

Correction of the Exam Paper : Littérature Anglophone / 2020 – 2021

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- 1) Drama, Prose, Poetry.
- 2) Yes, there are notable differences between oral and written literature, primarily in terms of their modes of transmission, characteristics, and cultural significance. Here are some key distinctions:

Oral Literature:

1. **Transmission:** Oral literature is transmitted verbally, through storytelling, recitation, or performance within a community. It relies on memory and the oral tradition to preserve cultural narratives and historical knowledge.
2. **Dynamic Nature:** Oral literature often evolves through each telling, with storytellers adding their own interpretations and embellishments, leading to variations in the narrative over time.
3. **Performance Emphasis:** Oral literature is heavily focused on the performative aspects of storytelling, incorporating elements such as intonation, rhythm, and gesture to captivate the audience.

Written Literature:

1. **Transmission:** Written literature is transmitted through written texts, allowing for wider distribution and preservation over extended periods. It relies on written language for its dissemination and preservation.
2. **Fixed Form:** Written literature tends to be static and unchanging, with the original text serving as the authoritative version that is reproduced and distributed without alteration.
3. **Emphasis on Text:** Written literature places greater emphasis on the written word, allowing readers to interpret the text independently of any oral performance or context.

While both oral and written literature play significant roles in preserving cultural heritage and conveying narratives, their differing

modes of transmission and characteristics contribute to their unique forms of expression and cultural significance within societies.

3) Here are definitions and the roles played by lullabies, legends, folktales, and myths in society:

1. **Lullaby:**

- **Definition:** A soothing song, often used to lull infants or young children to sleep.
- **Role:** Lullabies play a vital role in fostering emotional bonds between caregivers and children, promoting a sense of security, comfort, and reassurance. They contribute to the development of a child's emotional well-being and provide a calming influence during bedtime routines.

2. **Legends:**

- **Definition:** Traditional narratives that often blend historical events with fictional elements, passed down through oral tradition.
- **Role:** Legends help to preserve cultural heritage and collective memory, conveying societal values, beliefs, and historical knowledge across generations. They serve as a means of cultural identity and often embody moral lessons or ideals that shape communal values and norms.

3. **Folktales:**

- **Definition:** Traditional stories originating from oral tradition and typically featuring supernatural elements, moral lessons, or cultural themes.
- **Role:** Folktales serve as a means of entertainment and education, transmitting cultural knowledge, wisdom, and moral values within a community. They often provide guidance on acceptable behavior and societal norms while encouraging critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

4. **Myths:**

- **Definition:** Sacred or traditional stories that explain natural phenomena, cultural origins, or religious beliefs, often involving deities or supernatural beings.
- **Role:** Myths contribute to the formation and maintenance of cultural and religious identities, providing explanations for the mysteries of existence and the fundamental questions of life. They reinforce communal values, rituals, and spiritual beliefs, fostering a sense of belonging and shared cultural heritage within a society.

- 4) Yes, one can certainly discuss the existence of oral tradition in the contemporary world. While oral tradition has undergone significant changes due to technological advancements and the widespread use of written and digital media, it still persists in various forms and contexts. Here are some reasons why it continues to exist, as well as some potential challenges to its continuation:

Reasons for the Existence of Oral Tradition Today:

1. **Cultural Preservation**: Oral tradition serves as a means of preserving and transmitting cultural heritage, including language, history, folklore, and traditional knowledge, within communities.
2. **Community Bonding**: Oral storytelling fosters social cohesion and strengthens communal bonds by providing a shared narrative and cultural identity that connects individuals within a group.
3. **Accessibility and Inclusivity**: Oral tradition remains accessible to communities with limited access to written or digital resources, ensuring the dissemination of information and cultural practices across different societal groups.

Challenges to the Continuation of Oral Tradition Today:

1. **Technological Influence**: The prevalence of modern technology and digital media has led to a decline in the practice of oral tradition, as written and visual forms of communication often dominate contemporary storytelling.
2. **Globalization and Cultural Shifts**: The effects of globalization and cultural homogenization have resulted in the erosion of traditional oral practices, as younger generations prioritize modern forms of entertainment and communication over traditional storytelling.
3. **Language Endangerment**: The decline of indigenous languages and dialects contributes to the loss of oral tradition, as these languages often serve as the primary medium for transmitting cultural knowledge and narratives.

While the practice of oral tradition may be challenged in the modern world, efforts to preserve and revitalize this tradition through cultural initiatives, education programs, and community engagement can help sustain its relevance and significance in contemporary society.

Please note: On the paper, you have to write it in block, I did this to give you more details and make it clear for you.

5) Classification:

a) → Oral prose forms

-(Myths, Legends, Folktales, Proverbs, Riddles and Jokes)

b) → Oral poetry forms

-(Praise poetry, Religious poetry, Occupational poetry, Topical poetry, Heroic poetry and the Epic, Incantation, Lullaby)

c) → Oral drama forms

-(Religious rituals, Traditional festivals, Children's games)