



UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Final Examination  
2017/2018 Academic Session

May/June 2018

**JMK 315E – The Selected Literary Works of Modern African  
Literature**  
*[Karya Terpilih Kesusasteraan Afrika Moden]*

Duration: 3 hours  
*[Masa : 3 jam]*

Please check that this examination paper consists of **FOUR (4)** pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

*[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **EMPAT (4)** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]*

Instructions : Answer **FOUR (4)** questions only. You may answer either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

*[Jawab **EMPAT (4)** soalan. Anda dibenarkan menjawab sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.]*

Read the instructions carefully before answering.

*[Baca arahan dengan teliti sebelum anda menjawab soalan.]*

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

*[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah digunakan.]*

Answer any 4 questions  
[Jawab 4 soalan]

1. Ngugi wa Thiong'o, in his article 'Writing Against Neo-colonialism' (1994), provides a historical and political frame to the periodization of literature in Africa:
  - (a) the age of anti-colonial struggle,
  - (b) the age of independence
  - (c) the age of neo-colonialism.

Choose 3 different works representing the 3 historical and political timeframe that you have studied in this course and discuss generally how each work represents the 3 different timeframe.

*[Menurut Ngugi wa Thiong'o dalam artikel yang berjudul 'Writing Against Neo-colonialism (1994), kesusasteraan benua Afrika boleh dibahagikan mengikut rangka sejarah dan politik, iaitu:*

- (a) zaman pergelutan anti-colonial*
- (b) zaman kemerdekaan*
- (c) zaman selepas kemerdekaan*

*Pilih 3 karya dalam kursus ini yang mewakili setiap zaman dan bincangkan secara am bagaimana setiap karya pilihan mewakili zaman masing-masing].*

(25 marks/markah)

2. *Things Fall Apart* by Chinua Achebe can be divided into THREE (3) main parts. Part 1 is heavily anthropological. It establishes a composite picture of traditional life in Iboland before the arrival of the white man and contains the seeds of germination for the latter half of the novel wherein the theme of conflict is introduced. By using concrete examples of sociological scenes in Part 1 of *Things Fall Apart*, explain how these scenes contribute to the theme of conflict in the novel .

*[Things Fall Apart oleh Chinua Achebe boleh dibahagikan kepada TIGA (3) bahagian. Bahagian pertama mengandungi banyak unsur-unsur antropologi. Bahagian ini memberikan gambaran asas tentang corak kehidupan tradisional di Iboland sebelum kedatangan orang putih, serta mengandungi benih untuk memperkenalkan tema konflik pada bahagian kedua novel tersebut. Dengan menggunakan contoh-contoh adegan sosiologikal yang konkrit dalam bahagian pertama novel ini, bincangkan bagaimana adegan-adegan ini menyumbang kepada tema konflik dalam novel tersebut.]*

(25 marks/markah)

3. In *A Grain of Wheat*, Wambui said: "Independence Day without him [Mugo] would be stale; he is Kihika born again." (p. 204)

With reference to the complicated relationship between Mugo and Kihika, discuss the psychological dilemma and character of Mugo as depicted by Ngugi.

*[Dalam A Grain of Wheat, Wambui berkata, "Independence Day without him [Mugo] would be stale; he is Kihika born again." (ms. 204)*

*Berdasarkan hubungan antara Mugo dan Kihika yang rumit, bincangkan dilema psikologi dan watak Mugo yang dilakarkan oleh Ngugi].*

(25 marks/markah)

4. *No Longer At Ease*, another novel by Chinua Achebe, shows the extent of changes caused by colonial intervention in Nigeria which is revealed in the character of Obi. Obi is representative of the young and educated Nigerian – he is a modern man and his story is a modern tragedy.

Discuss.

*[Melalui watak Obi dalam No Longer At Ease, Chinua Achebe memaparkan perubahan yang diakibatkan oleh kolonialisme di Nigeria. Watak Obi mewakili golongan muda dan berpendidikan di Nigeria – dia merupakan lelaki moden dan kisah Obi ialah sebuah tragedi moden. Bincangkan.]*

(25 marks/markah)

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5. Post-Independence Ghana is symbolically presented in *The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born*. Most of the inhabitants are described as walking like dead men in a land which is morally and spiritually dead.  
Discuss the ways Armah portrays his vision of post-Independence Ghana.

[*Ghana selepas kemerdekaan dilakarkan secara simbolik dalam The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born. Hampir setiap penduduk Ghana digambarkan seperti orang yang telah mati daripada segi moral dan spiritual. Bincangkan metod yang diguna pakai oleh Armah untuk menyampaikan visi Ghana selepas kemerdekaan.*]

(25 marks/markah)

6. *Half of a Yellow Sun* (2007) is a novel about the Biafran war in the 1960s. Adichie draws from a page of modern African history and writes about the traumatising effects of the civil war on the life of several individuals. The story is constructed around the many ways in which the war can shatter the lives of normal people whose names do not appear in any history book.  
Elaborate.

[*Half of a Yellow Sun (2007) merupakan sebuah novel tentang Perang Biafra pada tahun-tahun 1960an. Adichie merujuk sejarah moden Afrika untuk mengarang tentang akibat traumatik perang saudara ke atas hidup beberapa orang individu. Kisah dibina berdasarkan cara hidup individu yang normal, individu yang namanya tidak akan ditemui dalam mana-mana buku sejarah yang hidup mereka dimusnahkan akibat peperangan. Huraikan.*]

(25 marks/markah)

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