is about freedom fighting or liberation struggle. It addresses on the way society members are tired of oppression, humiliation, torture and exploitation done to them by colonialists. So, the persona is one among the oppressed who encourages others to unite and fight against the oppressors.
- ii. What kind is this poem?
 - Your Pain is a didactic poem. It expresses on the instructions given by the persona to his/her fellows to unite and fight against their enemies in order to gain freedom.
- iii. Who speaks in the poem?
 - A poet portrayed as oppressed is the one who speaks in the poem. The persona is angry and serious in encouraging unite among society members in order to liberate the society from oppressors.
- iv. What is the mood of the persona?
 - The mood of the persona in Your Pain is angry and serious.
- v. What are the possible themes portrayed in this poem?
 - In Your Pain there are themes portrayed like;
 - a). Oppression b). Humiliation c). Unity and solidarity d). Liberation or armed struggle
 - e). Self sacrifice f). Awareness g). Protest h). Imperialism or colonialism i). Exploitation
 - j). Classes k). Torture
- vi. Examine the figures of speech used in this poem
 - a). Imagery b). Tautology c). Personification d). Symbolism

- vii. Identify the lessons portrayed in this poem
- Oppression and humiliation creates fear and insecurity to people
 - Classes and exploitation between society members stagnates development
 - Unity and self sacrifice are important tools toward any successful liberation struggle
 - Awareness can make people know their rights and fight for them when they are violated
- viii. How far is this poem related to what happens in the society today?
- Your Pain is related to what happens in the society because it portrays on issues like Oppression, Humiliation, Unity and solidarity, Self sacrifice, Awareness, Protest, Exploitation ,Classes and Torture which are happening every day.

4. POET: **SUNRISE**

POET: **JWANI MWAUKUSA**

Behold
The sun has risen
And with it the sons of the land has risen too
Forward they go
Well armed
Singing praises to the beauty of the sunrise
With the determination of long-term warriors
Challenging the enemy
With the courage of free mind
And vigour of a clear purpose
Sit and wait brethren
Wait and see what glory they bring at sunset
How they pay homage to the land
And their people

Guide questions

- What is this poem all about?
 - Sunrise is a poem which is about liberation or armed struggle. It addresses on way society members are ready to go to a battle for challenging their enemy who has oppressed, humiliated, tortured and exploited them over years.
- What kind is this poem?
 - Sunrise is a sonnet poem. It expresses in fourteen lines on the way society members are ready and determined to go for a war in order to liberate themselves from life hardships which they are experiencing.
- Who speaks in the poem?
 - A poet portrayed is the one who speaks in the poem. The persona is determined and serious toward liberation struggle to end injustice prevailing in the society.

- iv. What is the mood of the persona?
 - The mood of the persona in Sunrise is serious and determined
- v. What are the possible themes portrayed in this poem?
 - In Sunrise there are themes portrayed like;
 - a). Unity and solidarity b). Liberation or armed struggle c). Patriotism d). Determination
 - e). Protest f). Classes g). Exploitation h). Humiliation i). Oppression j). Discrimination
 - k). Self sacrifice
- vi. Examine the figures of speech used in this poem
 - a). Personification b). Tautology c). Symbolism d). Imagery
- vii. Identify the lessons portrayed in this poem
 - a). Patriotism and determination helps people to reach their life expectations
 - b). Unity and self sacrifice are necessary tools for any person to restore his or her violated rights
 - c). Exploitation, humiliation and oppression propagates inequality and injustice in the society
 - d). Protest can make people get their rights
- viii. How far is this poem related to what happens in the society today?
 - Sunrise is related to what happens in the society because it portrays on issues like Unity and solidarity, Patriotism, Determination, Protest, Classes, Exploitation, Humiliation, Oppression, Discrimination and Self sacrifice which are happening every day.

5. TITLE: IF WE MUST DIE

POET: CLAUDE McKay

If we must die, let it not be like hogs
 Hunted and penned in an inglorious spot
 While round us bark the mad and angry dogs
 Making their mock at our accursed lot
 If we must die, let us nobly die
 So that our precious blood may not be shed
 In vain then the monsters we defy
 Shall be constrained to honor us through dead
 O kinsmen! We must meet our common foe
 Though far outnumbered, let us show us brave
 And for their thousand blows, deal one death blow
 What though before us lies the open grave?
 Like men we'll face the murderous cowardly pack
 Pressed to the wall dying but fighting back.

Guide questions

- i. What is this poem all about?
 - If We Must Die is a poem which is about liberation struggle. It addresses on way society members are oppressed, humiliated and tortured. So, they see a need to fight back in order to end oppression, humiliation and injustice existing in their society.
- ii. What kind is this poem?
 - If We Must Die is a sonnet poem. It expresses in fourteen lines on the way society members are subjected to death, so they have to die while fighting back if possible to save their lives from the death which they have to experience.
- iii. Who speaks in the poem?
 - A poet portrayed as oppressed is the one who speaks in the poem. The persona is angry and serious because he or she encourages others to unite and fight back toward injustice prevailing in the society.
- iv. What is the mood of the persona?
 - The mood of the persona in If We Must Die is angry and serious
- v. What are the possible themes portrayed in this poem?
 - In If We Must Die there are themes portrayed like;
 - a). Awareness b). Self sacrifice c). Humiliation d). Oppression
 - e). Protest f). Unity and solidarity g). Injustice h). Classes i). Racism
- vi. Examine the figures of speech used in this poem
 - a). Personification b). Tautology c). Rhetorical question d). Imagery e). Simile
- vii. Identify the lessons portrayed in this poem
 - a). Awareness helps people to know their rights and restore them when they are violated
 - b). Unity and self sacrifice are necessary tools for any person to restore his or her violated rights
 - c). Exploitation, humiliation and oppression propagates inequality and injustice in the society
 - d). Protest can make people get their rights
- viii. How far is this poem related to what happens in the society today?

If We Must Die is related to what happens in the society because it portrays on issues like Awareness, Self sacrifice, Humiliation, Oppression, Protest, Unity and solidarity, Injustice, Classes and Racism which are happening every day.

6. TITLE: FRONTLINE POET: GEORGE SHEA

Frontline

Where manhood and consciousness is tested
The only place to bury persecutions and burdens of ages
The only place to declare names of immortal
Trust me brother you will not be alone there

Frontline

Where bullets will graze on man and grass
Where man will make his own lightning and thunder
Where the enemy will fall and never to rise
Brother truly my shadow will be next to yours

Frontline

I know it is bitter but I like it
I like it particularly because it is bitter
I like it because it is where I belong
For out of bitterness comes equality, freedom and peace

I will be in front-line when the roll is called
Frontline valleys and plains of events and history

Guide questions

- i. What is this poem all about?
 - Frontline is a poem which is about liberation struggle. It addresses on the way a poet calls all society members to unite together to liberate themselves through armed struggle from the enemy who has oppressed and humiliated them for a long time. So, they want to fight in order to restore peace, freedom and equality in their society.
- ii. What kind is this poem?
 - Frontline is a free verse particularly a lyric poem. It expresses on the way society members are encouraged to unite and sacrifice their lives through fighting in the front line in order to liberate their society from humiliation, oppression and injustice which they have experienced for a long time.
- iii. Who speaks in the poem?
 - A poet portrayed as oppressed is the one who speaks in the poem. The persona is angry and serious because he or she encourages others to unite and fight back toward injustice prevailing in the society.
- iv. What is the mood of the persona?
 - The mood of the persona in Frontline is angry and serious
- v. What are the possible themes portrayed in this poem?
 - In Frontline there are themes portrayed like;
a). Self sacrifice b).Awareness c). Unity and solidarity d). Injustice

- e). Protest f). Oppression g). Exploitation h). Liberation
- vi. Examine the figures of speech used in this poem
a). Personification b). Tautology c). Symbolism d). Imagery e). Metaphor
- vii. Identify the lessons portrayed in this poem
a). Awareness helps people to know their rights and restore them when they are violated
b). Unity and self sacrifice are necessary tools for any person to restore his or her violated rights
c). Exploitation, humiliation and oppression propagates inequality and injustice in the society
d). Protest can make people get their rights
- viii. How far is this poem related to what happens in the society today?
➤ Frontline is related to what happens in the society because it portrays on issues like Self sacrifice, Awareness, Unity and solidarity, Injustice, Protest, Oppression, Exploitation, Liberation which are happening every day.

7. TITLE: THE SONG OF THE COMMON MAN

POET: CRISPIN HAULI

They drive me along
they do they do
These my brothers no longer brothers-
Their hands are whip, along they drive me
No longer am I the same mother's child.

They push me along
indeed they do
These my sisters no longer sisters-
Their mouths are cannons, spittle of fire
No longer am I the same father's pride.

They kick me along
they do they do
These my playmates no longer playmates-
Their actions are fates, my life they decide
No longer am I the same free-born human.

They abuse me
they do time and again
Fellow humans load me with all their bundles-
They are my masters, and me a poor ass
To be driven, pushed, kicked and abused.

Guide questions

- i. What is this poem all about?
 - The Song of the Common Man is a poem which is about betrayal and misuse of power. It addresses on the way that people who are in power are oppressing, exploiting, humiliating and mistreating their fellows who are poor and innocent.
- ii. What kind is this poem?
 - The Song of the Common Man is a free verse. It expresses on the people's feelings toward their fellows who are in power but they are betraying, oppressing, humiliating and mistreating the poor and weak ones.
- iii. Who speaks in the poem?
 - A poet portrayed as oppressed is the one who speaks in the poem. The persona is angry, sad and serious because people who are entrusted to be in power are mistreating, humiliating, oppressing and betraying their fellow Africans who suffer in the massive poor life.
- iv. What is the mood of the persona?
 - The mood of the persona in The Song of the Common Man is angry, sad and serious
- v. What are the possible themes portrayed in this poem?
 - In The Song of the Common Man there are themes portrayed like;
 - a). Oppression b).Betrayal c). Humiliation d). Injustice
 - e). Classes f). Exploitation
- vi. Examine the figures of speech used in this poem
 - a). Tautology b). Metaphor
- vii. Identify the lessons portrayed in this poem
 - a). Exploitation, humiliation and oppression propagates inequality and injustice in the society
- viii. How far is this poem related to what happens in the society today?
 - The Song of the Common Man is related to what happens in the society because it portrays on issues like Oppression, Betrayal, Humiliation, Injustice, Classes and Exploitation which are happening every day.

8. TITLE: AN ABANDONED BUNDLE

POET: OTHMAN MTSHALI

The morning mist
And chimney smoke
of White City Jabavu
flowed thick yellow
as pus oozing
from a gigantic sore.
It smothered our little houses
like fish caught in a net

Scavenging dogs
draped in red bandannas of blood
fought fiercely
for a squirming bundle.

I threw a brick
they bared fangs
flicked velvet tongue of scarlet
and scurried away
leaving a mutilated corpse
an infant dumped on a rubbish heap.

“Oh, baby in the manger
Sleep well
On human dung”

Its mother
had melted into the rays of the rising sun
her face glittering with innocence
her heart as pure as untrammelled dew

Guide questions

- i. What is this poem all about?
 - An Abandoned Bundle is a poem which is about moral erosion. It addresses on the way a certain woman throws her baby in a rubbish dump and dogs eat the child.
- ii. What kind is this poem?
 - An Abandoned Bundle is a free verse poem. It expresses on the way people in the society are very poor. So, poverty forces most of women to engage in prostitution where they get unwanted pregnancies; due poor life they throw their children because they are not able to take care of them.
- iii. Who speaks in the poem?
 - A poet is the one who speaks in the poem. The persona is angry to a mother, sad and sympathetic to a child because this practice is very common among people today.

- iv. What is the mood of the persona?
 - The mood of the persona in An Abandoned Bundle is angry, sad, serious and sympathetic
- v. What are the possible themes portrayed in this poem?
 - In An Abandoned Bundle there are themes portrayed like;
 - a). Environmental pollution b). Poverty c). Prostitution d). Injustice
 - e). Abandonment f). Racism
- vi. Examine the figures of speech used in this poem
 - a). Simile b). Metaphor c). Alliteration d). Symbolism
- vii. Identify the lessons portrayed in this poem
 - a). Poverty leads to immorality and injustice in the society
 - b). Prostitution results to unwanted pregnancy and mass killing of children in the society
- viii. How far is this poem related to what happens in the society today?
 - An Abandoned Bundle is related to what happens in the society because it portrays on issues like Environmental pollution, Poverty, Prostitution, Injustice, Abandonment and Racism which are happening every day.

9. TITLE: **BALLAD OF THE LAND LORD**

POET: LANGSTON HUGHES

Landlord! Landlord!
My roof has sprung a leak
Don't you member I told you about
it
Way last week?

Landlord! Landlord!
These steps is broken down
When you come up yourself
It's a wonder you don't fall down.

Ten bucks you say I owe you?
Ten bucks you say is due?
Well, that's ten bucks more'n I'll
pay you
Till you fix this house up new.

What? you gonna get eviction
orders?
You gonna cut off my heat?
You gonna take my furniture
Throw it in the street?
Um-huh! You talking high and
mighty

Talk on till you get through
You ain't gonna be able to say a
word
If I land my fist on you

Police! Police!
Come and get this man!
He is trying to ruin the government
And overturn the land!

Copper's whistle!
Patrol bell!
Arrest

Precinct station
Iron cell
Headlines in press

Man threatens landlord

Tenant held no bail

Judge gives Negro 90 days in county
jail

Guide questions

- i. What is this poem all about?
 - Ballad of the Land Lord is a poem which is about a quarrel between a landlord and tenant. It addresses on the way a landlord is demanding his house rent and the tenant is not ready to pay the rent because the house he stays in not repaired; due to that landlord threatens to evict the tenant and the tenant threatens to beat up the landlord. The landlord being coming from the upper class, he calls the police to jail the tenant for ruining the government the thing which is not true.
- ii. What kind is this poem?
 - Ballad of the Land Lord is a free verse narrative poem particularly ballad poem. It expresses on the way some powerful people and institutions favors the rich ones while mistreating, humiliating and oppressing the weak and poor ones.
- iii. Who speaks in the poem?
 - A poet portrayed as oppressed, humiliated and victim of racial injustice is the one who speaks in the poem. The persona is angry, hatred toward the oppressive landlord, sad and sympathetic to a tenant who is a victim of mistreatment and racial injustice done to him by Police Officers and the Judge.
- iv. What is the mood of the persona?
 - The mood of the persona in Ballad of the Land Lord is angry, sad, serious and sympathetic
- v. What are the possible themes portrayed in this poem?
 - In Ballad of the Land Lord there are themes portrayed like;
 - a). Awareness b). Protest c). Conflict d). Exploitation e). Oppression f). Humiliation g). Hypocrisy
 - h). Classes i). Injustice j). Racism
- vi. Examine the figures of speech used in this poem
 - a). Tautology b). Rhetorical question c). Hyperbole d). Satire e). Onomatopoeia
- vii. Identify the lessons portrayed in this poem
 - a). Racism leads to injustice in the society
 - b). Landlords should be fair to their tenants by repairing their houses for better health
 - c). Awareness helps people to fight for their rights as they find them violated
 - d). Protest is a good tool when fighting for the violated rights.
- viii. How far is this poem related to what happens in the society today?

Ballad of the Land Lord is related to what happens in the society because it portrays on issues like Awareness, Protest, Conflict, Exploitation, Oppression, Humiliation, Hypocrisy, Classes and Injustice which are happening every day.

CHAPTER FOUR: STUDY QUESTIONS.

4.A: THEORIES OF LITERATURE.

1. (a). Write a literary term that corresponds to each of the following descriptions.

- (i). The freedom to violate grammatical rules in poem is called.....
- (ii).....is the process of giving roles to subjects who are involved in a literary work.
- (iii). The involvement of two or more characters is speaking upon an idea is termed as.....
- (iv)..... is the speaker or a dramatist in the poem
- (v).....do indicate that the play is over

(b). What does the following literary terms mean in literature?

- (i). Technique
- (ii). Mood
- (iii). Symbolism
- (iv). Proverbs
- (v). Comedy

2. By giving the title of a song, proverb or an idiom; use five points to reveal on the notion that, “literature is still advantageous among Tanzanians today” (Give your examples in Swahili language)

3. a): Define the following terms as used in literature.

- i). Comedy drama ii). Suspense iii). Dialogue iv). Diction
- v). Poetic license vi). Flashback vii). Riddle viii). Allusion

b). Contrast the following pairs of literary terminologies.

- i). Tone and Mood ii). Archaism and Euphemism iii). Tragedy and Tragic-comedy
iv). Proverb and Idiom v). Antagonist and Protagonist vi). Hyperbole and Litotes

4. To each of the following descriptions write COR as the statement is TRUE and INC to FALSE statements.

- (i). Conflicts happening in any novel are very important in the development of plot.
(ii). Metonymy is the process of giving roles to subjects involved in a literary work.
(iii). Setting can indicate both the status and the subject matter of a play read.
(iv). “As without water no life” also “without language there is no literature”.
(v). The device which use words in creating mental picture is called symbolism.

5. Argue against the notion that, “The study of Oral Literature has no use in the modern society of today” (Give at least five points)

6. By giving one example, explain on the way form and content are inseparable in making a literary work effective.

7. i): Give the difference present between the following pairs of literary terms.

- a). Elegy and Lyric poems b). Betrayal and Protest
c). Simile and Metaphor d). Rhyme and Rhythm e). Audience and Character

ii). Define the following terminologies as used in literary works.

- a). Conflict b). Onomatopoeia c). Persona d). Setting e). Fable
f). Verse g). Play h). Symbolism i). Plot j). Characterization

8. Using your life experience, show how literature cannot be separated from our society’s daily life experiences.

9. Define the following terms as used in literature.

- a). Exposition
b). Character
c). Dialogue
d). Oral literature

e). Poetic license

10. Contrast the following pairs of literary terminologies.

i). Metaphor and Simile

ii). Tone and Mood

iii). Archaism and Euphemism

iv). Hyperbole and Barbarism

v). Poet and Persona

11. How does Oral Literature useful to your society today? Give seven reasons

4. B: PLAYS

12. “Characters are great figures in literary works”. By referring to two plays you have done under this section argue for or against the statement while giving four characters from each text of your choice.

13. “Plays are of no value to the Tanzanian societies”. Without using any text support or oppose this nation with not less than eight (8) points.

14. “Play as other literary works do deal with human social realities” In reference to two readings you have done show the truth of this argument using four points to every text of your choice.

15. By using two texts you have done under this section, show how the playwrights have managed to portray the today’s living.

16. By using a text you have read under this section, show how traditionalism is opposed to modernity.

17. With reference to a text you have read, show the relevance of eight central ideas portrayed in it.

18. With reference to two texts you have read, show the way characters has helped the writers in communicating their intended messages.

19. “As it is known that conflicts are inevitable in any society”. Identify the conflicts portrayed in any two readings you have done under this section.

20. By the use of two texts you have read under this section, show how traditionalism is opposed to modernity.

21. “Playwrights are teachers in the Tanzania of today”. With reference to two texts done under this section show the truth of this statement.

22. With reference to any two texts you have done under this section, explain on four central ideas portrayed in each text of your choice.

4. C: NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES.

23. From two readings you have done under this section explain on the way novelists have dealt with exploitation, humiliation, protest and awareness as a way of educating and liberating their societies.

24. In reference to two novels you have done assess on the way language has been employed artistically by novelists for enriching their messages to their readers.

25. Read the story below then answer the questions that come after it;

That evening all the young people sat together in the old hut of Ngusulu. Ngusulu arrived and welcomed them kindly. Then he began to tell a story. The story was on the first Man and woman of the land that God had given to them.

“God gave the Man and the Woman the Land”. God said, “This Land I hand over to you, O man and women. It is your duty to keep and look after it forever”. There was a strange light in Ngusulu’s eyes as he spoke. When he told this story, he forgot that his friends were waiting him so that they can go to the second village for paying pride price for his wife to be.

Winfrinda; his favorite sister listened carefully at the story of the beginning of the word. She wished to be stood next God and see all the Land. At last Ngusulu cried out, “But where does our land goes?”

QUESTIONS:-

- i). Name any three (3) settings involved in the story.
- ii). Identify any five (5) characters involved in the story.
- iii). By giving one (1) example; mention any six (6) themes portrayed in the story.
- iv). Outline any five lessons you have learned from the story.

26. “Characters are central figures in literary works”. In reference to a reading you have done under this section, argue for or against this statement.

27. “Novelists always write their work to teach the society”. By referring to a text you have read under this section, explain on any four lessons you have obtained in it.

28. “Usually the conflicts arising in the society affects people.” Show the truth of this statement by choosing two characters from each of the two texts you have done.

29. Explain on the relevance of two readings you have done under this section to the Tanzanian.

30. By referring to two short stories you have read, explain on the messages that a reader can obtain from them.

31. In reference to two readings you have done under this section, analyze on the effectiveness of four characters used by every writer in passing the intended message across the readers.

32. “Unity and solidarity are vital tools in effecting any societal change”. In reference to two texts you have read under this section, justify on four lessons you have obtained in each of them.

4. D: POETRY

33. “Any literary artists do have an idea to communicate in his or her work”. In reference to two poems read under this section explain on what the artists intends to convey to their readers.

34. In reference to two poems you have done under this section; comment on how personification, symbolism, imagery and irony have been used by writers in effecting their messages to the readers.

35. “Poems are rich in figurative language when conveying the intended message to people”. Choose any two poems you have done under this section then identify four figures of speech which has been employed by every poet in them.

36. Choose any two poems you have read under this section then analyze them basing on the following guidelines.

i). Do you think what the poem is all about?

ii). Suggest on the state of mind of the poet.

iii). From the poem read identify any two themes portrayed in each poem.

iv). Is the poem relevant to Tanzanians? Support your answer with two points in each poem.

37. Without referring to any poem show how poetry differ from play and novel.
38. Choose any two poems you have done under this section then, then show how the poets has been effective in the choice of words when delivering the intended message to their readers.
39. “Poems do employ figurative language in conveying the intended message to people”. Choose any two poems read under this section, identifying four figures of speech which have been employed by every poet in them.
40. Read the following poem carefully then answer the questions that come after it.

By 80's Kagera screamed,
Others lamented,
We are perished.

Majority cried,
With tears of fright,
We are killed.

Almighty products,
Stop all mourns,
Measure your conducts.

QUESTIONS

- i). Identify the rhymes used in the first and the second stanza.
 - ii). Suggest on the state of mind of the poet.
 - iii). Do you think what the poem is all about?
 - iv). Suggest on the best title of the poem read.
 - v). Do you think what is the intention of the poet in the last verse of the last stanza?
 - vi). From the poem read identify any five themes portrayed in it.
 - vii). Is the poem relevant to Tanzanians? Support your answer with four points.
41. Read the following poem carefully then answer questions that follow after it;

EAT MORE By Joe Corrie

“Eat more fruits,” the slogan say,
More fish, more beef, more bread,
But I’m on unemployment more pay,
My third year now and wed.

And so I wonder when I see,
The slogan when I pass,
The only one that would suit me,
Eat more bloody grass!

QUESTIONS

- a). From the poem read identify the personification, tautology and symbolism used.
 - b). Re-write the third verse of the second stanza of the poem read.
 - c). Suggest on the mood of the poet.
 - d). Identify any five (5) main ideas which are portrayed in the poem. (Cite an example to support each point)
 - e). Is the poem relevant to your society?
 - f). Give out four lessons you have obtained from this poem.
42. Make a clear analysis on the two poems named "YOUR PAIN" and "EAT MORE" basing on the following guidelines.
- i). What are the poems all about?
 - ii). Suggest on the state of mind of the poets.
 - iii). Identify any six (6) central ideas conveyed in them. At least three (3) from each poem.
 - iv). Mention any six (6) figures of speech employed in the poems. At least three (3) from each poem.
 - v). Are the poems relevant to the Tanzanians today? Give out two points from each poem to justify your answer.

***** THE END *****

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