# **2nd Edition**

# A Comprehensive Handbook for Ordinary Level Literature

# For Secondary Schools Best for Literature Students: Forms 2, 3 & 4 Analysis

# of Kalulu the Hare

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# 'O' LEVEL ENGLISH (OLE) FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Analysis of 'Kalulu the Hare'



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### **INTRODUCTION**

*Kalulu the Hare*' is the short story about Kalulu (the hare). In this book there are 12 different stories or they can be called chapters. In these stories, Kalulu tricks other animals and make them look foolish or commit foolish acts after being tricked by Kalulu (hare). Kalulu is a Swahili name for 'Hare' and in East Africa; Kalulu is the famous trickster hero. Thus, in these 12 stories any reader can enjoy the cunning Kalulu and how he makes other animals look stupid.

The stories in the collection are Fables. Fables are animal stories that try to teach a moral lesson to the society. In this collection of 12 different stories and each one has its moral lesson to convey to the society. Although there is a moral lesson for each story, any reader can still use his/her own words to state each story's moral lesson.

In this eBook, I have compiled five (5) stories out of twelve stories in this collection.

These stories are not necessarily to be read in series because each story is independent from others although reading in series is also a good idea for anyone who loves to read. This EBook includes Introduction to the whole story book, things to consider before reading, and language used in this story book. Also each story has a commentary (summary of important events for each story/chapter), characters involved, and guiding questions to help in reflecting on the story's contents.

# ANALYSIS OF THE SHORT STORY

### **THREE THINGS TO CONSIDER BEFORE GETTING STARTED**

#### **1. Brainstorming (Before Reading)**

Before reading a Class Reader, the teacher should guide students to use and discuss title, cover, blurb and other book illustrations to predict what a book will be about.

#### 2. Reading

The students should also be guided to read a part of the Class Reader or the whole Class reader and answer the questions (obviously guiding questions given by the teacher) on various aspects like chapter's events, characters, settings, and message. They should do this task in groups or pairs.

#### 3. Analysing

**3. Writing a book report (After Reading).** The students are also guided by the teacher to write a book report. In their level, it is just a simple book report in which they can include only important details of the book they have read. Most commonly, the book report they should write should include the following aspects:

- Title
- What is the story about?
- The Setting of the story

- The characters of the story (Main and minor characters)
- Events of the story (general or for each chapter)
- The message of the story
- The lesson of the story
- How does the story ends?

### Setting

The short story is set somewhere in the traditional environments like forests and villages.

### Characters

The short story has several characters like:

The characters of this short story are mostly animals. Some of them are:

- Kalulu
- Lion
- Hyena
- And others

# Language

The writer has used a very simple language that suits the level of Form One and Form Two Students. Although in some incidents the writer uses difficult English words, the kind of language used is still simple and understandable.

# **Figures of Speech**

As usual, Form One and Form Two Students are only introduced to the few examples of figures of speech, and in this story, the following figures of speech can be identified:

#### Sayings

These are statements that are considered wise and they teach the truth or a moral lesson.

"If a man is your friend, he will believe what you say. The people of the village were my friends, so they believed what I said" – from Chapter 8: "Kalulu and Wild Cat".

"Do not be afraid of Hyena, my son. All bad things come to an end" – from Chapter 12: "All Bad Things Come To An End"

"My son, everything that your father says is true. Your father is very wise" – from Chapter 12: "All Bad Things Come To An End"

#### Simile

This is the figure of speech that compares two things by using conjunctions such as, 'like' and 'as'. *"He looks like wild cat"* – from Chapter 8: *"Kalulu and Wild Cat"* Metaphor This is the figure of speech that compares two things without using conjunctions such as, 'like' and 'as'. "You are Chief of the Village" – from Chapter 11: "How Kalulu Became Chief of the Village" "I'm not your servant" – from Chapter 12: All Bad Things Come to An End" Imagery

This is the figure of speech that is used by the writer in order to produce pictures into the reader's mind. Similes, metaphors, personifications are all used to produce pictures into reader's mind. Some other examples from the story are:

"Bring me water from the river" – from Chapter 12: "All Bad Things Come to An End" "There is earth; and there are big stones, but the earth does not become big stones and the big stones do not become earth" – from Chapter 3: "How Kalulu Got a Garden"

#### Exaggeration

This is the situation of making things look bigger than they really are.

"When people's clothes are old they buy new clothes. Where are all the old clothes? Why is there not a mountain of old clothes in the country?" – from Chapter 3: "How Kalulu Got a Blanket" "I will call you with a voice which is heard by all and which is above all" - from Chapter 11: "How Kalulu Became Chief of the Village"

ANALYSIS OF THE STORY'S CHAPTERS



# **Chapter Two: King Lion**

One day, King Lion ordered all old animals to be killed in his kingdom because they were not useful. He said they are lazy. But one day, King Lion fell asleep and snake entered into his open mouth.

King Lion called all animals to help him get the snake out of his stomach. Unfortunately, all young animals failed because they knew nothing. Then King Lion regretted killing wise old animals that could help him.

The son of Kalulu went to King Lion and asked him if he could not kill any old animal that could help him. King Lion agreed to the plan and Kalulu's son went and called his father who was hiding.

The old Kalulu caught a mouse and came to the king. Before performing his work, old Kalulu asked King Lion that if he manages to get a snake out of his stomach, he should be given a half of King Lion's country. The King Lion agreed.

Then Kalulu told the King Lion to sleep and keep his mouth wide open. Kalulu put a mouse on the ground and snake saw the mouse. The snake came out to catch the mouse. So King Lion gave Kalulu a half of his country and he did not kill any older animals.

Moral lesson: "Old is gold"