

Correction of the Exam Paper : Littérature Anglophone / 2022 – 2023

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

1. **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.

2. **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.

3. **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. **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.

II- 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.

III- In oral literature:

- 1- Drama

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2- Poetry

3- Prose